

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

WOODSTOCK, DEC. 10, 1850.

We have occupied considerable space in this number with extracts from English papers, concerning the invasion of that country by the Pope of Rome, and the counter movement on the part of Protestants to repel that invasion. We know there are those who attach but little importance to this movement on the part of his holiness, and who attribute the whole excitement to the manoeuvring of cunning politicians, and who also believe that if the Pope should succeed in carrying out his views, the established Church would be the only sufferer. This is not the opinion of the great body of dissenters in England, they know well that the blow is not for the established Church alone, but is intended to destroy Protestantism throughout the world, and that the overthrow of that venerable establishment would but rivet the chains of Popery on every denomination in the land. One would suppose that the present bold attempt of the Pope to root out the Church of England and establish Popery in its stead, would open the eyes of Protestants in every country and of every name. We hope that Protestants in our own country will benefit by this act of aggression. No man can now have the boldness to get up in his place in the House of Assembly and contend that privileges should be granted to Roman Catholics which are denied to Protestants; he cannot say that Popery is changed or modified, and that it is not the belief of every Roman Catholic throughout the universe, that his church is destined to supercede all others, and that he is bound to use all the means within his grasp to bring about this event. The late act of the Pope—the indefatigable exertions of the Jesuits—the language of Bishop Hughes in a lecture lately delivered in New York, on the decline of Protestantism—The conduct of Catholics at elections, in this and other countries,—all tend to shew that nothing will satisfy them but the supremacy of their church. They cannot live on an equality with Protestants!—In every age and in every country wherever and whenever they have thought themselves of sufficient strength, they have attempted to overthrow the Protestant faith,—this they conceive to be their duty, and for its accomplishment they never cease to labour. At every election in the Province where their numbers are not sufficient to elect one of their own Church, the weakest and wickedest among the Protestant candidates are selected, and receive their whole support. One or two instances of this will suffice. The Hon. John R. Partelow was refused by a Protestant constituency, and elected by a Catholic one, who knew nothing more concerning him than he knows of Heaven; yet by the voice of this people, or rather of one man—Bishop Dollard—he now holds one of the highest offices in the Government, and holds it too in opposition to the wishes of the Protestant Community. The same may be said of the Hon. Attorney General, if he had not received the support of this Bishop another would now occupy his seat in the Legislature of the country. These are truths not to be thought lightly of, but we hope to see the day when political honesty will be considered the main ingredient in the qualification of a Candidate.

The completion of the St. Andrews' and Quebec Rail Road is a matter of so much importance to the inhabitants of almost every County in the Province, (particularly to those of Carleton) that we cannot help expressing our regret that so little has been done by them towards its accomplishment. The people of this County are not a whit behind their neighbors in complaining of the want of enterprise in the country, and crying out for public improvement! yet here we find a work started, which when completed will increase the value of their landed property at least fifty per cent, and give an impetus to trade beyond almost anything they can imagine—creating a ready and cash market for every article now raised or manufactured in the country, and opening up new ones for many that are at present unsaleable or useless, with a host of other advantages frequently before mentioned—and they look on with perfect indifference, seeming to care but little whether the work is ever completed or not. We cannot think this lukewarmness in a work of so much importance is owing to any lack of energy or enterprise on their part, but for the want of knowledge in these matters. Rail roads in New Brunswick—with the exception of the ten miles at St. Andrews—have as yet been built only on paper, and what little has been said on the subject by the Provincial Press has only been read by the few, the many have therefore yet to receive much information respecting them before they can be expected to bend their energies to the work. For this purpose we would recommend that Public meetings be held in all parts of this and other Counties similarly situated, and lectures delivered, and other steps taken to impart the necessary information. We are satisfied that if this is done and the people of Carleton are made acquainted with the real benefits that are to be derived from

the completion of the work we have named, that scarcely a man will be found in the whole county who has or can raise the means, that will not gladly purchase stock. Much more depends upon the early completion of this road than many are aware of; build it at once, or place it beyond a doubt that it will be completed in a short time, and it will effectually stop the clamour of those who are calling loudly upon the Legislature for grants to survey and build roads for the express benefit of American citizens—it will save our Province from incurring a heavy debt, which must, with the interest, be eventually paid from the hard earnings of the people—it offers all the facilities and benefits claimed for the Great Western Railway, and without any of the drawbacks. We cannot go into particulars in an article of this kind, but if our suggestions are attended to, and Public meetings called, the various rail road questions that are now before the public and which will shortly be brought before the House—can be freely and fully discussed and the merits of each perfectly understood.

The *New Brunswicker* of the 3d inst contradicts the report published in the *Sentinel*, that Mr. Ritchie had sold himself to the Government, and censures us for having entertained such an opinion of him. We cannot believe that we have done Mr. Ritchie any injustice by publishing this report; it has been for a length of time freely circulated here and elsewhere, and as it was not contradicted it was generally believed, and Mr. Ritchie in consequence suffered in the estimation of all who heard it, now he will be set right before the country; and we tell our contemporary that it gives us much more satisfaction to contradict the report than it did to publish it, and much more we believe than he enjoyed who fabricated and set it in motion. We are at a loss to know, however, to what particular article or line of conduct we are indebted for the honor of being dubbed a supporter of the Liberals! During the time that we have had the management of a Newspaper, there has been no political party in the Province that we knew of, to applaud or condemn; we never heard of one in the late House of Assembly, unless it was "All for one's self!" The Government is too well known by the appellation of mongrel, to look for party there, and with the mass of the people it has been all hodge podge; consequently we have dealt with individuals in their public capacity as we found them. We have ever opposed the present Government, because we believe it a selfish and corrupt one, and we will expose the wrong doings of every public character in the Province that may come within our knowledge. We would not willingly offend or injure any, and if we should unfortunately happen to make misstatements, we are ever ready to correct them, and make all the reparation in our power. On this principle we publish the communication of Z, in this number. But we have no fears that the principle party there named will call us to account for having done so.

Any of our Country Subscribers who intend paying us in wood, will please bring it along. We are entirely out and the *Devil* himself can't work this weather without a fire.

We learn from the *Head Quarters*, that another fire broke out in Fredericton on Monday evening the 2d inst., which consumed a barn on the premises occupied by James Taylor Esq., and a woodshed adjoining, belonging to Mr. Joseph Myshraal. The cause of the fire is unknown, but fears are entertained, that this, as well as some of the others, was the work of an incendiary. If this be true we hope the villain will be caught and roasted a few.

The *New Brunswicker* says that since the recent heavy conflagration at Fredericton, some stolen goods have been traced all the way to Miramichi.

ERRATA.—The date of the Papal Bull on our Fifth Page should read 1850, and not 1750.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Working Man" is received, but owing to the lateness of the hour at which it was handed in, and the illness of one of our hands, we are unable to give it insertion this week.

For the information of the several Parish Rate Collectors in this County, who have not received a copy of the County and Parish Act, passed at the last Session of the Legislature, and who may be at a loss how to proceed in the right discharge of their duty. We give below extracts from the Act pointing out that duty,—and the penalty for neglect of same:—

ART. 23.—The General Sessions, whenever they may deem it necessary, may require that the Collectors of Rates shall severally give satisfactory security for the due and faithful discharge of their duty, in a sum not less than two hundred pounds, such security to be by bond to the Crown, with two or more sureties.

ART. 24.—The several Collectors shall without delay after the receipt of any assessment list and precept as aforesaid, demand and collect the several sums contained in the said list of every person therein named, and shall, if required, give a written statement shewing the several amounts assessed on such person; and in any case where a personal demand cannot be made, shall leave a written or printed notice, containing a statement, shewing the several amounts assessed on such person so being absent,

and the time at which the same is to be paid, at the dwelling house or last place of abode of such person, either with the wife or some adult member of his family.

ART. 25.—If any person assessed within any Parish, or any assessed non-resident of the Parish who resides within the County of which the Parish forms a part, shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount of his assessment by the space of ten days after such demand or service of notice as aforesaid, the Collector shall make application to any Justice of the Peace of the County, who is hereby authorized, upon oath being first made by the said Collector that the amount assessed upon any person has not been paid after demand or notice as aforesaid, to issue an execution (C) against the person complained of; and the Constable to whom such execution shall be delivered shall forthwith proceed to levy the same, in like manner as provided by law for regulating proceedings before Justices of the Peace in civil suits; and no person committed to Goal under such execution shall be detained more than one day for every two shillings of the amount assessed and costs, required by such execution to be levied, or more than fifty days in the whole, if the amount exceed five pounds; and every person so committed shall be entitled to his discharge at the expiration of such time, but the said execution shall remain in full force and effect for the space of twelve months from the date thereof, against the property of such person so discharged as aforesaid.

ART. 26.—When any person assessed as a non-resident shall not reside within the County wherein he is so assessed, the Collector may sue in his own name for the amount assessed, in an action of debt in any Court having jurisdiction to the amount thereof, and in such action an extract from the assessment containing the rate or assessment of the person so sued, certified by the Clerk of the Peace, shall be conclusive evidence of such assessment, or the said Collector may proceed to obtain payment of the said assessment of such non-resident as follows, viz:

The Collector shall as soon as may be, cause public notice to be given of such assessment in any newspaper published in the County wherein such assessment has been made, and if no such newspaper, then in the *Royal Gazette*, for the space of three months; and if the assessment be not then paid, with the expense of such notice, any two Justices of the Peace of the County wherein the property lies, are hereby authorized, on the application of such Collector, by warrant under their hands and seals, to order the Sheriff of the said County to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, first giving thirty days notice of such sale in the manner before mentioned, so much of the said real property as may in his judgment be sufficient to pay such assessment, with all the costs and charges attending the recovery of the same, retaining the overplus, if any, for the use of such owner, and the said Sheriff is hereby empowered and directed to execute a deed to the purchaser of such property, his heirs and assigns, and to deliver seizin and possession thereof to such purchaser.

ART. 27.—Every Collector shall, on the first Monday in every month, pay over to the person or persons authorized to receive the same, the several sums which may have been received by such Collector during the preceding month, with a list of the persons from whom the same may have been received, and shall also within four months after the receipt of the precept as aforesaid, render to the Clerk of the Peace under oath, a true account of every sum of money received by such Collector on account of the said assessment, with vouchers for all sums paid by him, and also a correct list of defaulters, and at the same time return to such Clerk of the Peace the assessment list delivered to him by the Assessors.

ART. 28.—The receipt of the County Treasurer or other person duly authorized to receive the moneys collected, shall be a sufficient discharge to every Collector.

ART. 29.—When any Clerk of the Peace, Assessor, or Collector, may have neglected to perform his duty within the time for such purpose limited by this Act, the performance of such duty thereafter by such Clerk of the Peace, Assessor, or Collector, shall be held good and valid for all the purposes of this Act.

ART. 30.—And if any Collector shall neglect to pay over any of the moneys so received by him, on or before the days specified for that purpose, or to proceed against any defaulter as aforesaid, or to render such account or list as aforesaid, any general Sessions or any special Sessions may order such Collector to be brought before them, and the Constable or other officer who may serve such order, shall arrest the body of such Collector and bring him forthwith before such Sessions, who shall thereupon, if they see fit, commit such Collector to Goal, there to remain until he shall have made full satisfaction for all moneys so collected and returned by him, and until he shall have rendered a full and correct account of the collections so made by him, with the list of defaulters as aforesaid, and whether proceeded against or not, unless the said Justices for some sufficient cause shewn by such Collector may deem it proper to discharge him.

PUBLIC MEETING.—Pursuant to notice, a public meeting was held in the Parish of Nelson on the 18th instant, when the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that John T. Williston, Esq., relinquish his claim to the amount of Damage for which he received a verdict, in the late Libel Suit against James A. Pierce, Esq.

Resolved, That a Subscription List be opened in this Parish, forthwith, to aid in defraying the Costs in the above suit, in order that our only Press be re-established in its wonted Freedom.

Wm. PARKER, Secretary to the Meeting.
(Miramichi Gleaser.)

Specimens of beautiful black, white and variegated Marble have been discovered on Five Islands, Nova Scotia, which is said to be superior to Italian. A sample has been sent to England by the Hon. Mr. Howe, who left recently as a delegate from Nova Scotia on the Rail-way question.