

## COMMUNICATIONS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.)

Sir,—The Communication in the *Sentinel* of the 9th inst., should have been headed "Lennie & Murray outdone—Walkingame & Benicaste in the shade—The Bible is nonsense—History in a scientific form—Physiognomy perfected—and the signature. M. A." It is so very ably penned I would not pretend to offer any remarks upon it, (not considering it beyond, but beneath contradiction) were it not that I am pretty well assured that you would not stoop to deal with such low vulgarity. I have said so ably penned, my meaning simply is: Such grammatical errors, an facility, plain contradictions, palpable absurdities, vulgarity and treason, I never before had the opportunity of beholding in so condensed a form, except in some of the oracles administered to each and all of those who bear the appellation of "Father's in the Church of Rome." His first assertion respecting honour requires proof, respecting profit I presume you are the best judge. In inviting you to step from the high and praiseworthy stand you have occupied in defence of Protestantism, is, in my opinion, putting the bottle to his neighbour's mouth, of which, though contrary to his own assertions, he has already drank too freely, and by this, asserting to a demonstration his regard for the old proverb, "Misery loves company." He invites you "to show what Protestants are, and in doing so you will begin with abominable wretch Henry VIII (the founder of it in G. Britain) and trace it down to the present time and show us how many Sectarians has sprung out of it I believe from fifty to sixty." In complying with this request, you will have to understand what the author means, without knowing what he says. He first invites you to present time, and in order to make this time so as to suit (according to his bright idea) his purpose, orders you to throw away 340 years; this shows him to be perfect in transubstantiation. If I can at all understand him, he next makes all Protestants of the niter gender; this is a capital idea, for then according to the course of nations they must become extinct, and never have numbered more than fifty or sixty, which he "believes is all that has sprung out of it," and immediately affirms that thousands of this fifty or sixty have been hanged, burned, &c. Surely his numerical brain has expanded, while his grammatical qualification remains sublime.—"Henry the 8th founder of it," (meaning I presume Protestantism.) This I beg leave to correct. It was a greater King than ever graced the British throne, that founded Protestantism, and if he saw fit in his all-wise Providence to use Henry with his fallibility in one hand, and his pen in the other, and Leo the tenth with all the vice and hypocrisy of Priest-craft in one hand, and a Portfolio of indulgences in the other, together with the increase of arts and learning among the Laity, propagated by means of printing which had been lately invented, as instruments in his hands for resisting that power which was originally founded on deceit, all Anti-Sectarian could say, is, "His ways are not as man's ways," and what he might have said was, so it was in the days of the Apostles, especially in the case of the Apostle Paul; in using this simile we must bear in mind falling from grace, backsliding, &c., all of which I have no doubt, are in accordance with Anti-Sectarian's creed. Much more might be said with great propriety upon this assertion, but perhaps not sufficient to apostatize this unscrupulous assessor; allow me therefore to use his own motto, "he that is filthy, let him be filthy still." Then follows a profusion of ideas, derived to doubt from his historical knowledge, also citing your attention to memoirs, &c.; would it be unpardonable in me to call his attention to "The First Book of Lessons?" "William 3rd a traitor, usurper, robber & murderer, a persecuted Papist, in order to get a British Crown." In this short sentence are contained one, two, three, four, five, palpable absurdities, and enough treason if properly unkerked, to undermine the British Constitution, the pedestal of which is the Protestant Church.

If Anti-Sectarian will so far define these assertions as to show us their prelude to his Popish heart, I will then comment upon them, previous to that commendation would be beneath a Hottentot. His remarks upon the "fine affair" of 47, and the "prosestion," I cannot stoop to reply too, knowing by so doing I should insult an enlightened public, as well as the Rev. Gentleman who so ably on that occasion preached the word of God, which Anti has been pleased to style "nonsense;" upon the whole, I presume, his literary attainments have been derived from a new code of books altogether. I would therefore, with all politeness, inform him that the motto with which he concludes is in the singular number, and he no doubt is the person referred to, and previous to enlightening the minds of the public upon subjects of which his own writing proves his inadequacy, he had better (as I before hinted) peruse the "First Book of Lessons," by way of experiment upon his own, and if he succeeds he will no doubt receive a patent. When he has corrected fifty Orthographical and Syntactical errors, and as many Historical ones, in the communication above alluded to, I would caution him against being deceived by the old adage, "That a work well begun is half finished." Craving pardon for occupying so much of your valuable paper in dealing with such vulgarity.

October 13, 1839.

TOM SCOUT.

At a Public Meeting held in the County Court House on the evening of Thursday the 30th of August, and continued by adjournment on the evening of Monday last the 1st inst. Robert Chesnut, Esq. being called to the chair, and Mr. James Hogg appointed Secretary, the following Resolutions were moved, seconded, and adopted, by large majorities; D. S. Kerr Esq. taking the lead, as the propounder of the Resolutions and several other gentlemen taking an active part in the discussion.

Agreeably to an addition moved by John A. Beckwith Esq., to the 9th Resolution, the following gentlemen were named, to form a constitution to give effect to the resolutions carried, and to submit such a plan to a meeting to

be held on the 31st of December next in the same place: viz.—Robert Chesnut, Thomas R. Barker, the Hon. Atty. General, John A. Beckwith, Dr. Haritt, John T. Smith, David S. Kerr, William Cadwallader, James S. Beek, Denis O'Leary, James Hogg, Chas. A. Harding, T. R. Esty, John Davis, and William Watts Sen.; with power to add to their numbers.

It was also resolved that Dugald Stewart, Esq. of Restigouche, the Rev. James McDonald of Gloucester, James Caie, Esq. of Northumberland, the Hon. William Crane, of Westmorland, William H. Steves, Esq. of Albert, David Wark, Esq. of Kent, Thomas Allan and Robert Jardine, Esqs., of St. John, C. L. Hatheway, Esq. of Sumbury, William Foshay, Esq. of Queens, Hon. Colonel McLeod, of Kings, James Brown, Esq. of Charlotte, and Charles Perley, Esq. of Carleton, be corresponded with in relation to the Constitution to be adopted.

R. CHESNUT, Chairman.

JAMES HOGG, Secretary.

Whereas the members who compose this meeting, deeply deploring the low and impoverished state of this Province, and that pressure which seems so heavily weighing upon almost all classes of its inhabitants, are earnestly desirous of tracing out the true causes of the evils, and suggesting a practical remedy therefor.

1st. *Resolved*,—That in the opinion of this meeting, the habits of the people of New Brunswick generally, in relation to the exigencies of a new Province and as compared with those in thriving countries are at fault, and call for reform in point of industry and economy.

2nd.—That the unjust practice of crying down the soil, the climate, and general capabilities of this highly favored Province, having largely succeeded in blasting its character at home and abroad, and of consequence, checking the energies and dissatisfying the minds of the inhabitants, as well as dissuading emigrants of capital and respectability from embarking for our shores, is one great cause of the backward state of this Province; whereas such slander should be rigorously checked, and it be made extensively known, that in point of capabilities, this Province is not surpassed by any of the six North Eastern States, nor by any Province in British North America.

3rd.—That the business of agriculture, which is greater in importance than any other interest, and the station of the farmer, have been hitherto so much looked down upon and neglected by those maintaining the higher scale of life, and by the inhabitants generally, as to have deterred, in a great degree, the youth of the country and many other classes, with their means of advantage, from choosing it as an occupation of life, and thereby contributed to the present low state in farming pursuits; and in the opinion of this meeting, reform in this particular, by endeavoring to elevate to their proper position, the paramount interests of farming and the honorable station of the farmer, would greatly tend to improve the condition of the Province.

4th.—That the great waste of science, skill, and knowledge in the business of farming, and the neglect of agriculture generally, is so conspicuous in every section of this Province as to lead at once to the conviction that no country, how fertile soever, could possibly flourish under so defective a system so badly carried out, and largely accounts for the agricultural depression which so extensively prevails; and in the opinion of this meeting prompt and effective action, towards reform in this particular, would largely contribute to increase the wealth and general advancement of this country.

5th.—That the lamentable neglect of home manufactures in New Brunswick, and the importation, by a ruinous mode of payment, of almost every manufactured article in use, from British and Foreign markets, has done more than can be described to divert the flow of capital and emigration to other countries—to cripple the operations of the farmer—to retard the advancement of the Province—to occasion that backwardness, poverty and distress displayed in every part of it, and to place it in so disparaging a light especially when compared with the adjoining States, that in the opinion of this meeting, the energies of the legislature and of the people of this Province, generally, should be immediately directed to a thorough change in this particular, and that, taking into account the policy lately pursued by the Parliament of England towards her colonies, it is further the opinion of this meeting, that the importation and use of British and Foreign manufactures should be discontinued, and a spirited, effective and uniform encouragement, afforded to the establishment of domestic manufacturers and to the protection, preference and general use of home productions.

6th.—That the commerce in lumbering, called by some, "our staple export" as hitherto encouraged and indiscriminately engaged in to the neglect of almost all other interests, has proved sadly destructive to a large body of our farmers—injurious in its results, to a great majority of the people, and a prominent cause of that embarrassment and ruin which now extensively exists throughout the Province, and that in future the employment in this commodity should be restrained within narrow limits, and the farming, the mining, the fishing, and the manufacturing interests put forward, protected, and encouraged, as offering far more healthy and profitable sources of wealth and commerce to the mercantile and other interests throughout the Province.

7th.—That this meeting respectfully submits, if the suggestions contained in the foregoing Resolutions, with sentiments of a kindred order, be undertaken by New Brunswickers, and acted on with spirit and determination, it will not only in a short time relieve them from present embarrassments, but lay a permanent foundation for future wealth and prosperous advancement.

8th.—That this meeting will cheerfully co-operate with their fellow subjects of Saint John, or elsewhere, in any constitutional and practical measure which may tend to improve the condition of this Province.

9th.—That for the better carrying out of the foregoing objects, it is the opinion of this meeting that a body to be called "A Provincial Society for the encouragement and

general promotion of Agriculture, Home Manufacturers, and Commerce throughout the Province," should be formed at Fredericton, and incorporated by Legislative enactment, with sufficient power and reasonable means to command for the efficient working of the Society.

DEPUTATION TO MONTREAL.—The Hon. CHARLES SIMONS and the Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON have been deputed by the New Brunswick Association, to visit Montreal to confer with the Canadian League, and obtain from that body some definite understanding respecting their views of the best means of ameliorating the condition of the Provinces. We congratulate the Association upon its judicious selection. These gentlemen are well qualified for the duty. Independently of their Legislative knowledge and experience, they possess a large stake in the Province, and are conversant with commercial matters and questions, and competent to discuss the bearing of them. Their object is research and non-committal—they seek information and give no pledge. They will report that information to the Association upon their return, and thus afford its members some data to adopt or reject co-operation. It has published some propositions—they may be feasible and advantageous; but before we concur with or dissent from them, we wish to know the arguments which the League adduces in support of them. The Association to succeed, must base its resolutions upon correct and full information, and we hope it will pass none but such as it can accomplish with credit to the members benefit to the Province, and justice to the Imperial Government. Prudence must govern its proceedings, and by prudence and perseverance it will obtain the confidence and support of the public generally, and thus become a powerful engine for good, attracting the attention of the press in England, and operating more immediately and influentially upon our own Legislature, where salutary operation is requisite as one means of Provincial improvement; for our difficulties are not exclusively of transatlantic origin. Whilst retrenchment corrects official and domestic extravagances, the plough must develop our agricultural capabilities, and check that exhausting drain of gold and silver from the Province which are annually exported as a premium upon foreign industry. The moment we commence in earnest the work of feeding ourselves, and abjure dependence upon foreigners for our daily bread, that moment we manufacture and secure one of the strongest spokes in the wheel of our better fortune. We hope that the Association will devote some attention amongst other matters, commercial and political, to this very important subject; and should it fail in every other and succeed in this—this alone would be a lasting memorial of its patriotism and usefulness. The movement in Canada and New-Brunswick, relative to Colonial affairs, demonstrates the fact, that a feeling of anxiety and uneasiness pervading the Provinces, urging some to seek a definite understanding from the Imperial Government, and others to declare their sentiments in favour of separation, independence, and annexation to the United States. These sentiments show the necessity of deliberation and of action sustainable by the importance of the cause and characterized equally by a proper regard for colonial interests and due respect to the Mother Country. The inconsiderate declaration of an opinion, or the hasty adoption of measures which cannot be carried into operation must lessen or destroy the influence of any association contemplating improvements.—*St. John Courier*.

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## TELESCOPIC VIEWS.

No 1.

Here we are, once more, reader; and what shall we say to you this week? What shall we pen for your perusal? You must be supplied with matter for amusement and for criticism. It is of no avail that our poor head throbs and our hand grows weary as the day light comes peeping in through our windows, ere our candle is extinguished, you and the devil—we mean our devil—must be supplied with copy. And what shall we write? Will you be gay or serious? Shall we recount to you some heart-thrilling tale of oppression and wrong, or will you have something to banish dull care? Sooth to say, we are at our wits ends to provide matter for your entertainment. In the absence of anything to interest, let us take a telescopic view of the world by which we are surrounded. Come with us, if you please, into our observatory, and we will show you, through the medium of our double back action, patent elongating telescope, what is going on in other lands and in our own. There, you see, is Rome, the seven-hilled city, the Queen of the Universe, again at the mercy of the excitable Anti-Christ and his vile Cardinals; but do not deem her conquered; Ah, no! A spirit has been awakened during the last twelve months that the mis-called Vicar of Christ could not subdue, if, backed with the aid of mercenary France, he wore his triple Crown fifty years longer; a spirit of enquiry—a desire for gospel truths—a desire for freedom from the worst of slavery—a bitter hatred of the pampered hierarchy who have so long fattened on the servitude, spiritual and temporal, of the Italian people, is the result of the noble and devoted labors of the Roman patriots. Rome! thy sons have not shed their blood in vain; and generations yet unborn shall revere the men who dared to hurl defiance in the teeth of their tyrants. What have we here? Oh, this is Hungary. Her sons, too, desire to be liberated from a hateful thralldom, and though Pish Austria and Russia crush the