

vessels of these Provinces trading to the United States. The reduction of the Foreign duty on lumber and deals will also have a very injurious effect on the interests of this Province.—*St. John Courier.*

[Form the St. John Church Witness.]

We have had of late many encouraging evidences of the awakened zeal that is being exhibited in the mother country and elsewhere, against the errors and delusive practices which have been introduced into the Church by the cunning and skilful teaching of false brethren, who, under various disguises had well nigh succeeded in sapping its foundations, and destroying its high Protestant character. The Bishops have uttered their solemn warnings, the laity their earnest protests, and many of the great Church Societies are now adopting language equally as emphatic. The true Churchman will therefore thank God and take courage, for, although many of those deceitful men yet remain doing their evil work, while eating the bread and wearing the garb of the Church's ministers, their labours are now comparatively innocuous. It is seldom that men fall into the snare laid for them with their eyes open, and so, in the present instance, few will suffer themselves to be led into the midst of danger. But it is not by warnings only that their designs are being met; in the eloquent language of the Rev. Mr. Stowell, when urging before the Pastoral Aid Society the necessity for increased exertions being made to defend the truth intrusted to them, "There is no good in our protection by the law of the land, if we do not protect ourselves by prayer, by faith, by love, by labor, and by zeal. God will not defend us, and the State will not defend us, we must defend ourselves—we must re-protestantize the land instead of un-protestantizing the nation. The watchword of our insidious enemies has been, "Unprotestantize the Church." Our watch-word would be, "Reprotestantize the Church," and how must we do that? By our Scripture readers—by our controversial preaching. It is an unhalloved dislike to controversial preaching that has spread throughout the country. If our Latimers and Crauners, our Ridleys and our Hoopers had had that mawkish sentimental dislike to controversial preaching, where would have been the Reformation? If Christ and his apostles had not preached controversially, where would have been Christianity? Truth must come into collision with error—light must struggle with darkness—one or both must be victorious. What! peace with error? "Peace when there can be no peace?" There must be controversial preaching and controversial teaching. We must have Scripture readers prepared to meet the emissaries of Rome, prepared to cut the Gordian knots of error. And does not this invest the Pastoral Aid Society with peculiar and special importance—that it does guard against individuals being thrust into the Church, or supported in the Church, who would betray the Church? Give me the open enemy rather than the ambushed foe—give me the man who fights with his face free rather than the man who fights behind a mask. Would you give a farthing to this society if you thought it was going to multiply and support within the Church those who are the apes and the jackalls of Popery? They are the apes of Popery because they are a bad copy of a wretched original. I can tell them that in all their genuflexions and crossings, and manifold postures and impostures, they come utterly behind their original at Rome. The Anglican Popery is an utter failure when compared with the Vatican Popery; that they are not only the apes of Popery—they are the jackalls of Popery, because they forage, and the result has proved it—they forage to provide for the ravening and insatiable Man of Sin. And, my Lord, look at the poor victims handed over to the slaughter—look at your own city—look at the result in your Tractarian churches—look at what Mr. Dodsworth has done here—look at what Mr. Wilberforce tried to do at East Farleigh. Many say you ought not to mention names, you ought not to speak above board—I have not so learnt Protestant liberty of speech and protestant principles. It will be time enough to say this when we have got a dominant religion—when we shall be in danger of the Inquisition, or the rack of the inquisitor; but while we have freedom in England we are not afraid to speak of names—we do it not calumniously or unkindly. I do say the revelations these men have made against themselves, have been the most fearful of all revelations. They have told us they have been holding Popish doctrines, while they have been eating the bread, wearing the garments, and ministering in the pulpits of our Protestant Church; and I do contend that the men who now remain doing the same work, have taken a still greater degree in degradation. There is one man, and I am not afraid of mentioning names, who stands out in fearful relief, in disgrace and infamy—who ought by the force of public opinion to be shaken out of the lap of the Protestant Church of England, and that is Dr. Pusey, of Oxford. My Lord, are we honest men—do we mean what we say—do we value what we hold, and do we prize the truth for which our martyrs bled? Then I put it to each individual present, would you not rather cut off your right hand, would you not rather lay your head on the block, than be guilty of the tergiversation and practical ministering to Rome that such a man commits? I do not judge him as an individual, I do not cast a stone at him. God forbid! But his conduct as represented by himself, as stated by Mr. Dodsworth, as it stands out to this Protestant nation, is what a man should die at the block or the stake rather than be guilty of before God and his country?"

"How melancholy it is to think," said a modern philanthropist of the sentimental school, "that so many of our fellow-creatures should, under the arbitrary laws of men, be immured in prisons." "Yes," replied a philanthropist of another class, "yes, truly; but not half so melancholy as that so many should be at large who deserve to be there."

## THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

WOODSTOCK, JULY 8, 1851.

What a change a few years make! What a change has taken place in Woodstock even since July 1850!—What changes, what improvements, what increase of capital, of knowledge, of development of our Agricultural, Mining, and numerous other resources may we not expect during the next twelve months? We have now an Electric Telegraph; a wonderful machine by which any thought born here, can with incomprehensible and inexpressible rapidity be conveyed to Fredericton, to St. John, to Halifax, to Boston, to Quebec, to New Orleans! By a mysteriously working chain we are linking our minds and trafficking with the thoughts of men as they are precisely cotemporary, in distant cities and lands!

It may not be within a year, but we confidently predict it will be within two years, that by railroad we shall be able to travel at the rate of some thirty miles an hour to St. Andrews, and from thence to St. John,—to Portland, and any city in the vast American Union, and the neighbouring Province of Canada. Let us think with gratitude of the men who have given us an Electric Telegraph, and of the men who are making a Railroad for us.

The people of Carleton are doing something for themselves, and have done much that is creditable, but they have much—very much to do, before a fraction or moiety of their vast natural resources, and the advantages of their geographical position are made generally known, and available. The superior character of our soil is nowhere questioned, No intelligent American who visits us, pretends to say that land so good as ours is to be found in the southern portion of Maine, in New Hampshire, in Massachusetts, or we believe in any of the North Eastern States. On many others, and especially Mr. Perley's farm, which is within three miles of our pen, are cattle which would bear comparison with any, if not in the world, with such as are to be seen in any of the States which have been just referred to. Not much farther off, is an inexhaustible supply of Iron ore, which by competent judges in England and the United States, has been pronounced capable of being manufactured into iron not inferior to the best which comes from Sweden. Slate of a Superior quality is now being quarried on the banks of the Meduxnakik, within five miles of its confluence with the St. John at this place. Our Water power is unrivalled. Mill sites abound on numerous small rivers. In our vast forests grows timber of great variety and value. Carleton, in addition to the Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Cedar, Birch, Beech, Maple, and Ash, which are to be found in every County in the Province, contains a large supply of Hacmatack, or Tamarack, which for ship building is now esteemed a material scarcely inferior to British Oak. Through our County runs as noble a River as almost any country can boast of. During the month of May our largest class of Steamers can come from St. John, and with the exception of a short interval, the *Reindeer* and *Carleton*, visit us every day during the summer season, the former often returning to Fredericton on the same day on which she leaves that city. We have exported many hundred of thousands of bushels of Oats during the last four years, inferior in quality to hardly any to be found in any British or American Market. From our wheat our people daily eat as good bread as is made in any home on this side the Atlantic. We could not with regard to truth say that we have seen, or believe we could see better Pork, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Hay, Peas, or much finer Salmon, Shad, Trout, or fresh water fish of any kind than we have seen in, and properly belonging to this County. Woodstock Potatoes are becoming proverbial throughout the Province, as the best which New Brunswick affords, and in New Brunswick better Potatoes are raised than are to be found in the best Hotels in Boston or New York. To the former place, however, several of our Merchants have sent cargoes of our *non pareil* esculents, during the Season.

Having said something of our County's natural resources, we must notice a few of the successful efforts which have been made towards advancing the Educational, manufacturing and other interests of this small but rapidly increasing Town of Woodstock. In the Mechanics' Institute we may congratulate ourselves on possessing a building which presents a fine appearance, and is gradually being made available in promoting the philanthropic and praiseworthy objects of those who founded it, and of others who have since aided them by exertions in its behalf. The public Library recently purchased and attached to this Institution, and which was liberally and readily subscribed for, is no mean acquisition, and may, we trust, prove the means of improving the taste, feelings and manners of some in our community, and of being in some way a benefit to us all. The Parish of

Woodstock has now two public Libraries. Our friends at the Upper Corner have preceeded us a few months in establishing their's, the beneficial influence of which is already manifest. Of the gratifying condition of our Common Schools, notice was taken by us last week.—We believe there is not a better Grammar School in New Brunswick, than that taught by Mr. McCoy. In neither Fredericton or St. John, can travellers or boarders meet with better accommodation than that afforded in the excellent Hotels of Messrs. Balloch and English. Mr. Hay's Iron Foundry will prevent the necessity of our hereafter importing castings of any kind. Our falling Mills furnish cloth of excellent quality, and in our midst boards and lumber of all kinds and suited for various purposes are being daily manufactured.

The people of Carleton have great reason to be grateful for the natural resources of their County; they have done something towards showing their ability and will to well use great means for good placed at their disposal; under the guidance of a wise Providence we hope soon to see our portion of New Brunswick furnish a quiet, and contented home where no want is known to the Household, but from which much is kindly sent to those beyond our borders.

### EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILROAD.

From the Toronto "Weekly Patriot" we copy the following able letter of Mr. Keefer, whose views on Railroads are well entitled to respect; Mr. Keefer being perhaps the most thorough engineer in British North America, and the author of a work entitled "Philosophy of Railroads," in which, in a small compass, on a most important subject, is to be found a great amount of original thought and practical information.

It will be seen that Mr. Keefer fully supports the view which we recently announced our own in reference to the Quebec and Halifax line. With his view on this subject—with that of the best educated and most intelligent minds of St. John and Fredericton—with our own view supported by the best informed minds in this community and we are fully persuaded that the *intelligence and common sense* of New Brunswick will cordially unite. Mr. Howe's eloquence we acknowledge and admire; his power to persuade us to turn off from a straight and open road to prosperity we defy. The man who would inbinate to New Brunswick the expediency of *repudiating* her pledges to the people of Maine we deprecate.

COBORG, June 12, 1851.

SIR,—Being much engaged in a railroad survey, I can at present give you but a brief opinion on the question of the proposed railway from Quebec to Halifax.

The survey of Major Robinson between Quebec and the Bend of Peticodiac—a point common to all lines—is about 100 miles longer than a route in British Territory, passing through the Madawaska Settlement, and terminating at the same point. This survey passes about five or six miles from the shores of the St. Lawrence at Trois Pistoles. From the point where it crosses this river to the Bend of the Peticodiac, the distance by Major Robinson's line is only about 25 miles shorter than by descending the St. John to Woodstock, and thence by the route of the "Woodstock and St. Andrews," and the "European and North American lines," through St. John city to the same point. By descending the St. John direct, the distances would be about equal on the two routes.

New Brunswick, since the Portland Convention, will not support the "Eastern Shore" route as surveyed by Major Robinson—because nearly all New Brunswick is upon the Bay of Fundy and the River St. John. Nor could Canada and Nova Scotia with any grace ask her to do so, for a line which accommodates their respective capitals, principal towns and settlements, and is yet completely removed from the corresponding portions of New Brunswick.

Nova Scotia is indifferent about the route through New Brunswick, and Canada would be most benefited by a route which would connect the River navigation of the St. Lawrence with a winter port on the Atlantic, by the shortest route through British Territory.

I think therefore, that a route leaving the St. Lawrence at Green Island or Trois Pistoles, and descending by Lake Temiscouata and the St. John, to a junction with the European or North American line, wherever that route crosses the St. Andrews and Woodstock road, or at the city of St. John, would unite the best interests of the three Provinces, and have only to contend with the "military considerations" of the Imperial Government. But it is probable that the same rule which was obtained with reference to the Beauharnois Canal may be applied here.

Green Island Harbor (opposite the mouth of the Saguenay) is the only low tide harbor upon the South shore of the St. Lawrence below Quebec. It is also just at the foot of the River navigation, any well found boat plying on the Upper St. Lawrence or the Lakes, can run down there; immediately below this point the "Gulf Navigation" commences. If Queen Island Harbor were connected by Railway with the Bay of Fundy, western produce could be sent there by this route as quickly as by Portland or Boston. The Railway carriage would be about the same or a less distance, the summit to be overcome only one half, and one transshipment would be