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And Protestant Vindicator.

"I have set Watchmen upon thy walls, O Jerusalem, which shall never hold their pence day nor night."

VOL. I.

BYTOWN, (C.W.) AUGUST 1, 1849.

NO. 3.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE ORANGE LILY.

From the beams of the Sun and the tints of the sky
We borrow each radiant hue,
The "Orange" so bright from the fountain of light
Meet mate for the heavenly BLUE!

The darkness of error can never eclipse
The glory that shines from above;
We adore in our hearts, while we praise with our lips
These emblems of freedom and love.

To the seraphim strains of religion and truth,
We march 'neath the "Orange and Blue"—
While an ardor which time cannot rob of its youth
Comes our heart's dearest hopes to renew.

O 'bright be thy bloom dearest flower of the earth,
Sacred emblem adored by the brave & the free
Each heart of pure feeling, and bosom of worth
Feel pregnant with bliss, while adorned with thee

May the balm which thou bearest pervade every land
And thy brightness forever chase darkness away
As the light rose at first at Jehovah's command,
And shed over chaos the glory of day.

May the true breasts that wear thee be strangers
to pain,
Or if pangs come, in thee find a solace sublime,
Co-existent with honor and virtue to reign;
Sacred symbol of faith that shall triumph o'er
time.

BATHURST.

Perth, July 1849.

LINES FOR THE LILY.

BY

AIR—"MEETING OF THE WATERS."

'Twas the hand of a Briton
That planted this flower
Abroad in the forest,
And at home in the bower;

'Mongst the leaves of those lilies
No reptiles repose,
That to British connexion
And freedom are foes.

But Canada rebels
Combined to annoy—
To root up the flowers—
Their leaves to destroy;
But their schemes of rebellion
Avail them no good,
For the roots of those Lilies
Have crossed Jordan's flood.

When they were transplanted
Duke Schomberg was slain,
Then the sons of KING WILLIAM,
Check'd popery's reign:
And had foes uprooted them
On Boyne's red shore,
The heroes of Nassau
Would plant them once more.

Like true British subjects
Advance without fear,
And hand down to your children
What you hold so dear.
Ye 'airthright as freemen
Ne'er barter for gold;
Let truth be your watchword,
And union uphold.

The word of God shews you,
Where you may find rest;
To heaven it points,
Where the righteous are blest:
So continue to walk in
The path of the just,
Spurn dark disaffection,
And in God put your trust.

My soul says Amen!
To the sons of the wise;
Look upward like men,
And your spirits will rise.
When your last day is ended,
And the harbor you gain,
The quicksands of treason
Will n'er swamp you again.
Bytown August 1849.

SONG FOR THE CENTENARY.

Hail to the day! when the Britons came over,
And planted their standard, with the sea foam
still wet!
Above and around us their spirits shall hover,
Rejoicing to mark how we honor it yet.

Beneath it the emblems they cherish'd are waving,
The Rose of Old England the road side per-
fumes,
The Shamrock and Thistle the north winds are
braving,
Securely the Mayflower blushes and blooms.

In the temples they founded, their faith is main-
tained!
Every foot of the soil they bequeathed is still
ours!
The graves where they moulder no foe has pro-
faned;
But we wreath them with verdure and strew
them with flowers!

The blood of no brother, in civil strife poured,
In this hour of rejoicing, encumbers our souls,
The frontier's the field for the Patriot's sword,
And curs'd is the weapon that faction controls.

Then hail to the day! 'tis with memories crowded,
Delightful to trace through the mists of the past,
Like the features of beauty, bewitchingly shrouded
They shine through the shadows time o'er them
has cast.

As travellers track to its source in the mountains,
The stream which, far swelling, expands o'er
the plains,
Our hearts, on this day, fondly turn to the foun-
tains
Whence flowed the warm currents that bound
in our veins.

And proudly we trace them: No warrior flying,
From city assaulted and fane overthrowing,
With the last of his race on its battlements dying,
And weary with wandering, founded our own.

From the Queen of the Islands then famous in
story.
A century since our brave forefathers came,
And our kindred yet fills the wide world with her
glory,
Enlarging her empire and spreading her name.

Every flash of her genius our pathway enlightens,
Every field she explores we are beckoned to
tread,
Each laurel she gathers, our future day brightens,
We joy with her living and mourn with her dead.

Then hail to the day! when the Britons came over,
And planted their standard with sea foam still
wet!
Above and around us their spirits shall hover,
Rejoicing to know how we honor it yet.

BRITISH AMERICAN LEAGUE.

The following is a copy of the Address to the people of Canada, adopted by the Convention.

ADDRESS

Of the "British American League" to the inhabitants of Canada—adopted 31st July, 1849, in General Convention at Kingston.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:

Events so momentous as those which have given birth to this great Provincial Association, have been hitherto unparalleled in the history of this colony.

From the early settlement of the United Empire loyalists in this Province until a recent period, its people have evinced an attachment to the Parent State unsurpassed by that of any other colony of ancient or modern times. During a long period, chequered by adversity and prosperity, the people of this colony have in war rallied around the flag of their forefathers, and in peace have endeavored to cement the union with their fatherland by the strongest ties of amity and interest. In return for this devotion the British Government has long extended to the colonies a commercial preference in her markets.

The harmony which so long existed—interrupted by an abortive rebellion—was again restored at its close, and the progress of the Colony became almost unexampled under the fostering influence of a wise Imperial Legislation. But, unhappily for Great Britain—an Empire whose colonies are the strong arm of her power—she has recently opened her ports to foreign nations upon equal terms with her colonies, thus virtually excluding us from her markets, by throwing us into a ruinous competition with those to whom her ports are more immediately and cheaply accessible. In her promulgation of free trade principles, she has lost sight of the interests of her colonies with the view of obtaining from all nations reciprocal free trade, and thereby inundating the world with her manufactures.

This new policy of the empire has recently produced in Canada its inevitable results. Unprotected by an adequate tariff, we have continued to consume a vast amount of British manufactures, whilst our produce, the principal source upon which we rely for their payment, has rarely entered the English markets except at a sacrifice. The result has been a monetary pressure, extensive bankruptcy, and general distress.

Coincident with these disastrous circumstances, a storm arose in our political horizon, which has threatened and still threatens to shake the foundations of our social fabric. The legislature, ruled by a faction (which, for the retention of place and power, has kindled afresh the animosity of rival races,) has legalized the principle of rebellion and has prepared to increase the public debt at a moment of great financial embarrassment, by a provision for the payment of the traitors of 1837 and 1838.

These grievances roused thousands from a state of torpor and inaction. Your Fellow subjects, convinced that a crisis had arrived when it behoved every inhabitant of Canada to exert himself for the regeneration of his country, and rescue it from commercial and political thralldom, met, and by combined action established the "BRITISH AMERICAN LEAGUE." This body extended its ramifications throughout every part of the Province. It established a system of representation by which delegates were to be sent to a general convention at Kingston. That convention assembled by the free election of the Leaguers, according to its established constitution, after this exposition of its origin, now appeals to you to co-operate with the League in the great objects it has in view for the welfare of our country.

INHABITANTS OF CANADA:

You are nominally enjoying the privileges of a free constitution—you are in reality chained down by circumstances which wrest from you the exercise of these privileges. You are told that you are fostered by a liberal and prudent government—in reality your efforts for the encouragement of home industry have been checked in too many instances by hasty and inconsiderate legislation.

The true elements of your country's wealth—the certain indices of her prosperity—can only be developed by the adoption of measures which will fill her cities with the busy hum of industry—make her streams the outlets of that wealth which will be poured forth from the loom and the foundry, the teeming harvests of her soil, and the produce of her primeval forests.

For the attainment of these results it is essential that a Tariff carefully and considerably adopted should be so proportioned and levied as to afford just and adequate protection to every industrial class—the agriculturist, the manufacturer, the mechanic—so as to build up the prosperity of the farmer and artisan side by side with the growing wealth of the manufacturer—so as to create a Home Market for Home Industry, and enrich together the consumer and producer. The present tariff is utterly inadequate to produce results so manifestly essential to the interests of our country. THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IS PLEDGED TO FREE TRADE PRINCIPLES.

The public expenditure is conducted with a reckless disregard of economy. The excessive salaries of public officers, now increased in number, together with the lavish expenditure of the Legislature, are entirely disproportioned to the financial resources of a young and overburdened country, and unnecessary to the efficiency of the public service.

The authorized publications of this convention, when laid before you, will disclose the facts on which we found this assertion.

The fostering protection of a good government, to which you all have an inalienable right—which should be the guardian of the public peace, the bulwark of social order—has been daringly exchanged for the dominion of race and faction, introducing the elements of discord.

A law has been by the present ministry so monstrous in principle that it has excited strong abhorrence and disgust in the minds of the loyal people of this colony. That measure, in its naked deformity, has met with no approval. It has been carried merely because the British members of the government dared not to oppose the determined will of the French leader. By sanctioning that measure his Excellency the Earl of Elgin has brought the royal authority into contempt—has disturbed public tranquility, and it is our firm opinion that his continuance in his high position cannot conduce to public peace or prosperity.

An insidious attempt made by the present ministers to increase the French Canadian representation in Parliament, by so arranging the electoral Districts of Lower Canada, as to distribute the British inhabitants in small numbers among overwhelming bodies of the French, we regard with the most profound apprehension, as calculated to perpetuate that civil discord which has tended so much to the ruin of this great Province.

A gross violation of constitutional usages has been perpetrated, and a precedent sought to be established which, if it be made a precedent, will have forever destroyed the independence and utility of the Legislative Council. That body, according to true constitutional law, has distinct legislative functions. It is not intended as the mere register of the decrees of the Legislative Assembly. But the government now in power, in order to carry a particular measure, and in open violation of this principle, suddenly elevated to that House a number of persons of doubtful merit, and previously unknown in public life. By our constitutional law, her most gracious Majesty is alone invested with the authority to make appointments to the Legislative Council—a law which, if carried out, would effect a salutary check over the unscrupulous use of power in the colony—notwithstanding which, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies transmitted to the Colonial government blank writs of mandamus, thereby surrendering up into improper hands his Sovereign's high prerogative.

The present ministry have also attempted to force upon the country a measure by which numbers of influential men would be deprived of the elective franchise, while that same franchise in Lower Canada was by law extended to a particular class, to whom in the western province the like privilege was denied.

INHABITANTS OF CANADA:

Fearlessly asserting the truth of our statements, and appealing to heaven for the justice of our cause, we lay before you these statements on

subjects which have engaged our attention. For the most part new to the discussion of public affairs, and not invested with legislative powers, this assembly can only deliberate upon such things as seem to be for your welfare. The attainment of that welfare must be confided to the individual energies, exertions and enthusiasm of every man among you who would rather behold his country flourish under paternal than droop under the withering influence of factious legislation.

Before recommending to you the great questions you should adopt as your watchwords, we earnestly exhort you to shake off now and forever that apathy and indifference which at several momentous crises in public affairs have paralyzed your energies, and which it would seem that moments like these, when all minds are unsettled, can alone arouse to exertion. Perfect in every part of the country a complete and permanent organization. Let every Branch Society of this League become a deliberate body, so as to prepare its future delegates for the deliberations of this Convention. Endeavor to soften down political asperities and sectional animosities, and to unite all men for the welfare of this our common country.

Three subjects among those which have engaged our deliberations stand prominently forth—demanding your earnest attention.

By the first of these—a union of all the British American provinces—it has been proposed in this Convention to lay the foundations for making this country a great nation upon a solid and enduring basis.

Impressed with the weight of such a proposal but uncertain as to the sentiments of the sister colonies, this Convention has proposed a conference with those provinces by a delegation of some of its members; meantime it recommends this great question to your mature deliberation.

The second great movement in which we invite your co-operation is that for retrenchment and economy in the public expenditure.

The third is that still more great and violent movement we are prepared to make in favor of protection to home industry.

Inscribe these glorious rallying cries upon your banners—glorious because they will elevate your country from failure to success, from ruin to prosperity. They will unite with you all honest men—all men of reason and true patriotism. Keep them before you in your assemblies—procure for them the assent and advocacy of your neighbors. Support no man at the hustings who will not pledge himself to wise and salutary retrenchment—who will not agree to raise his voice in favor of protection. So shall you elevate this your country into a great nation of freemen, fostered by and in amity and connection with Great Britain, preserving her time-hallowed institutions, adopting her old trade principles, under which she has flourished for centuries and her people have grown the richest on the face of the globe—those great trade principles which in the neighboring union have also been adopted, and have established that mighty and prosperous nation. Forsake these principles, neglect this advice—then prepare to behold your country, notwithstanding the great advantages which God has given you,—her boundless forests, a source of exhaustless wealth for ages, her noble lakes, her splendid rivers, the natural highways of a mighty nations commerce—notwithstanding her innumerable water powers, her extensive tracts of rich arable land, her immense mineral resources, her industrious and intelligent population—prepare, we say, to behold your country reduced to a state of misery, degradation, discord and poverty.

To endeavour to avert such calamities is the duty of every freeman—of every lover of his country; and it should also be his highest privilege. Rouse yourselves, then, to action; organize—agitate these questions—and revivify your country from present and impending evils.

G. MORFAT,
Chairman.

Wm. GORDON MACK,
W. BROOK,
Joint Secretaries.
Kingston, 31st July, 1849.

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 a 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.*

THE LILY.

BYTOWN, (C. W.) AUGUST 1, 1849.

We have devoted a large portion of this number to further accounts of the celebration of the 12th of July in various parts of the British Colonies, conscious that nothing we could fill our columns with, would be read with so much satisfaction by our brethren, or prove so welcome to our readers in general. From a perusal of the reports respecting the commemoration of the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, it will be seen that the day—which every Protestant—every Briton should delight to honor—never was celebrated before in these Provinces with such strong evidences of loyalty and determination as the last, which will long be remembered as the day on which the Orangemen of America awoke from the slumber of inaction, and mustered their forces, which have been found in Canada to be “a goodly number”—a strong and formidable host of good and loyal men “whose name is legion, for they are many.”

The reaction was universal. The Orange Flag, which has ever waved auxiliary to the Union Jack, floated in all parts of the country, and the Brethren of the Order—accompanied in many cases by hundreds of their Protestant friends, thronged around the old victorious standard to celebrate the day of Jubilee.

There were many and powerful reasons why the Orangemen of Canada should exhibit their strength this year—there were many and exciting causes to stimulate them to action, in order to witness to the world that their society is increasing and flourishing; and their attachment to their Queen and their country unabated. Because the leaders of the association expressed the views of the entire body, by denouncing the system of *liberal* despotism and misgovernment pursued by the men unfortunately placed at the head of affairs in Canada, the idea, originating with the *Reform* press, had gone abroad, and had even been received with credulity by many in the United States, that the Orangemen of Canada were in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States—that they were willing to desert and lower the old meteor flag and forget the ancient and cherished monarchical glories and associations surrounding it, for “the Stars and Stripes” and republican Government. Because the Orangemen, side by side with their brother Britons, dared to remonstrate against injustice, and petition against legislative iniquity, they were branded by the leaders of a dominant faction, as rebels and traitors to their country—because they ceased to look with respect and veneration upon the representative of a Crown, which his actions had stained and disgraced, they were impeached with disaffection and howled at by the democratic beagles of an unprincipled press, as the enemies of the state.

Placed in such a position, even apart from the never-to-be-forgotten and glorious reminiscences interwoven with the history of Orangeism, and linked by undying memories to the anniversary of the Boyne, it was imperatively demanded of them by public opinion, that they should give the world unmistakable evidence of their loyalty and their sincerity—evidence which should counteract the false testimony of their enemies and opponents, and give to those not fully acquainted with their true character another opportunity of judging for themselves, and knowing Orangemen as they are.—We say, independent of the proper celebration of the 12th of July, being no less a duty incumbent upon Protestants, and a privilege gloried in by Orangemen, among the many and weighty reasons existing for unusual enthusiasm in its celebration this year, are those we have mentioned. Orangemen knew that the eye of Canada rested on them with anxiety—they knew that with them annexation could be carried and without them it could not; therefore they determined to let the world know once more their real sentiments, and nobly have they done so. They thronged together at the gathering cry of the fraternity, and in the true spirit of peace and good fellowship united as one man in the commemoration of that victory, the fruits of which were civil and religious liberty, and toleration to every man in the empire to worship his Creator as he thought fit. At every place where the Orange Brethren met, their sentiments breathed attachment to the constitution, and devotion to the throne. The old and long tried principles which inspired them, ever to desire the continuation of the connexion between this country and the parent state, still hold sway over their hearts,—the hereditary love of Britain and her institutions is still undiminished in the souls of the brethren; “and nothing but an injustice admitting of no remedy but despair, can ever shake the loyalty or contaminate the allegiance of the sons of King William.

Loyalty to the British Government, with Protestants and Orangemen, is not an acquired feeling. It is born with them. It is not a sentiment which owes its existence to interest, no! it is a plant of natural and indigenuous growth which springs spontaneously from their hearts. It may be blasted by the mildew of tyranny, and uprooted by the whirlwind of misrule, yet though prostrated by the tempest, it would linger long undecayed while the tears of sorrowing loyalty could flow to water its torn roots.

It is with feelings of proud gratification we chronicle the pleasing fact, that in celebrating the last 12th of July, which has passed off so gloriously, our brethren conducted themselves in a manner becoming those, who profess to be influenced by the principles of order and of peace. We have not heard of a single instance in which a member of the body offered insult to any one; and if, in some parts of the country

they walked in procession, contrary to “most unjust and arbitrary enactment, the very fact that the constituted authorities of the land in such places, did not think proper to meddle with, or prevent them, is sufficient to prove that though technically wrong in point of law, they were right in point of justice; a law which thus continues a dead letter and a disgrace to the statute Books of the Province, should be struck from among the legislative records of the country. It is a ban upon civil liberty worthy only of being inscribed among the blood-written codes of unenlightened and despotic barbarism. The party procession’s act, levelled exclusively by rebel intolerance at Orangeism,—is an insult to the entire Protestant population of the country, so long as processions of papists—coming speciously under the name of religious processions, and carrying notwithstanding, flags, banners, and party colors, and accompanied with bands of music, are permitted by law to block up our streets, by an exhibition of the most ridiculous and blasphemous mummery, an exhibition insulting to the religious feelings of every right minded true Protestant in the land. We say then, as long as such processions are allowed, and legalized by act of parliament, the party processions act which brings Orangemen within its algerine sweep, is an insult and an injustice to every protestant in the country. Thus far, it has been of little avail in the accomplishment of the purpose intended by its originators; it is like the cast off skin of a venomous serpent, perfectly harmless, although it fully indicates the poisonous nature of the snake it once belonged to. The obnoxious act is simply a strong evidence of the bitter animosity of the men who passed it.

Before concluding this article we must be allowed to express our regret, that the Roman Catholic party in some places, had the hardihood and folly to attempt to put a stop to the progress of the Orange processions, and the melancholy result was the loss of a large number of lives belonging to their own party. We are well aware, at least we firmly believe, that such foolish and brutal attacks are always planned by the better informed of the papist party, and carried out by their blind and ignorant tools. We believe they have the secret sanction, and perhaps order of the priest, and likely a promise of absolution before they engage in such assassin business; but admitting all this, it is a matter of no moment to them whether Orange processions are lawful or not, it is unlawful and murderous for them to fire upon men offering them no molestation and the continued and universal defeats met by parties who do so, should teach them a little wisdom, it should teach them that Orangemen have never been, and never will be attacked and shot at with impunity.

They should be willing to learn, even from those opposed to them; those who are most ready to exercise forbearance and toleration,

while the conduct of their enemies justifies such a course; and prepared, when a contrary course is adopted—and wanton attack and molestation resorted to, to teach them the dearly purchased lessons of experience,—lessons which papist bigots and the tools of priestcraft and rioting democracy, have been taught at St. Catherine's, St. John's, New Brunswick, and every other place where attacks have been made by the foes of Orangemen,—the exterminators in principle of Protestantism, upon Orangemen while quietly celebrating the anniversary of their deliverance from the fetters and darkness of popish superstition.

The *Beuverville Intelligencer* has very properly and rationally observed that is a false line of argument to pursue, to advise the discontinuance of Orange Processions, because such celebrations are liable to hurt the fine feelings of Roman Catholics. As well might the advisers of such course, recommend as our contemporary, in other words remarks, the doing away with the Bible and every Protestant Institution obnoxious to the feelings of papists. Truly it is a strange half-way-stand for any man professing the Protestant faith to take,—to suggest that the loyal celebrations and displays of those who have adhered to their respect for the throne, and their attachment to the British Constitution, should be discontinued, and the memorials connected with them neglected and forgotten; because, the enemies of religion, order, and truth, have their prejudiced and intolerant feelings injured by them. Yet there are many, other wise sensible protestants, who thus virtually take their stand against their best friends, and although ostensibly on the side of protestantism and loyalty, by their conciliating sentiments, they have arranged themselves in fact on the side of the enemy; and their influence there is doubly worse than that of open and sworn foes.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.

We publish to-day the Prospectus of an Hospital which is about to be established in this town, for the benefit of the Protestant population of the town and District, and to be strictly under the control and management of Protestants. We earnestly commend the projected Institution to the attention of the public, and beg to solicit for it the hearty support and co-operation of the Protestant inhabitants of this place and the surrounding country.

It is well known to the public that the Hospital, and the only one here, is under the supervision of the Roman Catholic sisters of charity, and consequently under the spiritual control of the Popish priesthood; and it is equally well known that the priests of Rome, as the emissaries and delegates of the anti-Christian pontiff, never lose an opportunity of perverting the faith of protestants so unfortunate as to be placed within their power, their sole objects being to

add to the wealth of their church, and to the number of the benighted and misled multitude who acknowledge the supremacy and infallibility of the Pope.

The experience of the past has given satisfactory evidence of the fact that papists are taught by their wicked and unscrupulous priests, to keep no faith with heretics; and the open and unblushing denial sometime ago, by a priest of the popish church in this town, of the jesuitical measures resorted to in the misnamed "General Hospital," to make proselytes of protestant patients, is no less a proof of the covert machinations of the priests of that church, than an evidence of their unabating zeal and activity in the subversion of truth and the dissemination of error. The charge of attempting to proselyte protestant patients by the most unfair means, was openly brought and proved against the Romish Clergy of Bytown, under whose control the Hospital has always been. With the sophistry, falsehood and Jesuitical tact characteristic of the order, everything was denied by Father Telmon then, the first in command here—who, by the way, once rendered himself famous by burning a number of copies of the Sacred Scriptures.

The fact then, being clearly established by the history of the past and the every day experience of the present, that the grasping and insatiate priests of Rome, cannot be trusted, so long as the dogmas of their faith teach them to look upon Protestantism, as something which it is praiseworthy to exterminate, it behoves Protestants to bestir themselves in the adoption of the most feasible and effectual measures to look after the temporal and spiritual interests of those with whom they believe in the same doctrines, and to use their most zealous endeavors to preserve them from the chances of spiritual contamination: and we trust that those in the country will second the efforts of their Protestant friends in Bytown who have so nobly came forward in this good cause. A subscription list has been opened in this place which, we rejoice to say, has been liberally filled up; and we have no doubt that with the aid and contributions of the Protestants of the District in general, the plan will be fully carried out; and the afflicted belonging to themselves will then no longer be subjected through necessity to the pernicious influences of a system which has ever been the unrelenting enemy of religion, justice and truth.

THE BRITISH LEAGUE.

We give insertion in this number, to the address adopted by the convention of the delegates of the "British American League," lately held in the city of Kingston; because we consider the sentiments it contains, are such, as every Briton—every Orangeman, should be acquainted with. The address speaks for itself, and sets forth plans for the remedy of the great. Commercial and po-

litical evils under which this country is at present labouring. Suffering, as the British population of Canada now is under the despotic rule of a French faction opposed to British principles, and seconded in its nefarious designs by a clique of apostate reformers from Upper Canada, it is the interest of the loyal and the true to hail with open arms, an association having for its objects the social, moral, commercial, and political regeneration of the country; and that such are the laudable objects of the League, no one who has given impartial consideration to its proceedings can pretend to deny.

The League, since the time in which its organization first took place, has been looked upon with enmity and dismay by the radical press of Canada, because the leaders of the party in power, saw in it an organization intended eventually to overturn the system they have been laboring to establish, and calculated to introduce measures of real practical reform, more in consonance with reason and good government, than the false, despotic, expensive, and deceptive course of legislation practised by the existing majority, at the expense of precedent, loyalty, and every principle that could foster and perpetuate colonial attachment to the British constitution. Knowing well, we say, that the League was forced into existence by the iniquity of their own public acts, and that it aimed not less at their overthrow, as an anti-British faction, than at the redress of the crying grievances springing from their misrule the radical leaders and their subservient and venal press, have not ceased to ridicule, reproach and cast odium on the association, the effect of which, has been, we are happy to say, to stimulate the friends of good government, British principles, and commercial prosperity, to action, in combining to oppose those whose entire public career, has tended to promote measures having a directly opposite and ruinous effect upon the country. We have not space in the *Orange Lily*, to publish the proceedings of the late convention, but our readers may rest assured that the Delegates are the representatives of sound hearted Britons; and the measures brought forward, and the resolutions adopted by them, are such as every Briton can assent to. The League was falsely accused with being a society got up to carry out the annexation of Canada to the United States. It was stigmatised as a revolutionary cabal, by the opposition, but the repudiation of annexation, and the sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the British throne which pervaded the sentiments uttered by those who took part in the proceedings of the convention, give a triumphant contradiction to such groundless and slanderous charges; and the British league now stands forth in its true character before the world,—a combination of Britons, seeking nothing but the just and free exercise of British Institutions, and the perpetuation of the connection between these colonies, and the parent state.

Hitherto, many of our Brethren have looked with distrust and suspicion upon the League; whether this feeling proceeded from not clearly understanding its objects, or from the untrue and specious sophistry continually uttered by its enemies, we know not, but we often regretted that such was the case, and we trust, now that all can understand its intentions, every Orangeman will consider it his duty to join the body. Orangemen should do so, for in connexion with its other objects, the League contemplates effecting a general union and consolidation of the real British party in Canada, and as every Orangeman must be a Conservative and a Briton, in every sense of the question, he should give substantial proof that he is such, by uniting with those who are endeavoring to give power and stability to the principles, which he, as a member of the Loyal Orange Association is bound to uphold—principles, ever, and always supported by the fraternity he belongs to. He should do so, because the League contemplates the curtailments of the unhal- lowed power of a French-riden and disaf- fected faction, whose public acts have ever been, when practicable, subservient to the propagation and progress of Popery, and mimical and antagonistic to the prosperity of Protestantism. Let Protestants—let Orangemen look at the endowments and Incorporation of Popish Nunneries, Colleges and Jesuitical Institutions, by the present Ministry, and then ask themselves whether or not they are in duty bound to unite with a coalition of Britons determined to oppose, and if possible, to overthrow the authors of such iniquitous legislation.

We have not been able to give as many reports of the 12th as we would wish to-day but we intend to continue them in our next. We will then give also, an account of the celebration in Ireland, where, we may just inform our readers, that the Orange demon- strations of other years were as nothing compared with the grand and glorious dis- plays made by the Orangemen of Ireland this year. With one exception, so far as we have yet heard, the day passed off peace- ably in Ireland. In the collision to which we allude, there were between 30 and 40 rib- bonmen killed, (they being the aggressive party) and a number of Orangemen wound- ed.

We have received a number of communi- cations which will have to lie over till our next issue. They will then come in all in good time.

Those of our Agents who have not yet sent in their lists of subscribers will please to do so as soon as possible, and those having remittances in their hands will have the goodness to transmit them to us.

The publication of this number of the Lily, has been unavoidably delayed, which will not leave it in our power to issue the next before the 22nd or 23rd instant, after which we will endeavour to publish on the regular days.

A FACT FOR PROTESTANTS.

A few days since a Priest, in this Town, waited on one of our most respectable Mor- cantile houses for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to an object of charity for Ro- man Catholics. The gentleman who man- aged the establishment, whilst drawing a check for Five Pounds, requested the Priest to subscribe to some Protestant charity— which the Priest at once refused to do on principle—and objected to give even seven pence half penny though it would procure Five Pounds! So much for the consistency of Roman Catholic principles—what a lesson to Protestants to beware how they support a cause which they believe to be opposed to the word of God.—*Communicated.*

To the Editor of the Orange Lily.
SIR,—

The many threats that were put forth against the Orangemen of the Township of Wake- field, if they presumed to walk in procession on the 12th of July, did not for a moment daunt or dis- may them; but on the contrary were the very means of causing them to do so, to show that they were not afraid to uphold, or commemorate a victory which gave the death-blow to Popery in the Mother Country, and to Britons the right of worshipping God how and when they pleased. On the morning of the 12th the members of Wakefield Lodge No. 144, with other fellow Pro- testants assembled, the number present being more than, I had any conception of, left their Lodge Rooms at 11 o'clock, A. M., to meet the Brethren of Lodges Nos. 416 and 147 at Mr. James Shouldices, Wakefield. Having all met they proceeded to the place appointed for the Ser- mon to be preached. They were addressed by the Rev. EMERUS HURLBURT, Wesleyan Methodist Minister of the Gattineau Circuit, from the words contained in the Book of Deuteronomy 29th Chapter, and 29th verse. "The secret things belong unto the Lord our God; but those things which are revealed belong unto us, and to our child, in for ever, that we may do all the words of this law." They were also addressed by the Master of 144, on what Orangemen of the present day wanted to uphold, for what reason they had met together, and what were the duties and motives of true Orangemen. The Lodges having again taken their places the Brethren of Nos. 416 and 147 conveyed the Brethren of No. 144, on their way home along the Gattineau River, for about a mile and a half, such an im- posing sight never was witnessed on the Gattineau. Two banners, emblems of loyalty and free- dom, floated gaily in the breeze, the assembly being nearly all dressed in Orange and Blue. The recollections of that day shall never be erased from my memory; for on that day three years an Orangeman, if he was known to be one, durst not proclaim it—when now, we did assemble and display our colors none daring to make us afraid, the numbers far exceeded the most sanguine ex- pectation. You could then behold old men whose gray hairs told that they were on the brink of the grave, yet I am certain the sight that day made them rejoice to think that God had permitted them to behold what many thought never would be seen on the Gattineau River, an Orange proces- sion on the 12th of July.

There were at the lowest calculation upwards of 150 men ready to go forth at the trumpets warning note in defence of our Queen and our Glorious Constitution. They also showed that they would not desert the Charter of their religion—that Charter which is founded on the Bible the doctrine of which is "No Popery." At parting there were three cheers given in memory of the Battle of the Boyne, and of our forefathers who bled there, three for our Queen, three for Rev. Mr. HURLBURT, and three for the Wake- field Brethren which was returned with three for Masham Brethren. We then separated, and each Lodge returned to their Lodge Rooms, where they spent the evening in Unity, friendship and Brotherly love. Great praise is due to the Rev. Mr. HURLBURT, for manfully coming forward on this as well as on two former occasions to preach to us the words of Eternal life. He has plainly shown that he has taken, "The God

of Jacob for his refuge, and that he is not afraid what man, can do unto him." May then, the Shepherd of Israel conduct and guard him through this life and His rod and staff comfort him through the dark valley and shadow of death and at last may he be found in Christ Jesus, without spot or blemish, with the incurruptable Crown upon his head. Praise is also due to Mr. Thomas Copeland, of Wakefield, who amidst many threatening was not afraid to give us his House to hold our Meetings in, because he relies on Him who has been the dwelling place of his people in all generations. He has shewn him- self every way a friend to the Orange cause, and his wife deserves the applause of the Brethren of No. 144, in not failing to provide a repast for them on their return. I had nearly forgot the Fair Sex who were not afraid to accompany the Sons of WILLIAM in commemorating his Vic- tory, over James at the Boyne. They knew that there were many hearts to guard them, and for that reason they were not afraid, nor would they have been disappointed, for should the enemies have shown their face, they would have fled from the guns of Orangemen, that being a lesson that James once taught them. We wish here to live in peace with our fellow Roman Catholics, but should they offer to molest any of us, we be to them that may fall into our hands! We would rather offer our sacrifice of prayer to the Father of Mercies for their regeneration than to have to conquer them with Bullet and Steel.

Yours, &c.,
ONE OF THE 144's.
Wakefield, July 24th, 1849.

To the Editor of the Orange Lily.

SIR AND BROTHER,—

The Lily of the 2nd July, contains a communication from "one of the young 119's," addressed to the Orangemen of Canada.

I agree with the writer, that there never was a crisis in our existence so momentous as the present, I also cordially agree with him, regarding the undying hatred in every thing British (except their salaries) existing in the hearts of the present Rebel and Rebel-rewarding faction in power in Canada. I am well aware that the separation of these important Colonies from the parent state is the "darling object of their ambition," in proof of this assertion I beg to state that a short time prior to the last Annual Township Meetings a well known "leading Radical" visited the several Townships in the Johnston District, in which Elections were to be held for District Council- lars,—convened Meetings of the "Reformers" and urged them strongly to use their most stren- uous exertions to secure the return of Reformers, for argued he "the Legislature is body and soul with us in our desire for separation, and all we now want is a majority of the Municipal Coun- cils, to unite with the Legislature in an address to the Queen upon the subject; to have Canada annexed to the great American Republic before the expiration of twelve months." And yet Sir, the same "leading radical" is now loud in his professions of Loyalty and attachment to the Crown; and in his denunciations of the "Annex- ationist Tories"—the Montreal press, for daring to discuss such a question,—the "Rebel Oran- gemen, &c., &c., O! Tempora!! O! Mores!!!

It is one consolation, Sir, that however the Radicals may deceive the English public by hoist- ing false colors and making loud but deceitful professions of Loyalty, that here in Canada, they cannot play the same game, here they are known and their new born Loyalty is appreciated accord- ing to its real value, we know full well Sir, that (with the exception of the officials who are now feeding themselves from the public crib) the great body of the Canadian Radicals have the same desire as the "stump Orator," I have above re- ferred to.

It may possibly be the case that individuals connected with the great British party of the Colonies may owing to existing circumstances have doubts what course they ought to pursue re- garding the question of annexation; but Sir, however others may waver, Orangemen can have no doubts regarding their duty, Orangemen must remember their obligation and "steadily maintain the connection between the Colonies of British North America and the Mother country, and be ever ready to resist any attempts to weaken British influence or dismember the British Empire."

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, & POPISSH 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.]

DR. McHALE AND THE POPE.

Recent events have driven us to the conclusion that few of the Romish Priesthood are sincere believers in the doctrines which they teach. We observe that their conduct is swayed by circumstances, instead of being guided by principle: they speak to-day what they practically contradict to-morrow. As an illustration of this remark we request the attention of our readers to the following declaration, concerning the infallible headship of the Pope, made by Dr. McHale in reply to an address which was lately presented to him on his return from Rome.—Alluding to the denunciation of the Government Colleges by the Pope, he said—

“The success of Ireland on this occasion was owing to the goodness of its cause, and to the high and holy incorruptibility of the tribunals before which they pleaded. It is true they could track the crooked ways of astute diplomatists, and find that mercenary and profligate calumniators, enemies of the Catholic Church, especially in Ireland, had been at work before them. But tho’ their assaults were incessant, they made no impression on that citadel of Christianity. They had no apprehensions from a packed jury, for theirs was composed of that sacred senate to whom the successors of St Peter confide the preparatory judgment on the great interests of faith and salvation—whose very robes are typical of the martyrdom which they are ever prepared to undergo for the Catholic religion. If they had nothing to fear from a packed jury, much greater still was their confidence in their Judge—the successor of St. Peter—the pastor of the entire fold, of the sheep as well as the lambs, of the clergy and bishops as well as of the laity—the inheritor of the keys, to whom is given in a sovereign degree the power of loosing and binding on earth as well as in heaven. He has solemnly pronounced his decision: the decree of condemnation of the impious alliance of errors has been, after most mature deliberation, again still more emphatically reiterated. At Rome they have spoken, nothing remains, as an ancient father writes, but that error should cease, and that Catholics, should bow in submission to this supreme authority. It has been whispered that some few Catholics under the influence of bribes, might still continue mutinous. Impossible—the title to the veneration and obedience of the faithful, possessed by the humblest and lightest pastor in the Church, is founded on his own obedience and reverence to his supreme head; and none surely could be so forgetful of themselves and of their duty as to manifest their disobedience to the supreme pastor, and thus encourage their subjects to imitate the same disobedience of themselves by shaking off their own subordinate authority.”

Such were the high sounding terms in which Dr. McHale panegyrised the infallible head of the Roman Church. But did he really believe what he said? We say he did not, and we shall prove it by Dr. McHale’s own declaration on another occasion. Dr. McHale was examined some years ago in a trial at the Assizes of Sligo, in which another Romish Bishop was concerned; the following is the statement which he made on that occasion concerning the proceedings of the successors of St. Peter:—

Being asked, “Is it the course of Rome to send an absolute mandate, and dismiss an individual without having heard him in his defence?” He replied,

“Rome appears to have done so in the present instance.”

He was again asked, “But then would it not startle you a little if the court of Rome condemned a person without an investigation into the truth or falsehood of the charges against him, and can that be the course of proceedings at Rome?”

To this home question Dr. McHale replied with unmistakeable plainness—“VERY OFTEN.”

Proceeding with his examination, the

lawyer asked: “Why, Dr. McHale, is there a secret tribunal, such as the inquisition of Rome, that would condemn a man unheard in his defence?”

The doctor answered, “It has been done, I conceive, in the present instance.”

“So then,” pursued the interrogator, “the court of Rome issues mandates without having heard the party in their defence. That doctrine surprises me not a little?”

Let the reader mark Doctor McHale’s significant answer:

“The fact is so however.”

Now when Dr. McHale made the above statements, he spoke under the sanction of an oath, or if we are to give him credit for speaking the truth then, we must charge him with having uttered what he knew to be false in reply to the Tuam address, inasmuch as the two statements are manifestly contradictory. The statement of Doctor McHale upon his oath impugns the statement of Dr. McHale in reply to the Tuam address as a mass of turpid falsehood. Is Dr. McHale, or is he not, a believer in the infallibility of the decision of the Pope and his cardinals? Why, if his oath is not to be credited, he is not. Or, if this august tribunal must be infallible, it is only so when Dr. McHale himself is the deity whose mind is expressed in its utterances.

POPEY A HINDERANCE TO NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

The following extract is taken from Macaulay’s History of England, just published; it will perhaps surprise some of our readers to learn that the author, who truly represents Popery as an incubus upon national advancements, is a strenuous advocate for the endowment of the Priests of that baneful superstition in Ireland:—

“The influence of the Papal system on the Western Empire to the time of the revival of letters, the influence of the Church of Rome had been generally favorable to science, to civilization, and to good government. But during the last three centuries, to stunt the growth of the human mind has been her chief object. Throughout Christendom, whatever advance has been made in knowledge, in freedom, in wealth, and in the arts of life, has been made in spite of her, and has everywhere been in inverse proportion to her power. The loveliest and most fertile provinces of Europe have, under her rule, been sunk in poverty, in political servitude, and the intellectual torpor, while Protestant countries, once proverbial for acridity and barbarism, have been turned by skill and industry into gardens, and can boast of a long list of heroes and statesmen, philosophers and poets. Whoever, knowing what Italy and Scotland naturally are, and what, four hundred years ago, they actually were, shall now compare the country round Rome with the country round Edinburgh, will be able to form some judgment as to the tendency of the Papal domination. The descent of Spain, once the first among monarchies, to the lowest depths of degradation, the elevation of Holland, in spite of many natural disadvantages, to a position such as no common wealth so small has ever reached, teach the same lesson. Whoever passes in Germany from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant principality, in Switzerland from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant Canton, in Ireland from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant county, finds that he has passed from a lower to a higher grade of civilization. On the other side of the Atlantic the same law prevails. The Protestants of the United States have left far behind them the Roman Catholics of Mexico, Peru and Brazil. The Roman Catholics of Lower Canada remain inert, while the whole continent round them is in a ferment with Protestant activity and enterprise. The French have doubtless shown an energy and an intelligence, which, even when misdirected, have justly entitled them to be called a great people. But this apparent exception, when examined, will be found to confirm the rule; for in

no country that is called Roman Catholic has the Roman Catholic Church, during several generations, possessed so little authority as in France.” (Macaulay’s Hist. of Eng., vol. i.)

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

ORANGE LILY.

—00—

A SEMI-MONTHLY Paper, to be published at the Office of the *Ottawa Advocate*, the first number of which will be issued on the first day of JULY, 1849.

The name of the paper proposed to be published, will sufficiently indicate its character, and it will be admitted that at no period, in the history of this country, has such a necessity existed for a publication of this kind; for at no other time was it so imperative that Loyalists to the British Throne, supporters of the Constitution in its purity, and Protestants generally, should be united in feeling and in action.

The ORANGE LILY will be devoted to the advocacy and support of the Protestant Faith, British principles, and British connexion, general intelligence, and at all times it will be the unprejudiced, firm, and uncompromising champion of the LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.

In labouring moderately and rationally to elucidate, and defend those principles which we shall be proud to acknowledge as our rules of action, it will ever be our study to make the matter, which the columns of the LILY will contain—so far as consistent and compatible with our object—as little offensive as possible, to those who conscientiously differ with us in opinion, believing—as we do—that rational liberty of speech, and freedom of opinion, are the birthright of every Briton.

In endeavouring to carry out these great objects, it is our desire to act in the spirit of friendship and fraternity towards all—our aim will be not less the defence and dissemination of Truth, than the suppression and refutation of error; consequently, it will not be against men, but ideas and principles we shall have to contend; and we trust to be enabled to do so with conscientiousness and Christian charity, and at the same time, with energy and decision.

Whatever may be the result of this undertaking, it must be conceded, that ours will be the first attempt ever made in Canada to publish a paper solely devoted to the objects above stated; and encouraged by a consciousness of right and justice, we confidently look to the Orangemen and Protestant Loyalists of the Province, for that encouragement and support which we shall endeavor by every suitable means to merit—and we feel certain that the appeal will not be made in vain.

The ORANGE LILY will be published on a sheet of good demi paper, on, or before the first and fifteenth days of every month—and will contain eight pages of reading matter—at the rate of FIVE SHILLINGS a year, to be paid invariably in advance.

Masters of Lodges throughout the Province are requested to act as Agents, who will receive one number gratis for their trouble. A specimen number of the LILY has been issued on the 1st of June.

Masters of Lodges who will act as Agents, are requested to send in the names of Subscribers, with remittances for the number procured by them, on or before the 1st of July next. No package or single number, will be sent to any address, unless paid for in advance.

All Letters and Communications to the Editor must be post-paid. Bytown, 12th June, 1849.

BYTOWN:—Published at the office of the *Ottawa Advocate*, (for the Proprietors,) on the 1st and 15th of every month, at 5s. per annum, payments to be made invariably in advance.—All letters enclosing remittances and communications intended for the LILY, sent through the Post Office, must be prepaid, otherwise they will be sent to the dead letter office by the proper authorities.