

English church, is a nuisance, and ought to be eradicated, and will be, when he can conveniently apply to it the de-secrating hand, we have only to say that he disgraces himself, and covers a Satanic malignity with the thin veil of contemptible expediency. Grant all that Sir George Grey says, that the church has not worked out the conversion and pacification of the Celtic race in Ireland—what then? Would the ascendancy of the slavery, the craft, the superstition, the tricks, and something more, of popery, improve Ireland, or make the idolators of MacHale love England, or be more loyal to the Queen? Mr. Osborne says that the Romish subjects of the Queen are dissatisfied, and ought to be so. Well, this at least is candid. Would they be better affected if the protestant church were, like the monasteries, "dissolved," and the property in whig hands? The benefices of the church in Ireland only produce £680,000 to the incumbents.—The whole value of other glebes and incomes does not exceed £372,000—every shilling of which, and more from private sources, is spent in Ireland. Are the protestant clergy, therefore, not the best resident "gentry" in Ireland? We say they are.

THE  
**CARLETON SENTINEL,**  
AND  
**FAMILY JOURNAL.**  
WOODSTOCK, AUGUST 7, 1849.

THE FRENCH IN ROME.

Our latest advices from Italy present rather contradictory statements on the capitulation of Rome; for while all accounts represent the French Commander in full possession, all agree that not a village or hamlet within the influence of that long misruled city, had declared in favour of the restoration of the Pope. The armies of France may be temporarily successful in imposing on Italy a government, which France herself, for herself, indignantly rejects, but the spirit of liberty which has so recently triumphed in France, cannot long tolerate the interference of her soldiery in another and independent State. How long can a Sovereign, imposed by a temporary and foreign force, continue to reign over a people resolved to free themselves from his hateful and disgusting tyranny? Nay, is it not apparent to every one who observes the springs of human action, that the late effort by France to restore a Sovereign driven out by the voice of his people, will only increase their determination to oppose him to the last? What a doleful commentary it is, too, on the character of Popery, that where its head is best known, he is detested—that the bigotted Priest who commands the idolatrous worship of millions of the human race, cannot excite the least emotion of respect in those among whom he lives, moves, and has his being. The expulsion of the Pontiff from the city over which his predecessors have so long held undisputed sway, as to have given it the epithet "Eternal," is an evidence of that spirit of awakened enquiry among men, which must ultimately result in the downfall of Popery—a system which is utterly repugnant to that spirit of Freedom which animates the children of the earth in the present day. Our readers will recollect, immediately after the accession of Pope Pius to the Papal chair, that the newspapers on all sides, sounded his laudation, for the "freedom" he was granting to his people. We presume that the events which have since transpired, have been sufficient to convince every one whose opinions are unshackled, that such a thing as "Freedom," in connection with Roman Catholicism, is a perfect paradox. Civil and Religious liberty in alliance with Popery! Impossible! Yet so it was. Finding the vast system of knavery and deception which had imposed on the world for centuries, almost crumbled into dust, Pope Pius must needs make one desperate effort to sustain and renovate it. His power of Ecclesiastical coercion gone, he ingeniously had recourse to the robe and cap of liberty,—thinking to amuse his slaves with the emblems, and, denying them the reality, hold them still in thralldom. A simultaneous effort was made, wherever it suited the purpose, to identify Romanism with Republicanism. But all these things have failed; Popery is everywhere beginning to be discovered in her true colours—her idolatries cannot exist in a constitutional monarchy—the Pope is driven from Rome—and the collection of Peter-pence is ridiculed by the leading paper in the most influential city in America. The abominations of Popery are passing away!

THE ORANGE ASSOCIATION.—The steady progress which the principles of Orangism are making in British North America, and the rapid accession of members to the ranks of the Association, while it must be matter for heartfelt congratulation to every member of the Order, also affords proof, that the insane attempt of a few head-strong Romanists to trample on the rights of their Protestant fellow-subjects, and the infamous efforts of a slavish and corrupt Press to throw the odium of a riot on the assailed instead of the assailants, has been fully understood and will be resented by the great mass of the Protestants of this country. If any fresh evidence were necessary to demonstrate the utter absurdity of the "irritation" cry, it

can be found in the account of the attack on the Orangemen of St. Catherines, C. W., which we have copied from the *Montreal Herald*. It will be seen by this that no display was made, and nothing done which could possibly give offence to the most excitable person that ever lived. The Orangemen simply dined together, and for this they were fired on. The attack was so unjustifiable that the Coroners jury returned a verdict of *justifiable homicide* whether or not the jury who investigated the cause of the deaths of those killed in St. John, were justified in returning any other verdict, we do not pretend to say, but it seems a little odd to us, to call it "wilful murder," when a man endeavors to kill another, and gets his own brains blown out in the attempt.

We are glad to learn from our Canada exchanges that the meeting of the Supreme Grand Lodge of British America in the middle of June, exhibited a more numerous, respectable, and influential gathering than has ever before been witnessed. The same may be said of New Brunswick, and we expect ere long to be able to notice the first meeting of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, so rapidly has the cause extended in that loyal Colony.

THE CROPS.—From what information we can obtain and from personal observation, we are inclined to think that, in this County, the harvest will yield a fair return to the husbandman for his labour. As a general thing, the Hay crop will not be an average one, particularly on high lands; Oats will not be a very good crop, if the present drouth continue; Indian Corn promises to yield abundantly; Buckwheat appears to be in a thriving condition; and Wheat, so far as we can ascertain, has not yet been attacked by the Weevil, and looks likely to do well; Potatoes, although rather lighter than usual, are as yet unaffected by the rust. We learn from Nova Scotia, that the crops throughout that Province, until within the last fortnight, had betrayed a very unfavourable appearance. The dry weather which continued without intermission till the middle of July, had parched up the fields of grass, and left very few which were worth mowing. Indeed, the farmers were in many instances obliged to turn their cattle into the meadows which they had reserved for mowing to save them from starvation! The appearance of the land, parched up to a brownish hue, was truly distressing. Some refreshing showers, during the past fortnight, had, however, enlivened the appearance of the grain and vegetable crops, which it is hoped will yield an average if not an abundant return. The Potato crop, especially, in many places looks particularly promising, and when we recollect that this valuable esculent has during the last few years been almost entirely destroyed, we may, perhaps, find that the dry weather of the current season is an especial interposition of Providence to re-produce this plant in its former excellence, and thus at once astonish man, and overwhelm him with gratitude.—The lands round the sea-coast of Nova Scotia had been much less arid than those of the interior.

THERE is a class of persons in every community who are certainly deserving of passing notice; we mean the newspaper borrowers. These persons, generally speaking, are able farmers, well to do in the world, and men by whom ten shillings worth of the produce of their farms would never be missed; and yet they prefer to pester their neighbours weekly for the loan of their newspaper, than to subscribe for one. When asked to take a paper for themselves they invariably reply, that "times are so hard, they cannot afford it," and yet there is not one of them whose drinking, chewing, snuffing or smoking does not cost him more in two months, than would furnish himself and his family with useful reading for a year. Reader, if you belong to this class, allow us to ask you, if you think this kind of thing is honest, either to the Printer or the man who pays for the information you so much desire to obtain, and yet are not willing to procure at your own expense? Would you think it right to wear your neighbor's clothes, and not pay him for the use of them? If you are desirous of acting fairly, and yet are too mean to go to the expense of ten shillings, to be paid in anything, from Potatoes to Pine shingles, at least be honest with your neighbour, and pay half the subscription with him. We would seriously advise all who have been in the habit of allowing others to impose upon them in this matter, to give a civil denial to those who plague them for "the loan of their newspaper," with out they are willing to pay a portion of the subscription.

As there is a probability that hay will be scarce during the ensuing winter, we would suggest to our agricultural friends the policy of securing the corn stalks for fodder, this may be done by topping them just as the corn begins to turn. Cattle will thrive as well on corn stalks secured in this manner, as they will on hay.

Messrs. Covert & Barton are here and intend to give a concert in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Wednesday evening; we see that the St. John papers speak very highly of the vocal abilities of these gentlemen.

The public meeting of the Woodstock Total Abstinence Society takes place in Mr. Connell's Hall to-morrow evening.

The Post Master of Houlton informs us that a great number of transient papers, from the British Provinces, are detained in that office for U. S. postage, which must be pre-paid on all papers not coming directly from the publisher.

The communication of "Spirit of 1783" has been received, and will appear in our next.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY.  
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—James Robertson, Charles Perley, Charles Connell and D. L. Dublin, Esquires.  
AGENT.—Charles Connell, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK AGENCY.  
R. English, Esq., AGENT. J. Grover, Esq., CASHIER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARLETON COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business of this School was resumed on Friday last, and that the Terms of Tuition will be:  
For Classical Scholars, per quarter 15s. 0d.  
For English do do 10s. 0d.  
The Subscriber hopes that the moderate Terms of Tuition now offered, and assiduous attention to his duties, will induce the friends of Education in this community to give that support and encouragement to this School which its important object entitles it to receive, and which will assist in obtaining the grant which our Legislature extends to all institutions of the kind.  
Woodstock, August 7th, 1849.

RICHARD T. KETCHUM.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that having furnished his School with necessary apparatus to facilitate the studies of many of the higher branches of education, he therefore hopes that he will be enabled to give ample satisfaction to all those who may place their children under his care and instruction. Terms as follows: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, 10s. per quarter; Geography, Natural Philosophy, English composition, Book-keeping, the use of the Globes, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, and Navigation, 12s. 6d.; and for tuition in the French and Latin Languages, together with Geology, Analytical Geometry, Astronomy, &c., 17s. 6d.  
Woodstock, August 7th, 1849.

JAMES McCOY.

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION.  
THE 12TH OF AUGUST.

THE Orangemen of Woodstock and its vicinity are hereby notified, that next Sunday being the 12th of August, a Sermon will be preached at the Orange Hall, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when a collection will be taken to aid in defraying incidental expenses. The public generally are invited to attend.  
By order of the W. D. M.  
W. HALEY, D. S.

To be sold at Public Auction, on the second Tuesday in February next, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the County Court House in Woodstock:—

ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, which George Birmingham had at the time when a levy was made, under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John F. W. Winslow, against the said George Birmingham, upon that certain lot of land and premises, situate lying and being in the Parish of Wakefield, on the west side of the river St. John, known as lot No. 23, and bounded on the east by the river St. John, on the south by lands granted to George McGee, Jur., and on the north by lands granted to James York, and containing two hundred acres more or less, the said lot being now in the occupation of the said George Birmingham and Patrick Birmingham.  
JOHN BEDELL, Coroner.

Woodstock, August 3d, 1849.

WEBBER & CO'S EXPRESS,  
TO FREDERICTON, ST. JOHN, NOVA SCOTIA,  
AND THE UNITED STATES.

Leaves Woodstock as follows, for the above places, Monday's Wednesday's and Friday's, at 8 o'clock a. m.

It is our policy to be any object to the public, we feel confident that they will patronise the undertaking, as our charges are in reality scarcely a recompense for our trouble—Heavy freight received and forwarded during the summer season, for a small commission over freight, cartage, &c. Any information will be cheerfully given on application to  
JOHN STEVENS,  
Agent for Woodstock.

July 31st, 1849.

TAILORING.

Nathaniel Fletcher returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Woodstock for the liberal patronage which they have extended to him since his residence among them, and begs to inform his friends and customers that he has removed to the shop lately occupied by Mr. W. Q. Shaw as a store, where he hopes to receive a continuance of their favors.  
May 8, 1849.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!  
FOR sale low by the Subscriber.

Woodstock, July 11, 1849.

JOHN T. ALLAN

HAYING TOOLS, &c.

THE following articles, consigned from Factories in the United States, are offered for sale at low rates by the Subscriber, viz

24 Dozen SCYTHE SNEATHS, (assorted.)

6 " BEST HAY RAKES.

6 Boxes SCYTHE STONES.

2 Dozen King's HAY FORKS.

4 " MANURE Do.

6 " STEEL HOES.

1-2 " BUCH SCYTHES.

The above Implements are warranted of the best description.

Woodstock, July 22d, 1849.

WM. T. BARD

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of NEWCOMB & UPHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the said firm are requested to present the same to G. B. UPHAM, for adjustment, and those indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payments to the said G. B. UPHAM, who is authorized to settle and Receive all debts due to the said firm.

June 30th, 1849.

W. R. NEWCOMB,  
GEO. B. UPHAM.