

Colonial News.

New Brunswick:

THE LATE RIOT IN ST. JOHN.

From the St. John Chronicle, July 13. 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 an obstruction which had been raised across the street by the opposite party, and were pelted with stones. To this treatment no particular notice was taken by the Orangemen, they passing under and around, and getting past it 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 gunshot wound in the groin. Thus assailed and beset on all sides by a mob, the Orangemen promptly plied 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 worse 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 as to the number killed and wounded is contradictory. 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. Chas. Simonds, who was endeavoring to save life and stop the riot, was seriously 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 up during the remainder of the day.

Many respectable people regret that the Orangemen should have consented to a public celebration of the day. As editors of a public newspaper, we join in the regret; but they having thought proper to do so, it certainly becomes nobody's business but the public authorities' to interrupt them. Instead of which, in this case, we find a lawless mob taking possession of and raising a barricade on one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, and resisting to bloodshed the Chief Magistrate in its removal;—a fitting commentary indeed on our miserable police authority.

The Christian Visitor says—'The most aggravating circumstance of the day we consider the assault made upon Mr Boon, one of our most industrious and peaceable citizens, who was passing along about his business with his team and waggon. He was violently assaulted, dragged from his waggon and cruelly stoned and beaten, and his horses turned adrift.

St. John Morning News, July 16.

Thursday's Tragedy.—Men have now settled down into something like sentient beings; they exercise their own thoughts and judgments; and talk of the late tragedy with feelings of the utmost horror. There are enough disinterested persons in the community, unbiassed by party pre-

dilections, whose opinions are of value, and they express themselves correctly in behalf of the common weal and the public safety. Among this description of persons, there is a unanimity of feeling expressed, to convince us that the public peace is the first thing they think of, and that mere questions of abstract right to walk in processions, or make public demonstrations, are but of secondary importance when they deem the good order and harmony of the community things likely to be jeopardised. Had there been no procession on Thursday, there would have been no bloodshed. Had the authorities interposed and remonstrated, there would have been no procession. Had there been no national animosities existing, old sores partly healed to be cauterized anew, to gratify some unaccountable desire, the procession and the 12th of July might have passed over like any other occasion, without producing the least harm, or inflaming a single drop of blood. But the 12th of July is an extraordinary occasion, and when celebrated gives rise to bitter feelings, stirs up old prejudices, creates pain to persons of an opposite party, and strikes terror into the whole community. If all persons in St. John ate at liberty to worship as they think proper, nothing more, in a religious sense is wanted—and there is no occasion to ask how we came by that right, or from what power it was wrested. Yet when we attempt to make a display of the faith that is in us, by directing public attention to the teeth of an opposite party, to the achievements of a dark and bloody age, that should only be called to mind to be forgotten immediately, or to be remembered with feelings of horror, we will perform our duty as good subjects; we strike flints over gunpowder, which we know to be explosive—and we are answerable for the consequences. The right to do a thing, which is in itself wrong, is no pretext for indulging in the liberty.—Discretion should be exercised in all cases.

Here we are in St. John in the midst of commercial distress, and ought to think of peace and harmony. We have a Mayor, and a certain number of Magistrates; they were aware ten days ago that this procession was to take place. Even the children predicted bloodshed. The Mayor says he has no authority to put a stop to a peaceable procession, notwithstanding every good citizen and right thinking person could almost swear that the 12th of July would be a bloody day for St. John, if this procession were allowed to go on. Yet, barbarous to think of it, those who should be the conservators of the public peace, make no attempt whatever to exercise a judicious authority.—If the Mayor had issued his proclamation in the morning, forbidding this procession he would, have been backed up by every respectable citizen in St. John—thousands would have been ready at his back to disperse the crowd, and a dozen or twenty human beings would not have been shot down like rats, in the public highways, by men carrying guns.

St. John Observer, July 17.

We have copied above the remarks of several of our contemporaries on the late disgraceful and melancholy Riot. The statement being yet contradictory, it is impossible to get at the particulars of the affair with proper certainty; but as the matter is now undergoing investigation before the proper authorities, the public will probably soon be made acquainted, in an authorised manner, with full particulars of this occurrence, in which all are so deeply interested. We trust, however, that effectual steps will now be taken to prevent any future exhibitions of the sort in this Province, which have of late years been the source of so much trouble to the country; but the collision of last Thursday was by far the most severe which has yet taken place. Party exhibitions and processions should be strictly prohibited, if we wish to maintain peace, order and friendly feeling in the community.

The coroner's investigation respecting the late deaths and disgraceful row of the 12th, is still in progress, characterized by the most conflicting testimony.—Several persons, however, have been identified, including one, we learn who deliberately wounded a man in the procession as it was returning from Indian Town, and prior to any assault from the members of the procession. It is impossible to obtain any correct information as to the number of wounded and killed on either side, but there cannot be a doubt that many have fallen victims to outrage. We are creditably informed that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has directed the Ordnance Officers to supply the Mayor with whatever arms and ammunition he may require for the use of the

Police, by which excellent precautionary measure it is hoped, good order may henceforth be maintained in the community. The City Police were accordingly efficiently armed on Saturday last, and they will doubtless keep a sharp look out for turbulent and unruly customers.

Scott, who was dangerously wounded in the thigh, it is now said, was not a member of the procession, but a mere spectator; he is still living and his symptoms favorable.

Canada.

British American League.—A general meeting of the members of the Quebec Branch of this body, was held yesterday evening, at the St. George's Hotel. The attendance was again numerous as on the preceding occasion. Several resolutions were adopted, among which was one nominating the following gentlemen as Delegates, the election of whom is to take place at a future day, of which due notice will be given:—Messrs. Andrew Stuart, Thomas Wilson, T. H. Dunn, Christian Wortele, John Gordon and Thomas Lloyd. We believe it is not yet decided what will be the number of delegates sent to the Convention by this branch; but we think the above selection of names will ensure an efficient choice. Not to restrict that choice, however, a resolution was adopted to the effect that gentlemen not now members, but who may become such between this date and the day of election, may up to that time be put in nomination.

A subscription list, to defray incidental expenses was opened and well filled, after which the meeting adjourned.—Quebec Gazette, July 10.

Death is busy here. Yesterday afternoon the Hon. Mr Cochran died; in the evening Mrs Gates; in the Seminary three of the scholars were attacked, and one, a son of Mr Lamontagne, watchmaker, died last night. In the St. Roch's Suburb there were two or three cases, but no deaths that we heard of.

The Seminary has been closed.—Quebec Chronicle, July 12.

British American League.—Last evening the usual monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the above Association was held at Mack's Hotel. There was a very large attendance of members and much interest was shown in the business of the League. In accordance with suggestions from several of the Branches in Upper Canada, the day of meeting of the Convention of Delegates was finally to be held at Kingston on the 25th inst., as will be seen by the announcement in our advertising columns. We beg the particular attention of our readers throughout the Province to this circumstance, and hope that our Editorial brethren will make it as widely known as possible.

A very respectable list of candidates was nominated for delegation to the above Convention; and, we understand, a meeting for the purpose of election, will be held early in next week.—Montreal Gazette, July 12.

There is nothing at this present time of writing of political importance. All is quiet. It may be the calm before the storm; but however that may be, there is a lull. The heat is most oppressive; yesterday the thermometer in the shade stood at 94 degrees, without a breath of air; and at such a temperature it is difficult to write; a kind of languor steals over one; making it impossible to read and even difficult to think; there is no walking about and no going to sleep; it is positively melting.—Quebec Chronicle, July 13.

We are sorry to learn that the crops are suffering severely from the want of rain in the Eastern Townships; and also that the woods back of St. John have been on fire for some days, which has caused considerable damage. The dense smoke which has covered the hills in the neighborhood of Quebec for the last three or four days is of itself sufficient proof that the fire is committing great ravages in the forests of our district also: we regret to state that advices received from Point aux Trembles and Jacques Cartier corroborate the supposition, and announce some loss of property in consequence.—The fearful heat we have endured for the last three days has not been equalled in Quebec for the last fifty years; the thermometer has stood at 98° in the shade for several consecutive hours.

Last night we had a thunder storm, and the heavy rain which accompanied it must have been productive of much good to the country. The change in the temperature this morning is agreeable, the wind having got round to the east. The thermometer which was at 82° in the

shade yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, was down to 67, at the same hour this morning.—Quebec Gazette, July 14.

It was reported the Pilot says, that there were serious disturbances at Hamilton and St. Catherines on Thursday last arising from Orange Demonstrations, and that many persons were arming themselves. At St. Catherines, it is said one man was killed and several wounded. A despatch was sent to Niagara for troops. Such are the rumours of the day; how far they may be regarded as correct, we do not know.

The League.—The regular meeting of the Hamilton Branch of the British American League was held in the City Hall on Wednesday evening, when the following Delegates were appointed to attend the convention at Kingston, on the 25th inst., viz:—Messrs. John Young, John O. Hart, Robert R. Smiley.

Novascotia.

The Weather.—The weather for the last few days has been excessively warm. About noon, on Wednesday, the heat was almost intolerable, the thermometer being 92 in the shade. On Friday about mid-day, the air which swept thro' our open windows was like the breath of the Sirocco, and hot as if it had been evolved from a fiery furnace. Pennant and sail hung drooping from the mast, the leaf was motionless on the tree, and scarcely a ripple ruffled the surface during the day. The growing plants seem literally to droop and wilt, beneath the scorching rays of the fiery sun. No one remembers such a continuation of unintermittent drought. For four months, we can scarcely say, that we have had a fall of rain, and the beneficial effects of the few refreshing showers which visited us during the summer, are now no longer visible. We regret to say, that the hay is in several places completely burned up. The grain crop too is beginning to suffer, particularly on thin and shallow soils, but is not yet past recovery. The potato crop bears up wonderfully well, and promises a good return, if we only had some rain.

Since writing the above, our city has been visited with a refreshing shower.—On Saturday midnight, the pattering rain greeted our ears with quite the melody of music—the shower continuing for very nearly three hours. Although there was not sufficient rain to sink very deep into the ground, it would doubtless do much good. Yesterday and to day, the atmosphere is pure and cool—the wind and clouds again betokening a fall of weather.—Halifax Nova Scotian, July 18,

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Arrival of the Steamer Caledonia

The Steamer Caledonia arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening, in 12 days passage. Her mail was obtained here yesterday, which furnishes dates to the 7th inst. We give all the news of interest below.

In Ireland public attention is absorbed in the promised visit of Her Majesty to that part of her dominions, which has now been officially notified by Sir George Grey to the proper authorities. The Secretary of State says that any large expenditure would be ill timed and inconvenient, and therefore the Queen will not visit Dublin in state; but Her Majesty hopes to be able to visit the Cove of Cork, thence proceed along the Irish coast to Dublin, where the Queen will be the guest, for a few days of Lord Clarendon, at Phoenix Park, after which she will skirt along the Irish coast northwards, visit Belfast, and thence cross the Channel to Scotland. The visit will be probably in the first or second week in August, according as the business of Parliament will permit. The visit of the Queen has brought about an entire act of oblivion of all party feeling in Dublin, and preparations are being made to receive her Majesty with every demonstration of loyalty and affection.

Mr Reynolds, the factions member for Dublin, has been elected Lord Mayor of that city for the year ensuing. We have had during the week one or two flying reports of the recurrence of the potato disease in the South of Ireland, but not of a character to merit especial notice; the concurrent statement from all quarters up to the present time confirms our previous reports of the most cheering prospects for the approaching harvest.

The Irish Poor Law Bill is now very far advanced, and we anticipate that the remaining Irish business will not lead to procrustean opposition. Lord John Russell anticipated some time ago, that he might be compelled to defer the opening of the Irish Colleges, sanctioned by Parliament, until next year; but parties have pressed him to open them at once, so as to enable them to send their sons to these Colleges, to which the noble lord has acceded; and it is his intention to ask Parliament for a vote of money for the outfit and expenses inci-