

told me, that his American papers were forged, and that he was bound to the port of London, adding "You need not pay me anything for your passage, since I was obliged to deceive you, and from London you may get a passage to Baltimore any day in the week." I became equally confidential to his equal astonishment.

In three days we had passed through the English Channel, and I went on board the *Ville de Paris*, where I had a long interview with the Admiral in chief, the Earl St. Vincent.

I had been but a few days in London, when I went to reading on my friend's mission. I found his brother had died about six months before, partly of his numerous wounds, and partly of the melancholy of his sensitive temper, at his neglected, impoverished state. He had died in great distress.

I had an opportunity of sending the seventy Napoleons to their owner, by a gentleman going to Paris. However, to my great grief, in about three months I received from this traveller a bill of exchange for the same amount, with a letter, saying that my friend had been killed in a charge against the Russian Cuirassiers at Friedland.

Travelling for amusement in the South of France in 1815, I repaired to Bordeaux, and visited the chateau of my friend's uncle, who was dead, but the widow, though extremely old, recognized me, and was bitterly afflicted with the recollections I occasioned of her nephew. Into her hands I put the seventy Napoleons; and I remained two days under her roof, consoling her with merited eulogies of my generous friend—the Captain of Cuirassiers.

**THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.**—Expresses have been sent to the French camp at Rome, to suspend operations till the mind of the New Assembly is known. It is said that very alarming accounts have reached the Government, of the extreme dissatisfaction of the troops to fight against their brother Republicans of Rome, stating that, if they come in contact with their allies, the Austrians and Neapolitans, it would be difficult to prevent their attacking them. In the meantime, the Triumvirate have published the terms they have proposed as their ultimatum to the invaders, accompanied by an able letter from Mazzini, in which he triumphantly vindicates the Republic. In every way in which a people could express its unanimous and determined will, at the hustings by the suffrage—in the municipal as well as the constituent elections—in every city—in every village—the country has pronounced against the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. Not a village has declared in his favour. Not an *emulate* has disturbed the new regime. Not a crime has stained the revolution, but the death of Rossi, which was lamented and condemned by all its leaders. Peace has been preserved within the Roman States. Credit has been restored; and there is not in the circumstances of the people anything which an honest French Government could make the slightest pretext for bombarding the city. The pretence of the invaders is, that the "honest part of the population" is afraid to speak out—and that this "honest part" is the majority. We believe Lesseps is now perfectly convinced by his own observation, that this is a pretence without anything to give it the least feasibility. Whether he is honest enough to say so to his own Government is another question.

Let any one read the terms submitted to the French plenipotentiary, with Mazzini's letter, and then turn to the Pope's "allocation," and behold a contrast. On the one side are reason, justice, sound argument, in resolute language, distinct and to the point. On the other, verbiage, railing, abuse, the indistinct mutterings of toothless bigotry, the idle threats and curses of an intolerance from which all power has forever departed. There is not a gleam of wisdom or even sanity in this address of Pius IX. He does not know that this is the day of visitation to the Papacy. He is stone blind to his doom, which is visible to every rational being in Christendom. He is incapable of comprehending the moral effects and the natural consequences of his being restored by brute force. The people with one voice say—"Sooner shall all our cities be destroyed, and we ourselves extirpated, than we shall suffer the restoration of the Papacy." But the Pope, in his infatuation, exclaims—"Come, ye Catholic powers and drive all the enemies of the Church out of my states."—*Banner of Ulster*.

New York, June 26th, 1 P. M.

Advices from Texas, received at New Orleans, June 22d, and forwarded by Telegraph, state that the Indians continued their depredations on the frontier, and Major Vanhorn, with six companies of infantry, left San Antonio on the 1st inst., to operate against them.

Five hundred California emigrants have been murdered by the Indians.

The cholera was raging violently in the interior towns of Mexico.

The deaths from cholera at St. Louis on Saturday and Sunday, numbered two hundred and fifty-six, which is a large increase.

At Cincinnati during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday noon, there were eighty-four cholera interments. The New York Board of Health to-day report seventy-three new cases and thirty-eight deaths.

**DEMERARA.**—In Demerara the Legislative business has again come to a stand, and the court has been adjourned *sine die*. The Government or Parliament must now interfere, decidedly to put a stop to this state of things, one way or other, which cannot go on longer, otherwise the Police must be disbanded—the Prison doors thrown open—the Schools and other institutions of the Colony cease; a state of things which no man of sense or who wishes well to these Colonies would wish to see.

A letter dated Port Planta, St. Domingo, 3d inst., received via Turks Island, confirmed the report that Gen. Santanna entered St. Domingo city on the 20th. The threatened civil war was at an end. Santanna desired the appointment of a civil government, and he was named President pro tem.

The ship *Courier* has arrived at this port with dates

from Rio to the 12th ult. The American bark *St. Mary* for California, was driven on the rocks off Guarata on the 6th, lost her keel, and was finally towed by a British steamer to the Island of Crobus.

Montevideo (Buenos Ayres) dates were to the 28th of April. Affairs remained in the same state as at last advices.

The steamship *Crescent City* for Chagres, via New Orleans, has arrived at this port. Her news has been to a great extent anticipated. She brings about a half a million in gold dust, \$200,000 of which is consigned to the house of Howland & Aspinwall, \$50,000 to James G. King & Son, and the remainder to various consignees in this city. The *Crescent City* brought 151 passengers, among whom were the members of the Panama Surveying Expedition.

A letter from Vermont states that millions of pigeons have descended on the cornfields in the Northern part of the State, probing the earth for the grain that was planted, and leaving, in some instances, not a dozen unplundered hills to the acre. The Farmers were employing boys to remain constantly in the fields to frighten away the depredators.

A place among the mountains of that section called the Little Notch consisted of about three hundred acres of forest, the trees were said to be literally loaded with the nests of the pigeons.—*Bangor Courier*.

**SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.**—The Board of officers to whom was referred the proposition for fitting out an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, have reported against its feasibility. The government have no vessels suitable for the purpose, and there is no authority to purchase new ones.—*Boston Mail*.

## THE CARLETON SENTINEL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL. WOODSTOCK, JULY 10, 1849.

### POPERY IN NORTH AMERICA.

It is curious to trace the progress of Popery in British North America. Dating its rise from the landing of the French in Acadia and along the shores of Canada, about the year 1600, its establishment was coeval with the earliest Settlements, and its landmarks became respected from the romantic interest which attached to them. Had the Gallic race been able to hold sole possession, the real character of their faith might not have been revealed; but the arrival of Protestant settlers to participate in the riches of a country intended by the Creator for no exclusive set of Christians, drew forth an exhibition of the same moral tyranny which persecuted the Huguenots of France,—the same features of intolerant bigotry which consecrated the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Taught to consider every Protestant a natural enemy, they were excited by their ghostly rulers to violate even their allegiance. In Nova Scotia, they lent their influence to exterminate the infant English settlements—were constantly found among predatory hordes of Indians—and at length forced the Government of that country to expel them from the soil. This was one of the results of being blindly led by spiritual advisers, who corrupted with treachery and deceit an innocent and industrious people. The same spirit had more to do than is generally believed with the Canadian Rebellion. Everybody knows that the command of a Priest is law to his flock; and it would have been impossible for any rebel movement to have taken place, had the confederacy of Romanists in Canada been true to the allegiance they feign to respect. Too frequent allusion has already been made to the attack of the Romanists on the Protestants of Woodstock, on the 12th of July, 1847, to render it necessary to name that event, or to exult in its termination. Happy would it have been for the people of Halifax, who were driven like dogs through the streets of that city, a year or two ago, if they had had the same means of organised defence among them as we fortunately possessed. Turning to Canada, we find the baneful effects of Popish intrigue displayed even in the Legislature of the country, through which a number of Bills were passed during the last Session, all having the same object in view, that of taking the hard earnings of those who can scarcely support themselves to pay an over-fed Priesthood. The circumstances connected with some of these Bills afford a fresh demonstration of the fact, that Popery is never quiet unless it is well paid. The Bishop of Quebec lately erected a Palace which cost £50,000—other expenses of the Romish Hierarchy are proportionably extravagant, and yet, like *Oliver Twist*, their cry is still for more. The same game is now going on in Canada as that which has been played in Ireland for many years. The cry of "Repeal" has subsided; it has no O'Connell to force its claims on the public purse. The voracious jaws of the Popedom have opened on the other side of the water—with what success remains to be seen. We trust in God that the majesty of England may never be compromised in a struggle be-

tween Popish selfishness and Protestant indignation. The fate of the British Colonies in North America appears to hang by a single hair, may it not be the misfortune of our beloved Queen to sever it.

In future articles we shall discuss some of the effects of Catholic influence in the Councils of the Colonies, and also take a glance at the state of Romanism in the United States, and the circumstances that are tending to a rapid extension of its dangerous influences.

**LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.**—It may appear strange to some of our contemporaries, who are located in much larger places than Woodstock, that we should presume to speak of the improvements that have been going on in our quiet little village during the last few months, but when we assure them that there are persons residing among us, and not very old people either, who recollect the time when only two houses occupied the site of the present village, we think they will join with us in saying that if the Woodstock people are not the most enterprising in the Province, they are, at least, not far behind their neighbors. Within a short time, two handsome buildings, the Orange Hall and the Mechanics' Institute, have been erected by the public spirit of the inhabitants; we have already had occasion to speak of the former more than once, it is therefore scarcely necessary to enter into fresh detail with regard to it; in reference to the latter, we have no hesitation in saying that it will bear comparison with anything of the kind in the Province. The Woodstock Mechanics' Institute was incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, on the 20th of March, 1848, and on the 8th day of June following, the corner stone of the edifice in question was laid with Masonic honors. The frame was raised and the whole boarded in during that summer, and on the 30th and 31st of August a Bazaar was held in the building, in aid of its funds; through the zeal of the ladies on this occasion, the handsome sum of £111 was raised, which has been a material help towards its completion. The building is now finished, and a delivery of it from the Contractor was taken on the 4th instant: the whole cost of erection amounts to £506; in addition to this the land on which it stands is valued at £50, and was contributed as a donation by Chas. Connell, Esq.; of the above sum of £500, the ladies, by their exertions at the Bazaar, procured £111, as before stated, besides this, £142 have been contributed by individual subscriptions, leaving a balance of £297 due to the Contractor. The building is of the Doric order of Architecture, and is exceedingly chaste in its design; it is surmounted by a cupola which at once attracts the attention of strangers who favor us with a visit, from its originality of design and beauty of finish; above this, a very fitting emblem of the character of the building, in the shape of a gilded pen, indicates with unerring exactitude from what point the wind proceeds, (by the way, this strikes us as being a slight deviation from the ordinary, we had almost said natural, course of things, inasmuch as it is seldom that those who wield the goose-quill get anything like "gilt" on the said article for letting their fellow humans know "which way the wind blows.") The building is 30 feet wide by 50 feet long, with 24 feet posts; on the lower flat there are three apartments, one of which is used as a school room, and the others as Division rooms by the Sons of Temperance. The upper flat consists of a beautiful Hall, 38 feet wide by 35, with an arched ceiling, and supplied with framed seats sufficient to accommodate 200 persons comfortably; there are also ante-rooms connected with this Hall, and a spacious stairway and landing place on either side. We regret to add, that the corporation is much embarrassed in consequence of the refusal of the Legislature to grant the sum of £200 towards the erection of this building, as it was fully expected they would have done, and we must say that we believe they have often wasted money for less useful objects, but they never appropriated it to a better purpose than their compliance with the petition in this case would have served. There have also been several handsome dwelling houses erected about the village within a short time; and lastly, an improvement has been made for which every person, who has occasion to walk about our village, must feel under a debt of gratitude to those who designed and carried it into effect—we allude to the substantial side-walk, upwards of 100 feet long, and averaging over 10 feet wide, which has been built during the present summer. Taking into consideration the depression under which every branch of industry and every source of profit are laboring, we feel proud of these demonstrations of enterprise on the part of this community, and we think we can safely challenge any other place in the Province, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, to show wherein they have exhibited more public spirit than has been displayed in the instances which we have now recorded.

Most of our readers have doubtless heard something of what is supposed to be a disease in young horses, commonly called the *LAMPERS*; but we very much doubt if those interested in the subject properly understand it. We