

The Standard.

Vol. 14

No 30

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12-6d in Advance

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1847.

[15s. at the end of the Year

[From the Woodstock Telegraph, July 17.]
SERIOUS RIOT.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVEN will long be remembered in the annals of our village, from its having been celebrated in a manner that never has, and we hope will never again be in any part of New Brunswick. It had been rumored for several days previous that the Catholics of this County intended assembling themselves for the purpose of preventing the Orangemen walking in procession through the village of Woodstock. We fancied that such rumors were merely got up to produce an excitement, and therefore paid but little attention to them. We were strengthened in this opinion from having understood that the Orangemen had publicly stated that they had no such intention. And when the officers were repeatedly questioned by Catholics (which we are credibly informed was the case) as to their intention of walking in procession through the village, they unhesitatingly stated that such was not the case; but that they did intend marching from their Lodge room to a place of worship, about three miles distant, and there have a sermon preached to them on the occasion, which they conceived they had a perfect right to do; that they intended giving no offence to any person; that they should carry no flags; that they should return to their own room, and then separate to their respective homes. This should have been sufficient to satisfy the strongest prejudices of the opposite party, but it appears it failed in doing so.

We have determined to detail the circumstances as they actually occurred so that persons at a distance may understand the position of affairs at this place on the day referred to. The following are the facts as far as we have been able to collect them. Should it be found that we have made a mistake we shall gladly correct it, as we have no wish to give publicity to any thing that is not true. If there be any important facts omitted, we shall be glad to receive them from any authentic source, and shall not fail to make them known.

On the Saturday and Sunday previous, particularly on the latter, our streets began to be filled with people from the country, among whom we noticed many strange faces. On Monday morning early we observed a considerable increase. About nine o'clock we saw some half dozen guns carried about the streets. About ten o'clock, as near as we can judge, word was brought in, it was said, that the Orangemen had started for the Meeting House in Jackson town. The Catholics made a rush up the hill, forming into files as they moved along, to the number of about 250 persons; several were boys. We counted 50 guns, many of them appeared rather like Uncle Sam's pieces, there were 12 pistols 12 or 15 scabbards, 50 to 75 pich forks and dung forks. Some had spears, others axes, and there were about 75 to 100 armed with clubs, the variety of them are handles; there were other weapons, such as door hinges of large size, handles of frying pans, large knives that looked rather formidable, besides a number of persons that appeared to have no weapons of any kind. All the Magistrates that were convenient, viz John Dibble, John Bedell, Charles Connell, R. S. Demill and G. W. Cleary, Esqrs., the Sheriff, who had been some time previously on the spot, the troops in Garrison, numbering about 16 men; under the command of Lieutenant Wickham, with a number of persons belonging to the village followed immediately. As we passed the Lodge Room of the Orangemen we ascertained that they had been gone some time. Following up the Catholic party we found them sitting on the road side, nearly half a mile from the village. Immediately on their arrival the Magistrates remonstrated with them on their illegal conduct. Mr. Bedell in particular pointed out to them that they had no right to be carrying arms in that manner, that they were acting unlawfully, and that they had better disperse and go home. The reply was, that they had as much right to carry arms as the Orangemen, and that they had as much right to walk as the Orangemen had. The Sheriff made a very sensible appeal to them, pointing out that their present course could have no good effect, but that they were sowing the seeds of future discord and difficulty, and seriously advised them to separate and return to their homes. Lieutenant Wickham addressed them in a frank off-handed manner; advised them to break up at once; stated that if they persisted in their present course, the Magistrates would be compelled to read the Riot Act, and he should be ordered to fire upon them. He would regret to perform such a duty, but if he were ordered he should be compelled to shoot them.

A good deal of parlying took place, the Catholics still insisting they had as good a right to walk as the Orangemen, the Magistrates that they should return home. Finally it was agreed that the Catholics should return to the Creek, and keep quiet, and that the Magistrates should use their influence to prevent the Orangemen from walking through the streets on their return from Meeting.

Mr. Bedell, who was the principal speaker of the Magistrates, said that they had no authority to stop the Orangemen, but that he would use his personal influence to prevent any display of flag; and induce them to repair at once to their room. The other Magistrates were asked if they would use their influence likewise which they promised to do. The Catholic party then promised to offer no annoyance to the other side. Notwithstanding this dictation; notwithstanding this consent of their authority, the Magistrates used a forbearance that we think is highly creditable to them. Many of the Catholics were evidently much excited (we do not mean through the influence of liquor) and many of them, no doubt, were ignorant to what extent they were violating the laws of the country. It was the first affray of the kind that had taken place in this part of the Province. But should another such riot take place, now that people have become apprised of the danger of such conduct, we sincerely hope that the aggressors, whether they be Catholics, Protestants, or whatever else they may be, will not be so much consoled nor persuaded, but that stern and inflexible justice will be administered, and that promptly. We have always advocated peace, and the best method of attaining that object, we think is a prompt administration of our laws.

According to agreement the Catholics returned the Creek, but instead of keeping quiet, marched through our streets several times with all their habiliments of war, declaring that Woodstock was theirs, and that they should keep it. Every lover of order must have regretted the riotous manner in which our streets were paraded. We have traced a good deal, and in no country did we ever witness such a determined—such an outrageous breach of the peace. It was not Orangemen that were insulted by such conduct, for they were at a distance from the scene. It was not Protestants alone that were thus treated with dignity, but every peaceable and respectable member of the community, Catholics (many of whom condemned such proceedings) as well as others.

Three of the Magistrates, (as we understand) went out to Jackson town, according to promise, to persuade the Orangemen to carry no colours, and to form no procession on their return. This, after some argument, was agreed to by that party, and acted upon.

About twelve o'clock the Catholics made a rush through the village, when it was afterwards ascertained that a raft was seen coming down the river having a yellow handkerchief raised for a flag. The raft was boarded, and the handkerchief, we are told, was carried to the front street where it was torn into ribbons.

About one o'clock a general move was made up the hill to meet the Orangemen on their return. The Magistrates were promptly on the spot; the Militia were called out; and the Proclamation authorised by the Riot Act was read by John Dibble, Esq, the senior Magistrate. No attention, however, was paid to it. The party moved on to the upper part of the village, opposite the residence of Doctor Rice, where they called a halt. The Authorities and troops passed them and took up their position about two hundred yards in advance, where they intended waiting the hour required by Law, before they attempted to disperse the rioters, which they would have attempted, at least, had not matters taken a different turn. Five minutes before the hour had elapsed, the Orangemen were seen coming down the hill in accordance with their agreement. No flags were displayed, no procession was formed, no arms were carried, but were returning quietly to their Lodge Room, without any regard to regularity. On arriving at the position of the Magistrates they were ordered to halt; and after the Proclamation was read they were ordered to disperse.

The Orangemen on beholding the formidable appearance of their opponents manifested a wish to get their arms which they had deposited in a wagon in compliance with their promise. This the Magistrates overruled, stating that the other party had pledged themselves to offer no opposition; if the Orangemen passed along quietly. The latter, still submitting to the direction of the authorities, moved forward and when about turning into the street that leads to their room the Catholics in a most cowardly and dastardly manner, and in open violation of their agreement fired upon them. A general rush was made to the wagon, containing their arms, and while they crowded around, each hastening to arm himself, it is said that several shots were fired in among them. Having secured about fifty loaded muskets and rifles with fixed bayonets, all that they had in possession at the time, the firing became general all over the ground. Not having been present at the engagement, in consequence of its occurring much sooner than we anticipated, we are necessarily indebted to the information of others (persons of veracity) for what little information we have been able to collect. After the first fire of the Orangemen several of the opposite party fled. Some got into the adjoining houses and behind the fences from whence it was feared it would be somewhat difficult to dislodge them. A few vol-

lies however decided the affair, as in the lapse of three or four minutes every man of that party that could get away, with the exception of those that concealed themselves in the houses, were in full retreat. Several were made prisoners on the spot. Mr. Bedell and the Sheriff had a narrow escape, having ridden between the parties to prevent a collision, and after it had commenced, beseeching the rioters to stop their firing; being thus placed between two fires. The military got much credit for their coolness on the occasion having been for some time between the fire of both parties without being able to take any part in it, not having received any orders to that effect. The Sheriff, in attempting to arrest one of the principal rioters, was fired at by another of the party; we are happy to say that he received no injury. The rioters did not escape however. The affair was witnessed by Mr. Charles English, who mounted on horseback, dashed in among the rioters, and succeeded in capturing him while attempting to escape.

We have conversed with several persons who took part in the affray, who confidently affirm that there were several of the rioters killed; that they saw them themselves. We do not vouch for the correctness of this statement however, although there is every reason to believe our informants to be persons of veracity. It is estimated that about 200 shots were fired, and it is hardly supposable, from the nearness of the parties but that some must have lost their lives. It is pretty well understood that about fourteen persons have been wounded, three of the Orangemen, a Mr. Fitzherbert, a coloured man by the name of Nelson, who were spectators, and nine of the rioters, two of whom had their wounds dressed in Houlton, and the remaining seven in Woodstock. The Magistrates have behaved throughout this trying affair in a manner that is highly creditable to the authorities of this County. A strong civil Police was immediately organized, which in addition to a number of special Constables, previously sworn in, proceeded to arrest such persons as were known to have taken any part in the riot. At the time of our going to press upwards of eighty persons had been taken and are now under examination. A Despatch was forwarded to Head Quarters on Monday evening last, apprising the Executive of the State of affairs here. A reply has been received complimenting our authorities on the course that had been adopted; and recommending that no pains nor expense be spared to bring every rioter to Justice. Another Despatch was received here from Fredericton on Thursday night. We have not heard its purport.

The above is as correct a statement of facts as we could collect. Perhaps, in the fact we have no doubt that many of the details in reference to the fight will be found defective. Any further information that may be furnished, with several other items necessarily omitted, this week will inserted in our next.

We have always questioned the propriety of introducing party business of any kind (unless such as were purely religious) into a new country, such as New Brunswick. We did think that Irishmen, leaving the land of their activity, should have scattered their party feuds and animosities to the winds, and have endeavoured to live in peace and harmony with each other. We still think so. But we must confess that the proceedings of Monday last have changed our opinion very materially in reference to the propriety of organizing societies for special purposes. When a body of men, by whatever name they may be called, cannot march in peace, to and from a place of public worship, without being intimidated—without being fired upon, we do say, when matters come to such a crisis, that opposition to the organization of constitutional societies, for the protection of our dearest rights, is banished from our minds.

Perhaps there is no body of people who have more Holy Days than the Catholics—days on which they repair to their several places of worship. But we ask them, if they have ever, in this County—ever, in this Province, been molested or opposed when repairing to, or returning from their various places of devotion? They cannot, to our knowledge point out a single instance. But Catholics may say that Orangemen is not a religious institution, and that therefore it should not be tolerated. The defence of that institution (should any be required) we leave to those who are members of it; we are not. We tell them, (the Catholics), however, that in a country governed by such wholesome—such salutary laws as those under which we live, an opposition by force—an opposition that sets all law—all restraint at defiance, cannot be permitted—cannot be tolerated. Every loyal subject—Every man who wishes well to the prosperity of his country will raise his voice, yea, all his physical powers will be used to prevent a recurrence of such proceedings as were practised here on Monday last.

We would seriously ask the Catholics of this place to reflect upon the unpleasant situation in which their conduct has placed them. Heretofore they have been treated with the utmost attention and respect. Every indulgence has been shown them. They have been protected in all their religious privileges.

They are prospering in their business. How many throughout the Province have made themselves comfortable and respectable? Is not this a proof that they have been denied no privilege to which they were entitled? The laboring part of their population have always had employment, and have received the highest wages. But can they expect that those privileges will be continued when they wantonly throw them away—when they deliberately deride the authorities, and set the laws of the land at defiance? They cannot surely expect it. In all sincerity, and with affection and kindness we ask them to retrace their steps. If they suffer any injury, if they labour under any grievance, let them apply for legal redress, but never again let them think of usurping that power which belongs alone to the constitutional authorities of the country. Our columns have always been open to advocate the rights of every man, without reference to his party, or his creed. They shall continue to be so. All part may rest assured that any infringement of our laws—an' splices of intimidation that may be used by any party or body of men to the prejudice of another, shall, whenever it comes to our knowledge, be unhesitatingly exposed, and submitted to the lar of public opinion.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have granted a pension of £1000 per annum to Major Gen. Sir George Pollock, G. C. B., in consideration of his eminent services in India.

Besides the enormous loan of eight million already granted to the Irish people, the Government have now come forward with a proposition to advance about £600,000 to three of the railway undertakings in Ireland, which have paid up half their capital. A long debate has taken place in the House of Commons upon this subject, the advance being so completely at variance with the principles laid down at the early period of the Session, when Lord George Bentinck proposed his magnificent scheme of appropriating sixteen millions for the purpose of encouraging railway projects in Ireland. It certainly appears to us irreconcilable with the principles so triumphantly asserted at the commencement of the Session by the Wigs; but we suppose that it has been conceded for the purpose of opening the main lines of road throughout Ireland, of which there was not the remotest chance so long as the country remained in its present prostrate position. The proposition was carried by a large majority, the extreme political economists, and the friends of Sir Robert Peel, being the only opponents to the measure.

At present there is no indication of an united national party being created out of the divided and exhausted fragments of the Repeal Association. The country is still a prey to famine and pestilence, and many years must elapse before she can recover herself. The conflicting statements circulated respecting the potato crop, render it still difficult to give any positive opinion on the subject.

Lord Ashburton, in the House of Lords, on Thursday last, when moving for the correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor General of Canada, and the Governors of other Colonies, relative to the abolition of differential duties, reminded the House that when the reduction of protective duties, in 1835, was proposed, the Manufacturers of Manchester were greatly alarmed, and memorialised the Government against it. He reminded the experiments of 'free trade,' as it was called, now making in our colonies, to be highly serious, because, if they proved unsuccessful, as he believed they would, the mistake could not be corrected by the Colonial Legislatures with the same facility as we could remedy singular errors at home. Lord Grey defended the free trade measures by which the Colonial Legislatures were enabled to repeal the differential duties, and adopt, respectively in each colony, the same principle to which the mother country had compelled them to submit.

From the People's Press. GETTING MARRIED.

Young man! if you have arrived at the right point in life for it, let every other consideration give way to that of getting married. Don't think of doing any thing else. Keep poking about the rubbish of the world, till you have stirred up a gem worth possessing, in the shape of a wife. Never think of delaying the matter; for you know that delays are dangerous. A good wife is the most constant and faithful companion you can possibly have by your side, while performing the journey of life—a dog is not a touch to her. She is of more service too, than you can at first imagine. She can smooth your linen and your cares for you—mend your trousers and perchance your manners—sweeten your moments as well as your tea and coffee for you—ruffle, perhaps your shirt bosom, but not your temper; and instead of sowing the seeds of sorrow in your path, she will sew buttons on your shirt, and plant happiness, instead of harrow teeth, in your bosom. Yes

—and if you are too lazy or too proud to do such work yourself, she will chop wood, dig potatoes for dinner, her love for her husband is such that she will do anything to please him except receiving company in her every day clothes.

When a woman loves, she loves with a double devotedness; and when she hates, she hates on the high pressure principle. Her love is as deep as the ocean, as strong as a hempen halter, and immutable. She won't change it except it is in a very strong fit of jealousy; and even when it lingers, as if loth to part like evening twilight at the windows of the west. Get married by all means. All the excuses you can fish up against doing the deed ain't worth a spoonful of pigeon's milk. Mark this, if blest with health and employment, you are not able to support a wife, depend upon it you are not capable of supporting yourself. Therefore, so much more need of annexation; for in union, there is strength. Get married, I repeat, young man! Concentrated your affections upon one object, and not distribute them crumb by crumb among a host of Susans, Marys, Loras, Olivias, Elizas, Augustas, Betis, Peggys, Harriets, and Dorothys—allowance to each scarcely enough to nibble at. Get married, and have somebody cheer you as you journey through this 'lowly vale of tears'—somebody to scour up your whole life, and whatever linen you possess, in some sort of Sunday-go-to-meeting order.

Young women! I need not tell you to look for husbands, for I know that you are fixing contrivances to catch them, and are as naturally on the watch as a cat for a mouse. But one word in your, if you please.—Don't bait your hook with artificial beauty; if you do, the chances are ten to one that you will catch a gudgeon—some silly fool of a fish that isn't worth his weight in silver.

Array the inner lady with the beautiful garment of virtue, modesty, truth, morality, and unsophisticated love, and you will dispose of yourself quicker, and to much better advantage than you would if you displayed gewgaws, flippejigs, fol-de-rols, and fiddle-de-dees in the universe. Remember it is an awful thing to live and die a self-manufactured old maid.

My readers!—get married while you are young; and then when the frost of age shall fall and whether the flowers of affection, the leaves of cannibal love will still be green, and perchance a joyous offspring will surround and grace the parent tree, like ivy adorning and entwining the tree scathed oak.

From Douglas Jerrold's Magazine.

THE COMING REFORMATION.

MY DEAR PERCY,—you are young and you are clever; it is natural, therefore, that you should be ambitious. God has gifted you with an intellect, which, like a matted steel, is impatient at inactivity, and to which you long to trust yourself in the adventurous steeples chase of life. Be it so. Hope on! hope ever. Determine to be great, and you will be great. To connect your name with some project for the advancement of mankind flatters your vanity, while responding to the ardent love of truth and goodness which has empire over your soul. You wish stand out from among your contemporaries, conspicuous yet honoured. You thirst for fame. Notoriety, if not coupled with infamy, would tempt you. That feeling would be dangerous in one less noble; but you, Percy, although ardently desiring to be one of the world's captains, have not, I am sure, sufficient moral obtuseness to become a demagogue. Therefore I have no fears for you.

Life spreads its broad plain before you. Many paths, devils and intricate, lead to the goal of ambition; but the are crowded with aspirants, and some of them lie under so many low portals, and through so many murky tunnels, that you must crawl on your knees if you would save your head from striking against the roofs. You wish to walk erect; your joints want the suppleness of those who crawl. These are consequences, but few paths left from which to choose, and you ask me "Which shall I choose?"

It is a momentous question; one, seldom to be answered in perfect and unhesitating calmness of conscience. But when I think of your capacities and your studies, when I remember how at school you followed far while the quiet and sequestered studies of literature, and how quickly growing impatient your energetic spirit, eager to plunge into the tumult of action, threw you into that which most resembled action—the stormy discussions of the Debating Club; when to this I add your ardour in joining societies in the metropolis, your fondness for public meetings your proneness to disturb a placid after-dinner chat with vehement discussions on current topics, then, I cannot hesitate to answer, "Choose politics."

Having chosen, you must prepare yourself; you must commence your political education. Above all things, be assured that to rush into the arena with no other guide than your enthusiasm, your sincerity, and your eloquence, will lead you to no enviable goal. Distinction is not to be carved out of

[Remainder on fourth page.]