—you have power, wealth, influence: use these for his glory: oppress not the poor, for they shall never cease out of the land: be courteous, kind, and condescending to all—and if he be a *Christian*, country gentleman, he hears me gladly; if not, my voice falls dead and dull upon his ear.

I step not aside from the path of ministerial duty when I go with this text to the door of the House of Commons; to the threshold of the Cabinet Council—and say, "Acknowledge God here." The word has scarcely passed my lips when I am met with the jeer, and the scoff, and the guilty jest!—I am told that my religion and my Bible may do very well for the politics of private life, but that they have no business there. I am told that they have there a thing yclept expediency, which keepeth not company with Scripture; yet even there must I speak, "whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear." What is the House of Commons but an assembly of merchants and gentlemen? What is England but a great parish? and exactly upon the same principle as I claim admittance into a Protestant house of my parish, do I claim, *as of right* for the minister of God, and for the word of God, a place in the councils of this Protestant state. Let our rulers rend asunder the golden links that join christianity to the British name—let them repeal those foundation laws of our realm which establish the religion of Christ in our land: then may we be told with some shadow of reason, that religion has nothing to do with British politics; but *even then* are we bound to "cry aloud and spare not"—rebuking "spiritual wickedness in high places"—warning even nobles and councillors of state, that Britain shall only be led onward of Jehovah in her paths of prosperity and greatness, by Acknowledging him in all her ways: that in the sight of God the great ones of earth are nothing more than other men—that soon shall all the glory of their rank be stripped from off them, and they shall stand in trembling nakedness before the Judge of all the earth!

I come now to speak concerning another error very common in our day, viz., that a man may be saved by *any* creed, provided he be *sincere* in its profession. All the outcry I would ask, where is there a text in the Bible to prove this? I take not the word of man for my guide; I require knowledge and counsel of the Lord. If any way of worship be acceptable to Jehovah why has he devised a special plan? Why did he, the God of all spirits, take our nature upon him, bow the heavens and come down, humble himself to death upon the cross for our redemption? According to the "doctrine of devils," the worship of Juggernaut would be as acceptable to God as the worship of Jesus: the incense that rises from the funeral piles of India, as sweet and acceptable a savour as the incense from the Christian's heart. According to this dangerous deceit, the sincerity of man takes the place of Jesus' blood in the justification of a sinner! Is this according to Scriptures? "Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ."—"There is none other name under heaven, given among men, whereby we must be saved." "He that hath the son hath life; but he that hath not the son hath not life." "He that believeth not shall be damned." While then, on the one hand, I do deny that any belief, if held in sincerity will save the soul, we equally deny that a Bible creed will save without sincerity of heart. A man may believe, and yet his faith be the faith of devils. As "devils believe and tremble," are unholy, unredeemed; so men with their faith may be unholy, unredeemed as they; sure of hell, men of Belial, and sons of perdition. But we judge no man; let every man judge himself; not by his own notions, or the opinions of others, which are false and fallible tests, but by that which shall judge him at the last day, the unerring everlasting World. Let him ask himself the simple question, is my faith that which the Scripture reveals—my conduct that which scripture commands?

I now come to ask you a most important question: Have you believed on the son of God unto eternal life? has the Gospel of Christ become the power of God to your hearts? have you the witness of the holy spirit witnessing with your spirits that you are the redeemed of the Lord? My dear friends, give yourselves no rest till you have, from your conscience before God, a full and satisfactory answer to this vital enquiry; all other peace is false! In a few years this mighty multitude will be swept into eternity—soon will this dense mass of living beings be turned to corruption!—soon will that flood of light and intelligence which now streams upon me from ten thousand eyes be quenched in darkness! Soon will those stalwart lamps be lifeless in the dust! Men and brethren, harken! "Now is the accepted time, now is the day of Salvation! This is the precious season of grace—your little day of preparation for eternity! Yet, God waits to be gracious." Let me this day invite you to the streams of living waters, to the foundation of a Saviour's blood. Come hearts, come souls, unto your Saviour—look unto Calvary and live—live to God—live for eternity—believe and be saved—see and be healed—receive the son of God by living faith within you, and you shall be cleansed from your pollution, made living temples of the living God, sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty!—turn in repentance from the evil of your ways—abandon the tents of ungodliness—follow no longer the multitude to do evil—leave off your sins, and come in humility to Jesus: the door of grace is widely open, and high and lofty as yon bright firmament is the mercy of our God to all that call upon Him: "tho' your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson they shall be as wool"—for the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin! This is my message, I have delivered it; my soul is clear of your blood; if you perish it is not the fault of God; his grace and his efforts are free as the air you breathe; on your own heads then, be the blood of your immortal souls! I would rather this voice were now a savour of life unto life to your hearts, than that at the judgement seat of Christ it should testify against you. O turn to the Lord before he cause darkness!

In conclusion, I would address a few words to the Orangemen in particular. My beloved friends, I love you; you believe this: it is my love that speaks! I love your noble institution—I am attached to your sacred cause; as God is my witness this day, I desire your good, in time and for eternity. If, then, my word be the word of rebuke, bear it in patience; for, better is the rebuke of a friend, then the praise of an enemy. I entreat you earnestly to conduct yourselves, this day, with the strictest propriety: in God's name—in the name of the cause you hold so dear, be sober, be orderly. These are not times for rioting and excess; rather is it a season for humiliation before God, than for rejoicing before men! I have great confidence in you; and why?—because I see the names of your fathers honourably recorded in the annals of our country—emblazoned in glory on the historic page. I have witnessed with delight your obedience to the laws, during a long and dreary period, in which you have been ill-treated, despised, and trodden under foot. I have heard with astonishment of the Christian—the wonderful forbearance of the Orangemen in Cavan, under injury to death; let it not be said that you are a degenerate race. Orangemen of Antrim! follow the high example of your Cavan brethren: honour be to the Christian Orangemen of Cavan! Yes, honour and glory will gather round your memories and yet upon your tombs—honour and glory greater than is reaped upon the battle-field; for, greater is he that "ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city!" Go ye and do likewise, so shall ye put to silence the voice of the enemy and the tongue of slander—so shall ye rise in the good opinion of those whose good opinion is worth possessing—so shall ye rally round your standards the good and the great. The present times, I repeat it, are times of perplexity and danger, wherein we want men not animated by the energy of a day: not stirred up by the impulse of a moment, but pervaded to the soul by imbedded principles—Christian Orangemen, men, who will no only "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, but unto God the things that are God's;" who will honour not only the Queen of Great Britain, but the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords. I believe—I feel, there are many such before me. Brethren, beware!—the enemy's eagle eye of malice is upon you—spies are in your camp; men called "pacificators," which means "peace-makers," have appeared among us; rather methinks should they be called "peace *breakers*." We want them not; we dwell in peace and love, and good fellowship with our Roman Catholic neighbours. Let them go where they are wanted, badly wanted; let them carry their olive branches of peace to the distracted county of Cavan—let them' pacificate and spy, not among the peaceable "sons of William" (what we do is open—before the day) rather among the unruly offspring of Ribbonism—let them spy in midnight councils of death and assassination, if perchance they can penetrate and cleanse out these foul dens! Let these men go back to their employers and tell—yes, let them tell out, far and wide, what they have seen in Protestant Ulster—let them say that, where Protestants are in the majority, Roman Catholics are safe and kindly treated; that the Protestant clergymen does not take for his text a Roman Catholic country gentleman, and hold him up to the scorn and contempt of his flock—that the Protestant landlord is indulgent and condescending to his Roman catholic, as to his Protestant dependants—that here we persecute no man because of his religion, but suffer each to worship God as his conscience dictates. Let them tell of the gladness which reigns in our dwellings—the enterprise of our mercantile speculations—the extent of our trade—the fruitfulness of our hills—the peace of our valleys—the beauty and glory of our land! Let them say that, on Protestant Ulster, the clouds of heaven drop their fatness, and blessings descend from above! I call on the masters of lodges to exercise authority and punish the ill behaved.—Masters! note that man who walketh disorderly, and separate himself from you: it is ever the ill conducted few who bring disgrace on the well conducted many. The former are few, I am confident very few among you; be not satisfied till they are fewer still. 'Tis well known to all that you never are the first to give offence; and if any this day should be so foolish, so selfish, so wicked, as to molest you, heed them not; render not "railing for railing"—"resist not evil." Finally, to-morrow is the Sabbath of your God; do not disqualify yourselves for the solemn service of the sanctuary by "drunkenness, revellings, and such like;" let its hallowed light break upon you in peace with God. I shall now ask you a question, an I answer me aloud, with your living voices—let your unanimous reply ascend to heaven! Will you return to your houses in soberness and peace? (Here a most solemn scene ensued; the whole mass, of at least fifty thousand, exclaiming as one man: "yes! yes!") God give you grace to do this, and dismiss you with his blessing for Jesus' sake.

THE WEST INDIAN COLONIES.—Some statistical returns have just been laid before parliament, in reference to the West Indian Islands and Guiana, on the motion of Mr. Berkly, the member for Leominster, from which we extract the following particulars:—

A general extract of the population shows, that, according to the latest census the gross total population of the British W. I Islands amounted to 888,200, and that the number of slaves (exclusive of aprentices), according to the compensation returns of 1834, amounted to 665,809. The gross total of 889,200 was thus distributed:—Jamaica, 181,635 males and 195,800 females; Honduras, 10,000 souls of both sexes; the Bahamas, 12,625 males and 12,621 females (an extraordinary parity of numbers); Barbadoes, 65,004 males and 74,194 females; St. Lucia, 9871 males and 7056 females; Antigua, 15,722 males and 19,446 females; Montserrat, 3335 males and 4029 females; Bermuda 223 males and 286 females; Dominica, 10,788 males and 11,681 females; St. Christopher, 10,523 males and 12,624 females; Nevis, 4145 males and 5153 females; the Virgin Islands, 3103 males and 3559 females; Trinidad, 39,712 males and 29,102 females; and British Guiana, 49,757 males and 46,346 females. Of the 277,433 inhabitants of Jamaica, 15,774 are white, 681, 529 coloured or mulatto, and 293,125 black; 332,022 are natives, and 33,519 Africans; 51,767 are under 5 years of age; 47,221 under 10; 62,733 under 20; 121,369 under 40; 62,199 under 60; and 24,993 above 60 years of age.

The occupations of the population are thus enumerated:—108 artists, 28 architects, 61 agriculturists, 13,564 boatmen, 1555 clerks, 1484 fishermen and fishers 20,571 household servants, 50,653 laborers, 132,132 agricultural laborers, 267 pastors, 104 military men, 97 mariners, 41 officers, 433 merchants, 26 pilots, 315 policemen, 3087 planters, 454 professional persons, 1672 retail traders, 86 surveyors, 544 store-keepers, 640 teachers, 7397 tradesmen, 10,097 journeymen, 59 tavern keepers, 948 miscellaneous, and 142,831 "gentlemen."

The number of inhabited houses with land, in Jamaica, amounts to 9406; the number of sugar estates is 644, coffee plantations 671, and farms and other settlements 22,703.

The population of the Bahamas is subdivided into 2992 male and 3070 female whites, and into 3574 male and 3265 female coloured persons, 3695 are employed in agriculture, 1690 in manufactures, and 2544 in commercial pursuits.

The whole population of the Windward Islands (Barbadoes, Grenada, and Carriacou, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Tobago) amounted on the 31st of June, 1844, to 213,305 souls. Governor Grey informs Lord Stanley, in his despatch of the 4th of October last that the whole may be reckoned at 215,305, some of the returns falling short of the actual numbers. The number of acres capable of being brought into cultivation is perhaps 500,000, of which little more than a quarter, or 130,000 acres, are actually cultivated. Society throughout the islands is in an orderly and peaceable state; property rests secure; and the laws, except those of St. Lucia, where there is a crude and imperfect medley of the old French *loi civile*, with English ordinances, are simple, certain, and equitable. The climate everywhere improves in salubrity as cultivation advances. In Barbadoes Governor Grey says that the climate is as healthy as that of England. Deliberate reflection and calculation have led the Governor to the conclusion that, if capital be allowed to flow into the Windward Islands, gradually and steadily, another 25 years may swell the population to 500,000 souls, and increase the quantity of land in cultivation to 400,000 acres, and the export of sugar to 100,000 tons, or nearly half the present consumption of the whole united kingdom. The total population of Barbadoes is 122,193, of whom 30,000 (in round numbers) are employed in agriculture, and 28,000 in trade and business. Of Grenada the population is 28,293; of St. Vincent 27,248; of St. Lucia, 21,001; and of Tobago, 13,208.

Of the Leeward Islands, Antigua numbers, 36,405; Montserrat, 7635; Barbuda, 509; St. Christopher, 23,177; Dominica, 22,468; and Nevis, 9571.

The whole population of the Virgin Islands amounts to 6689, and that of Trinidad to 60,319. Governor Light writing from Demerara, says that the Creole population is on a steady increase in Guiana. The total population on the 31st of December, 1844, amounted to 103,950, which shows an increase from natural causes during that year of 1226. The number of emancipated peasantry now living in their own dwellings in Guiana is estimated at least at 10,000. The number of emancipated negroes now become freeholders, and holding plots of ground as such, amounts altogether to about 2910.

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Have just received per steamer from Boston, and per *Clyde* and *Duke of Wellington* from London:

10 BOXES ORANGES; 4 ditto Lemons; 10 Barrels Ayrshire OATMEAL; 300 Kegs No. 1 Brandram's WHITE LEAD, in 14, 28, 56, 112lb. Kegs; 150 Kegs Yellow, Green, Red, and Black Paints.
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Aug. 15.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 5, 1845.

THE Royal mail steam ship *Caledonia*, arrived at Halifax on Monday morning, in 12½ days from Liverpool, with 93 passengers—9 of whom were for Halifax. Papers from London to the 18th and Liverpool to the 19th have been received by this arrival; but the news is of no moment. Her Majesty's Speech at the prorogation of Parliament on the 9th ult. will be found below. Immediately after the prorogation, Her Majesty, with her Royal mate, took her departure for Germany and Prussia.

The weather in England for some time had been very unfavorable for the crops, but latterly a few days of sunshine had occurred, and the prospect of an abundant harvest began to be felt, although a little later than usual.

[From the Liverpool Mail, August 19.]

PROROGATION OF *PARLIMENT.*

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued on Saturday, with the usual ceremonies by her Majesty in person. The Royal *cortege* left Buckingham Palace precisely at half-past one, and proceeded through St. James's Park and Parliament street towards the House of Lords amid warm demonstrations of loyalty and affection from the crowds who had assembled to witness the imposing pageant.

Shortly before two o'clock the firing of cannon and the flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of Her Majesty at the entrance of the House of Lords; and immediately afterwards Her Majesty entered the house, leaning upon the arm of her royal consort, who conducted her towards the throne preceded by the Duke of Wellington, bearing the sword of state, by the Duke of Argyle, bearing the crown on a crimson velvet cushion, by the Earl of Zetland, bearing the cap of maintenance, and attended by the Duchess of Buccleuch, the mistress of the robes.

The steps of the throne, as is usual on these occasions, were covered with rich carpeting. The chair of the Prince of Wales was placed on the right of her Majesty's throne, and that of his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the left. The chairs were all lined with crimson velvet and were ornamented with rich gold fringe.

The house at this moment presented a most brilliant and imposing appearance. The body and gallery were filled with elegantly attired ladies, peers and peeresses, the French, Russian, Prussian, Austrian, and Turkish ambassadors and their suites, the Prince Dwarkanauth Tagore, with his son and nephew, the Bishops of Ely and London, the Duke of Wellington, and a large number of other distinguished persons filled all the available space.

THE SPEAKER'S SPEECH.

Her Majesty having commanded their Lordships to be seated, the Usher of the Black Rod (Sir Augustus Clifford) was commanded to summon the House of Commons, and shortly afterwards the Speaker in his robes of state, and accompanied by a large number of the members appeared at the bar, and addressed her Majesty as follows:—

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—We, your Majesty's Loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty with the concluding bill of supply for the present year. We are about to close a session rendered unusually laborious by the rapid development of private enterprize in extending the railway communications of the kingdom. We anticipate the most beneficial results from the facilities thus afforded to the internal trade of the country; but we have devoted much time and labour to the legislation requisite for the construction and regulation of these important works, notwithstanding the various measures of great public interest which demanded our attentive consideration. Your Majesty was graciously pleased to intimate to us at the commencement of the session that your Majesty had carried into effect in the spirit in which it was conceived the Act for the more effectual application of Charitable Donations and Bequests. In the same spirit we have continued to legislate for Ireland. In granting an additional and more permanent endowment to the College of Maynooth, and in providing the means of academical instruction, we have shown some due regard for the pecuniary circumstances of that part of the United Kingdom; and for the religious feelings of the majority of its inhabitants; and we sincerely believe that the encouragement afforded by this 2nd former parliaments to the education of the people has placed the future improvement and prosperity of Ireland on a sure and certain foundation. Our attention has not been less anxiously directed to the condition of the destitute poor of Scotland; and assisted by the information of which your Majesty has directed to be laid before us, we have made such amendments in the laws as will provide effectual relief for the poor, and a better system of parochial and local management, under the control of a general board of supervision. We have endeavoured, by facilitating the drainage of lands and the enclosure of commons, to encourage agricultural improvement and the beneficial employment of labour in the rural districts; and we advert with peculiar satisfaction to the measures which have been adopted for the further security and extension of the trade and commerce of the country. The laws passed during a former session for regulating the banking establishments in England have been applied with certain modifications to Scotland and Ireland. The operations of trade have been simplified and rendered more secure by the abolition of the duties on many articles of import, and by the consolidation of the Customs laws. The duties on sugar have been very modified and reduced as materially to affect its price and increase its consumption, and the important staple manufactured glass has been altogether relieved from fixed charge, and from the inconvenience and expense of Excise regulations. To meet the deficiency in the revenue caused by these alterations of the tariff, we have considered it indispensably necessary to continue for a further period the tax upon income, and we have thereby been enabled in accordance with your Majesty's suggestion to add to the efficiency of the naval service, and to afford adequate protection to our commerce. It has been my duty thus briefly to lay before your Majesty the most prominent measures of the session. We believe them to be calculated, under the blessing of Providence, to increase the prosperity and promote the welfare and happiness of all classes of your Majesty's subjects. If we have felt ourselves reluctantly compelled to renew a tax usually resorted to under the pressure of an expensive war, we have at least the satisfaction of reflecting that we have re imposed it for no purpose of aggrandisement or of conquest, but that we might be enabled, without endangering public credit, to relax those restrictions which press upon our domestic industry, to extend our commercial relations and to share the blessings of peace with all the nations of the world."

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor next advanced to the foot of the throne and bending on one knee, presented to her Majesty a copy of the speech.

Her Majesty then rose and in a clear and distinct tone read the following speech:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I rejoice that the state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in parliament.

"In closing this laborious session, I must express to you my warm acknowledgements for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects deeply affecting the public welfare.

"I have given my cordial assent to the bills which you presented to me for remitting the duties on many articles of import, and for removing restrictions on the free application of capital and skill to certain branches of manufactures.

"The reduction of taxation will necessarily cause an immediate loss of revenue, but I trust that its effect in stimulating commercial enterprize and enlarging the means of consumption will ultimately provide an ample compensation for any temporary sacrifice.

"I have witnessed with peculiar satisfaction the unremitting attention which you have bestowed the measure recommended by me to your consideration at the commencement of the session, for improving and extending the means of academical education in Ireland.

"You may rely upon my determination to carry those measures into execution in the manner best calculated to inspire confidence in the institutions which have received your sanction, and to give effect to your earnest desire to promote the welfare of that part of my dominions.

"From all foreign powers I continue to receive assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"The convention which I have recently concluded with the King of the French for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade will, I trust, by establishing a cordial and active co-operation between the two powers, afford a better prospect than has hitherto existed of complete success in the attainment of an object for which this country has made so many sacrifices.

"I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the services of the current year.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"On your return to your several counties duties will devolve scarcely less important than those from the performance of which I now relieve you.

"I feel assured that you will promote and confirm by your influence and example, that spirit of loyalty and contentment which you will find generally prevalent throughout the country.

"In the discharge of all the functions intrusted to you for the public welfare, you may confidently rely on my cordial support; and I implore the blessing of Divine Providence on our united efforts to encourage the industry and increase the comforts of my people, and to inculcate those religious and moral privileges which are the surest foundation of our security and happiness."

THE PROROGATION.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—"It is her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that the present parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 2nd day of October next; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 2nd day of October next."

Her Majesty then rose from the throne, and the royal procession left the house at half past 2 o'clock in the same order in which it quitted Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty looked in excellent health, as also did Prince Albert. Her Majesty wore a splendid tiara of diamonds on her head, a brilliant necklace and stomacher, and a dress of white satin. Altogether, the scene within the house was of a most imposing description.

As her Majesty was quitting the house, the Duke of Argyle, who bore the crown on a velvet cushion, during the ceremony, stumbled, and the crown was consequently precipitated to the floor. 'A number of the jewels fell out of it, and it was otherwise much injured. On the accident being made known to her Majesty, she expressed only her concern that his grace should have met with the slight accident.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER, FRIDAY EVENING.—The unsettled weather throughout the week has had considerable influence on the buyers attending our cloth market. Tho' no decline in value can be noted, still there is an anxiety to sell, which, it is clear, if this state of things continue only a few days longer, will compel manufacturers to accept lower rates. Yarns are as good to sell as need be, and prices are very firm.

BRADFORD, THURSDAY.—For goods adapted for the autumn trade, as Orleans, Coburgs, and Merinoes, there is a fair demand. Worsted figures more inquired for, and the fancy trade is improved. In prices no change. Yarns—Though there is more doing for home use and for export, still the prices are so low that they offer no inducement to start additional machinery, and the quantity now standing is considerable. Wool—The demand for light-haired wools is good, and though stocks are large, prices are supported.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at Buckingham Palace to-day at noon from the Isle of Wight, and at half-past two o'clock held a Privy Council, which was atttended by most of the Cabinet Ministers and great officers of the Household. The royal speech on proroguing parliament to-morrow was finally settled. It is not definitely settled whether the Queen and her illustrious consort leave town to-morrow afternoon or on Monday morning.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION AT ENNISKILLEN.—This affair took place on Tuesday last, the 12th instant, and seems to have passed off without any breach of the peace Mr. Thomas Steele, who volunteered his services on a mission of peace and conciliation, arrived at Enniskillen on Monday, but the offer of the "Head Pacificator" met with a very scurvy return, his presence at the meeting being most earnestly deprecated by a deputation from the Orange leaders, and the magistrates having, though not without great difficulty, succeeded in persuading him to absent himself. The procession started a little after twelve o'clock, consisting of 183 lodges, with bands playing the old party tunes, and banners, some of which bore the inscription—"No Repeal—No Surrender." The meeting was held in a meadow belonging to P. Dane, J. P. about a mile distant from the town. The proceedings commenced about 3 o'clock, when, it is said, "the aggregate amount assembled on the hill was from twelve to fifteen thousand." Amongst them was the Countess of Enniskillen and other ladies, but the muster of the male aristocracy seems to have been very scanty. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Hurst, Lord Geo. Loftus, son of the Marquis of Ely, was called to the chair. He declared himself willing, "when the worst came to the worst," "to shed the last drop of his blood for the Queen, Constitution, and Crown.' Samuel Johnston, Esq., of Snowhill, in moving the first resolution, denounced "the concessions made for years to the Popish party," as at the root of all the evils of the country, and was seconded pretty much in the same strain by the Rev. H. Hamilton, of Belmore Glebe.—The resolution, which was carried unanimously, was as follows:—"That notwithstanding years of concession to Popery, this unfortunate country has only become the scene of agitation, which Sir R. Peel, being in his place in Parliament, expressed his inability to suppress, and in consequence the spirit of disaffection and disobedience to the laws having spread extensively even through this once peaceable county, to the great peril of our lives and fortunes, we are resolved, as the only means of safety left to us in these perilous times, to re-organise the system of Orangeism." Mr. Arthur Holmes, Grand Secretary of the Orangemen of Monaghan, in moving the second resolution, declared his conviction that the Orangemen of Monaghan and Fermanagh would be able to maintain their rights without the help of Government. Mr. Wm. Dane, who seconded the resolution, asked whether Government would dare to dismiss from the commission of the peace Mr. Archdall and one or two other magistrates who were present. "All England," said he, "would give the answer—all Protestant England would declare, that this should not be done, and would rise and expel from office the vile Ministry that would dare to do such an act. (Cheers) The resolution was as follows:—"That, deeply regretting the absence of many of the aristocracy, who should, in our opinion, identify themselves with us in the great constitutional movement this day, we pledge ourselves to support at an election none who do not come forward and join our loyal and venerated institution."—Mr. Henry G. Archdall, seconded by Mr. John Johnston, Secretary of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ulster, moved the following, which was also carried unanimously:—"That we hereby repudiate the innumerable assertions, so frequently made by the agitators of the Conciliation hall, that the Orangemen of Fermanagh are in any way friendly to the cause of repeal; and that we scout with contempt the advice issued by the Repeal Association to us." The next resolution proposed by the Rev. John Frith, and seconded by Mr. Alexander, District Secretary, was—"That we consider the removal of Mr. Watson, one of the most respected and respectable resident country gentleman in Ireland, from the office of deputy lieutenant and justice of the peace, a despotic exercise of "arbitrary power—a course not justified by law or warranted by circumstances, and one eminently calculated to insult Protestants, and afford a triumph to Papists." An address to the Crown, founded on the resolutions, was afterwards adopted; and a resolution denouncing the policy of the present Government towards Ireland remained to be proposed.

Lieutenant Hawkey, who shot Mr. Sayton in the late duel at Gosport, and Lieutenant Pym the second of Lieut. Hawkey, both of the Royal Marine, of the Portsmouth division, have been removed from the list of officers of the Royal Marine corps.

REPEAL.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal association was held on Monday, and was (we need in the absence of Mr. O'Connell) then and dull.—Mr. James Ross Cleland, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the County of Down has resigned both offices in consequence of the dismissal of Mr. Watson.

Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has addressed a long letter to Mr. O'Connell, to correct a misapprehension, into which it is assumed he must have been betrayed by some inaccurate report of Sir James Graham's speech on the 18th July. Sir James was represented to say that the Roman Catholic Commissioners under the Charitable Bequest Act had declared that act to be at variance with the canons of their Church; at which declaration Mr. O'Connell exclaimed—"Oh! I feel my heart at ease and my mind tranquil.' Dr. Murray feels "inexpressible pain" at being obliged to contradict before the public any assertion that Mr. O'Connell may think it right to make, and at being unable to communicate "ease and tranquillity" to a heart so glowing with love of religion; but Mr. O'Connell's error is calculated to cast a grievous censure upon characters which he would be most unwilling to defame.

Mr. James Watson, the Magistrate who took an active part in renewing the Orange demonstrations, has been removed from the Commission of the Peace, as well as from his office as Deputy-Lieutenant.

The Custom receipts of Dublin have now attained an amount that places it in the third rank of importance as a commercial depot—it being only exceeded by London and Liverpool.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FLEET.—A merchantman that arrived at Cork on the 11th inst. states that on the 8th inst. in long. 11 30 W. he heard reports of firing in a southerly direction, and supposed to have been the experimental fleet exercising. The merchant ship *Wanderer*, arrived in the Downs, reports her having passed through the British fleet of eight sail of the line and a steam sloop on 9th inst., lat 48. 20. N., long. 9. 30. W.

THE FRENCH AFRICAN SQUADRON.—The naval division of twenty-six ships on the western coast of Africa, under the command of Admiral Montagnies de La Roque, with Captain Bouet Willunmes, second in command, will be thus composed, viz.:—Steamers—Caraibe, of 450 horse-power, bearing the Admiral's flag; the Caiman, the Elan, the Espadon, the Phoque, of 220 horse-power each; the Australie, the Euphrate, and the Narval, of 160 horse-power each. Sailing vessels:—The sloop-of-war the Camille, of 130 tons; the sloops, the Indienne and the Indefatigable, of 380 tons each; the brigs of-war Grenadier, of 20 guns, and the Abeille, of 18 guns; the advice brigs the Alcyonne, the Bougainville, the Cigogne, the Comete, the Fleche, the Leger, the Papillon, the Rossignol, and the Surprise; the schrs. the Amaranthe, the Hirondelle, the Jonquil, and the Fine.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—This body, which is now holding its annual sitting at Leeds, is said to be the largest Methodist conference ever held, there being about 460 ministers present. The Rev. Jacob Stanley was, by a large majority, elected president, and the Rev. Dr. Newton, secretary. At the close of the general minutes, a review was taken of the present financial state and prospects of the society. The receipts from January to June, 1844, were £23,624 10s. 1d.; those from January to June in the present year had been £31,785 16s. 4d. an increase of £8,161 6s. 3d. The expenses during the first six months of 1844 were £53,851 6s. 1d.; those for 1845, only £39,972 5s. 1d. a decrease of £13,879 1s. The acceptances out in July last year, were £15,824; this year, £13,658, a diminution of £2,166. The restrictive regulations of 1844 had operated effectually in reducing the debts, but no further reductions could be anticipated. It was calculated that the total expenditure of the present year would be less than £105,000, and it was hoped that the income would reach that amount. Mr. Pengelly furnished a variety of statistical details, connected with Wesleyan education, from which it appeared, that in connection with Wesleyanism there are 403,837 Sunday scholars in England, in Scotland 3,776, and in North Wales 12,000. The annual cost of Sunday schools is 22,000. Belonging to the connection there are 332 week-day and infant schools, with 20,686 scholars. The annual cost of these schools is about £17,000. The thanks of the conference were voted to Dr. Bunting for his general services, and especially for his active opposition to the Maynooth Endowment Bill. On Thursday morning the candidates for the ministry were examined. In the evening several resolutions were carried, including provisions that all school buildings to be erected should be without debt; that in all cases where it was practicable the teachers should contribute in some proportion towards their own training; and that a Normal Seminary should be established in London, with a branch of the institution in Leeds.

Devonport, August 14.—A Special Messenger arrived from the Foreign Office on Sunday with despatches, which were put on board the *Cyclops* steam frigate, Capt. Lapidge with which she sailed on Monday for Rio Janerio.

The *Wanderer*, 50, Captain Wallis, was at Beyrout on the 12th ult. A letter from her states she will be in England about November. The ship's company have purchased a large block of marble for the purpose of erecting a monument in Kingston churchyard, on their arrival in England, to the memory of their mess mates recently drowned by the upsetting of a launch at Hasmeove.

A curious discovery was made by Mr. Wright last week among the archieves at Southampton of a book containing the original naval laws of that port as early as the fourteenth century. One of them is that if the majority of sailors of a vessel on the point of sailing were of opinion that the wind was unfavorable, and the vessel wrecked afterwards, the captain was responsible for the value of the goods lost. It is supposed that these are the earliest naval laws now extant.

Representation of Cork.—Mr. Sergeant Murphy has retired from the representation of the city of Cork.

Belfast Election.—Lord B. Chichester is the Conservative candidate, in the room of Mr. E. Tennent. The Liberal have not yet taken any decided step.

Representation of Lindlegonshire.—A vacancy having occurred in the representation of this county, by the appointment of Mr. Hope, as Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man, Wm. Baillie, Esq., of Polkemmet, has offerred himself to the constituencies. Mr. Baillie is a conservative.

The election for Sunderland took place on Thursday; the candidates being Col. Thompson, of the Corn Law League, and Mr. Hudson (Tory). The following were the numbers at the close of the poll—For Hudson 627, for Thompson, 497. Majority for Hudson, 130. Mr. Hudson was therefore duly elected.

Mr. Cripps, conservative, was re-elected for the Borough of Cirencester, without opposition.

Sir C. Douglas was re-elected for Warwick, without opposition.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the Erebus, written on the 20th July, lat. 68 N., and finished at Whale Fish Islands, 10th July, 1845:—

'The fair winds which blew us from our friends the steamers did not last long, and we had one continued succession of westerly and north-westerly winds (relieved now and then by a fair wind), till the 21st June, when we found ourselves 134 miles due east of Cape Farewell. Here we had a calm with a most tremendous heavy swell, in which we did roll.

'During our journey thus far we went within 60 or 70 miles of Iceland, but it was too cloudy to see Mount Hecla. We did not go within 70 miles of Greenland, but we reached it with a gale right off, which followed us in our course with a heavy sea. We kept close reefed topsails and reefed foresail, and made the old craft go eight knots, through it. The only difficulty we had was to get our gallant, chief Sir John Franklin, to shorten sail when it was wanted. He is full of life and energy, and of all the men I have met for the command of an enterprise, requiring sound sense and great perseverance; and he is full of benevolence and kindness with it.

'On the 22d we were due north of Farewell.—The thermometer had scarcely ever varied three degrees for three weeks, being about 43.

'On the 25th we saw our first iceberg in shore, and the land covered with the craggy mistiness coast of Greenland in sight, an immense distance off. Since then we have had delightful smooth seas; sometimes a calm, sometimes a foul wind, light, and much fair wind. For the last few days we have been nearer the land, and yesterday we were catching cod near the most glorious assemblage of ice, snow, mountains, and highly diversified scenery, and unless phrenology sadly deceives us, we will say that the dignitary is not only useful, but highly ornamental to his sacred profession. We understand that he is much esteemed by the clergy and laity of his Diocese.

In the afternoon he preached in the Valley Church, and in the evening at St. Luke's in Portland, to large and highly gratified congregations.

We are highly pleased in being afforded the opportunity of noting this, the first instance of an American Bishop officiating in New-Brunswick.—*Observer.*

Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.—At a meeting of the stockholders of this Company, held on Monday at the St. John Hotel, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year—the three last of which are new:

Thomas Nisbet, John Duncan, John Wishart, D. J. M'Laughlan, Alexander Balloch, Thomas Allan, and Robert Kerrie, Esquires.

At a Meeting of the Directors, held on Monday, Thomas Nisbet, Esq., was re-elected President, and Mr. Alexander Robertson, Secretary.

Dispatch.—The barque *Brothers*, Capt. Valpey, arrived on the 21st ult., discharged over 5000 tons of goods, and took on board 500 000 superficial feet of Deals, and cleared on the 29th. John Meloy, stevidore.

The barque *Helen*, Capt. Rish, arrived on the same day, discharged 400 tons of goods and ballast, and is now loaded with 625,000 superficial feet of deals. Doyle, stevidore.—*Courier.*

Criminals Apprehended.—Two soldiers of the Rifles, Reserve Battalion, have been apprehended and committed to prison, for breaking into Saint Mary's Catholic Chapel in this city, as stated in our last No.—*Halifax Journal.*

RIOTS IN THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.—We have been informed that a very serious riot has recently taken place at the Magdalen Islands. The agent of Capt. Coffin, the propietor of the Islands arrived in town on Friday last, from Souris, to which place he had proceeded a few days previous on his way thither; but having at Souris received letters communicating to him intelligence of the affair in question, he at once returned to Charlettetown for the purpose of representing the matter to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the hope of obtaining assistance, if possible, to aid him in restoring order in those Islands.

From a review of this transaction, and the idea of the lawless state of those islands which it is calculated to convey, we cannot withold the remark, that it is high time a decided change in the Government of

We wonder how long the community is to be troubled with these murderous wretches; in our opinion there is but one way to stop their proceedings and that is to retaliate these outrages upon those parties who are always found aiding and abetting these men and defending them from the consequences of violation of the laws. It is very clear that the citizens are not protected from outrage by the ordinary legal tribunals. They must be prepared to defend themselves at all times, for the protection of the law always comes too late.—*Montreal Courier.*

DAGUERREOTYPE.—The Rooms recently opened by Mr Wentworth, in Prince Wm. street, for the purpose of affording Miniatures in Daugerreotype, seems to be the fashionable centre of attraction, just now. Within those few days past there has been quite a rush to his apartments. The likenesses produ