

There is however, Sir, no assertion made by your correspondent which I can by no means assent to, he says "remember that the annihilation would dissolve the ties of your order and virtually annihilate your association."

Sir, I hold that the Orange Society, does not depend upon any political party being in the ascendant or otherwise in the state, neither does it depend upon any connection with, or forms of government, but would flourish alike under a Democratical Monarchical, or any other form, that would recognize the right, of liberty of conscience; Orangemen may in my opinion, rely with confidence upon the justice of their cause—the high and holy objects they have in view—the honesty and purity of their principles, and the beauty simplicity, and perfection of their organization, for prosperity independent of any extraneous circumstances whatever. Sir, we have only to look at the history of our Society in Ireland, the land of its birth, to find that it can exist, and flourish too, independent alike of the smiles, or frowns of any government; was not the strong arm of the British government, but a short time since stretched out with the apparent object of annihilating our excellent institution many "heavy blows and great discouragements" were dealt out against it, proscription and penal laws, which were a disgrace alike to the English statute books; and to the age we live in were enacted—men were dismissed from offices of honor and emolument, for daring to show our society the slightest friendship, and the avenues of advancement or distinction were rigidly closed against any of its members.

But what I would ask has been the result of their system of proscription and persecution; has it not been glorious as far as the character of Orangeism is concerned, yet Sir, the society has been severely tried and it has not been found wanting, and it now occupies a more preeminently proud position than it ever did during any former period of its eventful history.

I say then, let Orangemen rely less upon Princes, and more upon the "King of kings, and Lord of lords."—Let them not rely upon any political connexions whatever,—but let them take the Bible for their guide, and the Lord of hosts for their helper, and then whatever change may occur, they need not fear what men can do with them—let them strive as much as in them lies to walk worthy of the honoured name by which they are called—let them "be true to themselves, and they may defy all the world." And now, sir, in conclusion permit me to say, that I hail the appearance of the *Orange Lily* as the most important epoch in the history of Canadian Orangeism—I look upon it as the dawn of a brighter day for Orangemen—as the harbinger of better times; the principles advocated, and the appeals that will be made through its columns to the Protestant Public, will have a powerful effect in convincing the wavering—arousing the careless, and hastening that happy period when the terms Protestant and Orangeman, shall be synonymous.

"Then and then only shall we be
First flower of the earth, first gem of the sea."
You may depend upon my exertions being used for the advancement of the *Orange Lily*. Give me credit for the enclosed as a beginning.

I am Sir,
With the warmest wishes for your success,
Yours Fraternaly,
EDWARD F. WEEKES,
G. S. County Leeds.

ORANGE PROCESSION, & POPIISH ROW IN ST. JOHNS, NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the *St. Johns Weekly Chronicle*.

Thursday being 12th of July, and the Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, it was determined by the body of Orangemen in the city, and others from the country to celebrate the day by walking in procession, and although the intention was generally known and spoken of in the city, no one for the moment dreamt that this or any other procession would be assaulted in open day, or of the dreadful consequences which resulted from a reckless attack on that body. But it appears there were bad spirits at work, determined, if possible, not only to disorganize the procession, but to disturb by every means in their power the peace of the city. To this end an obstruction was raised

across the street at York Point—the scene of all former disturbances—and the shanty tops in that locality were covered with men and boys well provided with baskets full of stones and brick bats. Not only was the procession assailed by these missiles, but individuals, carriages, &c. came in for an indiscriminate share of the murderous proceedings;—an omnibus full of ladies was pelted by the pitiless vagabonds, and the glass and topwork were almost entirely demolished—it being a mercy indeed that the passengers were not killed. This latter act, and many of a similar kind, shewing plainly that it was not exclusively the Orange ribbon that troubled the disturber, but an unaccountable, devilish desire to do mischief. His Worship the Mayor was active in endeavouring to put a stop to the disturbance, and removing the obstruction in the street; in doing this he received a severe cut in the head and was obliged to abandon the attempt; he seemed to be altogether unaided by the Magistracy and Civil force: and resolved to call upon the Military to aid in preserving the peace, which call was promptly responded to by the commanding officer of the garrison, and the troops remained on duty throughout the day and night. The riot was confined exclusively to York Point,—the procession passing quietly through all other parts of the city, neither giving nor receiving the slightest offence from any person.

We will now proceed to relate the progress of the procession, and the dreadful tragedy which was previously enacted on its return from meeting a body of their brethren from Woodstock, Fredericton, &c. This we shall do as nearly and correctly as the information we have been able to collect, will enable us.

At about 10 o'clock in the morning, the city lodges proceeded to the ferry steamer to welcome those from Carleton and that vicinity. This body was accompanied by Mr. Joseph Coram, the Senior Deputy Grand Master, mounted on a white horse; the rider as the faithful representative of King William—and we are informed that his manly bearing did no discredit to his great prototype. From this errand the body proceeded for a like purpose to Indian Town, and when passing through York Point met the obstruction already spoken of, and were pelted with stones. To this treatment no particular notice was taken by the Orange men, they passing under and around, and getting past the best way they could; but it was evident, from the firing of the assailants that a desperate attempt would be made to stop and disorganize them on their return. About this time a woman was caught taking a blunderbuss, which she had concealed under her cloak, into a suspicious house;—this was taken from her, and found heavily loaded with balls and slugs.

At Indian Town, in consequence, as many as could procure them, furnished themselves with fire-arms for their personal defence, and the procession having now been completed, with full regalia and beautiful banners, headed by bands of music, returned to the City, but greatly disorganized on reaching the Market Square. No interruption occurred on the route, until they reached York Point hill, when they were fired at from houses on both sides of the street, and from the number of shots it is a mercy that many both in and out of the procession were not killed on the spot. As it was, many were wounded, some severely, and one man belonging to the country received a dangerous gun-shot wound in the groin. Thus assailed and beset on all sides by a mob, the Orangemen promptly applied what few fire-arms they possessed—the battle became general—the stores were closed, and business suspended, all expecting a general street fight; shots were flying in all directions, and swords gleaming in the sun light—the assailants evidently getting the worst in a tumult they had wantonly provoked;—the number of them killed on the spot was stated to be from four to six, several have since died of their wounds.—But the information in this respect is contradictory, no doubt from ten to fifteen are dead, and twice as many wounded.—Many were shot with stones in their hands—one in raising his arm to throw a brick received a ball underneath, coming out at the shoulder; another had his arm severed in an attempt to seize a banner; and we believe a woman was killed in the melee.

We regret to state that the Hon. Charles Simonds who was endeavouring to save life and stop the riot, was severely beaten while attempting to rescue a man from another's fury and but for the immediate presence of his son, who, we learn conducted himself manfully, both would have been murdered.

By the time the assailants were routed, and the procession again got into order, the military arrived on the ground, and partial peace was kept during the remainder of the day. At night all was quiet, but groups of men were heard in different parts of the city swearing dreadful revenge.—Whether any disturbance of the peace is meditated or not, we think that in the present excited state of the city, it would be judicious in the authorities to double the police force, and concoct such active measures as will prevent a repetition of the scenes of yesterday—disgraceful alike to the city and to civilization.

ORANGEISM.

The Orangemen of this District walked on the 12th July, in great force. In all parts the day went off without disturbance of any kind. The Lodges in Cobourg and the vicinity with drums beating and colours flying, after parading the Town proceeded in buggies and on horseback, to the number of several hundred, to the Town of Port Hope, where they were joined by the brethren in that section—The whole number amounting to about 1,500 men then walked through Port Hope. The concourse had been much larger, had not the Lodges of Hope divided. Some walked at Perry Town, and some being at the funeral of Mr. Hill, a brother of the order, who was unfortunately killed by falling from the roof of a new house the day before.

The Clarke celebration took place at Oroon. The number present was about 700.

The Darlington Lodges, about 800 strong, proceeded to Cartwright, when they met about 600 brethren from Manvers, Cartwright and Cavan.

In Cavan, good old Cavan, (where nearly two-thirds the male population are soldiers in the good cause) met in the different places at Bloomfield, Millbrook and the West. At Bloomfield they were joined by the Monaghan boys and numbered 800. At Millbrook 12 Lodges met mustering in all about 1,000, and the West of Cavan numbered 400, so that in the Township of Cavan over 2,000 men were doing honour to the 12th.

The last place we shall notice in our District is Percy, in this township the Order has only been at work 12 months, and by many it will be remembered that the enemies of the Order, celebrated the 12th last year on the same ground on which it has been celebrated with greater honour this year. Percy Lodge was established about the 1st July 1848, it now numbers over 100 of the most influential and respectable men in the Township. This Lodge together with the Lodges from Norwood met at Percy, and their combined strength was 450 men. Well done Percy.

This is about the nearest estimate can be formed of the number of brethren assembled in the different places, and many did not turn out at all. So according to the different estimates we find that there must have been in this District 8,450 men, and I do not hesitate to say the numbers are not exaggerated in the least; indeed, I doubt whether we have not under estimated them. Had I said 12,000 instead of 8,450 I would be nearer the mark, but I would rather be 3,000 under the mark than one man over it.

I have not heard from Peterborough as yet, but I hope to be able to show that they have not been behind. I should like to let the public know how our offspring is doing, but in the absence of information from that quarter I will venture to say she is not behind. The Colborne District has always done its duty, and from some few facts within my knowledge I will take it upon myself to say that the Colborne District had 4,000 or 5,000 men doing honour to the day. This would leave Newcastle and her offspring furnishing somewhere in the vicinity of 13,000, to balance with the *Globe's* assertion that there were not more than 10,000 in the Province. Will the Toronto and other papers give in their estimates, then we may see how the scale will turn?

J. R.

Cobourg, July 14th, 1849.

[Cobourg Star.]