



Conception Bay, Newfoundland.—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR

(From the London WATCHMAN, March 2—16.

Our parliamentary digest presents many strong points of interest. The Orange Societies have been formally dissolved, in consequence of the decision to which the House of Commons came on Tuesday. This event is important both in itself and as removing a screen, behind which the lawless Roman Catholic associations in Ireland sheltered themselves. They too in their turn, must share the treatment of even-handed justice. In the discussion of this subject,—one certainly, not without those inflammable materials which mix themselves up more or less with Irish politics,—more senatorial dignity and moderation were displayed than we ever remember since the retirement of Earl Grey from public life. The spirit of accommodation manifested by Lord John Russell was promptly responded to by Lord Stanley. Nor had the previous disinterested offers of assistance to the Home Secretary by Sir Robert Peel in the loan of his port-folio, been lost on his mind. Such a glimpse of sunshine on the political horizon, invited to its enjoyment all the kindlier feelings, which had retreated before the chill and gloom of an atmosphere of agitation; just as on a summer day in April, the sunbeams issue from their dark nooks and caverns. By anticipation we felt, as we read the passionless and patriotic debate, as if the rational lovers of practical freedom had already attained to the consummation of their cherished hopes in the formation of a coalition cabinet. In the reverie of the moment we said to ourselves, under such a government would O'Connell dare to agitate? But, alas! with the mention of that repulsive name, the spell was broken, and we felt the reality of our situation.

We would have willingly entered upon the discussion of other parliamentary topics, but that questions of another kind crowd upon our thoughts and press for utterance.

EXTINCTION OF ORANGEISM.—The House of Commons, in an address to the Crown expresses a strong opinion against Orange lodges. The Crown returns what is technically called a "most gracious answer," but which would be much more appropriately termed "constitutional answer." Well, what is the conduct of the Orangemen? Why, they declare without hesitation, that in deference to the Crown and to the House, they will dissolve their lodges. Now mark, how different has been, and is still the conduct of the "Radicals," or "Liberals," or whatever else they call themselves. They have violated even the law itself—their boast of their misdeeds—they are only persevering in their courses of ordination at the present moment, they are actually threatening to plunge others more violent still. In England look at the Attwoods of Birmingham, the Unionists, and the infringers of the laws and their encouragers and supporters. In Ireland look at the Shields the Crawfords,—in a word at the "tail,"—as well as their own persistence to the law relative to the ignorant peasantry to join them in commission of that offence. Compare these men with the Percevals, with the Maxwells, with the whole of the

Orangemen, and tell us which were the best subjects. Take a stronger case,—compare the rebellious contumacy of the "Repealers," STILL "REPEALERS," with the submission of that class of His Majesty's subjects who but a few hours ago were Orangemen.—Times.

THE KING'S LEVEE.—Yesterday week His Majesty held his first levee for the season. There were present, independently of officers in the army and navy, professional men and private individuals,—of the nobility, six dukes, five marquises, eighteen earls, seven viscounts, twenty nine lords, and nine bishops.—The Dukes of Cleveland and Wellington, the Marquises of Westminster and Lansdowne, and several members of Parliament, deputations and official persons, presented addresses against the nomination of justices by town councils, in favour of reform, for quarter sessions in boroughs, offering thanks for the Municipal Bill, for support to the church in Scotland, for a municipal bill in Ireland, and expressing confidence in the Ministers.

On Wednesday, the Queen's birthday was celebrated, and the first drawing room of the season was held. The usual congratulatory address from the Bishops was read to her Majesty in the morning by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The other ceremonies prescribed on the occasion, appear to have been carefully observed. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria went in state to the Palace, with four carriages, and escorted by a regiment of Life-Guards. The dresses of both were composed entirely of British and Irish manufactures. The list of the company and the description of the ladies' dresses occupy four columns of the daily papers. There were no presentations, but the company were very numerous. Their Majesties had a select party in the evening to dinner. Several of the Ministers and the chief officers of the Household gave dinner parties.

On Tuesday last, arrived at Spithead the Liverpool, a ship of 2,000 tons, and fitted to carry 74 guns. She was built in 1826, in the English yards at Cochin, entirely of teak, and was presented by the Emperor of Muscat to the King of England, through Captain Sir Henry Hart, in February, 1835, when that officer was sent in the Imogene frigate, on a mission to His Highness at Zanzibar.

It may be necessary to state that masters may discharge their servants instantaneously, for moral misconduct, wilful disobedience of orders, and habitual neglect.—Globe.

At the Worsley Petty Sessions, last week, the Magistrates decided that the father of an illegitimate child ceases to be liable for its maintenance on the marriage of its mother to another man.

Mr Napier has lately erected a printing machine which strikes off three thousand newspapers in an hour, and discharges them from the printing room below on the publisher's counter.

Dr. Gillies died at Clapham on the 15th inst. in the 90th year of his age. The Doctor was author of the well known History of Ancient Greece, and other works, and for a great many years held the situation of Historiographer to His

Majesty for Scotland. He is brother to Lord Gillies.

The Observer, (a Ministerial paper) says, "That a measure will be presented to parliament, the present month, for the entire reconstruction of the county management throughout England. The power of the Lords-Lieutenant is to be entirely superseded by County Boards appointed by the rate-payers; and the County Boards will nominate Magistrates whose names will be sent for approval to the Secretary of State. Another measure will also be brought forward in March, for the purpose of rendering the Sewer Courts responsible."

A new club, designated the Reform Club, has been formed in London. The number of members entered already amounts to 893, amongst whom are the Duke of Sussex and all His Majesty's Ministers.

Mr Edward Dens Thomson has been promoted by Lord Glenelg to the situation of Secretary of New South Wales, on the resignation of Mr Macleay.

Government have announced their determination to bring in a bill for the reform of the London Corporation, without reference to the interference of the Common Council, who are much afraid of losing their power and influence.

The shipowners and merchants of Sunderland are on the alert to oppose, with the utmost rigour, Mr Poulett Thomson's scheme of reducing the duty on Baltic timber, fifteen shillings per load, and thereby bringing ruin on our valuable colonial interests in Canada.

During the recent heavy gale, which visited this part of the coast, the tide rose so rapidly at a place called Magdalen, near Lynn, that the adjoining meadows were completely under water before the farmers could remove the stock, and in consequence 1,700 sheep perished; while between Downham and Lynn, on the London road, more than 4,000 acres of land were under water, the banks of the river having given way.

There are nearly 3,000 Scotch in Liverpool, not one of whom is a Roman Catholic.

Upwards of thirteen hundred valuable trees were blown down during the late gale, which visited the eastern coast in the Earl of Tankerville's Park at Chillingham.

A number of Roman Catholic Priests (says the Manchester Courier) have for some time been engaged in studying the Welsh language, with the intention of commencing a Roman Catholic mission in the principality. In furtherance of this object also a Popish Mass Book has been printed in Welsh.

Preparations are making at Kensington Palace for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince Ferdinand of Portugal, husband of the young Queen, who is expected with his brother to visit this country on his way to Portugal.

It is stated on the authority of private letters from Berlin, of a recent date, that the King of Prussia is labouring under an affection of the brain, which has assumed symptoms of insanity. If this intelligence be true, it may lead to an important change in the affairs of Europe,

as the Prince stands next in succession to the throne is known to be of a more warlike disposition than the present King and no one can deny that Europe is, at the present time, in a highly combustible state.

OPEN TRADE TO SYRIA.—Letters from Alexandria announce that Mehemet Ali has renounced his all grasping policy and that system of monopoly he has hitherto followed. He has removed many of those fetters which impeded the progress of trade in Syria. Thus the silk trade is to be henceforth open, and several articles that were prohibited may now be imported upon paying duties varying from 26 to 40 per cent. This determination will modify the commerce between Syria and the Levant and will open a new market for the manufactures of Europe.

The Madrid Gazette of the 17th ult contains a Royal Decree appointing a Commission for consolidating and liquidating the interior debt of Spain. Commissioners have also been appointed in every province to watch over and secure the national property.

Through the exertions of M. Mendizabal £250,000 has been forwarded to pay the forces acting against the Carlists and it was thought this would be sufficient to liquidate all arrears up to the commencement of the present year. The formation of the new levies was going on actively, and offers had been made to M. Mendizabal to grant on the hypothecation of duties.—Globe.

PORTUGAL.—Letters and papers to the 14th ult., have arrived from Lisbon.—The Diario do Governo states that the elective chamber will shortly enter on the discussion of a project of law, the object of which is the reform of the tariff of duties in all the custom houses in the kingdom—a subject of the greatest importance, and necessary on the account of the irregular manner and the want of uniformity in levying those duties hitherto.

The report of the Ecclesiastical Committee on the best means of providing for the clergy has been discussed by the elective chamber, and decided by a vote that the clergy shall be paid by the Treasury. The measure however, is only provisional.

His Majesty's cutter Quail sailed from Lisbon on the 14th inst. At the time of her sailing another change of Ministry was agitated, in consequence of the violent opposition of the Deputies to the successor and promises of the rights and privileges which had been made to the approximate possessor of the throne of Portugal, as well as to his being appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the forces.

HOLLAND.—The States-General were to re-assemble yesterday to proceed with the further discussion of the commercial code. It was also expected that the question of the Belgian portion of the debt, the interest of which would become due on the 1st July, would again be brought under consideration. No serious opposition to the views of Government in this particular was anticipated.

Prince William Frederick, the youngest son of the Prince of Orange, who is destined for the sea service, was about to make another voyage in the corvette Bellona to visit the coast of Norway.