

The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

This great Protestant Anniversary, which passed off so quietly, and which was celebrated so generally and with so much harmony and decorum, in every part of the Province, has we are sorry to learn, been marred by a slight disturbance in St. John. Exaggerated reports have been circulated, and as yet we have no definite and reliable information as to how the affair was caused, or of which party was to blame. The *Freeman* with his wonted malignity ascribes it solely to the Orangemen, but why parties that were not identified should be set down as Orangemen we cannot imagine, and must regard the whole thing as a wilful and deliberate attempt on the part of the editor of the *Freeman* to defame the fair character of the Orangemen. We do not wish to justify the outrage or the perpetrators of it, and were we assured of the truth of the statements of the *Freeman*, that the men concerned in it were Orangemen, and that they made the attack on the other party, we should not hesitate in expressing our unequivocal condemnation of the assailants, no matter whether they were Orangemen or not. But we do not believe this, and regard the whole thing as an attempt to get up a parallel instance to the murderous attacks nightly made in York Point by his brother "Mickies" on peaceable and unoffending citizens. The rumors are so conflicting that prior to the calm and impartial investigation of all the circumstances in a court of justice, we do not see how any man could come out and set forth details, and assert the assailants to be Orangemen, without their first having been identified, even supposing him to be possessed of the unblushing effrontery of the editor of the "Freeman."

But with that rancorous hatred and intolerance which has so long characterized the one-sided bigot of the "Freeman" he unhesitatingly attacks *Orangemen* and *Orangeism*, and under the flaring and formidable head of "Unprovoked and Murderous Attack by a party of Orangemen.—Brutal treatment of Women!" concocts an article, which, for malignity, wholesale assertions, and wilful falsehoods, is without a precedent, even in the columns of that notorious journal. We should not have noticed the fulminations of the Klonikilty bog-trotter, had it not been that his paper might be seen in some place where its true character would not be known, and his version of the affair obtain credence.

Until we receive further particulars we forbear to say more on this subject, but the following extract from an article on the subject, which appears in the *St. John Morning Times* of the 15th inst., is the most reliable information that has yet reached us, and is very different from the statements of the *Freeman*.

On Tuesday evening last we had heard that there was an attempt at the Suspension Bridge to interfere with waggons returning to town by that route, and lives were lost, and made inquiries as to the particulars, from which we learned the following, which are very different from the unblushing statements put forth in the *Freeman*.—There was a waggon containing three men and one woman returning to town about five o'clock in the evening and as they neared the bridge at the falls, they were pelted with stones by some lawless rascals, but passed on anxious to avoid strife; shortly after the horse was seized by the head by a man, and then pistol shots were fired, and some of the men leaving the waggon a scuffle ensued, in which they succeeded in freeing the horse, not however till one or two of those who opposed them were severely handled, and it was reported that one of the assailants was mortally wounded with a dirk or knife. We, however, agree with the *Freeman* in the assertion that it is the duty of every citizen to see that justice is done in this case, with this slight difference, that while he merely utters the sentence to suit his own purposes, we are serious, and would wish to see all men enjoy all the freedom that our laws bestow, whether on the "twelfth" or any other day in the year, and the aggressors in every instance severely punished.

The article in the "Freeman" is directly contrary to this, and asserts that the party in the waggon were Orangemen, and that they were the assailants. Now it must be admitted that this is a sweeping assertion, particularly the parties have not been identified. The editor of the "Freeman" knows well that in all

such affrays the Orangemen invariably act on the part of the defensive. Only two years since as a few Orangemen were returning from Golden Grove, whither they had been to celebrate the 12th of July, were they not shot at from the roadside, by men whom it was impossible could have had any other cause of offence beyond that the Orangemen had been celebrating a day dear to every Protestant heart. And again in 1849, in St. John, the Orangemen were attacked while walking peaceably to a place of worship, and offering no provocation to the infuriated mob of papist cut-throats, who made such a deadly onslaught on them while passing through York Point.

The same was the case in Woodstock in 1847, and it ever will be the case while the priesthood of the Church of Rome retains such dominion over the actions of its ignorant and superstitious adherents, and while such men as the editor of the "Freeman" continues to inflame their minds against their fellow-citizens who profess a different religion, merely because they exercise the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own conscience.

The following article has since appeared in the *Morning Times*, and which goes to bear us out in the opinion which we expressed in the commencement of this article that the whole affair had been wilfully exaggerated and misrepresented by the "Freeman."

THE STABBING AFFAIR, AND THE "FREEMAN"—We stated in our last number our opinion that whichever of the many writers of the *Freeman* penned the article in reference to the melancholy affray at the Suspension Bridge on the 12th inst., sat down to his task with the preconceived determination to fabricate one of the basest and blackest libels that ever degraded the columns of even the most reprobate journal. Pretending to be sick at the idea of blood-shedding, though copiously did it flow in Toronto and Montreal while he merrily laughed and pretending to be desirous to maintain the supremacy of law and dignity of justice, he bursts out into an untruthful and bombastic tirade against *Orangemen*, and those who love and cherish the divine doctrines of the Protestant faith. The plainest piece of daring boldness is that, though at the time he concocted his scribblings, so conflicting were the statements on the subject, two men could scarcely be found to tell the unhappy tale in the same way; yet regardless of this, he immediately rushes to his office, gloating for a party revenge, and writes the pitiable and paltry falsehoods which make up his pompous anti-protestant harrangue. Now in order to establish how small evidence alone is required to refute his calumnies, we may tell our readers that three young men—not much over 18 years of age—have been arrested, Reed, Clingham, and Starkie, are now incarcerated to answer the charge of stabbing, a third (we learn his name is Reed also) having in the meantime fled from the country, not one of the four being an *Orangeman*, or connected with an *Orange Lodge*. Furthermore, the crowd of "nine" persons who ill-treated men and women is narrowed down to four boys, who by Anglin's garbled report overpowered the Mc-Avoy's and many others who were entangled in the *melee*. Now, notwithstanding all this, since a fair impartial investigation has not transpired, and the rumors are still contradictory, we refrain from prolonged comments, only stating the above undenied truths. Enough, however, is herein stated to prove the spirit which guides the pen of the *Freeman* writers—Outrage to England, contempt of *Orangeism*, disregard and abuse of Protestantism, sanction of riots, sacrilege, and "gunpowder plots," make up the complement of his editorial matter. Yet Protestants pursue and pay for his rag; leading Temperance men sanction it, and men of honor in the community thus aid and abet him in his diabolical misstatements and degraded machinations. Will he now be man enough to apologise to the *Orange Institution*? Not he; there is not a latent atom of honor in his composition sufficiently cogent to dictate successfully such a gentlemanly mode of procedure. Nay he will go on, garble still, fulminate and fabricate, outraging morality, contemning religion, doing despite to our citizens, and "glory in his shame"

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The crops in this vicinity are now in quite a promising state, although the scarcity of rain led many to suppose that crops of all kinds would be light. The copious showers which we have experienced during the past few days have set a new face on affairs, and their fructifying effect is already visible. Potatoes and oats, the two great staples of New Brunswick, never looked better, and we might say the same of most of the other crops. Wheat, thus far, promises well, and there is now a fair prospect of the labors of the husbandman being rewarded by

a bountiful harvest. Hay, generally speaking, will be light, particularly on light loam or sandy soils, but on clayey or stiff retentive soils, the product will be very good, and taken altogether, the hay crop will be a fair average of that for former years. Meadows that have been but a few years under grass, and which have previously undergone a regular rotation of crops, will scarcely feel the effect of the drought at all; but on old meadows—those which have not been broken up from time immemorial, and consequently worn out, good crops could hardly be expected. We are happy to be able to say, however, that there are not so many of this latter description as formerly, and that a spirit of improvement is visible among the farmers of this County.

CARLETON COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The semi-annual examination of this Institution took place on Friday the 13th inst., and it affords us much pleasure in being able to bear witness to the increasing usefulness of the school, and the interest taken in it by the people generally. The school is in a flourishing condition, and under the masterly guidance of Mr. McCoy, the pupils generally have made rapid progress; and the readiness and correctness of their answers, displayed the care and diligence bestowed upon their instruction by their indefatigable teacher. Not the least interesting part of the proceedings were the specimens of Composition. The subject was, "Which has been the most beneficial to mankind, the soldier or the sailor?" and which was arranged by one party advocating the soldier and the other the sailor. Both sides of the question were well argued, and the boys were quite zealous in their advocacy of the two claimants for superiority, and exhibited considerable ability in their peculiar plans of argument. But still better specimens of the proficiency of the pupils in Composition, was manifested in the Essays, written for a silver medal, annually given by Edwin J. Jacob, Esq., for the best Essay on a subject proposed by himself, which, on this occasion, was "The Life of Alfred the Great." The Essays were all highly creditable to their respective authors, and it may be doubted whether, as a whole, they could be surpassed by any other school in the Province. The medal was awarded to Thomas P. Peabody, the successful competitor. George A. Hartley stood next in order, and the second prize—a book, we believe—which was presented by Charles H. Connell, Esq., was awarded to him.

The Prize Essay on Alfred the Great, by Thomas P. Peabody, has been handed to us for publication, but owing to its length and the press of other matter, we are unable to make room for it in this issue. It shall appear in our next.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the prospectus of *The Constitutional*, a new weekly paper, to be published in Saint John about the first of August next, by Ross Woodrow & Co. It is to be devoted to Protestantism, Literature, Protection, and General Intelligence, and the subscription price ten shillings per annum.—Mr. Woodrow is an enterprising young man, and we wish him every success in his new undertaking.

BEWARE OF BRUMMAGEM COINS!

The passing off of Brass medals, value for the sum of three pence or thereabouts, for five dollars, is fast becoming a business of considerable importance, and requires a vigilant look out on the part of those who are not in the habit of exchanging much coin. A case occurred in this place last Saturday, which for heartlessness and baseness has seldom been excelled; the particulars being as follows:—

A man while sitting in a shop kept by a poor widow, whose honest and strenuous endeavors to gain a livelihood for a large family are beyond all praise, observed a fellow named "Bill Collins" (hand it round) passing along the street, and hailed him to step in. They were very glad to see each other, and in the exuberance of friendship which the meeting inspired, Mr. Bill Collins insisted on presenting a *souvenir* in the shape of a calico dress for his friend's "old woman." The dress was purchased at 7s. 6d., and a bright piece thrown on the coun-

ter to take the pay out of—a little demur was made by the shop-keeper as to the weight and general appearance of the coin, but this was over-ruled, and 17s. 6d. good money given in change. Jeremy Diddler then remarked, incidentally of course, that he had "lots of 'em"—whereupon his friend advised him to get them exchanged for paper as he would be apt when "tight" to pass one of these valuable pieces away for a "quarter" &c., &c.

The unsuspecting woman then gave the fellow twenty dollars in Bank notes for four other medals, making altogether six pounds five shillings which she was swindled out of by this sharper.

A warrant is out for his apprehension.

"Oh, that a whip was placed in every honest hand,  
To scourge the scoundrel naked through the land."

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—No 1, of Vol III, of this truly splendid publication is before us. It is a capital number, and the literary matter and illustrations are both excellent. We are confident that this Magazine but requires to be known in these lower Provinces, to be generally patronized. The history of the war of 1812, '13 and '14, between Great Britain and the United States, is continued, and as we have said before, is alone worth the whole subscription price. With this number there is a map illustrating the plan of operations along the Niagara frontier, and by which the history is made very intelligible. An historical sketch of the Eastern Provinces is also continued, but it is useless to particularize, as we pass from one article, but to admire another.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:  
CALEDONIA LODGE, No. 96.

MR. EDITOR,—Believing you feel a deep interest in the prosperity of the Loyal Orange Institution, we thought you would like to know how we spent the twelfth inst. in this locality. Well, to begin, the usual salute was fired in the morning, and at 10 A. M., the brethren met at their Lodge Room, whence they marched to the new meeting house in course of erection, a distance of two miles, where the Rev. Mr. Todd, of Woodstock, preached to us from Rev. 14th chap. 5th verse.—"And upon her forehead was a name written, *Mystery, Babylon, the Great, the Mother of Harlots, the abominations of the earth.*" To attempt a description of this sermon would be only to "darken counsel by words without knowledge." It was eloquent, logical and scriptural. He presented to us a perfect likeness of the church of Rome. A unanimous request was made that the Rev. gentleman should allow this discourse to be published, which would be well worth universal reading.

We then marched to Brother's where a most sumptuous dinner was prepared for us, of which we all partook most bountifully.—Every countenance looked cheerful, and each one felt as if he could behold his brother as a good man and true. Under these happy feelings, all returned to their homes.

We observe by an official notice in the Canada newspapers that letters patent have been granted for Upper Canada for fourteen years, to Benjamin F. Tibbets, of the City of Quebec, for an improved mode of constructing Steam Engines." Mr. Tibbets is a New-Brunswick—a native of Queen's County, we believe—and early in life displayed considerable genius in making improvements in machinery. His first experiment in the invention which is likely, sooner or later, to be of considerable value and importance, was on the engine of the *Stermer Rei-deer*, which is yet running on the River, and has proved one of the most economical as well as fastest boats on the route.

The invention, as we understand it consists in a combination of the high and low pressure engines, by which a large saving in fuel is effected, and a greater power given.

Mr. Tibbets at one time contemplated visiting Great Britain, where no doubt his talents and mechanical genius would have gained for him a lasting name and corresponding reward. We regret to learn, however, that he returned to this province a few weeks ago, in very delicate health, and it is to be feared that he will not long enjoy the reward of his labours.—*St. John Courier.*