

Judges at Sergeant's Inn, in Judge Catlin, the Chief Justice's chamber, 'that if the verity and matter be so, indeed, he should well be received to give in evidence upon this issue, and the jury should try it.' Now what the trial was appears by that he was not condemned, nor ever any further troubled for that case, though he was a man especially aimed at; and at the next sessions of that Parliament, which was the 8th of Elizabeth, they were forced, for want, you see, of a better character, to beg they might be declared bishops by act of Parliament" (Errata to the Protestant Bible p. 71.)

With reference to the act of Parliament alluded to by the Church, [Bramhall p. 436] Bishop Kenrick says, "The Royal Act referred to in the foregoing part of the preamble to the act of St. Elizabeth, is expressly stated to be letters patent under the Great Seal of England; whereas such commissions as that of the 6th December 1559, are never under the Great Seal of England, but have generally the King or Queen's privy seal attached to them. The commission of 6th December has however no seal whatever; at least Rymer, who is most minute in describing such marks of authenticity, is silent on the subject. From this it appears that the letters patent referred to in the act of St. Elizabeth are not the commission of 6th December, 1559, and consequently that the argument drawn from the supposed reference is destitute of foundation."

It may be as well to mention lastly, that there are other documents relating to Parker's consecration which strangely enough are not alluded to by the Church; probably, however, the learned editor with us, has consigned them to their proper place among the mass referred to by the Protestant Whitaker, where he speaks of the forgeries so "peculiar to the Reformed."

At the commencement of the reign of James I. of Great Britain... the tradition of the Nag's-Head consecration was repeated louder than ever by the Catholics and Presbyterians... this great clamour obliged the Anglican Clergy to do every thing possible to discredit this narrative; and among the means employed was the production of false documents of all kinds; especially of false Registers, and of a work attributed to Parker, concerning the antiquities of the British Church." (Kenrick p. 123) "FORGERY APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN THE PECULIAR DISEASE OF PROTESTANTISM." [The Protestant Whitaker—vindication of Mary p. 54]—[Vide Bishop Kenrick's work; also, a remarkable pardon granted by James I. for the erasing, interlining &c., of records, &c., chap. iv.]

In conclusion, I would notice the bitter spirit of retaliation which the Church has indulged in. I cannot but regret to see this. From the grave editor of the Church, I expect courtesy at least, and sober language; instead of which, however, he has replied to me in a manner dictated only by an intemperate brain, using, at the same time, a language wholly foreign to the question at issue. Misrepresentation and calumny, mockery and determined ill will have aided him in his support of a cause, the weakness of which he

cannot fail to perceive, and which has doubtless had its influence over him, in provoking the bitterness of feeling which he betrays.

Rev. Sir,  
I am yours respectfully,  
A LAYMAN.  
Kingston, April 12th, 1843.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

#### ORANGE LODGES.

The violent conduct of the Orangemen at the Public Meetings recently held in this District as well as in other parts of the Country, has been so discreditable to the Province that strong measures must be resorted to, either by the Executive Government or by the Legislature, to prevent its recurrence. We think this a proper time to call public attention to the subject, and we shall therefore submit for the consideration of our readers, a copy of a dispatch from Lord Glenelg to Francis Head, enclosing the address from the House of Commons to his late Majesty Wm. 4th, with the reply of His Majesty. Seven years have now elapsed, and notwithstanding that, the existence of these Societies has been one of the most crying grievances in the Province, no vigorous effort has been made by any Governor to put them down. Sir George Arthur indeed addressed a circular letter to the Magistrates throughout the Province, giving most excellent advice on this subject. This letter we copy, and would merely observe, that it has not been attended with any satisfactory results. The time has arrived when more vigorous measures must be adopted, and we do not allow ourselves to suppose that the wishes, nay, the commands of our Sovereign will be any longer disregarded, or that a policy will be pursued in this Province different from that which for several years back has been adopted in the Mother Country, as well under the administration of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, as of Earl Grey and Lord Melbourne.

Circular. Colonial Office,  
27th Feb., 1836.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information, the copy of a resolution agreed to by the House of Commons on the 23d inst. on the subject of Orange Lodges and other similar societies, together with a copy of the answer, which His Majesty was graciously pleased to return to the address presented in pursuance of the above resolution.

I have, &c.

GLENELG.

Lt. Gov. Sir Francis Head, K. C. H.  
&c. &c. &c.

Mercurii, 24th die Februarii, 1836.

Resolved,—That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to take such measures as to His Majesty may seem advisable for the effectual discouragement of Orange Lodges, and generally of all political Societies, excluding persons of a different religious faith, using secret signs and symbols, and acting by means of associated branches.

Jovis, 25 die Februarii, 1836.

WILLIAM R.,—I willingly assent to the prayer of my faithful Commons, that I will be pleased to take such measures as may seem to me advisable for the effectual discouragement of Orange Lodges, and generally of all political Societies excluding persons of a different religious faith, using secret signs and symbols and acting by means of associated branches.

It is my firm intention to discourage all such Societies in my dominions, and I rely with confidence on the fidelity of my loyal subjects to support me in this determination.

W. R.

Sir George Arthur's Circular.

Government House,  
24th June, 1839

GENTLEMEN,—Adverting to violations of the peace, which on several occasions last year were the consequence of certain public processions on the 12th July, I consider myself called upon to express my views upon the subject.

I cannot but feel a very deep regret that any cause should be allowed to exist for the recurrence of annual scenes, which must necessarily have the effect of producing discord and a feeling of ill will among the different classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

In the present condition of this Province, whether it be considered as regards the state of political feeling or religious sentiment, there is no one subject which requires greater attention from all truly loyal men, than the cultivation of kindly feelings towards each other. It therefore becomes imperatively the duty of every one, whatever may be his station or means, to carry out such a principle of action and to encourage and foster such feelings.

The short but eventful history of this Province during the last 18 months, obviously shows that the great body of the people without distinction of creed or party, were found remarkable for their fidelity to the Government, and their firmness in subduing domestic as well as foreign enemies. Each class therefore, should entertain for the high and generous qualities of the others, those sentiments of respect to which they must necessarily feel themselves entitled.

Strongly impressed with these views I would affectionately, yet, earnestly entreat the members of the associations alluded to, to consider seriously the very mischievous tendency of the divisions by which they thus contribute to the agitation of the community, and to determine that they shall be no longer continued.

All persons must be aware that Societies similar in character, have been for some time past generally dissolved in the Mother Country. They originated in a peculiar state of things which has passed away. Their existence in the altered circumstances of the Country having been found to be pregnant with many injurious effects on the public welfare, they were put an end to.

Considering the state of our circumstances it seems hardly possible to conceive that any friend to the best interests of this Province, can wish to maintain these associations which are inapplicable to our social or religious condition, and which have been discontinued by the highest authority in the Country of their origin.

Whilst I am ever willing to recognize the good intentions of that class by which these associations are cherished, I must appeal to their good sense and correct principles for a willing compliance with my request.

It surely is not too much in times like the present when at any hour every man may be required to go forth with his neighbour in defence of his Queen and Country, to call upon all to abstain from any proceedings calculated to revive past dissensions, or to rekindle animosities which time and change of Country should altogether extinguish.

For these reasons it is my desire that each of the Magistrates in the District, should by every means within his power endeavour to make known my earnest wishes in this respect, and my hope that by the mild measures of persuasion those processions may be discontinued which have hitherto tended so greatly to provoke animosity and unkindly feeling.

I have, &c.

GEO. ARTHUR.

To the Magistrates of the District  
of —

[Our Kingston and Bytown friends obliged us to copy their local intelligence from an American paper.—Editor.]

CANADA.—The very Rev. Dr. Phelan, V. G., recently visited the missionary stations near Bytown, U. C. and received several Protestants into the Church. He visited a neighborhood inhabited chiefly by soldiers, who had received land from Government as a reward for military services. Under his direction they undertook to finish a church, the building of which they had commenced, and afterwards abandoned. They presented themselves likewise for the reception of the Sacraments; and 75 persons took the Temperance pledge.—Catholic Herald.

At Kingston in Canada, the Arch-confraternity of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, was solemnly erected by the Bishop of the diocese, on the feast of the Annunciation. About 200 persons with torches in their hands, pronounced, on bended knees, the solemn act of consecration of themselves to the Mother of God.—*Id.*

SISTERS OF CHARITY.—An application was made in the course of last year to the Principal Institution at Paris, for Sisters to form a branch in Canada. The calls from Algiers and Rome have hitherto rendered it impossible to accede to this request; and at length the Bishop of Montreal, after the example of some of the bishops in the United States, has formed an independent Institute, on the same plan, and on the feast of the Annunciation, given the habit to seven novices.—*Id.*

THE MORMONS.—The Illinois Legislature have passed a law to annul the charter of Joe Smith's "Holy City" and to disband the "Naiwoc Legion." We are rejoiced that this long-required step has at last been taken.—*Id.*

DUTCH POSSESSIONS.—The ecclesiastical administration of the Dutch possessions in the East and West Indies has recently undergone a change. Two Apostolic Vicars have been appointed, one for Java, or Batavia, having jurisdiction for the East Indies; the other for Curacao and the adjacent islands, to which the mission for Surinam is annexed for the present time. Monseigneur J. Groof is appointed Vicar Apostolic of Java, with the title of bishop of Canan, *in partibus*; and Monseigneur M. J. Nieuwindt, bishop of Cytrum *in partibus* is Vicar Apostolic of Curacao.

TRACTS.—So great has been the demand for the admirable sermon of Bishop Baines, that the first Philadelphia edition of 5000 has been exhausted, and an equal number is now called for. We understand that it is being stereotyped. It will long outlive the Appeal of the men of the League, and produce fruits of peace and love. A little tract on *Roman fallacies and Catholic verities* has been hawked about by certain Theological zealots, for which we have an admirable antidote in the "thoughts on the Anglican Church," which originally appeared in the *U. S. Catholic Miscellany*. Marphy, Baltimore, has printed it in tract form, and it will doubtless have an extensive circulation, and will undeceive many Episcopalians, who have been roused to inquiry by the new phraseology and maxims sought to be introduced amongst them. It ought, by all means, to be stereotyped; but we would suggest the addition of a note, developing the writer's views on the subject of Indulgences.—*Id.*