[*From the Liverpool Herald.*]

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE ORANGE SOCIETY.

The Protestant remonstrance has been presented to Lord Palmerston. Of course he has confirmed the acts of the Lord Chancellor. It was not to be supposed that the patron of third-rate barristers, merely because they are Papists would prefer to have Orangemen occupying the seats upon the magisterial bench, though they happened to be gentlemen of property, and men of intelligence and uprightness.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. Cairns, the member for Belfast, in an able speech. He did not enter into the merits of the Orange Society, as that was neither the time nor place; but he placed fully before Lord Palmerston the consequences attendant upon the acts of his Chancellor, and handed him a copy of the memorial. We refer with pleasure to the speech of Mr. Cairns, and have no doubt that he will do full justice to the cause he has taken up, in another place.

One statement of Lord Palmerston was satisfactory. 'I must take leave,' he said 'to assure you that neither the Lord Lieutenant nor the Chancellor of Ireland, nor any one else that I am aware of, has ever imputed to the members of the Orange Association, as at present constituted, that their was anything illegal in their confederacy.' He added, also, that 'Everyone must admit that the gentlemen who are members of this association are eminently loyal, and that there cannot be anything in their political opinions which should exclude them from exercising magisterial functions. In fact, the association must, though I differ from it, be admitted to be founded upon a principle which assumes peculiar loyalty.'

So, at least, we have an admission that no one ever cast an imputation of illegality upon the Orange Institution, and that its members are 'eminently loyal.' The Institution is legal, and loyal, but public opinion is against it, 'especially that of persons belonging to different sections of the community.' The priests are against it, the Ribbonmen are against it, and Lord Palmerston, admitting that they are wrong, deems it fit that the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Chancellor of Ireland should bow to the public opinion of 'persons belonging to the different sections of the community.'

It is impossible to conceive ignorance so astounding as that of Lord Palmerston when he declared that the 'Orange Association is organised with an annual procession of armed men.' This was never any part of the Orange Organisation. When Lord Clarendon was Chief Magistrate, in Ireland, and had dismal dreams of a rebellion, he gave arms to the Orangemen, and thanked them for their demonstrations of loyalty.—But the Orange Society, never shrinking from the use of arms, in defence of the Sovereign and the British Constitution, believes in a book perhaps not unknown to Lord Palmerston, which says, 'if it be possible as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.'

'What is the object, and what are the prospective advantages of this Orange Association?' asks Lord Palmerston. We have been told that the object and aims of the Orange Society have been sufficiently put before the public. We believed not; but some people that knew all about it themselves, got rather tired or rather frightened at the constant iteration of the aims and objects of the Orange Association.—We hope that the Orange Association thro' its Grand Lodge, will answer Lord Palmerston, by and bye. But, in the mean time, we shall try to put the matter fairly before the public.

In the first place, the Orange Institution is not solely or chiefly organised for self-defence, unless by self-defence of Protestantism and its rights against all aggressions of the Papacy. 'This Institution is formed by Protestants desiring, to the utmost of their power, to support and defend her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Protestant Religion, the laws of the country, the Legislative Union, the succession to the throne in her Majesty's illustrious house, being Protestant, as well as for the defence of their own persons and property, and the maintenance of the public peace.' So runs the first section of the 'Laws and Ordinances of the Orange Institution.

Lord Palmerston admits its legality; it is impossible to deny its loyalty; but he says "the very foundation on which it rests casts a reflection upon the institutions of the empire."

The foundation on which it rests is the "religion of the Reformation." The "institutions of the empire" used to be conformable thereto. Now they are not.—Maynooth is not; the National Board is not; and the Orange Institution is worthy of the ban of Lord Palmerston, because it "casts a reflection" upon these and kindred institutions!

Let us admit that the Government is able to protect the Crown; let us grant that the Legislative Union, and our persons and property, are in no danger under the benign and sheltering influence of the British Government. Will any one say the same of "the Protestant religion?" How does the maintenance of 'the Protestant religion?' How does the maintenance of the Protestant religion agree with "the spirit of the present age," which is Lord Palmerston's god? How are Protestant questions treated in Parliament? How are Protestants treated by Government? How are the Scriptural Education Schools, in Ireland, treated? What about Maynooth? The answers to these questions will supply the reason why the Orange Society must continue to exist, by God's blessing, notwithstanding "the spirit of the present age.'

We could have wished that this view of the matter had been brought before Lord Palmerston. We trust that it will not be lost sight of, in any further attempts at elucidating the objects of the Orange Institution

'To confine the benefits of the Orange Society to a mere paltry question of police, is utterly to ignore its grand design. Every Orangeman has a high and holy work to perform, "to love, uphold, and defend the Protestant religion, and sincerely desire and endeavor to propagate its doctrines and precepts; he should strenuously oppose and protest against the errors and dangerous doctrines of the Church of Rome, and by all lawful means resist the ascendancy of that church, its encroachments, and the extension of its power."

Thus the Orange Institution is identified with the great body of true and earnest Protestants, who would be Protestants in reality, and not in name only. It is entitled to look for the support and sympathy of all true Protestants everywhere; it is fighting their battle and maintaining the great cause of civil and religious liberty. Therefore it is that "those who belong to the Orange Association" cannot and will not "resolve that this bond of union is no longer necessary;" and not being much disposed to adopt the word "conciliation" when principle is concerned, prefer, so help them God, the old watchword "No surrender."

THE ORANGE SOCIETY.—DEPUTATION TO LORD PALMERSTON.—On Saturday last a numerous deputation waited upon Lord Palmerston at his house in Piccadilly, London, to present a remonstrance, which has been for some time in course of signature against the Lord Chancellor's letter, disqualifying members of the Orange Society from holding Commissions of the Peace. The following gentlemen were present:—The Earl of Enniskillen, the Earl of Belmore, Sir W. Verner, M. P.; Hon. F. Corry, M. P.; Mr. George A. Hamilton, M. P.; Mr. Macartney, M. P.; Mr. Richardson, M. P.; Mr. Miller, M. P.; Mr. Napier, M. P.; Mr. Whiteside, M. P.; Colonel Lewis; Mr. Dobbs, M. P.; Mr. Vance, M. P.; Mr. Grogan, M. P.; Mr. Archdall, M. P.; Hon. Colonel Maxwell, M. P.; Mr. Kerr, M. P.; Mr. Davidson, M. P.; Mr. Wynne, M. P.; Lord Claud Hamilton, M. P.; Colonel Forde, M. P.; and Mr. Cairns, M. P. A very animated conversation is reported to have taken place between Lord Palmerston and the deputation, in the course of which his lordship strongly argued against the Orange society as an insult to the constitutional Government of the realm. The result was that his lordship said the Government would consider the Lord Chancellor's letter, but that he could hold out no promise on the subject.—*Londonderry Sentinel.*

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., March 19, 1858.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, February 26.

Great news was flashed by the telegraph, not over this country alone, but throughout Europe on Saturday morning. The Palmerston administration had fallen. We are now in the throes of a ministerial crisis. Parliament has adjourned until this day, to give the Earl of Derby time to form an administration, and people are drawing breath, and ask—how has it all happened? Events reproduce themselves strangely. It was on the 3d of March, 1857, that the Palmerston ministry was upset by a majority of 16 in a House of 515 members. Within a year the same government is defeated by exactly the same coalition, and by almost exactly the same majority. Then it was an amendment moved by Mr. Cobden that did the business. Now, Mr. Milner Gibson is the fell destroyer of the Cabinet. His amendment was drawn up with great art, so as to combine all sections of the House in its support. It simply affirmed the great regret of the House that the government had not thought fit to make a public answer to the calumnies contained in Count Walewski's despatch, which affirmed among other things that assassination is openly preached in England. After a spirited discussion, this amendment upon the second reading of the Conspiracy Bill was affirmed by a majority of 19 in a House (including tellers and speaker) of 453 members.—In the debate, the government, as upon the China question, was terribly outmatched in an oratorical point of view. They had opposed to them Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Witeside, Sir Bulwer Lytton, and other lesser lights, against whom Lord Palmerston, Sir G. Grey, the Attorney General, Mr. Baines, and the Lord Advocate made a feeble show.

On Saturday, after a Cabinet Council, the government came to an unanimous determination to resign. Lord Palmerston proceeded to Windsor, and his resignation in the usual course of things was graciously accepted.

Whilst the British Bank Directors are still undergoing their trial, attention is directed to the large fees received by the counsel engaged, in the name of a grateful country. Sir F. Thesiger, who led for the Crown, and who now of course has 'thrown up his brief, got 1000 guineas with it at first, and a "refresher" of 100 guineas a day. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the leading counsel for the Hon. Mr. Stapleton, had 500 guineas with his brief, and refreshers of 50 guineas a day. The fees of the juniors on both sides are in proportion. In all probability one at least of the leading counsel, and whose names have been given, will wish the case at an end. Sir F. Kelly is the new Attorney General, and it will be odd that his elevation should find him fighting against the Crown upon a crown prosecution. We intimated just now that the country bears all the expences; and these, it is said, will amount to more than £20,000. Something has transpired within the last few days that leads the unhappy creditors of the bank to believe that they may receive before long a further dividend, though its amount is sadly below what was anticipated. The Welsh mines, upon which the directors lavished £84,000, have just been sold by the assignee for £6000, and this amount, together with some funds in hand, will serve to give the creditors a dividend of 2s. The shareholders linger long in coming forward with the composition agreed on. Altogether £90,000 have been promised, but £20,000 of this is supposed to be a promise and nothing more. So the depositors may eventually think themselves well off if they get 15s. in the pound out of the whole estate; the only other consolation which can be administered to them depends just now upon the feelings of a British jury.

The news from China is of rather a droll complexion. Not only has Canton been taken, but our old enemy Yeh has been captured, disguised as a Coolie, and has been sent on board one of her Majesty's vessels, along with his *confrere*, the Tartar general. How these gentlemen managed to allow themselves to be taken, passes apprehension. The city, it seems, fell on the 29th of December, while they became prisoners a week afterwards—on the 5th of January. Looking at the matter as it stands, upon the facts as they are yet briefly known to us, we should be inclined to suspect that the poor Commissioner and General allowed themselves to fall into our hands, in order to escape the fate which seems to be reserved in China for all unsuccessful mandarins and generals.

From India we hear of fresh successes, though of no very decisive character. Sir Colin Campbell after defeating the rebels at Futtyghur, was waiting for a heavy siege train from Agra, on the arrival of which he would move forward into Rohilcund, and thence to Oude, in concert with the Ghoorka force under Jung Bahadoor.

The gradual concentration of our force would put an end to all resistance, and Nena Sahib and his confederates must long since have been persuaded of the hopelessness of their cause.

The further examination of Dr. Bernard divulges facts which produce the impression that Mr. Allsop, the man for whom a reward of £200 is offered, is not so much a criminal as a victim.—The character of the man would well support such a conviction. It would of course be very difficult to prove the absence of complicity under such circumstances.

CHINA.

Yeh being safely caged in the Inflexible, and the authorities of the city being prisoners, and the Plenipotentiaries being afraid that the city would be sacked by the populace, it was resolved therefore to reinstate Pehquie in his palace, and assist him with a Council of three, composed of two English Officers and one French officer. Pehquie, the former Lieutenant Governor, is now Governor of Canton, and the Tartar General the Lieutenant-Governor. The ceremony of installation took place January 3. At nine-any large bodies of French and English troops defiled into the city. The residence of the Chinese Governors was strongly garrisoned; the Plenipotentiaries and their suites and the naval and military commanders assembled in the hall of audience. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were seated on a sort of dais, the naval and military commanders were seated on chairs at a right angle with the dais, and opposite to these chairs were others left vacant for the Chinese. A throng of English and French officers, a band, and colors filled up the hall. There were only three Chinamen spectators present. When Pehquie came in, the Plenipotentiaries advancing, received him, resuming their seats on the dais, and moved for him to take those assigned for him. Pehquie demurred, and caused a scene which lasted some minutes. Lord Elgin at last yielded, and made way for the Chinaman next to him. With great satisfaction the mandarins enjoyed the victory granted to thier pertinacity, and sat on seats of honour, taking preference of the English and French Admirals and Generals.

CAPTURE OF THE TREASURY.

For six days the Western gate had been open, and exit had been denied to neither men nor to treasure. Surely there could be nothing left to reward the captors. How can we strain our minds to comprehend the stolid, and stupid confidence of these Chinese officials? The Treasury was full of silver, as full probably as it ever was. As many as fifty-two boxes, which a man could not singly lift, were found, and sixty-eight packets of solid ingots. There was also a store-house of the most costly mandarin dresses, lined with sables and rare furs, and there was a room full of copper cash. Now a strange scene occurred. The instructions were to bring away any bullion, but to touch nothing else. The orders were obeyed with a strange and self-denying fidelity. The soldiers and officers with difficulty turned their eyes away from the rich dresses. But how to remove the heavy load of bullion. Crowds had assembled in front, and a happy thought occurred to one of the officers. "A dollar's worth of cash to every coolie who will help to carry the silver to the English camp." In a moment the crowd dispersed in search of their bamboo poles, and in another moment there were a thousand volunteer Cantonese contending for the privilege of carrying for an enemy their city's treasure. With their stipulated strings of cash around their necks, away they now trudged with the English soldiers and the spoils of silver.

CASUALTIES.

The deaths of Captain Bate and Midshipman Thompson have already been reported. Three men of the naval and marine brigade killed; three dangerously wounded; eighteen severely wounded, including Viscount Gilford, and Lieutenants Pelson and Butler. Total killed 10. Wounded 118, in naval and marine brigades. Admiral Seymour had a narrow escape from the same volley which killed Captain Bate.

The casualties in the 59th regiment, at Canton, include Lieutenant Hackett, killed; Lieutenant Thinkwin, wounded; and Ensign Bowen, since dead of his wounds. One rank and file killed and 17 wounded. The total of killed and wounded in the assault of the city is estimated at 140 British, and 30 French.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON DETERMINED ON.

The following singular statement appears, in the shape of a letter from a correspondent, in the New York *Tribune* of Tuesday last. The question will naturally suggest itself to the reader. How did the writer become aware of the facts he relates, Or indeed, are they facts at all? But we will let the document speak for itself:—

SIR.—Since the late attempt upon the life of the Emperor Napoleon, it is often asked why the greater number, if in fact, not all, in the conspiracy are Italian?

Pianori, the Italian who was executed some years ago for attempting to assassinate the Emperor, was offered a free pardon if he would make a full confession and divulge his accomplices, but he barely refused; and now every inducement is held out the present prisoners to reveal the details of the plot for participating in which they will undoubtedly forfeit their lives. And though the rumor that Budin has confessed and will appear as a witness against his fellow conspirators is industriously circulated, it is not all believed.

The reason I have hitherto seen assigned for the fact that the numerous attempts upon the Emperor's life have been almost invariably made by Italians, do not explain the matter correctly. It is known that Louis Napoleon's *coup d'etat* of the 2d of December was received with acclamation by the Liberal party in Tuscany; and even in Rome though by his troops he kept the Pontiff on his throne, the news was not received with ill-favor. On the contrary, the Constitutional Liberals, who wish for national liberty but who are opposed to the Red Republicans, even to this day, regard him with favor, knowing that he has pressed upon the Pope many measures of reform in opposition to the suggestions of Austria. The Italians as a nation are friendly to the Empire. The memory of the Napoleons is still revered by them. But there has existed among them for many years a body of admirable organization and great power. I allude to the dreaded *Carbonari*. Immediately after the French Revolution of 1830, there were a series of outbreaks through the Roman territory, extending into the Duchies of Parma and Modena. They were the work of the Carbonari, and were soon put down in a sanguinary manner by the troops of the late Pope Gregory. In the Roman Legations the present Emperor and his brother, who died during the insurrection, were actively engaged. They were both sworn members of the Carbonari. It is generally understood that it was Pietri, the present Corsican Prefect of Police, who initiated the present Emperor into the Carbonari, of which Mazzini, the present Pope, and the late King Charles Albert were acitve members. This Society never forgives a renegade member; and this fact is mentioned in explanation of Messini's opposition to Pius IX., and Charles Albert; and this is the real secret of the recent and other attempts by Italians upon the Emperor's life.

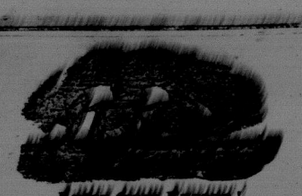
Louis Napoleon has been tried by the chiefs of the society, formally condemned to death, and received notice of the doom which surely awaits him. Those now in prison may perish on the scaffold, but they know that thousands are ready avenge them; and even that though torture be tried (that it was under Louis Phillippe is proved in Louis Blanc's History of Ten Year's), they will die without making a sign.

Orsini is not expected to survive his wounds. He is a member of the noblest house in Italy. His work narrating his most singular escape from the Austrian prisons, you remember, made a great sensation, some time since. He is singularly handsome in person. Pietri, in alluding to him after his arrest, said to Prince Napoleon: "He is the handsomest man in the world; I never saw anything equal the beauty and grace of this monster!"

At a ball in Paris, not long since, a Senator, a great friend of the Empress, with congratulating her on her gaiety and good spirits. "Yes," she said, "I seek to forget myself (*m'etourdir*); I know that one of these days we shall all perish together! Poor woman! she is to be pitied. Her grace and goodness merit a happier fate. The crown is indeed to her composed of thorns. As for the Emperor, he is as thorough a fatalist as any Turk. "What will be, will be," is his motton, but yet it is thought that much of his confidence is assumed.

It is known that the French exiles in London and Kossuth were not concerned in the late conspiracy, Louis Blanc and Ledru Rollin are both opposed to assassination. The affair was solely the work of the Carbonari, and it really seems a just retribution that one who conspired himself should now be the object of detestation to his brother conspirators. "He that taketh the sword shall "perish by the sword."

A Paris correspondent says that some of the French colonels honored with the English Order of the Bath had expressed a desire to return their decorations. The Minister at War put a stop to it.



Later from Europe!

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NORTH AMERICAN AT PORTLAND.

By the arrival of the steamer Canada, at this port from Portland, last evening, we are placed in possession (through the politeness of Capt. Chisholm) of Boston papers Tuesday last, containing the following later intelligence from Britain:

PORTLAND, March 16.

The North American, Capt Grange, left Liverpool, at noon on the 2d inst., and arrived at this port after midnight with 120 passengers.

She brings dates four days later than the Canada, Steamship Arabia arrived at Liverpool at 8.30 on the morning of the 28th ult.

The Cunard Company advertise a semi-monthly line of screw steamers to run between Liverpool and New York.

The ship Donald McKay arrived at Liverpool on the 1st, from Melbourne, with £100,000 in gold.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was in Session on the 1st. The House of Commons, after some formalities adjourned to the 12th.

In the House of Lords, Derby made his inaugural ministerial Speech, giving an insight into his intended policy. After stating the grounds upon which he had undertaken the office, and the difficulties which beset him him, he glanced at the state of the army, with reference to the Indian war and said there was yet a most respectable numerical force remaining within the United Kingdom. He had no doubt the exertions of Sir C. Campbell and the troops under his command would lead to successful results, and when the mutiny was fully suppressed it would be the duty of the Government to undertake the task of pacifying and tranquilizing the empire.

He then referred to the Chinese War, and expressed satisfaction, notwithstanding he condemned the cause of the war, at the success which had attended British arms, and added that now Canton had fallen, it would be the duty of government to make without the least possible delay a safe and honorable peace, so that commerce between England and China might be re-established.

He then adverted to the relations with France and urged the necessity of remaining on friendly terms. He insisted on the importance to France and Europe of the preservation of the Emperor's life, and indignantly announced the atrocious attempt at his assassination. He made great allowance for the indignation felt by the French people; nevertheless, he did not believe the address from the French Colonels gave a true representation of the feelings of the French army.—From what he knew of the Emperor he felt satisfied it was his sincere wish to keep on terms of amity with England.

The Foreign Secretary, Lord Malmesbury, was preparing a reply to Count Walewski's despatch, which he believed would satisfy public feeling, and there was nothing in Mr. Milner Gibson's resolution which would prevent the Government from proceeding with the Conspiracy Bill, altho' further action would depend on the reply from France to Lord Malmesbury's despatch. With regard to the policy of the government, it was impossible, having been called to office suddenly, and not at the commencement of the session, to bring forward any programme now.

On the subject of the government of India, he thought the time not opportune for any change, but in deference to the vote of the House of Commons he was prepared to yield, and a modified bill as presented by Lord Ellenborough would be presented.

In regard to Parliamentary Reform his own opinion was that alteration was required; but he nevertheless thought some modification and amendment might be made to suit the convenices and wants of the people. All he could promise, however, was that during the recess, government would earnestly direct their efforts to the preparation of a bill, which would be introduced in the course of the next session.

In conclusion, he expressed the hope that when he retired from office, whether the period for which he held it was long or short, he would not be found to have left the country in a worse position than he found it.

Earls Granville and Clarendon defended the late government, and the House adjourned to the 15th March.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail, with a later news, arrived at Suez on the 23d Feb.

The *Times* Malta correspondent telegraphs.—"The Commander in Chief was at Futtyghur preparing for an invasion of Oude which would probably be from several points, about 28th of Jan.. His column is nearly 15,000 strong, with about 100 pieces of or ordnance, while at least 10,000 men from other points will be ready to co-operate with him.

Sir Hugh Rose had defeated the rebels at Banda. The Rajpootane field force, after capturing the strong fortress of Awah, marched on for Cotah, where disunion reigns.

Delhi has been placed under the authority of the Punjaub Commissioners, the authority of the civil power restored, and the army declared broken up.

Large reinforcements of European troops are still require.

At Bombay trade was improving. Freight had advanced. All public securities were advancing.

The Governor General was on his way to the Northwest Provinces.

The Government despatch says the enemy were fortifying Lucknow with great strength. There are about 100,000 of them in arms. They are said to be losing heart, and anxious to negotiate.

Sir James Outram had been left undisturbed since the 16th. He was reinforced on the 22d by the 34th Regiment from Cownpore, with a convoy of stores.

A party of Rifles had taken up a post at Lucknow road on the march from Cownpore to keep open communication. Cultivators are busily employed everywhere with the Winer crops, and the revenue was being collected in the district around Delhi as if nothing had happened.

A despatch to the India Company says, advices of the 22d of January state that Gen. Outram had been again assailed, and an attack by the whole rebel force in Lucknow was daily expected. Reinforcements had been sent to Gen. Outram at Alumbagh.

VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph to Liverpool.—London, Wednesday morning.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says it is stated that Lord Malmesbury has already answered Walewski's despatch, in a tone and spirit, becoming a British Minister. It expresses a desire to cultivate the best relations with France, and remain in alliance with her, but declares that the right of asylum shall be maintained intact.

From the Liverpool Herald, February 27.

* * * Palmerston being out, Derby has been sent for, and is in; for, though met on all sides by difficulties, denials and refusals, he has, with characteristic dash, boldly assumed the reins and presented a ministry to the country. Under present circumstances, the noble lord must place his reliance on the patriotism and spirit of fair-play of the House, for he is notoriously in a minority. High ground must be assumed on the question of our "foreign relation," particularly as regards France. No more truckling, or the semblance of it towards our "august ally" will be tolerated. This is very unlikely to be the case; for, of all men, Lord Derby, from his very temperament, is the least likely to submit to foreign dictation or show the white feather; but, even if this were possible, policy will prevent him falling into the error which proved so fatal to his predecessor. His name, too, is associated with an India Bill, whose leading provisions go far to disarm the opposition which the bill of Lord Palmerston aroused. A bold, uncompromising attitude towards France; a good India Bill, and a safe modicum of Reform, will, with a loyal recognition and acceptance of what is irreversible, secure a fair trial and the support of both House and People to Lord Derby. A subsequent appeal to the country, with an intelligible programme of his policy, will, no doubt, give him a majority necessary to carry on the business of Government.—There is no concealing the fact, that his present chances and position are unfavorable; but Lord Derby being a man of unquestionable spirit and ability, is just the one to cope with and conquer them. He has the good wishes and sympathy of the country with him, for we still hate the French; *malgre* the *entente cordiale*; and in our souls are sick of Whig Oligarchs.

In another article the Herald says:—"Where is the necessity for the bill introduced by Spinner Napier? The present law enables the Government to pay £2000 for the suppression of the Alliance; and M. Bernard has already been taken into custody. If those gentlemen are tried and convicted, the law, as it now stands, Mr. Bernard states, should enable a judge to pass a sentence of ten years' imprisonment. But this does not satisfy the temporary blustering ruler of France; he rises at the lives of all friends of liberty who have taken refuge in this country. He wishes to make England his goal, and her ministers his turnkeys; he desires permission for his police spies to enter the homes of Englishmen and concoct plots even against the innocent, so that he may thrust all who do not agree with him into a prison, or lead them to the scaffold. Knowing this, Lord Palmerston has become his willing tool, at what price we know not. Will England allow herself to be degraded to gratify the ambition or cupidity of any monarch? We trow not. Lord Palmerston is at this moment the most despicable character in the dominions of Queen Victoria. (?) He has fallen forever; his brow is scared with the indelible impression of traitor and coward; his courage has been proved to be that of "the mountebank, not the bravo;" his love of British liberty is as great a farce as the oath of his patron, when he swore fidelity to the French Republic; and, lastly, he has lost the confidence of every party in the country, and stands out a monument of him as degradation—a sport and a scoff to every man who has felt, and knows how to appreciate, the blessings of liberty. Only let our readers fancy the lion of England dreading to "irritate" the baboon of France, and crouching before the frantic contortions of so mean an animal. That the futile threat of invasion has anything to do with this truckling sycophancy, we do not believe for one moment. The object is to bind fetters upon this country to assimilate England more to the despotic nations of Europe, and thus keep down the struggle for freedom that is yearly manifesting itself with the progress of the age. Lord Palmerston may delude his Royal Mistress with fears of a Republic, and the loss of her crown, if imperial despotism is not supported; but that can never be, so long as we are a free people; for the Sovereign of these realms will ever live in the hearts of his or her subjects. Instead of bringing England down to the level of France, Austria, Italy, and Russia, should endeavour to raise those tyrant trodden nations to the height of freedom we have attained, and thus confer a blessing upon the human race. As for Lord Palmerston, he is snuffed out; and although a gloomy light may linger, every spark but tends to excite disgust."

STRANGE AND DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

(*From the Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday.*)

The city was startled early last evening by the news that a disastrous explosion of gas had occurred at the Sixth Street Methodist Church, situated at the south side of Sixth Street, between Vine and Race, near the latter. The most alarming rumors were afloat. Over a large portion of the city the report and shock of the explosion has been heard and felt. It was known to many that a "Revival" was in progress in the church, and that a large congregations were nightly gathered there. Proceeding to the scene of the disaster, we looked with astonishment upon the ruin wrought; and were amazed to learn, while viewing the wreck, that no person had been killed outright.

The basement of the church had been fit up for the purpose of worship, and it was there that the explosion took place. The several apartments into which it had been partitioned were shivered into masses of splinters covered with mortar dust. So far as one could judge from the appearance of things by the light of a lantern, there was hardly a plank of the floors, a lath of the walls, or a seat, but was thoroughly shivered. The windows were broken to atoms, the rubbish in places heaped as high as the ceiling, and floors ripped into kindling wood. The sexton, Mr. Reese, and family lived in the basement, and their rooms were a heap of inextricably mixed rags, splinters and mortar. Some of the iron pillars supporting the floor of the church room above were thrown down and all were swerved from their places. The upper part of the church also was badly damaged. Wherever a gas pipe had been laid, the flooring was ripped up as if by a powerful current of lightning. About one third of the seats were overthrown, and were with the cushions and carpets huddled about in curious piles. The bible was hurled forth from the pulpit, and the water pitcher and goblet overthrown and knocked to pieces and the joints of pipe clay scattered about. The windows were nearly annihilated, and it is feared that the walls, which were very substantial, were shaken until unsafe. The whole floor had been lifted up several inches, vibration of the building was as if it had tottered to the throe of an earthquake.

The explosion took place just about seven o'clock before many persons had reached the church, and ladies who had been in the vestry, found the smell of gas so strong that they retreated, so that but few persons were in the church when the disaster occurred.

The ladies who first entered the basement last night, complained of the smell of gas, and took refuge from it in the room of Mr. Reese. Mr. Reese, with Mr. Charles Meads, commenced a search for the place where the gas escape, and held the taper used in lighting gas at every point where they thought the leak might be. At last they applied the flame to the metre, when the gas commenced running along the floor of the entry, the fire gliding about in a flickering blaze. The sexton, alarmed, ran for a bucket of water which he threw on the fire. Mrs. Gerrard, who had just entering the church, ran into the street, as did also two or three others who were about the entry way. As they passed out at the door it was closed, to prevent confusion, while Messrs. Reese and others attended to the fire. Mrs. R. feared an explosion, and with great presence of mind called upon Mrs. Houston and Miss Banks to save themselve by running with her out the back way, the front door having just been closed. They were so quick that they were out of the church and over the fence separating it from a dwelling house on the west, when the explosion took place. A volley of glass and splinters struck them, many sharp fragments of glass striking their bonnets and sticking fast. Mr. Meads describes the explosion as taking place while he and the sexton were in the act of throwing water to put out the fire that was flying about the floor. He felt himself stunned and bruised, and standing in a fog of lime dust, cooped among masses of splinters, and it was some time before he could consider what had happened or take means to extricate himself. The front door, which had been closed, however, blown out, and egress made easy. Mrs. Hook was found, mangled and bleeding, amid the confused remains of the furniture of the room, and of the room itself in which she had been sitting.

The concussion of the explosion was tremendous. Several persons who were seated at supper tables a square distant from the scene, were thrown from their seats. Glass was broken in adjoining houses. A gentleman seated in a parlor at the corner of Sixth and Race streets, says the report was as if a cannon had been fired under the window he was seated. The report was distinctly heard at the corner of Broadway and Liberty street—more than mile. We do not remember that we ever before recorded the history of an affair so singular and frightful as this. By this accident fifteen persons have been dangerously injured, some having their arms and legs broken, others being frightfully scorched, others again blinded by the projection of pieces of broken glass into the eye, while many are badly bruised, for in several instances amputation has been necessarily resorted to.

Our communications with the United States have been resumed by the steamers *Empress*, and the *Eastern City*. The former has already made a 19 hours' passage between this place and Portland—the weather being very unfavorable.

To Captain Chisholm, of the Emperor, and his attentive Clerk, we are indebted for latest American papers.

COMMON COUNCIL, Wednesday.

The Recorder, in accordance with a Resolution of Councillor Hooper, passed at the last sitting of the Common Council, gave his written opinion that *all* the Freemen and Freeholders, under the present Election Law, could not vote for *all* the Aldermen and Councillors of the Board; assigning as a reason, that Wellington Ward being expressly restricted to the choosing of one Alderman and one Councillor, would, if that principle was entertained, be an exception to the rule, and that the freemen and freeholders of the Eastern side could not vote for the members of the Western side.

The Report of the Committee for investigating the validity of a claim made by Messrs. M'Avity and Sandall, to compensate them for the loss of their Ship privilege, in consequence of the prolongation of Charlotte street, recommend that a piece of vacant ground be included in their lease, and the rent not to be increased. Report accepted.

Alderman Fairweather moved for the removal of the Market House, in the Market Square, which was opposed by Messrs. Foster, McAvity and Hooper, on the ground that it would be impolitic to destroy the building until another proper and substantial building be put up for the accommodation of the Butchers. This motion was negatived by the casting vote of the Mayor.

A Bill was read for the establishment of a Police force on the Western side of the harbour, to be limited to six policemen, when a great deal of conversation ensued as to the detail,—the Carleton members not knowing exactly what they did want. It came out however in the course of the debate, that they were willing to pay the present Police Magistrate £50 a year in addition to his present £300, provided they were allowed to have the fines, and the use of our police office, rents, fuel, and the services of the Clerk of Police free of expence. This proposition did not appear palatable to many of the members. The Bill is published, and will probably come up again for discussion.

The Report of the Auditors of the Water Commissioners' Accounts was handed in, and it was moved that it be received; but to this summary way some of the Members objected. Alderman Peters thought the Auditors should be changed yearly. This, Alderman McGrath looked upon as a reflection on him, who was one of the Auditors. Alderman Peters said no, it was not at all personal.—Councillor Hooper said, since this question was up, he would take the opportunity of asking if it was true that Mr. Sears, the Chairman of the Commissioners, had attempted to introduce into the Bill now before the Legislature, unknown to, and without the sanction of that Body, whose servant he was, two sections—the one going far towards making himself independent of the Board, and the other to keep the toll and accounts in his own office, instead of filing them as heretofore in the Common Clerk's office. His Worship in reply to this question, indirectly gave the Board to understand that he had done so, and that the sections would probably have passed the House and become law, had it not been that the Committee sent up from the Common Council made the discovery in time to partially frustrate it. Councillor Hooper said this was a high-handed thing, and a very grave offence, and that to say the best of it, it had a suspicious look. He had understood Mr. Sears has given no bonds for the money passing through his hands, and that it was not impossible for him, if so disposed, to put a large sum of public money into his pocket and walk off. He did not mean to impute this to Mr. Sears, but he complained that no public servant should be in that irresponsible situation. He further said, while on the subject, he would ask why Mr. Sears took £400 for his salary, while he understood, that before he got the situation, he expressed himself willing to take any salary the Board might fix, and the Board decided that £250 should be the sum? To this his Worship the Mayor and Alderman Fairweather replied, referring the Councillor to the minutes of the Board taken at the time.

A Bill was then read for the improvement of the mode of Taxation—giving discretionary power to the Assessors to reduce the taxes of laborers and poor persons to eight or ten shillings. Alderman Peters and Councillor Hooper approved of the bill so far as it went, but it did not go far enough. A great saving they said might be effected if the policemen delivered the tax bills, and the money was paid in either to the Chamberlain of the Police office, with a premium of 5 per cent. on all taxes paid within a month of the assessment being made. This doctrine, however, did not find much sympathy among the members of the Board generally. Alderman Peters tried hard to introduce a section into the Bill carrying out his views, and it was understood that he and his Councillor were to draw a section for that purpose, when his Worship the Mayor said if that was done it would destroy the present bill, and another bill would have to be framed, and which could not be thought to get ready for the present sitting of the Legislature.

A number of bills for Scavenger work were passed, and further action taken for the employment of indigent laborers.

An application was made by James Smith for permission to build a wharf at the end of Billot Row, and to lease some lots adjoining. Referred to the Land committee.

A petition from John Kick was read, praying to be relieved in the case of the "Gem," so called, at Reed's Point, and offering to remove the same on certain conditions. Referred to Reed's Point committee.

An unusual amount of business was done, and the Board sat until 7 o'clock.

The Rev. G. M. Armstrong will deliver a lecture this evening, at the Mechanics' Institute, before the Young Men's Christian Association; subject, "*The Bible, the book for both worlds.*"

The *Head Quarters* says—the session drags its slow length along. Business accumulates; Bills are still brought in as though members intended to sit in solemn conclave for the next three months at latest. Yet the legislation performed is very small.

Mr. R. A. Rowe intends giving a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music on Tuesday evening next, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, and at which several solos, duetts, trios, &c., will be offered for the evening's entertainment.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH ON DRUNKENNESS.—Bishop Bayley, the Catholic Bishop of New Jersey, has issued a manifesto bringing the machinery of the church to bear against the vice of drunkenness. His letter on the subject has been read in all the churches, in which he calls attention to two classes—the drunkards themselves, and the dealers in liquor. Leaving to the pastors themselves the choice of the particular means to be used, he suggests that each should keep a list of the drunkards and liquor dealers in his church.—He says:

"I am determined to make use of the most severe measures against all who are addicted to this scandalous and destructive vice; and if they continue in the practice of it, they must do it as outcasts from the Catholic Church, who have no right to the name of Catholic while they live, nor to Christian burial when they die."