

PROSPECTUS

Of an Institution to be Established in this Town, for the accommodation of the Sick belonging to the Different Protestant Denominations to be called the BYTOWN AND DALHOUSIE DISTRICT PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.

In putting forth a prospectus for an exclusive Protestant Hospital, it may be deemed necessary that the Public should be informed of the reasons for such a step.

It is well known that an incorporated Hospital already exists in this Town, but few are probably aware that it is under the sole control and management of the Sisters of Charity (so styled) and that it is attached exclusively to the Roman Catholic Church; and that the site thereof, containing no less than Sixteen Lots of land, in the heart of the Town, originally intended by the Master General of the Board of Ordnance as a Site for a General Hospital for all Christian denominations, & in the management and control of which all would participate, has been, by some means, diverted from the original intention, and decided to those Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity, to the exclusion of Protestant management.

Such being the position of the existing Hospital, it becomes the duty of all Protestants to remedy the evil by instituting an Hospital for their own people, in which their religious opinions shall be secured from molestation.

To accomplish this desirable object, it becomes necessary to engage the Protestant community in the work; and the following prospectus is therefore put forth, with an earnest solicitation that it may be responded to, by the donations, and subscriptions of the Protestant public.

PROSPECTUS.

Protestant Clergymen resident in the Town and District, who will preach two sermons annually, and make collections after each sermon, towards the funds of the Hospital, will have the privilege of sending to the Hospital, (*gratis*) such individuals as they may feel satisfied are not in circumstances to enable them to pay the weekly fees for board, medical, and other attendance that will otherwise be charged.

Donations and annual subscriptions to entitle donors and subscribers to presentations to the Hospital (*gratis*) of such protestant persons as they may know to be fit objects of charity, for admission on the following scale.—Viz a donation of Two pounds ten shillings, to entitle the donor to one presentation for that year, and an additional presentation for each and every Two pounds ten shillings, up to Twenty five pounds—which will entitle him to ten presentations for that year, or one presentation annually thereafter at his option.

Annual subscribers to be entitled to presentations in the same ratio as the donors for each year they subscribe.

A board of eight directors, together with the Chairman Secretary, & Treasurer will be annually chosen, for the financial and general management of the Hospital, at a general meeting of the subscribers (at present from among the committee of management) three to form a quorum for transacting all matters connected with the Hospital.

CHARLES SUMNER

Chairman

THOMAS J. LEGGATT

Treasurer.

RODERICK ROSS

Secretary.

Directors for the present year:—

WILLIAM STEWART.

RICHARD STETHEM.

ANDREW MAIN.

ARCHIBALD FOSTER.

JOHN MCKINNON.

DAWSON KERR.

GEORGE HAY.

THOMAS HUNTON.

Bytown 30th July 1849.

N. B.—All other information respecting the management of the said Hospital can be obtained on application to the Chairman or Secretary.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

Few of our readers but know the circumstances which render the twelfth day of July among all loyal men, a day of rejoicing; those who do not, before expressing an opinion against the celebration of the day, and the Orange Association, will do well to peruse English history, from the period of the Commonwealth, to the restoration of peace and order, under WILLIAM & MARY. We shall not now go into a lengthened history of the causes which led to the formation of the Orange Institution in Ireland, fifty and four years ago, and its subsequent introduction into England, and British North America. It is enough to know that it is identified with the history of the Empire. The loyal, steady, and patriotic course pursued by the Orange society, during the sanguinary rebellion of 1798, and their undaunted courage on that occasion, saved Ireland from the further ravages of civil war. The incursions of a merciless foreign enemy were checked in their career of devastation by their intrepid valour and loyalty. Emmet's insurrection of 1803 was crushed in embryo, by the Orangemen of Dublin, and insurrectionary movements in the North and West were checked by the loyal Orangemen of Ulster. The Institution was, from its commencement, down to the period when that maw-worm Lord Glenelg became Secretary of State, patronized by the Irish Government; until then, the Orange processions were encouraged—the 5th November as well as the 12th July was duly celebrated. The statue of the immortal hero of the Boyne was decorated on both occasions. The Lord Lieutenant, the Chancellor, the Judges, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin, and the respective Orange Lodges with the yeomanry corps, and a detachment of troops from the garrison paraded at the Statue in College Green, and after firing three volleys in honor of the day, separated in peace and harmony.—It should be remembered that the anniversary of the Boyne, is a day memorable in the military annals of the Empire, and one which should be celebrated with all the honors by every true friend and supporter of civil freedom and religious liberty, as established at the just and necessary revolution of 1688. The Orangemen are a body of whom any government might be proud—they have always been the foremost in supporting peace, regularity, and order. They have on every occasion supported the government in maintaining the British supremacy and connection. Their services to the State during the Canada Rebellion were invaluable—their courage preserved this Province; before them, treason quailed, and democracy hid its hydra-head. How their services were rewarded is matter of history. At present it would only be a disagreeable and useless task to recapitulate past events. Orange displays should by all means be promoted and encouraged. They create a spirit of loyalty and veneration for the constitution, and in a great measure tend to inculcate in the minds of the rising generation the spirit which animated their fathers. They ought to be viewed by every true protestant as one of those spirit-stirring scenes around which the imagination clings with unabated enthusiasm, and from which the mind should draw the noblest lessons of political and moral virtue, and the most strenuous incentives to patriotism. With what feelings of exalted pleasure should we dwell upon those great events that perpetuate the deeds and celebrate the achievements of our protestant ancestors, when the triumphant Lion of Nassau planted his standard on the blighted soil of republican tyranny. The imagination wings its flight to those consecrated spots, the Boyne, Derry and Aughrim, when the battles of independence and protestantism were fought—when the patriot's blood was poured out as a willing offering to purchase the freedom of his country. With excited feelings we can trace on the map, Boyne's limpid stream, and exclaim,

“Take a cheer from the way where by Boyne's glassy wave,
Our fathers outnumber'd the tyrant and slave;
Our church to the pope, & our priests to the flames,
And our rights to the doge had the victor been James;
But God blessed the triumph, and God blessed the right,
And the standard of orange war'd proud o'er the fight,

As a pledge then of triumph let's bumper it high,
To his memory who won on the first of July.”

Doctor Johnson has said, that “the man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plains of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona;” and cold, callous and heartless must that protestant be, who can behold with apathy or indifference, or wish to crush a loyal orange procession.

If then the system of orangeism and especially orange processions have proved so beneficial in Ireland, in preserving British connection, affording protection to the protestant population, stemming the current of rebellion, crushing insurrectionary movements, and preventing the march of democracy, anarchy and revolution, how much more necessary is it to promote such, in this quarter of the empire, where democracy is industriously at work, to undermine that constitution which our revered ancestors purchased with their lives and fortunes.

In many parts of the Province, the day was celebrated with becoming honours, and only in a very few cases have we heard of any breach of the peace.—In Montreal, a disturbance is said to have taken place, but the extent of mischief done we have not yet ascertained. In St. Catherine's while a body of 25 or 30 Orangemen were peaceably dining together, without displaying any colours, or in any way acting so as to create feelings of hatred in the breast of their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, they were wantonly attacked by a body of Papists, numbering from three to four hundred. The windows of the house were broken by the mob, and several shots were fired, which was returned by the party inside the house, and with effect,—four of the rioters were killed, and many mortally wounded. We regret the loss of life in any other case, but when men will wilfully and maliciously attack a peaceable set of men quietly enjoying themselves in celebrating a day which gave to our church and nation those blessings which they enjoy; when, we say, persons animated by the desire to shed blood, and prompted by the devil to commit an act by which they place their own lives in jeopardy, then we believe no sympathy should be bestowed upon them, nor should they be viewed in any other light than as unaccountable creatures whose death was a matter of accident.

In Norwich, about eight hundred persons persons of both sexes met to hear Divine service, near the site of the church lately destroyed. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Caulfield, and a more orderly and attentive congregation we have seldom witnessed, and never have we heard those beautiful words of our Litany “from all sedition, privy conspiracy & rebellion, Good Lord deliver us.” responded to with more sincere earnestness than on that occasion. It was a solemn scene, that congregation with us, between them and their Maker, but the blue canopy of Heaven, beside the blackened ruins of the house of God. The Rev. gentleman's sermon breathed forth a spirit of true piety and christian benevolence; earnestly did he exhort his hearers to follow in their path through life the example of the carpenter's son, the meek and lowly Jesus; forcibly did he impress upon them the necessity of obedience to the laws of God and man; and with the solicitude of a friend cautioned them against the temptation of the world, the flesh, and the devil.

After service, the members of the order marched in procession without any display of party colors or music, to the lodge room, and after partaking of a cold collation which had been prepared for them, the Lodge was closed with prayer, and the members quietly separated. We were much pleased to hear, that many of the reform party who had previously expressed themselves opposed to such proceedings after attending Divine service, and witnessing the procession, &c., were much pleased, and expressed their concurrence in the propriety of all they had beheld.—*Simcoe Standard.*

ORANGEISM.—The late murderous attack made upon the Orange Procession and many other Protestants not connected with the Order, is working as might have been expected. The Lodges in this district have had their hands full, in initiating members; and a large number of applications for admission have been received by each of the Lodge Masters.—*St. Johns (N. B.) Chronicle.*