

erously as to strike him to the ground senseless. When he recovered consciousness, the first object he discovered was Dick standing over him with a look of the most exulting triumph, as he said,

"Lie there, thou poor and proud Tresilian, while I go up to Farmer Hicks' and tell them how 'pride got a fall';—I'll send down Lucy with a basket for your bones!"

Stung to madness by these taunting words he sprung on his feet, clasped his antagonist around the waist, and hurried him to the blink of the stream. Dick struggled manfully when he perceived his danger, but all too late—his foot slipped, and they rolled over each other into the water. They both sunk to the bottom, and their fate would have been sealed but for my brother's dog. The remainder of the story is soon told; one of my brother's servants had gone down to the stream to catch a few trout; just as he approached he heard a yelp from the dog and then a plunge; he ran to the spot and arrived just in time to assist the animal in dragging the combatants ashore, locked as they were in each other's arms.

The latter part of this adventure was related by the servant; the former part by Harry himself. "Ah! Harry," said Lucy, as she parted the wet locks on his forehead, "why did you venture your life so?"

"I ventured nothing!" was the reply, "I may die a violent death, but I shall neither be hung, drowned, beheaded, nor shot!"

[END OF CHAPTER II.]

## The Loyalist.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.) MAY 30, 1844.

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As we anticipated, we were unable to issue our publication last week, in consequence of the time taken up in making the alteration from our former sheet to the present. The *Loyalist* now makes its appearance in a new dress, which has been attended with considerable expense. We are determined to keep pace with the encouragement we receive, and all we ask is *prompt payments* to enable us to make our journal equal, if not superior, to any other published in British North America. Our sheet is now of a very fair size, in a form easily preserved, printed in small and beautiful type; a supplement accompanies the first number, which we shall follow up at intervals when a press of interesting matter accumulates upon our hands, and during the sittings of the Legislature with reports of their proceedings; the volume will amount, therefore, to from 500 to 600 pages. This will render the *Loyalist* by much the cheapest publication in the Lower Provinces. This is the proper time for subscribing—with the commencement of the volume, and we would advise all our subscribers to file their papers.

### PROSPECTS OF WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

From extracts in another column, copied from American papers, it will be seen that President Tyler has taken it upon himself to do what no monarch in Europe would do (the Russian Autocrat excepted) without the approbation of his people—or at least without consulting them, and obtaining the concurrence of his Ministers. Truly the Presidents of the United States occasionally play queer pranks with the "dear people." President Jackson vetoed the joint proceedings of the Senate again and again, without deigning to explain why he did so, save that it was his sovereign will, and he "took the responsibility!" President Tyler—a creation of *chance*—takes it upon himself to blockade the principal port of an adjoining nation, to prevent that nation's interference in a little wholesale robbery the United States are about to make; nor let it be forgotten that at the very time the President was issuing his orders for a naval force to blockade Vera Cruz, and for a brigade of troops to march to the Sabine, he was—through Mr. Calhoun—instructing Mr. Green, the American Charge d' Affaires, to assure the Mexican Government that the United States Executive was "actuated by no feelings of disrespect or indifference to the honour or dignity of Mexico, and that it would be a subject of great regret if it should be otherwise regarded by its Government!" We have no doubt but the majority of the Americans will glory in this diplomacy—this timely "soft sawder" of their President. No wonder they elected him for their *Vice* (how appropriate the name!) for he has the *National peculiarity* largely developed; he is *vice* itself, and that in the most disgusting form. We imagine we can hear them exulting in such classical language as "Wall, I swow! but *our* President did come over them as sleek!" or "I guess the Dons may whittle the *teetle end* o' the stick; who would a-thought *our* old boss would a-been so cute? It takes us!"—We do not say this will be the language of the well-educated classes in the United States, but we have no doubt whatever but that President Tyler will be sustained by a large majority. We recollect well that during our residence in the Great Republic we frequently heard them—not individuals, but parties unanimously—exult in that "master-stroke" of Napoleon's policy by which he obtained possession of the persons of the Royal Family of Spain, by specious promises, and then imprisoned them, while he attempted the conquest of the Kingdom. Other nations consider this an act of the most base and unjustifiable perfidy, but the Americans glory in it; with them the end justifies the means.—Other people will look upon Tyler as one of the basest and most contemptible wretches nature has ever cursed the world with, but—his countrymen will chuckle at the success of his villany, nor for a moment reflect that this act of their Chief's will hurl them still lower in the estimation of the civilized world,—if, indeed, there is any lower point for a people to reach who, having first *stolen* the country in which they live, are now exerting themselves to *steal* that which adjoins—who,

while they have no hesitation in borrowing large sums from people whom they consider their "natural enemies," are so devoid of honour and shame as to "repudiate,"—who, while their institutions are founded upon "equality," retain a fifth of their population in slavery,—and who—Oh crime of crimes!—while they call themselves the most enlightened people on earth, and pride themselves upon their "moral and religious freedom," suffer a law to remain on the statute-book of one of their States (Louisiana) declaring it "death" to the person who shall teach a slave to read!!!

In a country where party spirit runs so high it was to have been expected that a portion of the press would disapprove of the President's conduct; accordingly we find some of them pretty severe in their comments, and call upon the people not to suffer it. They also call upon the Senate to impeach him, but according to last advices that body does not think it *worth the trouble*, as his time of *servitude*—we beg pardon—his *reign*—terminates upon the fourth day of March next. Perhaps the Senate have decided wisely; we have the Constitution of the United States now before us, from which we take the following extract:—

"The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment."

Thus we perceive he is Commander-in-Chief of the army and Navy, and of course has power to send them anywhere; and although it is said he *may* require the opinion of the Heads of Departments, he is not *bound* to do so; in fact, so far as the control of the *strength* of a nation is concerned, he is an absolute sovereign, to all intents and purposes. As to the talk about impeachment it is idle. We have carefully perused the "Constitution" and find only two offences named for which a President can be impeached, namely bribery and treason. Of course there is no charge of bribery, and treason is thus defined:—

"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

It is clear then that Mr. Tyler cannot be impeached. His forte lies in drawing his country into a war, rather than warring against her; and instead of "adhering to their enemies," he has been treating as enemies a country with whom treaties of amity existed.

We congratulate the United States on the prospect of a war without finances, and if they rush madly into it, we cannot but believe *justice* will be done them for their knavery during several years past.

### THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

In our last number we gave some extracts from American papers containing an account of awful riots, murder and arson at Philadelphia. By subsequent advices it appears that the work of destruction was continued for four days, and not until two Roman Catholic Churches and one seminary, the dwellings of two Priests, and about 100 other houses were destroyed, and from 40 to 50 individuals killed and wounded, was it suppressed, and even then more apparently because the vengeance of the conquering party—the "Native Americans"—was satiated, than from any effectual interference of the authorities, although the city was declared under martial law.

In consequence of our having been under the necessity of omitting the publication of our Journal last week, it is unnecessary for us to give the details of the riots, they having been published in every newspaper in the province; we shall therefore be content with making a few general observations. A Native American Association had been formed in Philadelphia, as well as in New York, and other American cities, the object of which can best be explained by their own declaration, as follows:—

"1st. We maintain that the Naturalisation Laws should be so altered as to require of all foreigners, who may hereafter arrive in this country, a residence of twenty-one years before granting them the privilege of the elective franchise; but at the same time, we distinctly declare, that it is not our intention to interfere with the vested rights of any citizen, or lay any obstruction in the way of foreigners obtaining a livelihood or acquiring property in this country; but, on the contrary, we would grant them the right to purchase, hold, and transfer, property, and to enjoy and participate in all the benefits of our own country, (except that of voting and holding office,) as soon as they declare their intentions to become citizens.

2nd. We maintain that the bible, without note or comment, is not sectarian—that it is the fountain-head of morality and all good government and should be used in our public schools as a reading book.

3rd. We advocate the repeal or modification of the present Common School Law. The recent partially successful efforts of a small religious fraction of the nation to exclude this book from our schools, and to prohibit its use therein, is but the beginning of the arrogant efforts of Roman Catholic priesthood to control our Protestant institutions. Encouraged by their success in this city, in which they have not only driven from many schools the common translation of the scriptures, but even mutilated or entirely banished such historical works as relate to the monstrous enormities perpetrated by that church and its inquisition in the persecution of their fellow-men for difference of religious opinion; they are endeavouring to extend the sphere of their operations, as witnessed by their witty efforts to produce like results in the city of Philadelphia. It is against such efforts of a foreign priesthood, backed by an alien population, whom our too mild laws have admitted to the right of legislating for us, that we call upon you to unite with us—the cause is one which calls for the warmest efforts in its behalf, on the part of every friend of religious freedom. We have received from our fathers the privilege of worshipping according to the dictates of our conscience; should we allow the present unhallowed efforts to be crowned with success, we shall not transmit a like heritage to our chil-

dren. We are, therefore, opposed to a union of Church and State, in any and every form.

4th. We hold that *Native Americans* only should be chosen to legislate, administer, and execute the laws of their own country.

5th. We hold that the present administration of our municipal affairs is most corrupt, and requires an immediate reformation."

By this declaration we perceive that one of the reasons given for the necessity of organization on the part of Americans is the horrid and but too successful attempt of the Roman Catholics to exclude the Bible from the public schools, as a *sectarian book*!—The "Native Americans" were holding one of their meetings in Philadelphia, when they were interrupted by some Irishmen; these they beat, upon which they were fired upon by Irishmen assembled in their hose house. This was the immediate cause of the riots, and although nothing can justify their opponents for carrying their vengeance to such excess—for houses of public worship, when tolerated by the laws of the land, should above all things be held sacred—yet we cannot but view the whole affair as the result of that restless turbulent spirit which unfortunately distinguish the Irish Roman Catholics wherever they may be found. The conduct of the troops assembled on the spot was disgraceful in the extreme. They were cheered on their approach by the rioters, and were heard whispering to each other "How can we fire on our own citizens, who cheer us on our approach." Accordingly about 30 raggamuffin boys were suffered to set fire to the Church of St. Augustine, although the building was at that very moment surrounded by two or three thousand soldiers!

The "Native Americans" say they are opposed to a union of Church and State. There we think they are wrong. The late riots in our opinion prove three things, viz:—the inefficiency of volunteer companies, or militia, to suppress a riot; that a National Church is necessary; and that a system of education should in every country be defined by Government. The first of these propositions is self-evident, and therefore requires no arguments for its support. In reference to the second we would observe that while Protestants are divided and sub-divided, no unanimity of action existing between them, the Roman Catholics are united into one compact body; unity of purpose exists among them, as they struggle with indomitable energy and perseverance to recover the position they held previous to the reformation. For this purpose they have a thousand plans; here they cringe, there they bluster; in one country they are despots, in another republicans; now it is their policy to make converts by an overbearing vigilance, threatening those with whom they differ with the thunders of excommunication; anon they assume the garb of humility, and creep along by *charitably* undertaking the education of poor and orphan children. But whatever means they may employ, they all point to the same object, namely, the universal spread of their religion, a tyrannic control over the souls and bodies of its adherents, and the ultimate suppression of Protestantism.

In Great Britain, notwithstanding the present aspect of affairs in Ireland and the Puseyite heresy in the heart of England, so long as Protestant Episcopacy is established by law in England, and Presbeterianism in Scotland, there can be little fear of Popish Ascendancy,—a complete subversion of the Constitution must first take place before it can prevail; and in this preventative we have unlimited confidence. But not so in the United States; there no such check to their ambitious measures exists, and no wonder Protestants take the alarm when they find the Roman Catholics sufficiently strong—and let us add *sufficiently daring*—to exclude the Bible from the public schools. A National Church would be found the most powerful check, to which a national system of education would be a proper auxiliary.

Although we wish success to the Protestant religion universally, we cannot say we feel much sympathy with either of the belligerent parties in the United States. Both are the bitter and declared enemies of Great Britain, and we have not forgotten that but a few weeks since the Americans were *sympathising* with the Irish, and assisting them in their frantic endeavours to encourage a Rebellion in Ireland, by subscribing to the "Repeal Fund." They had better now request the "Big Beggerman" to *re-fund*, as the amount would be acceptable towards rebuilding their prostrate Churches.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!—An engagement of a novel and interesting nature took place near Fredericton one day last week, which originated in the following manner.—Admiral Carrick, of the *Batteaux Fleet*, one morning in the autumn of 1843 suddenly missed one of his *sail of the line* from her anchorage in this harbour; at first he feared she had broken her cables and was drifted out to sea, but having ordered two or three of his fast sailing frigates to weigh anchor and chase, and they returning after cruising in different directions without any intelligence of her, he altered his opinion, and swore—old tars *will* swear sometimes—that some pirate had boarded her in the darkness of the night and carried her off. After some time, however, he heard that she was laid up for the winter in St. John. Spring came at length, and he was about to issue orders to one of his *men-of-war* to proceed to St. John and take her in charge, when lo! he received intelligence that she had returned. A few days after he entered the *Navy Yard* of Commodore Brooks of the *Log-Canoe Squadron*, and found his lost vessel on the stocks undergoing repairs. This to Admiral Carrick was proof plain as day light that the Commodore was the Pirate, and he told him so, but the gallant Commodore replied by telling his subalterns, in the emphatic language of the unfortunate Lawrence, "Don't give up the Ship!" The vessel being on terra firma, and therefore out of the Admiral's element, he left the Yard to apply to the civil authorities, but before any assistance could be procured from that quarter the "disputed territory" was again launched, and gone "no one knew whither." This so fretted the brave Admiral that he could not sleep as was his wont, and rising one morning early he, in a fit of mental aberration, took a walk upon his enemy's wharf, when