

# The Carleton Sentinel.

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, and General Intelligence.

Published and Edited

"Our Queen and Constitution."

By James S. Segee.

NUMBER 5.

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1851.

VOLUME 4.

## PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

**COMERICAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**  
Capital, £150,000

R. ENGLISH, Esq., Director, JAMES GROVER, Esq. Cashier  
**WOODSTOCK AGENCY.**

DISCOUNT DAY, Thursday.  
NOTES or BILLS for Discount must be left with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on Wednesdays.

**CENTRAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**  
Capital, £35,000.

**WOODSTOCK AGENCY,**  
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.—Hon. C. CONNELL, J. KETCHUM, D. L. DIBBLEE, AND JAMES R. TUPPER, Esqs.  
AGENT and CASHIER.—JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq.  
Notes or Bills for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on Mondays.

**COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON,**  
CAPITAL, £500,000, Sterling.

JAMES GROVER, Esq., AGENT, WOODSTOCK.

**NATIONAL LOAN FUND**  
Life Assurance Scty. of London;

CAPITAL, £500,000, STERLING.  
JACOB & WINSLOW, AGENTS, WOODSTOCK.

**CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**  
CAPITAL, £50,000 STERLING.

L. P. FISHER, Esq. AGENT, WOODSTOCK.

POLICIES issued immediately on application to the Agent, here.

**EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON,**  
Capital, £500,000, Sterling.

JACOB & WINSLOW, AGENTS, WOODSTOCK.

**CARLETON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

JOSEPH HARVEY, Esq. PRESIDENT,  
JOHN DIBBLEE, CHAS. CONNELL, CHAS. PERLEY, GILBERT SPURR, BENJAMIN CHURCHILL, CHARLES CAMPBELL, SAMUEL PORTER, RICHARD ENGLISH, ABNER BULL, AND CHARLES EMERY, Esqs., Vice Presidents.  
H. E. DIBBLEE, Esq.; Secretary.  
JAMES GROVER, Esq., Treasurer.

**WOODSTOCK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**

HON. CHARLES CONNELL, PRESIDENT,  
W. T. BAIRD, & R. ENGLISH, Esqs. Vice Presidents.  
JAMES ROBERTSON, WM. LINDSAY, E. R. PARSONS, L. P. FISHER, H. E. DIBBLEE, AND ROBERT A. HAY, Esqs. Directors.  
D. L. DIBBLEE, Esq. Secretary.  
JAMES GROVER, Esq. Treasurer.

**PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.**

JOHN BALLOCH, Esq., AGENT, WOODSTOCK.

**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
JOHN BALLOCH, Esq., AGENT, WOODSTOCK.

**THE AMERICAN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
VINCENNES, INDIANA.

Charter Unlimited: Granted 2nd January, 1850.

**CAPITAL—\$50,000!**

Stockholders Individually Liable.

For the Insurance of

**HORSES, MULES, PRIZE BULLS, SHEEP AND CATTLE.**

Of every description, against the combined risks of FIRE, WATER ACCIDENTS, and DISEASE; also upon Stock driven to Eastern Markets, or transported South.

Losses paid in 30 days after proof of death.

**DIRECTORS:**

JOSEPH G. BOWMAN, Council- John Wise, Merchant and Bank Director;

FERDINAND EBERWINE, Mer- Alvin W. Tracy, " " "

chant; Hon. Abner T. Ellis, Esq., State

Capt. Isaac Mass, Merchant; Senator, & Mayor of Vincennes

George D. Hay, Merchant; Abm. Smith, Farmer, Bank D;

John Thomas Bishop; rector, & Audt. of Knox county.

JOSEPH BOWMAN, President.

R. SHURTLEFF WHITNEY, Secretary.

W. M. BURTCH, Treasurer, Merchant, and President Vincennes Branch of St. Bank, Indiana.

W. B. NEWCOMB

Agent for Woodstock.

Woodstock, September 1850. m12

## PROTESTANTISM.

The progress of the Tractarian heresy in England is becoming sufficiently alarming to awaken in the mind of every sincere Protestant, serious apprehensions; every day discovers some new manifestation of this insidious error, its advocates are every day becoming bolder, while its graduates are being rapidly transferred to the columns of Rome. While this is the case to a very serious extent, we look in vain or almost in vain, for that fearless and enlightened protest against Rome and Romish errors which England would have heard in a like emergency two centuries ago. Men solemnly sworn to uphold the Protestant Religion, and to oppose and uproot heresy, are becoming fearfully negligent of their duty and are found yielding to the tide which with a silent but steady force is setting towards Popery. Among these may be mentioned the Bishop of London, who has hitherto been looked upon as a real Protestant, and a sincere lover of that form of religion which constitutes the glory of our nation and the basis of our nation's prosperity.—He has lately however disappointed the hopes which were placed in him, and proved more of the Churchman than the Protestant, and less a hater of Puseyite error, than of schismatic dissent. It has been reserved to the fourth century of British Protestantism to witness the melancholy spectacle of distinguished Evangelical Protestants in connexion with Constitutional Reformed Churches unceremoniously expelled from episcopal pulpits, in London, by Bishop Bloomfield at the suggestion of a Puseyite Preacher. The "Foreign Aid Society" undertook with the counsel and aid of the Bishop of London and other pious clergy men as well as laymen, to provide a succession of religious services for the benefit of the Foreigners, who should visit London during the "Great Exhibition." A number of churches were placed at the disposal of those who composed the Committee, among these churches were two in connexion with the Established Church. Eminent Protestant Ministers were invited from the Continent, to participate in these services, the names of D'Aubigne, Monod, Lille and Rogers, are familiar to every person acquainted with the Reformed Church in France—names which the really Protestant would delight to know. The services under such auspices were commenced and proceeded in great harmony, and with most encouraging prospects of a good result, when a Mr. Richards, with true Tractarian zeal, writes a most pitiful letter to his Diocesan, complaining in one breath of the wounds the church is receiving from having the Gospel proclaimed in her pulpits by persons whom he denominates—"Laymen from the Continent"—and in another reminding His Grace the path of duty was very plain before him, upon this, my Lord London writes to the incumbents of these churches forbidding under penalty—such irregularities for the future—while the pious, laborious and Christ loving Ministers, return to Roman Catholic France to enjoy that religious toleration, which in Protestant England was denied them.

Amidst many causes of discouragement it is also a subject of congratulation that the political and secular press is beginning to notice these disgraceful manifestations of party exclusiveness and intolerance, and that, it is not backward in reminding the people of the true state of things within the church. The following extract from the *Daily News*, will prove.—Com.

### OPINIONS AT HOME RESPECTING THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

Though the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel* is not a body that courts publicity, or that recognizes public responsibility, it is nevertheless very natural and very proper that once in fifty years at least it should give some account of itself and its doings. Its affairs are, substantially, managed by the high church bishops, and by churchmen higher in views than even they are; as Mr. Ernest Hawkins, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Hubbard, and Archdeacon Hale—men of high character, pure lives, great ability, and much social influence: but notoriously attached to, and actively engaged in promoting those claims for the Church of England which, in the estimation of, as we believe, a majority

its members, interfere between it and the gospel it was instituted to propagate.

One thing suggestive the Duke of Newcastle let out; "the society has," said his grace, "an income of £65,000 a-year besides £20,000 for special objects." This enormous revenue it principally spends in the colonies; in planting what Lord Harrowby, with more grandiloquence than accuracy, called "independent episcopal communities," and in sending out bishops to superintend them. Well, then, is the Church of England spreading and extending itself in the colonies? Does that Church, thus largely and liberally assisted, make commensurate progress in our transmarine possessions?—Does it, with this £65,000 a year, and with this society and its episcopal and aristocratic supporters at its back, far outstrip all other religious sects in the colonies in success, in numbers, in influence, and in hold of popular feelings and affections? This, we take it, is the test by which to try the society and the colonial churches it supports.

Now, it is notorious that in our colonies the Church of England has had little success—has made small way; that in importance, in usefulness, and in popularity, various of what it would call dissenting sects have, even in their poverty, important advantages over the Church; that it is the form of Divine worship adopted in every colony by a small minority; and that were we to lose British North America and the Australias, as we did the United States, we should then have episcopacy at great discount—a sickly infant in swaddling clothes.

Colonial society is essentially democratic, almost republican, in its tendencies; the uses of adversity in the colonies everywhere develop self-reliance, and throw men on the exercises of their own faculties and judgment. Of all things, ecclesiastical pretensions are most unsuited to gain converts and supporters in the colonies. Yet everywhere the society's adherents—its clergy, missionaries, and bishops—put forth those pretensions in their most offensive shape; in every colony they claim to constitute the Church; treat the ministers of other churches as Mr. Richards does Merle D'Aubigne at home—"mere laymen; refuse co-operation, fellowship, and intercourse with other orthodox Christians; and affect social superiority quite as repulsive as their ecclesiastical pride. *Non hic noster sermo.* Professor Johnston's "Notes on North America" are perhaps the latest work (certainly of value) on any colony; and such is very much the account he gives of the Church of England in New Brunswick; there it has the active support of the *Society for the propagation of the Gospel*, and to that support it is that he chiefly attributes its want of power and influence. The Bishops of London and Oxford ought therefore, to be careful not to blow the trumpet of this society too loud; for such noise may attract serious attention to it; and may diminish its "income of £65,000 a-years besides a special fund of £20,000."

**ANOTHER FATAL MISTAKE.**—The mistakes of Apothecaries' clerks are increasing at an alarming rate—Another death from carelessness of this nature is reported in the New York papers—that of a little child two years and seven months old. The doctor left a prescription for compound of chalk powder, with one-tenth of a grain of opium added thereto, and the clerk, named Austin Secor, gave the messenger a powder containing mercury with chalk and solid opium of about two grains, being about twenty times the quantity required. One-half of this dose was given to the child and it died in a few hours afterwards. Secor has been held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury in the matter.

**THE POTATO ROT.**—A correspondent of the *Portsmouth Journal* says the application of slacked lime to the Potato vine is no new idea—that he has tried it successfully for four years, and has no doubt of the existence of the potato insect. The advantage of lime, scattered broadcast in the wind among young plants, such as squashes, cucumbers, melons, &c., has long been well known.

**BOUNDARY QUESTION.**—It is believed here that the boundary question between this Province and Canada is finally settled, and that the line will give the Canadians something more than half the Lake Temiscouata, including La Belle's establishment at the head of the Lake, thence to the waters of the Restigouche. Mr. Baillie's report claimed about ten miles farther in the direction of Canada, and we perhaps owe it to this able report that the Province has been awarded nearly all that was asked for by men, in whose judgment the British Government placed implicit reliance.—*Head Quarters.*

It is rumoured here and believed, that there will be a short Session of the Legislature of this Province during the present summer. This will, perhaps, depend on the Legislation adopted in Canada with reference to railway for intercolonial communication.—*lb.*