

Tight Binding

THE "CHARIVARI CLUB."
 To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.
 Bel River, June 21st, 1860.

Sir,—You say in your editorial of the 7th inst., that had the letter entitled "A Charivari Club" not the real name of the author appended to it, as evidence of his good faith, you would have set it down as a hoax. Now, we ask of you to bear with us when we say that he has really hoaxed you. It is a fact which we hope to prove to your satisfaction. We have no doubt but that you were greatly surprised—nay astonished, by the narration of such proceedings taking place among christian people. Great as may have been your astonishment, ours was greater; and we assure you it would have been no way lessened had the author the hardihood to have given his name to the public. Now, for his instruction (for he is sadly in need of it) and the enlightenment of those persons who may have read his letter, we undertake to correct the false statement that he has so blindly thrown before the public. To correct all the false statements that he has made, would take up more room in your paper than you would be willing to give us. Therefore we must content ourselves by clinching the principal ones. In the third paragraph of his letter he says:—"You are aware that the low and infamous practice of 'Charivari,' which has been put down in all the towns by the strong arm of the law, still exists in some parts of the county. Last Fall three or four of our 'fast boys' took it into their heads to form a society to carry these demonstrations into effect."

True, we formed a Society called "Invastigatois," not to carry on the low and infamous practice of "Charivari," but to stop the low and infamous practice that sometimes attended them. It has been and is yet the custom in almost all countries for boys to attend marriages, and through respect for the persons married, to make a demonstration. It was carried on in this neighborhood, but unfortunately there were some who were inclined to mismanage its uses and turn them into abuses; and, consequently, sports that would have otherwise been innocent and harmless, would sometimes turn out mischievous. It was, in part, to put a stop to such proceedings that the Society was formed; and we dare assert, and are capable of proving, that its formation has done good by putting down the rowdiness that sometimes has attended the like demonstrations. We have attended two weddings, and to those persons who were there, we appeal, and defy, them to assert that we did the slightest act of impropriety.

Again he says:—"They initiate them by an oath something similar to that of the 'Carbonari' of Italy"

We boldly declare that we took no such oath at all. Depending on each other's honor to do what was right and manly towards our neighbors and ourselves, we have no need of an oath of such a description to bind us. But what could we say or think, when we read the last three clauses of the last sentence, we have quoted: "Pledging to protect one another through right or wrong, thick or thin; and should one of the club turn traitor, they are to follow him to the ends of the earth for his heart's blood." Good heavens! has the man run mad! His brain must have been disturbed while he was writing the above three clauses. The very wildest imagination worked up to its very highest flight of insanity, could not depict a more cursed form of oath—to seek the heart's blood of our fellow beings, and swear to do it by an oath so frightful that it makes humanity itself shudder! We do not envy the man the uncharitable heart that could, without proper reasons, brand his fellow creatures as murderers—cold blooded murderers; who would follow each other to the ends of the earth for his heart's blood. It is not true! It is as false, cowardly and withering a slander as ever came from the pen of man. Again he says:—"The very youngest of the club are perfectly indifferent whom they insult, as they say no other boy, or even man, dare touch or say anything to them, as the whole society is bound to revenge it for them."

We ask the author to bring forward one man to say that he was ever insulted by one member of the Society during its existence. We pledged our words to protect each other only in that which was right

and if any member should have done an unmanly act, he would have been expelled from the society. Again he says:—"The poor and almost frantic mother, as she gazed on the almost lifeless remains of her son in the field, upbraided them personally and by name, with having murdered him." That assertion is the only true one in the whole letter, and yet it goes for nothing. The members of the Society, as a Society, had nothing to do with the demonstrations; it was a demonstration that was practised every year upon such occasions, long before the Society was formed or even thought of. Whatever hand any of the members had in the affair it was independent of the Society, and would have occurred had the Society never had a being. And we may state there were persons who did not belong to the society who were the leading prompters to the demonstration. We do acknowledge that the mother did accuse some of the members as being the murderers of her poor son. But let the impartial reader consider the time and place of the accusation, and he will see that it proves nothing against us. A mother, while gazing upon the mutilated form of her expiring son—of one whom she loves as a mother alone can love! and in the bitter agony of her loss, in the wildness of grief, and total absence of every other feeling, but the thrilling love of a mother for a son—and that son expiring at her feet—would she not at that bitter and heart-rending moment accuse even Heaven itself? Yes, at that awful moment the mother did accuse some of us—but no sooner did the wildness of her grief abate than she went to ask our pardon, and assured us that she knew not what she said or did at the time she spoke; and now she had not the least blame to attach to us. God knows, we have deeply felt and feel yet for the poor mother for we know what her loss has been. But what ought our feelings to be against the man who would, if he could, brand us as being accessory to the murder of that poor woman's son? We write this letter in a spirit of charity, feeling sorry that a man should be so blinded to every principle of truth and discretion. We are ignorant of his name; but he cannot remain ignorant of the harm done us by his foul libels, were we to let them pass unnoticed. If he himself had been imposed on by others, and then had, on the strength of their assertions—believing them to be true, written the letter in a spirit of candor, false and foul as it was, we could extend to him a hand of charitable forgiveness, and beg of him to be only more prudent in the future.

But has he written it in a spirit of truth and candor? No. The letter bears its own burning condemnation on its face. If he lives at Bel River, as he states, he must know, and every body around here knows, that our "club" was broken up ever since that unfortunate accident, and since that time we have never met. Yet he says that now while he writes at a late hour, he can see the spectral light in our places of rendezvous. The only conclusion we can come to, after reading his precious epistle, is that either he was totally ignorant about what he was writing, or he was willing to fabricate lies. On whatever horn of the dilemma we place him he is equally culpable. If he did not know anything about our club, why in the name of common sense did he not hold his tongue; and people who knew the subject better than he did, would not laugh at him. If he has wilfully written what he knows not to be the truth, the public will know how to appreciate what he says in the future. More we would like to say, but are afraid that even now we have taken up too much of your paper. This letter is written with the approbation of all the young men who once formed the Society; and if the author of the letter entitled "A Charivari Club" desires the name of the writer he can have it. But we hope that he will see his mistake, and then make a suitable acknowledgment of them. Thank you for your kindness in publishing our reply, I remain yours, &c.,

INVESTIGATOR.

and Bishop Sweeney for a Gay Faux. New Brunswick is waking up!

The discovery of this plot is a political newspaper in St. John, which has taken New Brunswick Protestantism into its own charge and keeping.

Most of our readers have, we presume, heard of this supposed plot. The accusation is that Bishop Sweeney is endeavoring to get into his possession some fifty thousand acres of Crown Lands, in contravention of the laws of the Province, and the Regulations of the Executive Council, regarding their sale; and that the Hon. Charles Watters, Solicitor General, has been aiding and abetting him. Mr. Watters replies in a letter to another St. John paper, explaining under what circumstances application was made by the Bishop for the survey of certain tracts of land, and to what extent he was connected with applications.

"It was well known to Mr. Woodrow and to the whole community," says Mr. Watters, "that his Lordship, Dr. Sweeney, during the past session, was instrumental in forming an Emigrant Aid Society, whose laudable object and only object was to induce, aid and assist our working men to betake themselves and families to a country life, and to become actual settlers upon the vacant Crown Lands of our Province. At the request of his Lordship, I filed for him in the Crown Land Office, several applications for surveys of vacant Crown Lands situated in Queens and other Counties, and intended for the settlement of those persons.

These applications were made in strict accordance with the Crown Land Regulations, and the surveys were asked for, and granted by the government upon terms and conditions precisely similar to those allowed the Rev. Mr. Glass in the reserves of lands made to that gentleman in Charlott County. Dr. Sweeney did not seek or ask for any preference, advantage or privilege not granted to others, or in any way inconsistent with the ordinary practice of the Crown Land Department."

And Mr. Watters then goes on to state that plans having been furnished of one locality upwards of one hundred and thirty bona fide applicants for settlement gave their names to the Bishop for this land; and, furthermore, that no grant has yet been issued, "nor can any issue, until all the conditions of actual settlement, required by the Regulations, shall be complied with by each occupant."

This looks all very well, and if true, is very commendable; but it does not satisfy the paper which has taken Protestantism under its wing. Issue after issue it thunders away about the "political plot," the "cunningly devised scheme," and so on. It professes to think it an attempt on the part of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities to manufacture votes, and thereby gain political power and influence; and it calls upon the Government to thwart the scheme by a careful carrying out of the Law and Regulations respecting the sale of Crown Lands. Some other papers, which seem anxious to get the paper of which we have already spoken should not entirely monopolize the conversation of Protestantism, come forward, more or less energetically, to back it in its crusade.

All this noise and splutter and exhibition of waterfalls appear to us exceedingly ridiculous. This is the Law respecting the disposal of Crown Lands, and there are the Government Regulations. Let the Executive see that the conditions of these are complied with. We presume that they will do so; and if they do, nothing more is needed. If these conditions are enforced the whole Council of Trent could not succeed in getting an acre of our Crown Lands improperly. If our contemporary really fears that its own pet Government will sacrifice the interests of the Country in the manner of which it speaks we cannot understand the grounds of its attachment.

Viewing the matter in the light of common sense, and observing that there are several of the Liberal papers which seem to have a decided objection to working themselves up to the pitch of frenzy reached by this monopolizer of Protestantism, we come to the conclusion that its conduct admits of one of two constructions. Either some of our cunning Liberal politicians are endeavoring to work the "dodge religious" with an eye to the next general election,

or else the paper itself is stepping its course with a view to the change in the political aspect which that election is expected by all parties to produce.

Our contemporary will excuse us for giving it credit for more cleverness than candour.

The success with which the Protestant cry has been tried in Nova Scotia, may have led some of our Liberal politicians to conclude upon seeing it float in this Province. Our contemporary has been regarded as, to some extent the exponent of the views of a certain leading member of the Govt. who has gained for himself the reputation of being the most cunning and plausible politician within our borders, though by no means the most scrupulous. That he should make any paper which he could influence profess to be suspicious of the conduct of the Government in this matter is rather too broad a joke to be passed off for earnest. We are strengthened in our conviction of the existence of a dodge under this Protestant furor by the manner in which our contemporary discusses the subject. All the old stereotyped abuse of the Papacy is pressed into service, apparently with a view to evoke an ill feeling towards the Roman Catholics. We are told that "Bishop Sweeney's allegiance is to Pius the IX, a foreigner," that he "wields a power over both the souls and bodies of his people," and so on. It is a new trick of the old trick of frightening children out of their wits by threatening them with the mysterious Horror which goes round in the darkness. Whether the trick will succeed upon this occasion is problematical; we devoutly pray that for the sake of peace, order and harmony and good government, and our common Christianity, it may not. But we remember that there is nothing in the world so inflammable as political religious differences; and await not without apprehension this highly Christian attempt to fan their smouldering embers.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Committee of Management of the Carleton County Agricultural Society was held at the Secretary's Office, on the 16th inst., at 3 P. M. Present, Messrs. President, Harper, Wetmore, Stephens, Treasurer, Secretary.

It was resolved unanimously to appoint a Sub Committee to draft a Premium List for the Show proposed to be held by the Society in the ensuing Autumn, to be submitted at the next meeting of the Committee.

Messrs. Harper, Secretary and President were appointed a Sub-Committee for the purpose.

The amount to be offered in premiums was fixed at one hundred pounds.

Some conversation took place as to the present financial condition of the Society. The Committee appointed at the annual meeting to prepare a financial statement not being prepared to report it was agreed that the meeting should be adjourned three weeks, when it was expected that the Committee consisting of Messrs. Anthony Keesney, Grover and James Edgar would be prepared with the required statement.

The Committee accordingly adjourned until Saturday the 7th July, at 3 P. M., then to meet in the same place.

Members of the committee of management are requested to attend at that time and place punctually, as business of much importance and interest will be brought up.

RELIEF FUND.—Mayor Fisher has handed us the following memorandum of sums and articles received by him for the sufferers by the Fire, all of which he has placed at the disposal of the Relief Committee.

From Thos. M'Avitt, St. John,	£35 0 0
Also 12 bbls. meal, 14 bbls. Flour, chest Tea, Tierce Molasses.	
From F. E. Winslow, by Jas. Edgar,	5 0 0
" " " (Richibucto & Chatham)	75 0 0
" " " " " " " "	67 15 0
" Thos. M'Avitt, St. John,	25 0 0
" Jos. Myhrhall,	1 0 0
" Hon. C. Fisher,	3-16 s

PAPER DISCONTINUED.—With much regret we chronicle the discontinuance of the Sussex Times, in its sixteenth week. The cause is want of pecuniary support,

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first issue of The Aroostook Herald, a new paper published at Presque Isle, Maine, and edited by Joseph B. Hall, the former editor of the Pioneer. The liberal promises well, and is an admirable specimen of newspaper printing. Politically it is Republican.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

June 20.

The steamship "United Kingdom," from Glasgow 9th, for Quebec, passed Farley Point this morning at 8 1/2 o'clock.

Genoa June 8.—News from Sicily states that a capitulation has been concluded between Garibaldi and Lanza. Conditions not known.

Paris, June 8.—The King of Naples invokes the intervention of the five great powers to guarantee the integrity of his dominions. He more particularly claimed the mediation of the French Emperor for the capitulation of Sicily, and promised to proceed immediately to the constitution of 1830. He also requests the great powers to employ their authority and influence to prevent Piedmont favoring the inscription on the man land.

England was the first to answer, she did not intend to interfere in the conflict, except, if possible, to stop the effusion of blood, without deciding which either party.

The other powers subsequently made a similar reply.

Naples was at Lyons when the demand was received. He replied immediately that a mediation was only possible between two powers, and that unless the King of Naples officially recognized the Sicilian Revolution, no power could mediate between them.

Lord John Russell had promised to recommend Parliament not to foment disturbances in the Peninsula possessions of the King of Naples.

Except Austria, who has no diplomatic relations with Piedmont, the other great powers will act impartially.

Paris, Thursday.—It was very dull. The conditions of the armistice proposed by Gen. Lanza are—1st. the retention of the respective positions held by both parties, second, liberty to attend to the wounded and remove them on board of the fleet; third, permission to supply provisions to the hospital for the poor; fourth, that the municipality should address a petition to the Royal Commissioner, asking for the concession of such reforms as are deemed necessary for the country.

The first three points were consented to by Garibaldi. The fourth was preemptorily rejected, and the conference broken off.

Nevertheless, hostilities did not recommence the following day, and the armistice was still under discussion.

LONDON, Friday.—The Times publishes full details of Garibaldi's proceedings, and says the present month will end the Bourbon rule in Sicily.

LATER.

June 21st, 1860.

The Asia arrived at New York on the 20th.

Garibaldi's triumph in Sicily. The Neapolitan still retained garrisons there, but were shortly to be concentrated at Messina. Catania had been bombarded and pillaged.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday.—Consols closed 95 5/8-93 1/4 to account, ex dividend. Money market more active. Reported Russia and France were making large loans.

LATEST.

June 25th, 1860.

Militia passed Farley Point yesterday. Neapolitan troops evacuating Palermo. Garibaldi has organized Provincial Government. Palmerston denounced conduct Naples bombarding Palermo. British Reform Bill withdrawn for present.

Flour advanced 6d to 1s. Consols 93 5/8-3 4 account Ex Dividend.

MISSING VESSEL FOUND.—New York, June 15.—A letter to Elwood Walker from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, says that the missing schooner Allen Gardner, has been found at Terre Del Fuego, but that all the crew had been murdered except Cook. The rigging, sails, &c., had been stripped from her. The survivor and ringleader of the murders had been taken to Port Stanley.

The Suez Canal, to unite the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, has been commenced at Port Said, were two large mules, running out nearly a mile into the sea, are being constructed. About 1,700 European workmen and several thousand natives are employed in the work.

The work of pulling down portions of the old Westminster bridge is being proceeded with rapidly, and the removal of the roadway and earthworks affords evidence of the extreme care with which that structure was raised 110 years ago.

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—Following intelligence derived from resources is encouraging. Protestants are generally members of the Reformed Church. The former have recognised Ministers, and there are 800 in all. To these were added 200 Evangelists and laymen, making a total of 1,000 persons. Ministerial labours in the town of Lyons together have 1,450 pupils, and 1,750 schools. Pastors are earnest and devoted labor incessantly for the glory of God. In this change has been wrought in thirty years, when apathy prevailed to claim the great mass of Pastors and people. There are geographical distribution communities. Both are situated but the rest of the Lutherans confined to the romantic northeast corner of the country. Alsacia and its vicinity, of Germany. Here, where Luther is still that of the numbers of the inhabitants Protestant faith, and among few adorn the profession of it. With regard to the Reformation is termed, and which is adherents are much more numerous. They abound in the of Poitou and Saintonge, partitions to the right of Rhene from Lyons to central districts are a few indeed are to be found some other portions. But still it is a delightful of oppression and insult from the broad plains and from the wild hills and loys of the sunny south, communities already several others which from the State. Such is dependent, or as they are called Churches. To the twenty five churches, although their Pastors, although country, continue to meet to consult about all interest, and to enjoy and fellowship. The churches is scriptural, influential in promoting the orthodox doctrine, and claims of vital religion, but less known, are the have a number of state Ministers chiefly the are a few Baptist churches for the most part small Free Church of Lyons, situated, and its Pastors characterized by extraordinary zeal. Altogether number about 300 plus 500 Ministers and evangelists.

The adulteration of flour varied to an alarming extent, and the banks of considerable quantity of own vaults. The ten now chiefly acted upon value is taken out of the thing, and the size and weight is then made up by being of greater specific gravity detection by the scales and nitric acid, and known a really nice science. They cost sometimes fifty or sixty cents of \$5000.

The Rev. John Arn completed the fifth in the Church of England the 17th inst. We that he is in the enjoyment, and we may add that he undertook any services, without any his sermon at St. John's, was a noble kindness of God, as himself individually, from at large, and we that we shall be able in the next number of Church Witness.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.—Citizens of Hamilton lately held, to take a position of a monument built by subscription

The Journal.
 Thursday, June 28, 1860.
 A NEW GUNPOWDER PLOT.

No; not exactly a Gunpowder Plot either; but some sort of a Land Plot, with New Brunswick, instead of the Parliament House of England, for a scene, the blowing up and thorough demolition of Protestantism in this Province for an object,