SUMMARY OF NEWS,
BY THE SECOND OCTOBER MAIL.

The revenue account for the quarter ending the 10th of October is somewhat startling, after the sanguine expectations so generally entertained by the public, that it would show a considerable increase over the returns of the corresponding quarter of last year. Instead of the anticipated result, we find a decrease of not less than £67,473, notwithstanding the large amount of duty received on foreign corn released from bond, and the produce of the Income tax, which alone within the quarter amounts to £313,844. This decrease, however embarrassing at the present conjuncture, might be the less regretted but for the particular head of revenue under which it has principally occurred—that of the Excise—usually regarded as indicating the degree of prosperity or destitution of the great mass of the community. Some alterations, however, as to matters coming under the Excise, will account for a portion of this decrease; whilst the diminished means of the working population, at least in the districts recently disturbed, has greatly resulted from their acts of outrage, and may not again occur to affect the revenue or their own comforts.

The Customs in the quarter have more than realized the expectations of Sir Robert Peel, who could not have expected from his financial measures so early an increase under this head as £206,760. —In the Post office there is also an increase of £52,000; and a sum of £5,599 under the head of Miscellaneous.—The items of decrease are:—Excise, £434,831. Stamps, £101,224; Taxes, £142,733.

On the entire year, there is a total increase of £355,981. The particulars of increase being—Customs, £171,278; Post-office, £165,000; Miscellaneous, £477,803; and Property-tax, £313,844. —The items of decrease on the year are—Excise, £733,448, Stamps, £139,712; Taxes, £62,223; and Crown Lands, £11,000.

This statement of the financial condition of the country, whilst it shows much to be regretted exhibits nothing to warrant despondency. The downward tendency of the revenue we owe to Whig extravagance and mismanagement; and in its decline we have the justification of Sir Robert Peel's measures, especially of the Income-tax, without which the Government at this moment must have actually wanted the means of carrying on its necessary operations. Were the Whigs still in office, we might indeed despond; but relying on the prudent energy and experienced talent of Sir R. Peel, the country has no reason to feel apprehensive for the future.—*London Argus, Oct.* 15.

London, Oct. 18.—The reduced scale of Timber Duties came into operation on Monday the 10th inst. and will for some time produce considerable activity in the timber trade. Some vessels have remained for weeks undischarged, waiting the alteration of duty.

The Bank of England has received light sovereigns to the amount of £6,500,000 sterling, since the proclamation, and the average amount of new sovereigns struck at the Mint has been £300,000 per week.

The Ottoman empire is said to be in such a state, that its maintenance is almost to be despaired of. Recent diplomatic intercourse between Spain and Portugal proves the best feeling to exist between both countries. The French papers continue to assail this country on every possible opportunity. So long, however, as the warfare is confined to the pen, the peace of the world will not be greatly disturbed.

From Spain we have had rumours of insurrections from time to time, which prove to have been without foundation. A decree has been issued summoning the Cortes to meet on the 14th of November.

The negotiations of England with the Austrian and other German Governments, for the transmit of the overland India mails, by way of Trieste, &c., are, as we are assured, nearly concluded, and an English courier, with the mail, has either already taken, or will very shortly take this route.—*Leipsic Gazette.*

London Markets, Oct. 18.—*Sugar*, of British Plantation, has not been in great request lately; but as the demand for refined is good, it is expected an advance will soon take place for the raw material,—it is now held for Demerara and Berbice, 59s. to 63s.

Teas.—The markets of public sales have been the means of reducing prices, and much has been withdrawn. Last sale—Common Congou, 1s. 7 1-2d.; Middling, 1s. 8 1-2d.; Fine, 1s. 9 1-2d. to 2s. 2d.; Hyson, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d.

Oil.—Market bare, and prices for Cod, £35; Pale Seal, £41; Sperm, £70 to £80.

Liverpool Timber Market, Oct. 18. —*Pine.*—There has been considerable stir in the Pine market the past week, and several cargoes have been sold, Quebec generally at 12 1-2d. to 13d. per foot —though some parcels have been sold by auction in lots at 12d. to 13 1-4d. per foot. and one lot at 13 1-2d. per foot. Cargoes of St. John Pine have been sold at 16 1-2d. to 18d. per foot, averaging from 50 to 70 feet per log. One cargo Restigouche timber has been sold at 12 1-2d. per foot, the buyer paying duty.

Red Pine.—Quebec Red Pine is in much request. Large parcels have been sold at 19 1-2d. to 20d. per foot, though some smaller parcels have been sold by auction at 17 1-2d. to 18 1-4d. per foot, and 60 logs large fine pieces at 1s. 11 1-2d. to 2s. per foot. New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia Red Pine may be quoted at 13d. to 15· per foot.

Birch of good average has been sold with cargo at 12d. to 13d. per foot.

Deals.—Quebec Yellow Deals have been sold at £9 5s. per standard hundred, and with cargo at £8 per standard hundred, and New-Brunswick Spruce Deals at 2 1-2d· fer foot of 2 inches.

Staves.—There is exceedingly little doing in Quebec Staves, either Standard or Puncheon—the former, all pipe lengths of first quality, may be quoted at £40 to £45 per M., and common at £25 to £30 per M., and Puncheon, in the like manner may be quoted from £10 to £15 per M. Ash Hogshead Staves are worth £7 per M.

Pitch Pine of good quality is worth 21d. per foot, there is, however, a large quantity of inferior in the market which would not bring more than 19d. per foot.

LATEST FROM THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Manchester.—A perfect retrogression from a state of of activity to a panic may with truth be reported, for in every branch of the Manchester trade here, for the last two weeks (but more particularly this), a complete cessation is advisable to all; and consequently prices for any quantity of goods may be said to be nominal. We perhaps ought to except low 40-inch shirting, and other low goods suited for the India market, for they, we learn are in good demand. The yarn market is not quite so bad, for the Germans are buying where they can meet with a lot a shade below the current rates. In London we are pleased to hear that the country houses have been extremely busy.

Rochdale, Tuesday.—The flannel market still continues brisk, and there has been a good demand for prices. The hands, at present, are fully employed but at very low wages.

Halifax, Saturday.—There has been rather more business done than for some time past. A good number of buyers were in the market, anxious to do business, but offering ruinously low prices.—Upon the whole this market bears a more cheering and animating character than any previous ones.

Leeds, Tuesday.—In the bulk market scarcely any business doing to day, and of Saturday's market we may say the same thing. In the Piece-hall a little has been done in beavers, cloakings, and fancy clothes, but fine goods are as bad to sell as ever. The warehousemen make the same complaint. In fact nothing can be said to indicate any improvement whatever.

Huddersfield, Tuesday.—We have had a very good attendance of buyers today, and the market has been considerably more animated than for several weeks back. The business done is chiefly in low kerseys and cassimeres. There has also been a good demand for plaid.

Bradford, Thursday.—Wool Market: The transactions in this branch of our trade are still of a limited character, the spinners buying only for immediate consumption, unless the growers will give way, we may expect our market less abundantly supplied.—*Wilmer's News Letters.*

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Warrington.—Joseph Hall, a young man who served his apprenticeship to Mr George Preston, chemist and druggist in this town, underwent an examination this morning, before Mr. Wm. Hall, at the Sessions Room, on suspicion of stealing five thousand dollar notes of the Republic of Texas, the property of a gentleman living at Saint John New Brunswick.

About four years ago the prisoner married Mr. Preston's daughter, and succeeded to an old established business at Over Windsford, in the County of Chester. He was supposed to be well in the world, when all of a sudden he left his wife, and nothing was heard of him by a large body of his creditors until he arrived in the United States of America. His shop, after his departure, was found to have been stripped of the far greater portion of the stock, and his estate realized a mere nominal dividend, of 1s. in the pound. Various letters received from him by his friends in England, represented his affairs in America as being in a prosperous state. He had obtained a situation in his own trade at New York, and anticipated becoming one of the firm. He lost his situation, and was, consequently, reduced to great poverty. In November, 1841, he obtained a situation as light porter in a bank in British North America, which he kept for a few days only, and in June 1842, he dated his letters from the city of Albany. He then announced his intention of going "far west." On the 18th of August, 1842, he writes from St. John, New-Brunswick, announcing his intention to return to England by the barque Duncan, bound for Cork or Liverpool. He very urgently impresses on his wife the necessity of observing strict secrecy as to his contemplated visit; and towards the close of his letter intimates his intention of taking her with him to the Canadas, there peaceably to enjoy the fruits of $5000 or £1000 sterling. He states that he could not then turn it into specie or coin. adding "I guess, on the receipt of this, you will entertain something like a doubt; but it is a fact, and again I must repeat (the once ought to be enough), be silent. My health has been first rate, thank goodness; and with all my troubles, and those I have brought down upon others, I have now to be thankful, for that the time is not very far distant when we shall be able to satisfy all. I only regret you are not with me to take care of what I have in my possession.

On the 25th of September, he in another letter addressed to his wife, informed her of his arrival in Liverpool, and of his taking up his quarters at the Crooked Billet in Hockin's Hey Dale street. Prior to this date information of a robbery, committed by the prisoner, at St. John New-Brunswick, was received at the Mansion house in London, and D. Forrester was despatched to Warrington, about a month ago to endeavour to find the offender. He did not, however, obtain any clue to his discovery, and the case was left in the hands of Mr. Jones, our deputy constable. Last Saturday Mr. Jones was in Manchester on business, and on returning by the John Bull coach, when in Densgate, a carpet bag was handed to the coachman and placed on the roof, directed to Mr. Hall, care of Mr. Preston, druggist, Bridge Street, Warrington. This circumstance gave Mr. Jones all the information he required, and after a diligent watch on the premises of Mr. Preston, the prisoner's father-in-law, and a cottage belonging to him in Lovely lane on the outskirts of the town, he found that the prisoner had taken up his residence with his wife, on Monday evening, in the Lovely lane cottage. Early on Tuesday morning Mr Jones, with the officers under his charge, repaired to the cottage and took the prisoner into custody. On the dressing table, in the bed-room, Mr. Jones, found a pocket-book, containing several gold and silver American coins, a new gold watch of English manufacture, and concealed in the chimney of an adjoining room, a paper parcel, in which were rolled up notes to the amount of upwards of $5000. The letters addressed to his wife were found in the same room.

The prisoner entered into no explanation on being charged with the robbery, declining making any statement until he had consulted his legal adviser.

The magistrate remanded the prisoner for a week.

ORANGEMEN OF THE COUNTY LONDONDERRY.

At a meeting of the associated Protestant Freemen and Freeholders of the county of Londonderry, known by the name of Orangemen, in the town of Articlave, on Monday the 3d inst., Edward Taylor, of Ballywilliam, Deputy District Master of Macosquin, in the chair. Present, Edward Campbell, Secretary; Alexander Campbell, Master of Lodge 310; Samuel Ballantine, Master of no. 4; David Pollock, Master of 371; Samuel Smyth, Master of 1019; Daniel Johnston, Master of 1021; James Allen, Master of 1037; and Matthew Henry, Master of 1696; with the committee-men and brethren, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved.—That unwilling to embarrass the present Ministry by any demonstrations of our moral or physical weight, and relying upon the vigilance which we expected from the Executive Government of Ireland for the protection of the Protestant people of it, we contented ourselves since the overthrow of the late destructive Ministry, with continuing in the quietest manner possible our unobtrusive organization for self preservation, and the maintainance of the peace of the country, and cherishing no feeling of hostility to any of our fellow-subjects; living "as much as lieth in us" peaceably with all men, and therefore refrained from publishing any resolutions to express what we expected from a Conservative Government. That in compliance with the law which we originally associated to support, we re-organized our association, giving up the use of signs, passwords, tylers to our lodge-rooms, and processions, reserving our right to choose our companions, and express our opinions on matters interesting to us, as freemen and freeholders fearing God, honouring the Quen, and intermeddling with those given to change only by preserving that union with each other which is obviously necessary to protect ourselves, our families, and our property from any sudden and simultaneous attack which might be made upon them.

Resolved.—That we have read with astonishment and indignation the impunity with which a leading member of a traitorous association has published it in his announcement in the papers—that *the one and only mode of obtaining a Repeal of the Union between this Island and Great Britain is a simultaneous volcanic burst of brave and hardy millions with the pike, in appeal to the God of justice and of battle!!!*

Resolved.—That under these circumstances, we feel ourselves justified in continuing our defensive association, for which we have a precedent of similar societies in the reign of James the Second and the present Protestant Associations of England, approved of and recommended even by the Radical Lord John Russel as a legal and constitutional mode of presenting a barrier to revolutionary societies such as those of the Chartists and Socialists in England, and the Ribbonmen and Repealers in Ireland.

Resolved.—That we expect from the gentlemen of this county, a countenance, which we have not, we regret to say, hitherto obtained from them since 1798, and that we trust they will feel, at this eleventh hour of their trials and ours, the imperious necessity for their supporting those who support them, and that we express our hope that they will attend at the next County Meeting to be held in our Lodge-rooms in this town, on the first Monday in the ensuing month of November.—Dated at Articlave, in the county of Londonderry, this 3d day of October, 1842.

The meeting assembled at 12 o'clock, and was numerously attended, the strictest temperance being observed during the whole of the day. At three o'clock it was visited by the County Master. Simultaneous meetings were held by the Lodges of the Coleraine District, &c., according to usage, the first Monday of each month having been always their days of meeting. —*Derry Standard.*

Lord Auckland Sacrificing to an idol.—The *Record* publishes the following curious paragraph on the authority of a faith-worthy correspondent; "Shortly before the ill-fated expedition to Cabool, Lord Auckland paid a visit to Benares, and, startling as is the announcement, he there publically committed an act of apostacy from the Christian faith! Followed by two bearers, each carrying a bag of 2,000 rupees, he proceeded to an idle's shrine. As hs drew near the 'Abomination,' he pulled off his shoes, and advancing barefooted to the altar, he deposited the 2,000 rupes (£200) as an offering, and upon this the officiating Brahmin threw a chaplet of flowers round his neck, as a token that the 'devil' worshipped there had accepted his offering! Thus the Governor-General of India stood up before the idolaters, committing offically, as far as lay in his power an act of national apostacy."

THE LOYALIST.

Saint John, N. B., Nov. 10, 1842.

To Our Patrons.—The present number of the Loyalist, is the commencement of our second half year; and though we have not been quite so well sustained as we anticipated, we attribute it to the present pressure of the times. We have, however, a sufficient number of subscribers to support us, if they all pay up! and we hope those who have not paid their first half years subscription will do so without delay.

As we consider ourselves as having fairly started on our path, we will take a brief retrospection of our early career.:—It is well known that about this time last year, a journal was got up in this place, by men who were enemies to the Protestant religion, and to the British Constitution as it now exists:—they imported a demagogue of the O'Connell school to conduct it for them; who began his career by reiterating the blustering denunciations of that foul excrescence on human nature, and ringing in our ears his watchword—repeal! and though his editorials were badly written, teeming with scurrility, coarseness, inconsistencies, and grammatical blunders; yet for a while he effected his object, by calling forth the evil passions of the vicious and depraved, and misleading the ignorant rabble. He attacked not only the public, but the private character of individuals; and he who possessed the greatest loyalty, was most sure to come in for a share of his filthy bespattering.

The paper which had been hitherto looked up to as the leading Protestant journal in this Province, shrunk from the proffered combat, and apologized! till the popish-radical journal, blindly pursuing its headlong course, dictated to Protestants what they should, and what they should not do, and threatened them, in case of disobedience, with the vengeance of an illiterate mob! To forbear longer "ceased to be a virtue," and the Loyalist started into life! and now for the course we have pursued and its effects. If in our denunciations of the party, who for a while destroyed the quiet of this community, and introduced party spirit, we were thought by some to be severe, all we have to say is, that if we had been less severe, we should not have produced the desired effect, viz. to restore harmony; that harmony which should always exist between individuals differing in their religious views; and which is produced by a proper degree of charity.

But we think few, very few, will be found in this community prepared to condemn the course we have pursued, when they take into consideration the good we have effected. We have broken up and dispersed the *clique*; and the journal in question, freed from the evil influence of its former Editor,—though still leaning towards *radicalism*—no longer attacks parties or individuals And though the Editor to whom we allude, has established a paper on his own account, he too seems to have profited by experience; and with either of those two journals we have no present quarrel.

As to our future course, while we shall endeavour to make the Loyalist a journal of general utility, we shall not depart from the path we have chosen; but while we intend to be firm, we hope also to be *moderate*; and with this determination for our guide, we are fully resolved ro remain the ready and uncompromising champions of Protestant Conservatism; and to abide by, and do our utmost endeavours to serve the motto we have chosen:—God and my Country."

The second October Mail, brought by the steamer *Caledonia*, in twelve and a half days from Liverpool, arrived in this City on Friday last; copious extracts will be found in this days impression. Although we could not expect to hear of a very great improvement in trade by the mail, the Caledonia having sailed the ninth day after the new tariff came into operation; yet we *did* ezpect to hear of more improvement than has taken place.

Not the slightest stir seem to have taken place in the cotton trade; and though there was a brisk demand for timber, the market seems to be overstocked by the immense quantity bonded. Still we think the consumption will be so much increased by the reduction which has taken place that next season there will be a considerable demand for that article from this Colony. We perceive by the *European*, that cargoes of St. John pine brought from 16 1-2 to 18d per foot; this though low in comparison with former prices, is *not low* in proportion to other commodities; and we have no hesitation in saying, that if a firm was established in this Province, and would carry on lumbering operations on the *cash system*, they could sell their timber at this port, for *one-half* of the price it formerly brought, and then realize good profits! Men who formerly demanded twenty five dollars per month, would be glad to get work at ten dollars per ditto, if they were paid in money; and supplies can be procured for one half of their former cost; so that 16d per foot is a better price for timber now, than 2s was two or three years since.

We copy to day an article from the Londonderry Sentinel, relative to the re-organisation of Orange Socities in that County; the time of their suspension having expired. But the circumstance, which more immediately called them into action, was the following unblushing avowal of one of the "Great Agitators," which it seems, had been going the round of the Radical papers,—an avowal which should call forth the indignation of every honest man and *Loyal Briton*:—yes, *even of the advocates of repeal*, unless they would wish to see their country deluged in blood for the attainment of a mere *ignis fatuus*. This is the *rebellious* clause;—"*That the one and only way to obtain a repeal of the Union between this Island (Ireland) and Great Britain, is a simultaneous volanic burst of brave and hardy millions with the* PIKE *in appeal to the God of justice and of battles.*"

We always *knew* what sort ef men O'Connell and his followers were—that they were rebels at heart; but we must confess we did not think they would so impudently avow it. And now a word or two about this repeal of the union; would Ireland accept—or rather would the Catholic party *accept* a repeal of the union, with the constitution which they enjoyed prior to the year 1800? We are certain they would not. Then they could only make their own bye laws, for every measure of importance not only had to receive the Royal assent, *but had to pass through both Houses of the British Parliament!* In fact, an Irish Bill when sent to the House of Commons, was nothing more than a mere *petition* which they might either accept or reject! and that too in a house where Ireland had not a single representative! But now, Ireland is represented in both houses of Parliament. and has as much to do with the affairs of England and Scotland, as England and Scotland has to do with hers! and not only so, but O'Connell, Sheil, and other catholic members have exceeded their privileges and *perjured themselves*:—by the oath they are obliged to take on entering the House, they bind themselves not to interfere with any thing relative to the Protestant religion; but this oath they have violated with impunity by meddling again and again with the affairs of the Established Church! and yet they are continually bawling for a "Repeal" of the Union! fah! what hypocricy! Would they again sit down tamely and legislate on nothing but local affairs, and leave all the higher and nobler objects of legislation in the hands of the English and Scotch? No; but the "*repale*" they want, and which the arch treator has spent a life in stirring them on to, is *national independence*, that they may once more fall back into the *darkness of the middle ages, and wallow in the filth of popery!!!*

As a contrast to the demoniacal spirit displayed by the O'Connell party, we would notice a little pamphlet with which we were favoured by a gentleman who has lately returned from Canada. It contains the declaration, rules, regulations, and names of the officers of the Orange Institution in Canada. To refute what has been falsely alleged, "that this institution is confined to the *lower orders —the mere rabble*";—we would observe that in the list of the officers of the Grand Lodge alone, we counted 3 M. P. P's.; 5 Divines; 1 Alderman; 22 J. P's.; 17 members of the Bar and Medical Practitioner's; and 35 Naval and Mili- Officers.

The following extracts which we take from their declaration, with the qualifications required of a member, needs no comment—no eulogy from our feeble pen; it forms a beautiful contrast with the spirit evinced by the Repealers, and contradicts the malignant inventions of those who would vilify its character, in Letters of Gold!

"The Orange Society, lays no claim to exclusive loyalty or exclusive protestantism, but it admits no man within its pale whose principles are not loyal, and whose creed is not protestant.

Disclaiming an intolerant spirit, the society demands as an indispensible qualification, without which the greatest and the wealthiest may seek admission in vain that the candidate shall be believed to be incapable of persecuting or injuring any one on account of his religious opinions. The duty of every Orangeman being to aid and defend all *loyal subjects*, of every religious persuasion in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights.

The rules of the Society are open not only to the members of the institution, but to the whole community, there is no reserve except the signs and symbols whereby Orangemen know each other, and these mysteries are essential to the proper qualification of the brotherhood to the recognition of the members and the prevention of intrusion, and imposture from strangers and enemies. The association is general, not confined to any particular place, person or nation, but extends itself wherever a loyal protestant Briton is to be found, to the remotest corners of the Globe, for the establishment of protestant faith, and British liberty to the latest ages of posterity. Its whole institution is one neighbourhood within which every Orangeman is at home in the furthest parts of the world, and, such is the mechanism of the association, that while its operations are thus extended, its every movement is alike felt and answered in every part.

In short the Orange Institution like a *glorious moral luminary* is intended to pour its refulgence not on *one part only*, of the ample circumference of the British dominions, but simultaneously *on every portion* equally enlightening the whole periphery.

The institution in these Colonies can never be suppressed but by means which would subvert the Constitution, and annihilate the connection with the Mother country.

In many quarters where the *true* nature of the Orange Institution is not properly known, its designs and objects have by some been misunderstood, and by others misrepresented from the name it bears, being connected in every one's mind with the history of parties in Ireland, some are apt to suppose that its sphere is necessarily confined, not reflecting that an instrument which has been chiefly used in the country of its birth to suppress rebellion, repel invasion, and secure domestic tranquility, may be found equally efficacious to loyal men in all countries in protecting their lives, liberties, and properties *in these Colonies.*

The Society is constituted upon the broadest principles of national freedom. *It takes its stand upon the glorious principles of the Revolution of* 1688, it lays its foundation in the field of British liberty, it disdains the badge of faction, and knows no emblem save the "*Altar and the Throne.*"

As the Prince of Orange was invited to England by a coalition of parties who were united by a common sense of their sacred duty to preserve their religion and liberties, so the Orange Society, named after that immortal Prince, invites a similar combination, and calls upon the sons of Britain to lay aside political feuds, and like their illustrious ancestors who signed and sealed the Great Covenant of freedom; to sacrifice every private consideration and establish a centralization of freedom upon such a comprehensive basis as will enable every limb and fibre to receive vitality and nourishment from the Parent stem.

QUALIFICATIONS
essential for a member of this institution.

"He should have a sincere love and veneration for his Almighty Maker, productive of those lively and happy fruits, righteousness and obedience to his commands; a firm and stedfast faith in the saviour of the world, convinced that he is the only Mediator between a sinful creature and an offended Creator; his disposition should be humane and compassionate, and his behaviour kind and conciliatory; he should be an enemy to