

TO MY BROTHER ORANGEMEN OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

In consequence of the present excited state of the country, and because you are the rest of the inhabitants of this Colony have been called upon to take into your serious consideration, the question of annexing these Colonies to the United States of America, I feel it to be my duty to address you; and at the same time to disabuse the public mind as to the feelings and opinions of the Loyal Orange Association upon this question, which were to be adopted, would be a palpable violation of our obligation.

With you, my Brethren, there is no necessity to argue, because in addition to your obligation to maintain the connection between the Colonies and Great Britain, your inclination and desire lead you to do so. You have ever made it your boast, that you support the constitution as established in 1690, and you will not at this late period embrace doctrines and principles subversive of it.

Fortunately, I need not rake up the past, in order to call to mind the various questions of annexation, because those who have undertaken the championship, have abandoned all political and moral considerations, and have taken their stand upon the single point of interest. The past is to be forgotten and forgiven—they have laid hands with those whom they so lately denounced for their insults to the loyal, and now ask you, after all they have done and said, (and I will not bring the past before you,) but they ask you, with the proceedings of the last six months still fresh in your minds, to join them, and those they have heretofore denounced, in throwing off your allegiance to the Protestant Crown of Great Britain, and to declare yourselves Republicans.

And you are asked to do this, not because they have cause of complaint against the Mother Country, for they admit her kindness, but because they believe it is to their interest to throw off their allegiance.

Our forefathers of 1693 effected the Revolution of that period, to establish constitutional Government with civil and religious liberty. The privileges of the Crown were defined, as well as the rights of the people. The former was sworn to maintain the Constitution and the Protestant Throne, the latter to legislate constitutionally. The voice of the majority was to govern, and the crown became the arbitrator and pacificator between the contending parties in the state. Whatever grievances the public may have, still the constitution is there, and provides the necessary means for redress; and Orangemen are not the men to subvert the Constitution. Nor are Orangemen the men to submit to the proposed change, while England will stand by them, and while they will deliberate, they will deliberate, they will petition for redress of their grievances, but they see nothing British or honourable in seeking for a new state of political existence, upon every turn of adversity that may come upon them; and while they condemn the acts of their opponents, they will not in themselves exhibit the same condemnatory doctrines and principles.

A great deal of indignation has been vented against a certain portion of the English Mercantile Press, and it is very justly conceived to be insulting language towards the loyal of this land. Did the writers of such papers live in a country where one's allegiance is frequently forced upon one's classes, consideration, they would then know how to appreciate the allegiance we hold to the Protestant Crown of Great Britain. But it is because a party press sees fit to assail the loyal, that therefore we, a portion of the loyal, should forego our allegiance and seek to uphold the destinies of a nation that might become a constant nation? No, my Brethren, there is no cause for annexation in this. The whole basis of the demand for annexation is interest, and even it is so exceedingly problematical, that its advocates call for publications to convince them of their true position—offer rewards for seditions writings, and are ready with what means they will to promulgate Treason, and all, as they tell you, for interest—for lace. It is in vain to argue with them, for as to whence this appeal comes. When the enemy is at our gates, we stop not to enquire who conducted him thither, but we ally forth to meet him, and if it be found that the citadel has been betrayed from within, our indignation only becomes the greater, from the difficulty being the fruits of treachery; and so far from this being a consideration for the abandonment of our position, we find ourselves constrained to use extraordinary exertions to throw off the enemy from that position which remains true to their colour. Who amongst us then will consent to see the glorious flag of England pulled down, and the stars and stripes run up in its stead? who will ever consent to this degradation? I am sure Orangemen will not. When after ages shall speak of us, as a people as well as a nation, we cannot wish that it shall be said of us, that we consented to change our political state from a free and independent one to a subordinate one, and that we were the authors of our own degradation.

What will render this step more obnoxious in your eyes is, the assumption on the part of its promoters, that no redress can be obtained from England for our present embarrassed condition. I would ask, what right have these men to come to such a conclusion? It is not the past conduct of the Mother Country that would induce this belief, for has she not at our solicitation thrown upon the navigation of the St. Lawrence, which can only prove injurious to her own shipping interests, and beneficial to us? At our request she has rendered up to the Colonial authorities the Post Office Department, after having established a rapid intercourse between the Colonies and the European continent. Is this a reason why we should come to the conclusion, that we are not to be respected? Ought we not rather to address our petition, and what our grievances, and our feelings, and what our officers to remove the difficulties themselves? No, indeed that I anticipate any abandonment of principle on the part of any member of our order, to show you how speedily a body like yours would lose its influence were it abandoned only for a limited period, the noble and patriotic principles which have ever been the guide of its members.

It is a duty, as well as a privilege to maintain and lay bare to civil an admitted opponent, and therefore, I need not point out the right to petition, to appeal—but we have the right to demand the abolition of the chief estate of the realm, without laying ourselves open to the charge of treason, against the whole. With us, this view of the subject is more imperative, because we have of our own free will sworn to maintain the connection, and therefore, I need not point out the extraordinary responsibility which rests upon us as a body, in a crisis of this nature. We cannot fail to see, that the best interests of the country are sacrificed by the intemperate demand now made, and it must prove detrimental, in the highest degree, to our prosperity and welfare. If the country is suffering and struggling under serious commercial difficulties, then should our energies be doubled, and a more powerful exertion made to have forth our resources, with which we can only expect a continuation of troubles. These calamities have risen superior to such difficulties before, but it was by a united effort in the right direction, and in which we were encouraged by the parent state, from a belief in the firmness and steadiness of our principles. But if, in addition to our commercial and other troubles, we are to add the consequences attendant upon the suggestion of a change in our political and national existence, it requires not the spirit of a Scotchman to see, that our national life is over.

Therefore, my Brethren, I say again to you—your course is clear and I appeal, No matter what may be the clamours of the ignorant, nor the projects of the wrong-minded—and still less the craft of the vicious, this burst of democratic turbulence must be resisted; and all revolutionary projects, whether made under professions of loyalty or otherwise, we are bound by our solemn obligations to oppose.

There are others, who, in the retirement of our Order must be laid aside, and I am sure there are none of greater importance, than those which involve our allegiance to our God, our Country, and our Queen.

Yours Friend and Brother,  
G. BENJAMIN, G.M.  
Belleville, 19th Oct., 1849.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.  
From the British Colonist.

BETWEEN 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, H.M.S.S. Cherrier, arrived in port, having his Excellency the Governor General on board, and the Hon. Col. Bruce, Military Secretary. The object of his Excellency's present visit was, to be present at the commencement of King's College, in his capacity of Chancellor. A guard of honour was in attendance at the wharf, and his Excellency landed with the customary honours. His Excellency having taken a seat in the carriage, (The Hon. Col. Bruce) proceeded to his quarters, at Ellah's Hotel.

Shortly after two o'clock, the members of Convocation entered the Hall of the University—the high, respectable building, the right of the Vice Chancellor, His Excellency wore a splendid purple velvet robe, richly trimmed with gold, and underneath, was displayed the ribbon of the order of the Thistle. He was accompanied by Colonel Bruce, in full Military Dress. The professors in their respective robes, corresponding to their respective degrees, as did also the graduates and undergraduates of the University. The Hall was crowded to excess, and many had to go for want of room to accommodate themselves. The number of students who have exceeded 800, a great proportion of whom were ladies. The members of government in this city, the Judges, and other functionaries, Professors of other Colleges, and the Mayor and Corporation, formed part of the high and distinguished assembly, presiding over the ceremony. His Excellency the Chancellor, occupied the throne at the top of the Hall, and to his right sat the Vice Chancellor, with Colonel Bruce by his side. The proceedings commenced, by the Vice Chancellor reading his Excellency's letter in Latin, with his usual fluency; and the Chancellor gave his reply, which was also in Latin, and delivered with much ease and energy—the auditory all standing.

The ceremony of conferring Degrees was then proceeded with, the candidates in succession, kneeling before his Excellency the Chancellor, to receive their respective honours. The degree of M.A. was conferred on the following gentlemen, viz: R. G. Westropp, B.A.; S. S. McDonnell, B.A.; Revd. H. B. Jessop, B.A.; and Revd. Edw. Baldwin, B.A.

The degree of B.C. L. was conferred on Daniel McMichael, B.A.

The degree of B.A. was conferred on Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie; J. J. Kingsmill, E. S. Mason; W. O. Edwards; Barrett; T. B. Dak; G. E. Loug; M. Mackenzie; and William Winer.

Another candidate, Mr. Adam Crooks, should have received the degree of B.C. but on account of severe illness, he was unable to be present. This young gentleman has greatly distinguished himself at the University, and he was very highly spoken of by the Vice Chancellor, in the course of the day's proceedings, who very much regretted his absence, and lamented the cause of it.

Eight young gentlemen matriculated, viz: J. D. Huggard, William Meuldell, E. M. A. Crombie, Edward Alma, James Craigie, David Dowdy, William Boyd, and W. L. Lawson.

The recitations of prize compositions were as follows, viz: C. L. Tyner, Freshman English Poem, by R. J. Tyner, Freshman Subject—John Sobieski.  
Greek Tragic Iambica, by Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie, Senior Sophister. Subject—Shakspere; and part Henry IV. Act. I. Sc. 4. from "Tithonus" to "old inhabitants."  
English Essay, by Adam Crooks, Senior Sophister. Subject—"The discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope."  
Latin Poem, by A. M. Clark, Freshman Subject—"Thamesis."  
English Poem, by T. A. Hudspeth, B.A. Subject—"Sir Robert Sale."

Prizes were also awarded to T. A. Hudspeth, B.A., for Latin Verse and English Prose; to Adam Crooks, Senior Sophister, for Latin Prose; and to J. D. Armour, Junior Sophister, for Greek Verse.

The reading of the various prize compositions was followed by prolonged applause from the auditory, whose appearance indicated the great delight they experienced. The University Medals were won as follows, viz: by Mr. Adam Crooks, for Classical Literature, and for Metaphysics and Ethics; Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie, for Evidence and Biblical Literature; E. Stinson, and W. O. Eastwood, for Natural Philosophy.

The Wellington Scholarship was won by Mr. J. D. Armour; the University Classical Scholarship, by Mr. J. T. Huggard, from Upper Canada College; the University Mathematical Scholarship, by Mr. Wm. Meuldell, from the Johnstown District Grammar School, Brockville; and the Home District Scholarship, by Mr. E. M. A. Crombie, from the Home District Grammar School, Toronto.

The other prizes awarded, were to Rev. Baldwin for Divinity; Arthur Wickson, B.A., for Hebrew; Rev. J. W. Marsh, Divinity; Jesse Hurlbut, for Law; J. D. Armour, for Classics and Rhetoric; G. M. Evans, for Mathematics and Physics, and Biblical Literature; Ed. Fitzgerald, for Mathematics, Logic, Evidence, and Biblical Literature; A. W. Clark, for Classics; C. Freer, for Logic; and J. R. Tyner, Evidence.

Certificates of honour were also granted to various other students.

The professors severally addressed the students, in their respective departments, in delivering the prizes, complimenting them on their devotion to their studies and the success which crowned their exertions. His Excellency the Chancellor, also made an address to the students, congratulating the diplomas and medals to the Graduates.

We regret being unable, in this hurried sketch, of this very interesting day's business at King's College, to give even an outline of these studies.

We cannot, however, omit a brief reference to the speech of His Excellency the Chancellor, with which the proceedings closed.

His Excellency, having adverted to the difficulties which he had experienced, in discharging the duties of Chancellor to his satisfaction, whilst situated at a distance from the city in which it was placed, briefly alluded, as was customary on such occasions, to the high respectability of the University. It appears that since the Institution was brought into operation in 1843, about 250 students had availed themselves of its advantages and about 70 degrees had been conferred. This showed that the University was highly productive of good results. His Excellency next pointed out the great advantages of such an institution in the present age, and in which the acquirement of science and commercial spirit appeared to have an undue ascendancy, when cities started suddenly into wealth, and luxury and self-indulgence, like noxious weeds are overgrowing communities. What would be the result of such a state of things, were we warned by comparing the different parts of Athens, Carthage and Tyre. The ruins of Athens, once used to elegance and poetry and philosophy. But of Carthage and Tyre no traces remain. The development of the mental faculties, and of everything that can elevate man to the high and noble sphere of general utility, and that which is not felt with regard to men commercial emporiums.

The property of communities has not to be estimated by the balances of the ledger. These were but unimportant items, when compared with the noblest of the sciences, which constituted the basis of national prosperity. Having pursued this line of thought for a considerable time, and with great ability, His Excellency closed a most instructive speech, of which we regret that we have not time to give any outline, like a full outline, amidst loud and long continued cheering.

The Governor General is still in town, and His Excellency will dine with the President and Council of the University to-day.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORM.—During the thunder storm on Thursday afternoon last, the telegraph wires, which were electrically charged, seemed to pass east and west along the line. Three of the telegraph poles in the neighbourhood of the electric wire, were completely split down the middle, and the telegraph wires, the descent of the fluid to the earth. These were at considerable distances from each other, and it can only be accounted for these suffering in preference to the others, along the line, by supposing an immediate connection with the earth, which being wet, formed a conductor to the earth. The electric fluid travelled westward, and a severe shock was felt by some individuals standing near a telegraph post at the lower end of the town. The telegraph wires, however, progressed toward and entered the telegraph office, took its course completely through the series of wire connected with the instrument, dividing them in several places, and when about to follow the course of the main wire out of the office, the ground was supposed to be near, and became the conductor to the earth. At this moment an explosion was heard equal to the report of a rifle, attended with considerable smoke. The extremity of the ground wire was completely melted and thrown into the air, the form of minute round particles, which were hot enough to mark their course upon a piece of writing paper lying upon the table and when they ceased to roll burned holes completely through the paper. These same particles passed off as radii from a circle. The paper and table were marked also, with a fine powder resembling native sulphur.—British American.

O. R. Gowan, Esq., he will be seen by our telegraphic report, been "removed" from his rank as Lieutenant Colonel of Militia.

The Pilot says he also been dismissed from the Commission of the Peace, and that the reason is, on account of his being present, and assisting at the burning of His Excellency the Governor General in elly at Brockville last spring.

If the ministry are anxious to render Mr. Gowan a service, we can imagine no step which would be more judiciously calculated to do so. We have heretofore expressed our disapprobation of certain proceedings, in which Mr. Gowan is said to have borne a part, but why he should be selected from his companions for the honours conferred on him, we cannot understand.

On Thursday next, to consider the very important questions to be submitted for their deliberation in the present session of public affairs. At a time when men of all political parties are to be found wavering in their allegiance, and when the course both events is so sudden and unexpected, the assembling of a body of men comprising a large amount of the loyalty and respectability of the country, naturally attracts great attention. We have already declared our opinion, that the future well-being of this Province depends, to a great extent, upon the course adopted by the British American League. We look upon it as eminently a conservative body, and we trust that it will continue to merit that high character for moderation and prudence which has been assigned to it by the unanimous voice of the British press, of all creeds and parties.—Patriot.

THE CLIMAX OF FOLLY.—We have often heard of the height of madness, but we never saw it so strikingly illustrated as we did during the present week. About twenty years ago, a poor man came to this country with fewer shillings in his pocket than nails on his fingers, chopped and ploughed himself into comfort and independence.

On Thursday last, we witnessed this same man standing on his land for some 200 acres, and leaning against his substantial brick house, raving and ranting in favour of Annexation, and protesting against the baneful domination of the mother Country!!!

We were wickled enough to wish, at the moment, that this ungrateful and most inconsistent grumbler had just lent a few hundred dollars to the swindling Quakers of Philadelphia; and to have marked an expression of his contentment, when on asking for principal or interest, he heard Amundab shuffle out, with blunder on nose, "Friend dost thee see anything green in my eye?"—Review.

We regret to announce the resignation of the Hon. L. M. Viger, the Receiver General, to whom a constant residence in Toronto would prove extremely inconvenient. The Hon. Receiver General, however, is one of the best men in the province, and will continue to give them his hearty support.—Patriot.

The Minister states that a portion of the Crown Lands Department, which includes Lower Canada, will still continue in Montreal. The Deputy Adjutant General's office is to be moved to this city.—Globe.

DEPUTATION TO MONTREAL.  
The Hon. Charles Sumner, and the Hon. John Robertson have been deputed by the New Brunswick Association, to visit Montreal to confer with the Canadian League, and obtain from that body some definite understanding respecting their views of the best means of promoting the union of the Province. We congratulate the Association upon its judicious selection. These gentlemen are well qualified for the duty. Independently of their legislative knowledge and experience, they possess a large stock in the province, and are conversant with commercial matters and questions, and competent to discuss the bearing of them. Their object is research and non-committal policy, and information and give no pledge. They will report their opinion to the Association upon their return, and thus afford its members some data to adopt or reject as they may see fit.

A cabinet council was held at the Foreign Office, London, on the 5th instant, which lasted two hours.

The affairs in Sicily are nearly arranged. Prince Cassarino is to be Viceroy. The Island is to have a separate administration, and Consuls and a Chambers at Palermo.

NEW JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, ROBINSON HALL BUILDINGS, DUNDAS STREET. A. A. NEWCOMBE, Late Printer of the "Pioneer," BEGS respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that having purchased a superior quality of Paper, (of How & Co's manufacture, New York) and a complete assortment of new and beautiful, Plain and Ornamental Type, suitable for a general BOOK AND JOB OFFICE, He has commenced Business on his own account, in the Robinson Hall Buildings, Dundas Street, a few doors East of the Stage Office; and is now prepared to execute every species of BOOK, JOB, AND CARD PRINTING With neatness, rapidity and cheapness, unsurpassed by any establishment in Western Canada. Ornamental Printing, in Fancy Coloured Inks and Bronze, neatly and promptly executed.

The above Establishment being entirely unconnected with a Newspaper, and possessing the advantage of a second Press, he is enabled to fulfil all Orders he may be favored with, at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable terms. He therefore respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. H. A. NEWCOMBE, Robinson Hall Buildings, Dundas Street, London, C. W., Oct. 24, 1849. 244-2

SHERIFF'S SALE. LONDON DISTRICT, BY virtue of a writ TO WIT: D. D. Videndum Ex parte, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph R. Boswell and Ralph W. Clement, in the street of the Bank of Montreal, I have seized and taken in Execution Part number one, parts of Lots number two and three, and a part of the ship yard, on the West side of Main Street, in the village of Port Stanley, which parcels of Land I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of London, on Saturday, the 24th day of November, instant, at noon. JAMES HAMILTON, Sheriff L. D. Sheriff's Office, London, Nov. 1, 1849. 244-3

SHERIFF'S SALE. LONDON DISTRICT, BY virtue of a writ TO WIT: D. D. Fori Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry B. Boswell, at the site of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot number one, parts of Lots number two and three, and a part of the ship yard, on the West side of Main Street, in the village of Port Stanley, which parcels of Land I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of London, on Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1850, at noon. JAMES HAMILTON, Sheriff L. D. Sheriff's Office, London, Nov. 1, 1849. 244-4

NOTICE. LAND SALE POSTPONED. LONDON DISTRICT, BY virtue of a writ TO WIT: D. D. Lands and tenements of James C. Crysler and Joseph R. Boswell, at the site of William Dunlop and Dock Company, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot number one, parts of Lots number two and three, and a part of the ship yard, on the West side of Main Street, in the village of Port Stanley, which parcels of Land I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of London, on Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1850, at noon. JAMES HAMILTON, Sheriff L. D. Sheriff's Office, London, Nov. 1, 1849. 244-5

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and title of CONNER & MASON, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent of the parties. All the debts now due against the above firm are assumed, and will be paid by WILLIAM CONNER, one of the firm partners, and all debts due to said firm must be paid to WILLIAM CONNER, who has purchased the entire interest of F. H. MASON, his former partner. WILLIAM CONNER, F. H. MASON, London, Oct. 25, 1849. 243-3

TO BE SOLD. POSSESSION given on the 1st of May, 1850, a DESIRABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE, in Talbot Street, replies with every convenience for a small family, being lately Papered and fully Painted. Price, £250 C.Y. Apply to MRS. MONSARRAT, TALBOT STREET, London, Oct. 27, 1849. 243f

NOTICE. PERSONS having claims or demands against the Proprietor of the London Times are hereby requested to present them for adjustment; and all persons concerned are hereby notified that claims and demands against him will not be allowed, unless sanctioned by his written order, nor will he admit payments made without the production of his own written acknowledgements. J. COWLEY, Times Office, London, 25th Oct., 1849.

GOVERNESS. A Young Lady accustomed to tuition, wishes for a situation as a Governess, in a respectable family. She is competent to instruct in the usual branches of an English Education, and Music. Letters pre-paid, addressed to Miss M., Office of this paper, will meet with attention. October 10th, 1849. 241-6

THE PARLIAMENTARY CONFIRMS the intelligence that a joint note of the English and French governments had been sent to St. Petersburg, which that journal expects will have the effect of preventing a rupture between Russia and Turkey.

The new London of London in regard to Turkey and the answer, have been communicated by the King of Naples to the Great Powers.

The Versailles Courier says press has been received from Alexandria, that the Medea steamer had been sent from Malta to Corfu, to Admiral Nones, with very important despatches on the affairs of Constantinople.