

Continued from 3rd page.

of that which they claimed as a right in common with all other British Subjects. The legislature had, without hesitation, incorporated all other Societies which had applied; they had incorporated a St. Andrews society, the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Sons of Temperance, and a few days since, a Masonic Lodge; he (Mr. C.) was favorable to all—he would adopt the broad principle of giving all and every portion of the inhabitants of this Province, without distinction or discrimination the privilege of securing whatever property was in their possession: he considered it a right which all classes of the people might demand. Some hon. members might differ with him upon this point, but still he considered his own view the right one. Those who differed with him would no doubt act according to the dictates of their own conscience, and he claimed for himself the same privilege, and should support the Bill. The hon. member from Charlottetown had quoted Sir William Molesworth, in order to show that Orange Societies are illegal in Great Britain, but he found that other members of the House of Commons, of high standing at the bar, had expressed a contrary opinion, and shown that Sir William's opinions were not well founded. The hon. member had also quoted from the evidence given before the parliamentary committee by Mr. Sherman Crawford, to the effect that they refused to obey him, as a magistrate, when he endeavoured to stop a procession, but that gentleman had also stated that the Orangemen whom he attempted to stop when walking in procession, conceived that they had a right to walk, and that, if he would show them any authority from the King, they would surrender their warrant. The Orangemen were the same in this country—ever ready to obey the civil authority; he believed no instance of disobedience could be adduced. In 1847, the day on which the riot occurred in Woodstock, he had himself asked the Orangemen if they would disperse at the call of the magistrates, and they answered him in the affirmative, saying that if the authorities desired them to disperse, they by their obligation were bound to obey. There was no law in this Province against processions; and if it was thought necessary to suppress them, let the Legislature pass a law to that effect, and there was no doubt but the Orangemen would obey. There was no law in existence against that institution; this the late Despatch from Earl Grey clearly admitted. If there was such a law in existence, there was no doubt but the Orangemen would obey it; and he asked the hon. members who were opposed to this Bill, to point out a single instance where the Orangemen of this country had either disobeyed the lawful authorities, or been the aggressors upon the occasion of any conflict which had taken place. They never came into contest with the other party but when they were passing quietly along the public street, and that party had endeavoured to prevent them, he had never yet heard of their being the aggressors. The hon. member from Charlotte had quoted Lord John Russell against Orangeism, and he (Mr. Connell) would quote from at least as good authority—Sir Robert Peel. The hon. member then read the following extract:—

"The House ought studiously to avoid a course by dominant majorities of that House could denounce a party. The Resolution of the House had no force, and it was the first time he had heard a Resolution disqualifying for office persons who might think proper to associate themselves with a society. * * * Independent of his own feelings, he objected that Orange Societies were illegal. * * * The best way was to treat them (the Orangemen) kindly."

O'Connell himself admitted that there was no law by which Orangeism could be suppressed, and if there had been such a law, there was no doubt but he would soon have found it out. Lord John Russell admitted the same. In 1825 an act had passed making all secret Societies illegal, if they administered oaths, but that Act was confined to Ireland, and there alone; and in the military orders, could anything be found in the slightest degree affixing the existence or legality of the Orange Institution. Since that, Orangemen had been recognised by the Sovereign. In 1847 the Loyal Orangemen of Canada addressed the Queen, professing their attachment to Her person, and their determination to uphold the Throne and Constitution, and Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, in his reply recognised them by name, and assured them that their address was most graciously received. If the society had been illegal or if Her Majesty wished its dissolution, some intimation of that wish would have been given. In the following year, 1848, when Ireland appeared on the eve of a rebellion, the Government not only replied to the loyal addresses that poured in from the Orangemen, and thanked them for their proffered services in the hour of danger, but actually went so far as to arm some of them, and placed the fullest confidence in their aid in the event of an outbreak. Why did not the Government then say, when the correspondence was taking place, "You are an illegal body,—the late King's reply to the House of Commons is still in force, calling upon all of us to discourage your organization?" No, the Government was glad to have such a body of men to rely upon in the hour of danger. It had been asserted by hon. members of that House that Orangeism had been the cause of all the late riots and bloodshed in this Province. In 1840 there had been a serious riot in Fredericton, but was it by Orangemen? Every one knew it was not. There had been very serious riots in Miramichi a few years since, but were they caused by Orangemen? Or was it Orangemen who caused all the riots that had taken place in St. John. He recollected that in 1847 it was not safe for a Protestant to pass through York Point even in daylight. He was staying at the St. John Hotel for a few days, and a gentleman boarding at the same House was rudely assailed one day, while passing through York Point, and was surrounded by a crowd seemingly bent on mischief; but on learning that he was a citizen of the United States they let him pass on, and to that circumstance alone he owed his escape. In 1845 was Orangeism known to Woodstock? No; and yet so long ago as that, certain parties would gather in crowds

and obstruct the public streets, and prevent the law from being enforced. If any offence were committed, and a Magistrate issued a warrant for the apprehension of the offender, it could not be enforced; they would resist the officer and defy the authorities. To this conduct he (Mr. C.) had been an eye witness. On the 12th of July, 1846, a large number of persons of the class to which he had referred, assembled and obstructed the highway, and a riot occurred; there were no Orange Lodges in the county then; well, warrants were issued, and both Catholics and Protestants were arrested and held to bail, but when the court sat they were not brought to trial. The same had occurred in reference to rioters in St. John; they were liberated on their own bail, and were never tried. What was the rest? Why, in Woodstock, from the time those men escaped justice, certain lawless characters imagined they could do whatever they chose with impunity, and night after night people were waylaid, maltreated and fired at, until the conflict took place on the 12th of July, 1847. What did the more orderly portion of the people say in the mean time? Why, "since the lawful authorities will not protect us, we must combine and protect ourselves." It was that which led to the establishment of Orange Lodges in the country. On the twelfth of July, 1847, it was well known that a conflict took place, and it was of that serious nature that he hoped that he might never see the like again. He saw the first shot fired, and knew the man—that man was neither an Orangeman nor a Protestant. The Orangemen were quietly passing along, molesting no one, and acting in strict obedience to the authorities. He (Mr. C.) had met them two miles from the village, and though he found them willing to obey the suggestion of the Magistrates, he dared not advise them not to come into the village, for the opposite party had manifested such a spirit that he feared should the Orangemen disperse, that neither his property nor his family would be safe. He would do nothing to oppress Roman Catholics, nor did he condemn any man because he was a Roman Catholic; he believed there were many good men among them. But what had been the effects of Orangeism in his County? Why, the disturbances were at an end, peace was restored, and Orangemen and Catholics were now living together in harmony and good feeling; as an evidence of this; he would state that several Roman Catholics of that County had signed the petitions in favour of this Bill. He believed the same good feeling now prevailed in Fredericton, and elsewhere, wherever the Orangemen were numerous. He should say more upon the subject, but that the Orangemen asked for an Act of Incorporation as a right to which he believed they were justly entitled, and he was not disposed to deny their reasonable demands.

(To be continued.)

THE CARLETON SENTINEL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL. WOODSTOCK, MARCH 19, 1850.

We have news by the last English Mail up to the 23rd ultimo.

There is nothing important in a commercial point of view.

The Continent is in much the same state as appeared by the last advices.

IRELAND.—Serious disturbances have been apprehended in Limerick, in consequence of the distress which prevails. A troop of Dragoons was called out, and patrolled the city.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, left Dublin on the 15th ult., in order to be present in the House of Lords. In order to oppose a motion to be brought up by Lord Stanley (the Leader of the opposition) on the 18th, condemnatory of the course pursued by Lord Clarendon in dismissing the Earl of Roden and others from the Commission of the Peace, for the part they took in the "Dolly's Brae" affair on the 12th of July last year. It is said that with the departure of Lord Clarendon ceases the Vicereignty of Ireland.

In the House of Commons the Bill for restraining party processions in Ireland was read a third time in committee and passed.

On the 22d ult., Free Trade escaped a defeat in the Commons by a majority of 21 only, in a House of 525 members. Ministers mustering 273; Mr. Deirael 252.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Mr. Wm. T. Baird delivered his second Lecture on "Agricultural Chemistry," in the Hall on Wednesday evening last—we were not present, but understand that this Lecture, like the first, was both interesting and edifying.

L. P. Fisher, Esq., will lecture to-morrow, the 20th inst., on the Constitution of England; and on Wednesday evening the 27th inst., the Rev. John Hunter will Lecture on the Educational State and Prospects of New Brunswick. The lectures to commence at half past 7 o'clock. Admission Free.

We are requested to state that a Public Meeting, under the auspices of Melancthon Division, No. 34, S. of T., for the advancement of the cause of Temperance and the Order will be held at the White Meeting House in Jacksontown, 6 miles from the Court House, on Friday the 22d

inst., at 7 p. m., which is expected to be very interesting, as a number of talented speakers will be present.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Nimrod" a "Friend to Education," and several other communications are unavoidably crowded out this week, but shall appear in our next.

[FROM OUR FREDERICTON CORRESPONDENT.]

FREDERICTON, 11th March, 1850.

MONDAY.—Several Bills which have already been mentioned, passed this day, although the House adjourned at an early hour.

The principal part of Tuesday was taken up in debate on the Hon. Mr. Fisher's Bill—to levy a tax on Wild Lands—a very great change appears to have come over the House with reference to this subject, the Bill was contested inch by inch, and passed only by a small majority. The Chairman (Mr. Hayward) after leaving the chair made a very humorous speech in favour of the Bill. He said gentlemen from England came out here and purchased land to the great injury of industrious settlers. They thought us all savages, but after being here two or three years, they found out to their cost that we knew as much as they did. A despatch was laid on the table, recommending that the new arrangement respecting Post Office affairs should go into operation on the sixth day of October next.

One was also brought in confirming the arrangement in reference to Fredericton being a Free Port. A Bill passed the House to that effect, and during the coming summer vessels may pass to and fro, from Fredericton to the United States. This must be a great advantage to Fredericton.

On the third reading of the Bill to Tax Wild Lands the Hon. Mr. Partelow somehow, became convinced that he had been voting the wrong way, and voted against the Bill. You must draw your own inference from this "Jump Jim Crow" work! I cannot exactly understand it, but I hear that the pressure from without sometimes has its effect.

WEDNESDAY.—The accounts of the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company up to the first of March were this day laid before the House, also a report from the President, and one from the Engineer, Mr. Neale; all these are satisfactory, and very encouraging. That this Road will now progress there is not a doubt, and that your part of the country will reap great benefit from the undertaking is equally certain.

FRIDAY.—The Grand Debate on the Orange Bill did not come up yesterday as was expected, in consequence (I believe) of the absence of Mr. Connell, who was called home on account of sickness in his family.

Dr. Wilson's amendment to the Road Bill has passed the House; this Bill is equitable in its provisions, and if the law be properly carried out, great privileges and benefits will be derived from it.

The Road Committee have agreed that £22,000 is a sufficient sum for the Road service for 1850—out of which £13,700 goes for Bye Roads. Carleton and Victoria get a small addition to the former average; if they do not get their share it will not be for the want of perseverance on the part of their Representatives.

The people's money is now being voted away in supply; this supply business makes queer work sometimes, and it is really amusing to see the manoeuvring and hear the arguments used by different members to make out a case.

SATURDAY.—Nothing of consequence is yet before the House; if anything of note does turn up, I will give it to you in my next.

His Excellency has given his assent to the Revenue Bill, and some other Bills that have passed the Council.—This will forward business much: those laws will, I suppose, be published as soon as possible.

Yours,

W.

At a meeting held in the School House, upper Corner, on the evening of the 13th March, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a public Library, Mr. Joseph Harvey, Senior, was called to the Chair, and Mr. James Edgar requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, Resolved.—That this meeting do proceed to form a Library Society.

A draft of a Constitution was then brought forward and adopted, after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Mr. Joseph Harvey, Senior, President, James H. Broderick and William Wiley, M. D., Vice Presidents, James Edgar, Secretary, Ralph Ketchum, Esq., Treasurer.

Messrs. Anthony Kearney, Wingate Weeks, Asahel M. Broderick, and Joseph Harvey, Jr., additional members of Committee.

The Society being thus organized, the President in the Chair,

On motion, Resolved.—That as this Society is calculated to effect much good, the public are respectfully invited to give it their countenance and assistance.

On motion, Resolved.—That members are hereby re-