

taine—intended to attend the lecture in Beckwith's Hall or not; but if he intended doing so he must have been grievously disappointed, for early on Monday morning representations were made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in consequence (we suppose) of which a meeting of the magistrates was convened, and this Mr. Maginn was brought before them and examined, when lo! the character of a hero fell from him as quick as it did from his illustrious master, the 'big beggarman,' and he acknowledged that his main object was in "getting a living!" and to effect this desideratum he had no other means than by playing upon the gullibility of his fellow countrymen! Whereupon he received a sound rating, and was suffered to—take his worthless carcase out of Fredericton!!!

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the authorities for the prompt manner in which they acted. Catholics and Protestants at present live together in this place in peace, and to do the former justice (with the exception of a few individuals,) we believe it is their earnest desire matters should still continue so. For the great body of Protestants also we can speak, and it is no exaggeration to say that on all occasions they are ready to extend to their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects the right hand of friendship, and would exceedingly regret any occurrence which could possibly interrupt their social intercourse. It is well therefore that this seditious meeting was prevented. But while our authorities are deserving of praise, what were the Mayors of St. John and Halifax about when they allowed the same lecture, and under precisely the same circumstances, to be delivered in those cities? They must either have manifested a censurable indifference, or connived at sedition!—Shame on them.

CANADA.

The streets of Montreal on the 12th of July was the scene of disgraceful riots—not by Orangemen, but by a rabble who had come in from the quarries in the neighbourhood, for the purpose of preventing an Orange procession—a thing never intended, as the Montreal papers all agree in stating that there are no Orange Lodges in the city. The proceedings—and the papers are filled with details—seem to be very similar to what took place in St. John on the 12th July 1842.—An American Lady, ignorant alike of the day and its symbols, was driving into town with a bouquet in her hand, and her horse was stopped and she was rudely compelled to destroy the bouquet because it contained two or three lilies.—Another lady was twice stopped and insulted because her shawl contained a few stripes of a yellow colour. A few gentlemen—without any reference to the day—were dining together at a respectable hotel, when the house was assailed by 200 ruffians (about 200 more being in the vicinity ready to co-operate) who demolished the windows by a volley of stones. A Mr. Dyer, Inn-keeper at Griffin-town, (the same person who was nearly murdered by the cannallers last election) was attacked in his house by a mob, merely because some person said he was an Orangeman! And the windows and window sashes were broken by stones and other missiles. This man is not nor never was an Orangeman, and is a most inoffensive individual. A young lady walking the streets was rudely seized by the gang and a bouquet snatched from her hand, and when she thought they had gone, and ventured to pick it up, they came back, seized her by the arm, shook her severely, and again tearing the bouquet from her threatened her with their vengeance if she attempted to recover it. A parcel of the ruffians attended a Temperance Lecture in the evening, and even there commenced a brutal assault upon individuals, until prevented by the tardy interference of the police! All of these outrages were for what? why merely because there is such a day as the twelfth of July, and that it is the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne—an event which established Protestantism as the religion of the British Empire! And because this day comes annually there are scoundrels base enough, and murderous enough in their intentions, to beat and perhaps murder all those whom they suppose rejoice that the troops of the despotic James were overthrown by the troops of the constitutional William! The Montreal Herald, a paper hostile to Orangeism, thus comments upon this affair:—

"But, while we deprecate the introduction of politico-religious divisions of any sort or description into a country such as Canada, where universal toleration and the absence of any dominant church, precludes even the shadow of an excuse for their existence, we must confess, that, unless steps are taken by 'the rulers of the land' to protect, even those whom they 'discountenance,' in the exercise of their legal rights,—and we are not aware of there being any law against Orangeism, although there is against 'party processions,'—the quiet and peaceably inclined citizens will be forced to organize themselves for the protection of their persons and property from the attacks of a set of miscreants who most certainly are not Orangemen."

The same paper, in an editorial of another date, also contains the following:—

"Orangeism was, until Mr. Hincks's advent among us, a thing of which we in Montreal knew nothing, saving by hearsay; we had neither seen it, nor heard of its existence amongst us, until we were called upon to record the brutality of those who came here to put it down. That is, of scoundrels who were introduced into the city, to put down a thing which never had an existence in it. One poor unoffending woman has lost her life in consequence of the interference of these Orange-hating strangers, who, as will be seen by our correspondent, 'A Lover of Good Order's' letter, roam through our streets wantonly insulting and abusing our wives and daughters, because they, in their

ignorance of Irish political emblems, presume to carry bouquets of flowers.

"We have heard of outrages enough to fill our columns, committed upon peaceable citizens by villains whose sole plea for their fiendish wickedness was that they supposed their victims to be Orangemen. Who these villains are, is matter of suspicion as to the individuals, but we deeply regret to say that belief is too general and too certain as to the class to which they belong. Among a numerous list of cases we shall select one other in addition to those we mentioned yesterday.

"On Sunday evening two days after the 12 of July, a respectable Irish labourer, who is not a Roman Catholic, was going home through William Street, Griffintown, about ten o'clock, when he was accosted by three men who asked him his name. On his replying they called him a d—d Orangeman and fell upon him with sticks. They struck him about the head and shoulders until they felled him to the ground. Some of the neighbours, alarmed by his cries, hastened to the spot, and the miscreants made off. He was taken up quite insensible and carried into a house, where he was again brought to life. His head was yesterday awful to look upon. His eyes were black—his cheeks swelled and livid, and his lips cut apparently by the force of the blows upon his teeth. Altogether, he was a figure to excite pity in the bosom of any, but the scoundrels who chose to call him an Orangeman.

"No men, worthy of the name, will tamely submit under such insulting atrocities; and, if the authorities fail to afford them protection from their recurrence, all friends of order, whether Orangemen or not, will be forced, in self-defence, to combine for their mutual protection against the common enemy.

This is precisely to the point; had Roman Catholics conducted themselves orderly in British North America Orangeism would not have been in existence among us. It was this which has given it an impetus in St. John, where men were compelled to combine together for mutual protection! It was this which first brought the conductors of this journal to acknowledge the necessity of Orange Lodges, and no doubt has been the means of extending the association over much of this, as well as the adjoining Provinces; and we will venture to say that Orange Lodges will immediately be established in Montreal.

The 12th of July passed off quietly in Kingston; the Rev. Mathew Richey, Wesleyan Minister preached to the brethren in his chapel from these words; "That we may lead a quiet peaceable life in all Godliness and honesty." Tim, 2 chap., 2v. After the sermon was concluded they proceeded to the Hotel, where they dined together.

The Statesman of the 10th inst. says "The City of Toronto Orangemen have chartered the 'Admiral,' and the 'Eclipse,' (two of the finest vessels on the Lake Ontario) to convey them to the Falls of Niagara, where they are to be joined by the Brethren from Hamilton; after which the whole party dine together at 'Brock's monument' on Queenston Heights."

Proceedings of much importance with regard to the Presbyterian Church in Canada, has taken place at the late Synod. The Rev. Dr. Cook proposed several resolutions, to the effect that the Church be *spiritually* independent, but that at the same time they maintain the connexion with the Church of Scotland. On the other hand Mr. Bayne moved that the connexion with the Church of Scotland be dissolved. When put to the vote there appeared for maintaining the connexion 39 Ministers and 17 Elders; against maintaining the connexion 21 Ministers and 19 Elders. Upon which the minority seceded under the name of the "Presbyterian Church of Canada."

"At the laying of the corner stone of St. Ann's Chapel, Episcopalian, at Montreal on the 9th inst., a fight took place between some Orangemen and Roman Catholics, employed at that building, which ended in the falling of a Scaffold on which were a number of persons witnessing the ceremony, many of whom were seriously injured. The Montreal Herald justly observes, 'What folly in men to carry with them to a foreign soil all the causes of misery and bloodshed which affect their native land!'" —Woodstock Telegraph.

Why does not the "Telegraph" tell the whole story? The facts are these: Among the colours and ornaments hoisted on the occasion were some Orange Lilies, at which a certain party took offence and commenced a riot. Now a short time before this, on the laying of the foundation stone of a Roman Catholic Chapel, a green flag was hoisted, and no person interfered. It must, therefore, have been the height of impudence, to say the least of it, for Roman Catholics to interfere with the arrangements made for laying the foundation stone of a Protestant Church, in a Protestant Empire! And whether or not it was judicious to hoist a wreath in which appeared some Orange Lilies, no person can deny but the Orange is emphatically the Protestant colour, and therefore appropriate. If the Editor of the Telegraph will refer to the Montreal Herald of the 17th instant, he will find the following verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury on the body of Mrs. Spooner, the lady who was unfortunately killed on the occasion:—

"That the deceased, Elizabeth Robinson, wife of Nicholas Spooner, came to her death by the falling of a scaffold at St. Ann's Church, Griffintown, on Tuesday last the ninth instant, the falling of which scaffold was caused by the rush of a number of people to said scaffold to avoid the violent attack and uncalculated interference with the arrangements attending the laying the corner stone of said church, by a man named Larkin and others unknown."

"Sir Charles Metcalfe is said to have expressed his most unqualified disapprobation of Orange Lodges." —Woodstock Telegraph.

The foundation for the above assertion rests upon the authority of Mr. Egerton Ryerson, and amounts to merely this: that every Governor of a British Province is expected, as a matter of course, to denounce political organization. But we

detest this side-winded way of writing against an association. Why does not the Editor of the Telegraph—for once—pluck up courage enough to avow his opinions? Why does he not say whether he is for or against Orangeism? Let him come out boldly and denounce that which he was bred to—denounce a Society of which his nearest relations have long been members—or confess that the hopes of favours from, or the fear of, the opposite party makes him belie his opinions! Were we conducting a journal professing neutrality, we would be neutral in reality; we would not put it on as a cloak, and be continually giving our sly cuts on one side.

PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

Since our last we have received detailed accounts of the riots in Philadelphia, but they are too voluminous to find place in our columns. It appears that a regular pitched battle took place between the military and the mob. The latter brought up two field pieces and fired upon the soldiers, one discharge it is said felling twenty of them; while the soldiers in their turn kept up a murderous fire, "and shot down the mob in all directions." "The air was filled with cries of human agony—blood flowed through the streets—and on all sides were heard shrieks of the wounded and dying." "Many of the wounded were carried off by their friends, while others were dying in the streets unrecognized!" At the last advices 3,000 organized soldiers (Militia of course) held possession of the scene of action, but the mob had also a strong organized force at no great distance, having plenty of cannon and ammunition, and it was feared the troubles were not at an end. Already have the names of 14 killed and 48 wounded been ascertained, and many other persons are missing, whom it is supposed are either killed or wounded!

While this is the state of things in Philadelphia, on the frontiers of Illinois another bloody tragedy has taken place. Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet, and his brother Hiram, having delivered themselves up to the authorities on a charge for having destroyed a printing establishment, and being confined in jail, a mob attacked the guard, entered the jail and murdered them. It is impossible to look upon these things and not perceive they are the results of republican institutions, and proves how inefficient they must ever be to ensure proper protection. In the Philadelphia case it arose from the fact that the Roman Catholic population were exerting their influence—effectually too—to exclude the bible from the schools—a circumstance which under the British Government could not possibly occur. In the latter case it proves that where the laws are lax, and administered with still greater laxity, the people loses confidence in them, and in taking the law into their own hands commits deplorable excesses.

NOVA SCOTIA

The trial of four of the Pirates of the Saladin has taken place, all being found guilty of the crime of Piracy, and all pleaded guilty to the charge of murder. The other two were then tried for the murder of Fielding and his son, and acquitted. It came out in the evidence, that after the murders were committed, during their orgies on board they bragged as to which was the best murderer!!!

Lord Falkland has again demeaned himself by offering seats in the Executive to Mr. G. B. Uniacke, Mr. McNab, and Mr. Huntington: and has again been mortified by a refusal! The Halifax Times is severe upon his Lordship, or his advisers, and no wonder; such a truckling set of politicians we never heard of. A "Silly Toes" is very much wanted just now in Nova Scotia.

The July mail, by the Royal Mail Steamer Hibernia, was received on Friday last. Although it contains nothing new, we have made copious selections, which will be found interesting to the general reader.

Ministers were severely censured for subjecting foreigners to a system of espionage, and we think justly so. If a foreigner arrives in England what has the British Government to do with his political conduct in his native country? Nothing whatever! But it would seem as though his letters are opened and subjected to the surveillance of the Postmasters, with a view of communicating their contents to the Government of the country to which he belongs—as we find the contents of one of Signor Mazzini's letters was published in the Augsburg Gazette! Now if this be true what return does Sir James Graham receive but a reciprocation of the favour!—This is something new to Englishmen, and something also to which—now it is known—they will never submit.

HORSE RACE.—A race took place on the flats below Fredericton on Monday last, between a horse formerly owned by Mr. Wm. Segee, and the 'Kingsclear Lass,' owned by Mr. P. Wheeler. The mare was rode by Mr. R. Bunting, and took the first two (mile) heats with ease; in fact it was nothing like a match. The day was uncommonly fine, and a large concourse of the inhabitants turned out to see the sport.

The continuation of Mr. Ryerson's letters, and the Legislative Review, have both been crowded out this week by a press of other matter. Mr. R.'s fourth letter will appear in our next.

We would call the attention of our readers to a letter from the Pope to the Catholic Clergy of France (to be found on another page) prohibiting the circulation of the Bible!