to disturb or injure the Queen, the Protestant Religion, or the Country in general; that I will be true and faithful to every Brother Orangeman in all just actions; that I will not wrong him, or know him to be wronged, or injured, without giving him due notice thereof and preventing it, if in my power; that I will ever hold sacred the name of our glorious deliverer, King William the Third, Prince of Orange, in grateful remembrance of whom, I solemnly promise, if in my power, to celebrate his victory over James at the Boyne, in Ireland, on the first day of July (old style) in every year, by assembling with my Brethern in their Lodge Room; that I am not, nor ever will be a Roman Catholic or Papist, nor am I now, or ever will be, a member of any society, or body of men, that are enemies to Her Majesty, and our glorious Constitution. I swear that I have not to my knowledge or belief, been expelled from any Orange Lodge; and lastly, I do solemnly promise and declare that I will do my utmost to support and maintain the Loyal Orange Institution, obey all regular summonses, and pay all just dues, if in my power, and observe and obey all the rules and ordinances of the same; and that I will always conceal, and never in any way whatsoever, disclose or reveal the whole or any part of the signs, words, or tokens, that are now about to be privately communicated to me, unless I shall be duly authorised so to do by the proper authorities* of the Orange Institution, of which I am now about to become a member.

"So help my God, and keep me steadfast in this, my Orangeman's Obligation."

The Committee would see that by this obligation, an Orangeman was only obliged to support a Brother Orangeman in all just actions. If an Orangeman did any thing which was wrong, his brethren would not screen him. He could only assure the Committee that if he saw an Orangeman doing any thing which was wrong, or attempting to break the peace, or in any way infringe the laws or disturb the good order of society, he would be one of the first to put him down.

Mr. Ritchie rose and said, that the hon member from Carleton (Mr. Connell) had thought fit to go very fully into the subjects of the Carleton riots, and he wished in a few observations which he should make, to divest himself of any feelings, for or against either of the parties concerned in that transaction. He should have confined his observations entirely to the question before the House, which was, whether they ought or ought not to make the grant proposed by, the resolution, had it not been for the observation which that hon member had made. But lest his silence should be constructed into his giving his assent to the unwarrantable course which that hon member had pursued, in prejudging a case now pending before a Court of Justice, he felt himself called upon to make some observations on what had fallen from that hon member. For his own part, he considered any remark which could by possibility in any way effect parties who are about to be put upon their trial for any offence, should be avoided by every member of that House. But when they found a Magistrate of the county who had taken part in these proceedings—who had acted in his judicial capacity in investigating these serious charges—and who had himself been actively engaged in the scenes which he described as having taken place under his own eye; when such a one availed himself of his privilege, as a member of that house, to bring forward a highly coloured statement of what had taken place, he felt bound to do all in his power to weaken the effect which such a statement was calculated to make on the opinions of the hon members of that committee, and the people of the country. He had said the hon member's statement was a coloured statement, but while he said that, he did not mean to say that the hon member had wilfully stated what he did not believe to be strictly true; on the contrary, he had no doubt that hon member believed every word he had uttered was strictly in accordance with facts adduced; but this he was bound to say, that, after the most careful investigation of all the depositions made, connected with this affair, he had arrived at conclusions very different from those arrived at by the hon member from Carleton. He had been employed as counsel for the defence of those people who had been accused of being the originators of this riot, and on that account he had been led to a most laborious and careful investigation of the whole affair; but, placed as he was, he was precluded from bringing before that House, and before the country, his reasons for dissenting from the version given by the hon member. Were he at liberty to go into the whole circumstances connected with this case, he could show to that House and to the country, that the statements to which they had listened were coloured to the prejudice of his clients, who would be put upon their trial for this offence—not willingly coloured perhaps, but still coloured in such a way as could not fail to have an effect on the trial of the accused. Was such a line of conduct justifiable? Was it right that a Magistrate, engaged in the suppression of the disturbance, and actively employed in committing the offenders, should come to that house and give evidence against parties who could not be heard? If they wished to have evidence in this case, why was not notice given to the defendants, and their witnesses called to the bar of that house, when they could give evidence to rebut the charges brought against them, and defend themselves from the imputations cast upon their conduct? Were the opportunity afforded him he could place witness at the Bar of the house who could substantiate under oath, that some of the statements made by the hon member from Carleton were incorrect. It availed nothing that the hon member had been called upon to give an explanation of what had taken place; as a Magistrate he was bound to have answered that he had been engaged in his judicial capacity in investigating the matter; that it was still pending before a competent tribunal, and that on that account he could not enter into a detail and give evidence in the matter. This, in his (Mr R's) opinion, was the proper course for that hon. member to pursue, and not to stand in his place and give evidence which he again repeated would prejudice his clients at their trial. No one should be accused where they had no opportunity of defending themselves. A fair and impartial trial was the only method by which a fair and impartial conclusion could be arrived at respecting who was and who was not to blame in this matter; and a fair and impartial trial was all that he asked for on behalf of his clients. Every British subject was entitled to this, before judgment, on his character, his conduct, or his motives, were passed upon by any tribunal; and it was because the remarks of the hon member from Carleton would have the effect of depriving the parties accused of participating in this riot of this right, by prejudicing the public mind against them, that he had risen to make the observations which he had done. It was not for the hon member who was a Magistrate in the county, and a member of that house, to throw the weight of his influence into the scale against these parties, until they were brought to trial. He had no business to adopt such a course, and in doing so he hoped he had only erred in judgment, and not from a wish to injure his clients, although he was satisfied it would have that effect. With respect to the grant of money which was asked for, he was decidedly against paying more than a small part of the expences which had been incurred for in the first place he conceived the Magistrates had not done their duty, by neglecting to call a special meeting as recommended by the Government, to take steps, to prevent the outbreak. In the second place, to pay the large amount charged in these accounts, would be to offer a premium on these poisonous organizations from which all this riot, tumult, and suffering had sprung. On these, and on many other accounts, to which he could not then refer, as he was compelled to reserve them until the trial of the unfortunate men accused of being concerned in the riots, he was against granting a large sum for the relief of the county of Carleton. But as that county had been heavily assessed, he should not object to go with a reasonable grant. He would be disposed to go to the length of £250, leaving the county to make up the rest as they best could. The assessment would fall equally on all classes, and when the county found that they would be called upon to pay a large proportion of the expences which such proceedings entailed on the community in which they occurred, he thought it would have a strong tendency to lead them to discourage anything which might cause such disgraceful outbreaks as they would know that the Province generally would refuse to pay the expence.

Mr Street rose and said, that the hon. Member from Charlotte had given them a very lucid historical sketch of the origin of one of the parties which had unfortunately sprung up within this Province, but he was extremely sorry that anything had been said about party in this debate. It was advisable at all times that hon members of that house should be careful to do nothing which could tend to disturb the peace of any portion of the Province; but on a difficult and exciting question like this, it was particularly desirable that nothing which they said or did should have the effect of creating additional excitement on either side. He highly approved of the course adopted by the select committee in investigating the matter, and in framing their report. They had been careful to introduce nothing into their report which could lead to the discussion of party questions; but as that discussion had been introduced, it became necessary for him to express his opinion on what had fallen from hon. members, lest either party should misconstrue the reasons which guided him on giving his vote on this question. With regard to Orange societies, no hon. member on the floor of that house regretted their introduction into this country more than he [Mr. Street] did, but while he regretted their introduction, and was unwilling to countenance them any way, he was also bound to warn the other party that they were not to be put down by illegal means; and any expression which hon. members might let fall to excite these people to suppose that they were at liberty to violate the law and attemp to put down Orange societies by brute force, would only be leading these people into a trap from which they could not escape. That the riots in Woodstock had grown out of the determination of the Orangemen to celebrate the 12th of July was very probable, but this did not in any way justify the parties, who on that account had committed breaches of the peace, and it would be a most dangerous doctrine to go abroad that the Legislature of this Province in any way countenanced such lawless attempts. It would, as he had already stated, be leading these people into a trap, should any one be induced to suppose that a resort to brute force would be tolerated in this country to put down such societies.—The supremacy of the law must and would be maintained, whatever was the force necessary to do so, and however heavily the expense might bear on the parties among whom such disturbances broke out; the surest way to put down such societies was by the weight of public opinion, and, by moderation and forbearance, convince both parties that they were fellow subjects, and entitled to equal rights. Intimidation on either side could not be allowed. If any party was assaulted, aggrieved or in any way molested, there was a constitutional method of obtaining redress, and it was by entertaining a full sense of this acknowledged principle operating on the good sound sense of a large majority of the inhabitants of this country, that such scenes as had been enacted at Woodstock would best be prevented. It should therefore be the object of every good man to allay the excitement which unfortunately had gone abroad on this subject, and if, in spite of these peaceable efforts, there should still be turbulent spirits who would continue to keep up that excitement, and create tumult, it would then be the bounden duty of every peaceable man to aid the civil authority in bringing them to justice, without respect to party or creed. Some allusion had been made to the disturbances which had occurred in Mirimichi as a precedent, for supporting this grant. That disturbance had not occured from the formation of Orange societies, for there were none there then, and he believed they were still without them, and he prayed God they might continue without them, for their formation had led to serious difficulties. He would sustain the resolution, but hoped this would be the last case of the kind which would come before the Legislature of this Province.

Mr. Partelow said, he was in favour of the resolution, as other counties had got relief from expences incurred in consequence of rioting, although not perhaps under the same circumstances. He did not wish to offer any remark or to offer any opinion on how the riot might have been prevented—how it might have been put down—or what had been done subsequently to its having occurred.—That there had been a disgraceful riot there could be no doubt; what he objected to was the accounts themselves. These accounts contained charges which, in his opinion, were enormous; they were beyond any reasonable bounds. How was the enormous sum of £600 expended in eighteen days? and he would take that opportunity of asking whose fault it was that there was no gaol in that county when these riots took place? The continual bickering among the Magistrates of that county, about whether the gaol should be built at Hardscrable or at the Creek, had led to the enormous charges. Had there been, as there ought to have been, a proper gaol in which these parties could have been lodged, who were accused of participating in these riots, the greater part of £600 would have been saved. In 1845 their gaol had been burned down, and that house had promptly aided them by a grant of money to assist in repairing it; but the bickering among the Magistrates themselves had prevented this from being accomplished. This and other causes which he should not then discuss, had led him to the conclusion that the Magistrates themselves were not entirely free from blame, for having their county so ill prepared to deal with a riot of this description. The accounts, however, were so very objectionable that he could never consent to vote for the whole amount recommended by the committee. (Here the hon. member read over a large portion of the items which made up an account of nearly eleven hundred pounds, and commented on some of them with severity.) The utmost sum which he would be inclined to vote for was five hundred pounds, and when the blank come to be filled up he would move that it would be filled with that amount. In the mean time he would vote for the Resolution.

Mr. Hanington again explained the most of the objectionable items commented on by his Worship the Mayor had been struck out. With respect to Captain Cleary's pay list, it was clear that the Magistrates could not keep the large number of prisoners without a guard, and it was equally certain that the guard must be paid. He did not think that the circumstances of not having a gaol should operate against sustaining the report of the select committee, and if they examined the charges made in other counties, and took into account the number of persons employed, they would find the Woodstock charges as reasonable, and more so, than those that had come from Restigouche or Mirimichi. The committee had struck out 266 from the expences incurred in Carleton county, while in the other cases the whole amount had been allowed. He hoped, therefore, the motion of his Worship the Mayor, further to curtail the allowance to the people of Carleton, would not prevail.

Mr. End rose and said, that before they granted this large sum to the county of Carleton, he would like to know into whose pockets the funds were to go. He asked for information. If this large sum of money was to go into the pockets of a certain party in Woodstock, and its vicinity, who, in his opinion, had been the means of creating this disturbance, ("What party do you mean," from an hon member.) It was of no use to designate the party which he meant. The committee understood perfectly well the party alluded to, and if it were to be the case, that these organized parties were to receive this large amount of money for putting down a riot which they themselves had provoked it would be a capital speculation. All that these organized bands had to do was to resolve that they would irritate and provoke their neighbours in such a way as would lead them to resist and they were sure of making a capital thing out of the mistaken zeal of their Roman Catholic neighbours. No one could say that there had been no celebration of the 12th of July in Woodstock, these riots would have occurred; on the contrary, they were bound to believe that out of that circumstance had grown all the trouble, all the heart burning, and all the rioting that had taken place. It might be urged that the opposite party who provoked this riot were proceeding peaceeably to a place of worship, as was stated to be the case by the hon. member from Carleton, but did they not, by that means, stir up feelings of strife in their Roman Catholic brethern. It was a maxim in law, that every man was bound to use his own property in such a way as not to injure that of his neighbour. This was a good maxim and it was good law. The same would hold good with respect to religious liberty—that freedom of conscience to which they were all entitled. They should use that freedom in such a way as not to injure their neighbour and stir up feelings which were at variance with every precept of the Gospel in which they professed their belief. The man who said he loved God and hated his neighbour was a liar. They had Scripture for that. Why then continue an organization founded in hatred to the Roman Catholic Church. It was no part of the Protestant religion to do so. He was a Protestant, but he never considered it a part of his creed to entertain ill feelings towards those who might differ from him in religious belief. The hon. member from Queen's (Mr. J. Earle) had told them he was an Orangeman, and had read the oath which members of that body took when they entered the Order. It appeared after all that the loyalty of these people was squalified loyalty. They were sworn to support the Sovereign so long as the Sovereign supported the Protestant religion, but no longer. This was not the loyalty which the Roman Catholics cherished during the campaigns of the Peninsula, when, side by side with their Protestant fellow subjects, they fought the battles of their country and overthrew the enemies of England, although these enemies professed the Romad Catholic faith. It was not this kind of loyalty which gave peace to the world by the final victory of Waterloo. It was not this unchristian banding together of men which could ever give strength or stability to the country, or benefit the religion in which they professed their belief. He deeply regretted that the Roman Catholic portion of the community had done anything whatever to suppress these parties; he was sorry they were such fools as to be molested by them—they should take no notice of them; and it was to be deplored that they did not all follow the advice of that good man who was at the head of their Church in this Province, and let them alone. They must recollect, however, that man was frail, and that zeal, without knowledge, often led to error. Had the Roman Catholics followed the advice of their excellent Bishop, they would have done more to put down their enemies than ever could be accomplished by openly opposing them. He fully concurred in what had fallen from the hon. member from Northumberland, that it would never do to trample on the law and resort to brute force to redress real or fancied evils; but he was bound to maintain that a fearful responsibility rested on the parties who openly and wilfully stired up these unchristain feelings in the bosom of their neighbor, or harboured them in their own. This riot differed widely from the disturbances at Restiguouche, or at Mirimichi, and before he could consent put his hand into the Province Chest to pay for its suppression, he must first be satisfied that those who provoked the outbreak by uncalled for and unchristian organization, were not the parties who are to be profited by its having taken place.

(Conclusion next week.)

* The proper authority is the Grand Lodge.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.—THE PROBITY OF INDEPENDENTS.

The Rev. Robert Philip, of Maberly Chapel, London, is a Minister of the "Independent" denomination of Dissenters, and doubtless, he is respected by the congregation who elected him, as well as honored by the society of which he is a member.

To the office of a teacher he has superadded the character of an author, and has thus become better known to his party as the writer of the "Guides," than as the Incumbent of Maberly Chapel, London.

We have not read the books to which we make allusion, nor, for our present purpose, it is necessary that we should be acquainted with their contents; they are, however, respectively addressed to the "doubting," the "perplexed," the "conscientious," and the "experienced." Fit classes, doubtless, in the Christian family, to whom to apply the language of exhortation and encouragement, and well worthy of the thought and care of the Minister of Christ.

We do not, therefore, blame Mr. Philip for publishing these works, for we incline to the opinion that those who have wandered from the way of the Church require some "Guide," by which to direct their erring steps; having abandoned the "old paths," those which were formed by the Apostles, and trodden by their successors, it is necessary that the abettors of schism should observe some new marks by which to circumscribe the devious course of nonconformity. The experience of dissent seems daily to attest the necessity of some other substitute for that holy ritual which the Church has so carefully provided for her children.

With Mr. Philip, as an author, we have nothing to do, but we have something to say of him in his capacity of editor, when he assumes the responsibility of reprinting the writings of a divine of the English Church.

Mr. George Virtue, of London, has lately published a handsome and costly quarto volume, entitled, "*Bishop Jeremy Taylor's Life of Christ, a new edition, with Notes, by the Rev. Robert Philip.*"

When we saw the work, we turned with interest to observe what Note the Editor had appended to the chapters on Baptism, (the only one to which our attention was especially directed,) for we were curious to discover by what means Mr. Philip could make the sentiments of the Church, as enunciated by the Bishop on that subject, acceptable to what he calls "his own circle;" and our surprise was only equalled by our indignation, when we found that matter which occupies twenty four pages of the folio of 1678, had been wholly left out, and that this excision had been made without remark or apology on the part of the Editor.

Mr. Philip truly states that Jeremy Taylor's "own Church glories in his name;" aye, and she feels the more incensed at the wrong which has been perpetrated at his memory by the dishonest mutilation of his works. Mr. Philip does not require to be told that the suppression of the truth and the utterance of a falsehood are offences against probity, and the party who indulges in the former generally practices the latter; and when a negative deception of this kind is resorted to, it amounts to a positive fraud, for Mr. Philip has represented that the book contains the work of a particular author, while he must have known that he had surreptitiously withheld from the public a most important portion of that work.

Mr. Philip speaks of Jeremy Taylor as the "Milton of Prose." What would be said if an Editor was, without apology, to expunge the first book of his Paradise Lost from a volume affecting to contain the whole of that great poem? And yet Mr. Philip has acted in a similar manner in regard to whose eloquent passages of the life of Christ which speaks of the Divine Grace which is conferred in the holy Sacrament of Baptism.

We have not space to enter more fully into this subject, nor have we now leisure to look carefully through this book, or compare it with the folio before us. Mr. Philip's own language will testify that he can be plausible while he pilfers, that he can affect a virtue while he perpetrates a wrong. He remarks, that "No consideration, but the impossibility of bringing out this volume in a form worthy of its author, and without risk to its spirited publisher, could have induced me to and either a note or a line to 'the great examplar.' No one can feel so deeply, as I myself do, the humiliating position in which I have placed myself by the Editorship. It is, however, a willing sacrifice at the shrine of Taylor. I have thus secured his introduction to my own circle, and am, therefore, quite content to bear all the odium of my presumption. For his sake, I hazarded the melancholy contrast which I must ever present in this connection."

Jealous for the fame, forsooth, of the good Bishop! What mockery! What dishonesty! Query, Mr. Philip, were you not afraid, lest the Scriptual arguments of the good Bishop might influence your circle? Were you not desirous that the honest and ingenious of your followers should remain blinded upon a point of doctrine, so essential as that contained in the pages which have been so presumptuously expunged from your reprint of the writings of the "great examplar?" Were you not afraid lest, while his eloquence fascinated, his arguments should bring conviction to those of your followers who would otherwise continue enslaved by their schism? Were you not afraid, lest the sincere hearts of your party should be penetrated with a sense of the truth which you have concealed from them, and lest, seeing the truth, the "truth should set them free?"

This outrage upon an author, while it is a wrong to the Church, is also an injustice offered to dissent. It is a wrong to the Church, because the opinions of one of its chief ornaments are most dishonestly mutilated and cancelled. It is an injustice to dissenters because it conceals the essential doctrines of the Church.

If this is true of the object, what shall be said of the author? Of one who affects to be a gentleman and a Christian Minister—of one who assumes to compose the fears of the "doubting," to quiet the agitation of the "conscientious"—of such an one, who while affecting veneration for the writings of a dead Bishop, has done violence to his memory, by expunging the chief lesson contained in his works—of one who could traffic in the writings, while he traduced the Churchmanship of the author—of one who could panegyrize the works, and at the same time, betray the writer?

With one warning we conclude. We speak to Churchmen, and we again caution them against receiving instruction through such mediums. Even the Fathers of the Church, in their hands, are made to speak another Gospel than that which we have received. Let us more and more exemplify our determination to observe a watchful jealousy upon these important subjects, and then we shall cease to be instrumental in promoting dishonesty and encouraging fraud.—*Toronto Church.*

THE ORANGE INSTITUTION.

ADDRESS FROM THE LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, CITY GRAND, ARMAGH, No. 184.

To the Right Hon. William Earl of Clarendon, Governor and General Governor of Ireland.

May it please your Excellency.

We, a portion of the Loyal Orangemen of Armagh, looked around us and seeing the fierce spirit of disorder diffusing itself through our country, called into life and nourished by the inflammatory harangues and addresses of wild and selfish demagogues, and carrying in its train terror, devastation, and blood, feel justly alarmed least by acquiring strength in its onward progress, it again as in '98 develope itself in open rebellion, and make our land once more a chaos of savage slaughter and ruin!

It is a well known and lamentable fact, that in Ireland at the present day is a large number of misguided men eager to overthrow the constitution and government of the land, and anxiously awaiting opportunity and circumstances favourable to the execution of their traitorous designs, and who publicly avow their intention "*to hide their time*" and make *England's difficulty their hour of action*, and so they rejoice at the overthrow of constituted authority even in foreign nations, and hail the rebellious subjects of every sovereign as their own peculiar brethren.

We, born British subjects, glorying in the liberty of British laws, think it well to come forward and declare our unshaken fidelity to our Queen, and our firm determination, even with our blood, to resist all aggressions on her rights—no matter whence they come—and to the utmost of our power to maintain inviolate and unbroken her mighty empire.

The Orangemen of Ireland in time of need have ever acted as the native garrison of their country, and would again render similar service, should events cause their assistance to be required.

In every county of Ulster, in Dublin, and other parts of Ireland are numbers of Orangemen closely united together for the sole purpose of preserving the British constitution in church and state, without interfering or intending to interfere with the full enjoyment of liberty by their fellow subjects of every creed. Of these men "good and true" could be formed an army of which any nation might be proud—an army strong, faithful, and compact, with loyalty in their hearts, and vigour in their hands. At a few days' notice a force of 100,000 men could be mustered, who, if trained, and supplied with arms would, with the assistance of the God of their fathers, repel any foe foreign or domestic daring to attack their country. It is for your lordship and the other members of her Majesty's government to decide whether it would not be well to at once organise a body of such men who *can be relied on in the hour of danger*, and who—like their fathers of yore—would pour out their fortunes and lives to beat down the common enemies of the empire, and, to the death stand by the banner of truth and freedom.

The following declaration of opinion on the present crisis in is general course of signature throughout Ireland:—

Dublin, March 11, 1848.

We, the undersigned—under the state of alarm, and the agitation which surround us—feel bound to declare our unalterable attachment to our Sovereign, and to the institutions over which she presides, as well as our determination to support his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in his efforts to protect the lives, the liberties, and the fortunes of all classes; and we respectfully and earnestly invite our fellow-subjects to join in this declaration of constitutional loyalty, as the best means of protecting us from all the dangerous efforts now making by a few misguided persons to create confusion, and thereby to endanger the peace of our common country.

An aggregate meeting of Orangemen, convened by the City of Dublin Grand Orange Lodge, took place on Monday, the 13th inst., in Whitefriar's Hall.

The chair was filled by Brother Stewart, Worshipful Grand Master of Dublin.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

"Resolved—That as the Orange body in those kingdoms number in its ranks from 900,000 to 1,000,000 of true hearted loyal men, who are resolved to defend with their life's best blood, the constitution as established in 1688, under our glorious deliverer King William the Third of immortal memory, and are also prepared and determined in like manner to oppose all advances towards French Republicanism, anarchy and rebellion.

"Resolved—That we, Orangemen, being banded together, namely, for the one grand object—'Protestant Ascendancy in Church and State'—we feel ourselves imperatively called upon, at this most momentous crisis, to come forward and publicly declare that we have fully resolved to afford our support and protection to all loyal Protestants and peaceable subjects, for the defence of their lives and properties, in case of any rebellion or insurrectionary movement taking place in this country.

"Resolved—That in the opinion of this meeting the present disorganised and deplorable state of Ireland can only be attributed to the base policy of statesmen who have treacherously betrayed the trust reposed to them by Protestants, in granting unjustifiable concessions to Popery, and that no attempt to remedy existing evils will be successful until the Roman Emancipation Bill, the Maynooth Endowment Bill, and all such measures are entirely repealed, and the constitution restored to its original integrity.

"Resolved—That as Orangemen we do not fail to remember our obligation to be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the Queen and her illustrious house while they maintain the principles which gained them the throne of these kingdoms; and also, that we are ready and willing to aid and assist when called by the magistrates and civil authorities in the lawful execution of their duties.

"Resolved—That we are of opinion, and are assisted in that opinion by the speech of a Papist nobleman in parliament, that Popery is the same it ever was, and is unchanged and unchangeable, and that all Bulls, &c., ever ordered by the Court of Rome for the extirpation and extermination of Protestants are still in force, if the opportunity occurred of using them.

"Resolved—That when we know a Bull to be in force which calls our Queen a heretic, and would reward an assassin for murder, we consider it most disloyal and unconstitutional of her Majesty's ministers to seek to establish diplomatic relations with her deadly enemies.

"Resolved—That in order that we may the more effectually render the required aid assistance, to our Protestant brethren of this city in particular, we cordially invite all true Protestants who are anxious to avail themselves of the privileges and advantages of brotherhood in the Orange institution in joining in our ranks, to peruse our rules for the government and guidance of the order, which are such that no Christian can object to, even in the slightest degree; and if such persons application are properly and strictly recommended and approved of, admission will be immediately granted them.

"Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting are hereby presented to the Committee of the Dublin Protestant Association and Reformation Society, for the use of their Hall for this occasion."

Colonel Phayre, Grand Master of Wexford, having been called to the chair, the usual vote of thanks was passed to the former chairman, and the meeting separated.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 21, 1848.

His Excellency Sir Wm. Colebrooke, late the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, left this day at 12 o'clock in the steamer *Admiral*, for Boston, at which place he will take passage in one of the Mail steamers for England.—A salute of 13 guns was fired by a detachment of the New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, stationed at Reed's Point, as the steamer passed down the harbour.—Lady Colebrooke and Family, with Mr. Reade, Private Secretary, His Excellency's son-in-law and family, accompany Sir William on his return to England.

The Militia.—A General Order dated 4th inst. states that the Commander-in-Chief having received from Her Majesty's Government a sufficient number of Arms, Saddles, Bridles, &c., to equip 12 troops of Cavalry of 25 men each, he has been pleased to direct that the different troops already raised, be formed into one Regiment to be called the New Brunswick Yeomanry Cavalry, and their distribution to be as follows:—York 1 troop; Carleton 1; Sunbury 1; Queen's 1; Charlotte 1; Saint John 2; Northumberland 1; King's 3; making 11 troops out of the 12 required.—Robert Jones, Esq., of Stanley, late of H. M. 7th Regiment of Hussars, is appointed Major Commanding the Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Hayne, of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, is appointed Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, vice Robinson, deceased.

The third Battalion King's County has been divided into two separate Battalions; making a 4th Battalion in that county, under command of Lieut. Colonel Allan C. Evanson.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to dispense with the two days' company drill for the present year; and the Inspection will take place at such times and places as the commanding officers of Battalions may direct.

We commenced last week copying into our paper the remarks made by members in the House of Assembly on the character and objects of the Orange Institution, brought up on the discussion of a grant to the Magistrates of Carleton county, to reimburse them expenses paid in quelling the riots there last year. The debate we publish, that Orangemen may know what was said, and by whom. The malignity displayed by that everlasting leech upon the revenue, Mr. James Brown, of Charlotte county, will be completely controverted by the editor of the *Loyalist*,—from whose paper we copy the following remarks:—

This much we will say, however, that Mr. Brown's history of Orangeism is *wilfully and maliciously false and calumnious*:—that his quotations are taken from the writings of those who were bitterly opposed to Orangeism, because they knew Orangemen could never befriend *low Radicalism*, nor tolerate rebellion or Popish Supremacy—that the works he has quoted from are *wilfully and maliciously perverted*, by having assiduously sought out the passages bearing against Orangeism, and sedulously forborne to quote many passages in their favour,—that he has displayed an almost total ignorance of the Rules and mode of working in the Orange Institution, and laboured to misrepresent their principles and objects,—and that we can show by certain passages in his own speech, that Orangeism is widely different from the thing he has endeavoured to make the world believe. All these assertions we pledge ourselves to prove immediately after the close of the Session, and for the satisfaction of those friends of the Institution who may have had any doubts, we assure them that we rejoice that the question has been agitated, for we shall be enabled to sweep the specious charges like a web of gossamer, and Orangeism will stand forth brighter from the fiery ordeal it has passed through. It will also be interesting to many of our readers to be informed that we shall follow up this defence with the history (as far as his public life is concerned) of the *man* who has malignantly vomited forth the *slander*, showing how he has been pampered and fed at the public expense, and what he has done for the public in return! The history will be accompanied with a *likeness*.

Through the kindness of Lieutenant Colonel Brown, of the Royal Regiment, our citizens' ears were regaled yesterday afternoon with the strains of the Band of this fine Regiment, which was sent to King's Square for that purpose; being in the centre of the city, and saving those otherwise disposed to avail themselves of a little fine music, a long walk to the Barrack Square. It is much to be desired that Colonel Brown and the officers of the Regiment will continue this musical treat at short intervals during the summer, and which we are informed they will have an opportunity of doing, as the Head Quarters of the Corps will remain in Saint John.

☞ We have received the communications of "One of the Vestry," and a "Lower Cover," but having as yet inserted no communications nor taken any part respecting the points at issue between members of the Church, we deem it advisable not to depart from that course at present. We are of opinion that a great deal of what has already been published should have been disposed of quietly at a meeting of the Parishioners, as it concerns no portion of the community but those attached to the Established Church:—notorious as the fact is that it has not progressed here for many years past, we still judge this course, at first, the most proper and prudent. As, however, publicity has been given to the affairs of the Church, we shall not decline inserting any article having a tendency to heal the unfortunate differences that have already taken place.

Free Trade between the Colonies.—We learn that the Legislatures of the several British North American Colonies have agreed to an Act for establishing a reciprocity system between all the Colonies, and that it will come into operation this month. By this Act, the native produce and manufactures of one Colony will be admitted duty free into another.—*Newbrunswicker.*

Queenston, March 30.

Most extraordinary and exciting occurrence.—This morning we witnessed an unprecedented spectacle of wonder, long to be remembered in connection with the Falls. Suddenly the water fell to a considerable extent, so that the Table Rock was left dry, sufficiently to enable those who were fortunate enough to be in the vicinity to go far enough across the rivers as to be directly over the tremendous rock. This truly astonishing fact, was accomplished, among others, by ladies; and although the water has to some degree returned, yet the memento of their journey towards the Horse Shoe centre is still to be seen in a pole there erected. The villagers of Chippewa thought they had entirely lost their creek. Off the old Chippewa Forts, about 100 feet beyond low water mark, was discovered a burning spring in the bed of the Niagara river, which some had the curiosity to enclose with an old potash kettle, and gun barrel knitted therein, and succeeded in producing flames and a loud explosion. Several bayonets, muskets, swords, &c., have been picked up. The water has since returned to nearly its usual level. The cause of the occurrence is conjectured to be an accumulation of ice at the egress of the river, from Lake Erie, closing for a time the outlet.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

The mail boat *Orion*, at Halifax from Newfoundland, has brought dates to the 5th inst.

Many of the Sealing vessels had arrived, mostly with good fares, only a few having below 1000, but the principal part had from 2000 up to 4000.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.—The *Royal Gazette* contains the following particulars of the loss of the brig *William Kelson*, and the miraculous escape of two of the crew:—

Extract of a letter from Trinity Bay, dated 11th March:—"I am sorry to inform you that the brig William Kelson was lost on the night of the 21st ult., at the western head of Green Bay, a little below the Horse Chops. The Captain (Robbins), his son, the mate, and three of the seamen are lost. Two seamen were saved, and are now at Trinity. It appears from their statement that they had 38 days passage from Cadiz, made Cape Spear, and came along St. John's shore, passed Bacaleau just before dark, and ran until about 8 o'clock, when it became thick, and blowing hard from the S. E.; hove to for about two hours.—He was bound for Catalina, but at last he made up his mind to run for Trinity, and again made sail, and soon after doing so found himself embayed between the western and northern heads of Green Bay; and having but small sail set she could not beat out, and went on shore. The crew then all took to the jolly boat, but a dreadful sea broke on them, and swamped the boat; fortunately the two men who are saved caught hold of the main rigging, and ran to the maintop, from which they swung themselves into a shiver in the cliff, as she was sinking. They had about two square feet to stand on, and could not climb any higher, neither could they descend; they used to hold each other on in turn, whilst they slept;—they were nearly naked, and totally without food; still they managed to hold on upon this narrow shiver of the rock from the middle of Monday night till 11, a. m., on the following Thursday, when they were lowered down by a rope from aloft into a punt. One of them is a Bonavista man, by the name of John Landen; the other an American, of New Jersey, United States, by the name of Gideon Badger. They are both very much frostbitten."

☞ The navigation of the St. Lawrence is fairly open, and the steamers have commenced their trips.

☞ The Woodstock *Telegraph* says, that the ice in the upper St. John and the Madawaska is wasting rapidly. In the latter it has nearly all gone.

☞ The steamer *Fredericton* which left here last week, was laying at Oromocto, about eleven miles below Fredericton, last Tuesday; the ice not having permitted her to proceed any farther up the River. We learn that during the present week persons have crossed the upper part of the River upon the ice, whilst at the same time, a few miles above this city farmers have been busily engaged ploughing their lands.

☞ A daily Mail has again commenced running between this City and St. Andrews.

Towed into this harbour yesterday afternoon, by the steamer Conqueror, a new Barque called the *Unicorn*, of about 400 tons. She was built at Quaco, for Messrs. G. & J. Salter.

From the South.—*Steamboat burnt, with loss of life.*—The Steamboat Charter Oak has been burnt near St. Louis. The engineer and four other persons perished in the flames. Some eight hundred tons of valuable freight were destroyed.

Indians on the Frontier.—Accounts from St. Louis from Fort Arkansas state, that a large body of hostile Indians had assembled 200 miles south of Fort Arkansas. Col. Gilpin was about marching to attack them. The Chequene Indians had returned from a hostile expedition against the Snakes and Pawnees and brought twenty-five scalps.

Bold Robbery in Maine.—A daring robbery was perpetrated near Limerick, York Co., on Monday evening last, which has very naturally caused a good deal of excitement in that vicinity.

Mr. Cole, the inholder at Limerick, sent to Saco on Monday, by Jacobs, the mail driver between Saco and Limerick, to obtain $700 from one of the banks, which he did. On getting within a few miles of Limerick, in the evening, in a piece of woods, he overtook a stranger, who complained of being very tired, and appealed to Jacobs to let him ride. He admitted him to a seat beside him, but soon observed that his charity passenger was acting rather strangely—whistling, &c. He dropped his whip, and requested him to get off and pick it up. Instead of doing this, the stranger knocked Jacobs off his seat, and a wagon soon drove up, undoubtedly called to the spot by signs given by the villain. One man was in the wagon—the two fell upon the driver, and beat him most cruelly, leaving him senseless on the spot—then robbed him of his money, and left him.

The mail went on a half mile or so, and stopped. Several inhabitants, after waiting some hours for the mail, came on and found it. They pushed on a little farther, and found poor Jacobs senseless in the road. He has revived, and tells the incidents we have narrated above.—But his treatment has been so brutal that he soon relapses into a state of partial insanity or insensibility. *Portland Argus.*

Extract from a letter, dated New York, 10th April, 1848.—A friend of mine had an interview last week with the Receiver of the "Croton Insurance Company" of New York, which you remember exploded some time since. The Receiver told him that the liabilities of the Company were over $600,000—the assetts $3,800. That was a *base swindle*, and another Company has just come up, taking the name of "Protection Insurance Company" of New Jersey. Circulars & cards are issued *broad cast* from Wall Street, New York, signed by Benj. S. Whitney, agent, Capital $200,000—invested in *moonshine*. That Whitney is a real bagatelle. This is very modest, but somebody will be *shorn* by that concern as they were by the Croton.

United States of America.—*Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*—Suffolk, Ss., Boston, April 17th, 1848.—The following is a copy of the Verdict of the Coroner's Jury who sat on the body of Reuben T. Cooke, who was found dead on board of the steamer *Admiral*, at the Eastern Steamboat Wharf, at said Boston, April 8th, 1848:—The Jurors upon their oaths do say, that the said Reuben T. Cooke died on the 6th day of April, 1848, in a fit, the cause of which was from an accidental blow from a chest or box thrown from a Brig alongside on to the steamer, striking the said Cooke in the stomach.

Jabez Pratt, *Coroner.*
J. L. Andrews, *Foreman.*
John Bugham, Paschal Paine, Wm N. Davis, J. D. Barker, E. W. Sanborn, } *Jurors.*

Suffolk, Ss., Boston, April 17th, 1848.—I hereby certify that the above verdict was taken from the records by me, and is correct, and that no person or persons committed any violence on the said Cooke, but that his death was accidental.

Jabez Pratt,
Coroner of Suffolk County.

☞ City papers will please copy

From the Philadelphia

Generosity of the Bar.—
case of extreme hardship
the notice of Judge King.
was convicted of the larce
under peculiar circumstance
years since a boarder in her
missed a small sum of mon
trunk, which she confessed
under the supposition that
her father. The parents of
had promised to restore the
were prevented most probab
so, in consequence of their
short time since, the girl
a respectable young man,
secutor commenced proce
her. The mother of the g
to appear against her in the
of a sacred but painful duty
most likely her testimony
the jury in rendering a verd

Judge King said that he
deeply upon the case, and h
upon passing a nominal sen
ing that the ends of public
be better satisfied than if
the law were inflicted upon
decreed that she pay a fine
restore the property, and
four hours' imprisonment.
the bar arose and said that
that his brethren around hi
the money on the spot, if th
withhold its sentence for th

The sum was about $50,
of it was in the space of
obtained—the officers of
wealth throwing off their co
time. After the money
raised, the prosecutor ste
and positively refused to to
the money, and desired t
leniency be extended to t
prisoner.

Steam] Communication bet
and Bermuda.—We