

so every year. It was true, the Members of the Legislature divided the Road Money as they pleased, and recommended Commissioners to the Government, which in all cases were complied with. He, the Hon. Mr. Connell did not like the system, he wanted the people to do their own business. Messrs. Lindsay and Dibblee said they wanted the money apportioned to the several Parishes by the Legislature and the Council to divide it in the Parishes and appoint persons to expend it, and their reasons for this were, that this Parish ought to be divided, (which could have been done last winter had the Bill been read at the session, no petition being sent in against it,) there being a disposition in the Country Parishes, not to do justice to Woodstock, and the Council would not give fair play. Now he was not afraid to trust the Country Parishes or Council with the gross amount of the By-road Money, and let the Council expend it as they pleased, the people held them accountable once a year, which was not the case with Members of the Legislature, and if injustice should be done the plan proposed by Mr. Dibblee might be adopted, or the Legislature could take it again into their own hands. The principle on which Municipal Authorities was founded, was for the people to manage their own affairs, and the retaining of the Road Money or its division among the several Parishes, was withholding a right and denying to the people their legitimate privileges. Let the money be granted to the Corporation in gross, the people throughout the County desired it, and the principles on which the Municipal Act was founded was to place in the hands of the people the power of giving office to those most deserving, and of turning out those who failed to discharge their duties.

These are the sentiments expressed by Mr. Connell at the Meeting for the election of Councillors, and their publication will, I think, do injustice to none and prevent misstatements from taking the place of truth.

Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

Woodstock, January 8th, 1853.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR,—

A controversy has lately arisen, and has been carried on in the *Sentinel* in consequence of an address which the Roman Catholics of Woodstock presented to the priest of the Parish.—Some words in that address, and also in the reply, "A Protestant" took umbrage at, and published a communication in the *Sentinel*, condemning them as false and profane.

The words in the answer which your correspondent considers profane, are where the priest says—"The voice of my superior I do not consider merely as the voice of a man, but of Jesus Christ." That the Rev. gentleman was justifiable in using such an expression I can clearly prove, and I defy contradiction. To bring forward this proof, it will be necessary for me to refer to the earliest stages of Christianity.

It will be unnecessary for me to state that St Peter was the head or superior of the Apostles, by virtue of the commission given to him by Christ.—"Feed my sheep." "And I say also unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." So we see that Peter was the rock upon which Christ built his church, and the above words were not applied to any other of the Apostles. Again it is well known that St Peter was the first Pope of Rome, and his successors had undisputed authority over all other Bishops. It is also certain that our Saviour said to his Apostles.—"As my father sent me I also send you." "Whose sins you remit they are also remitted to them." And so I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

These promises of Christ prove that the Roman Catholic priesthood are the regular successors of the apostles; else how could Christ say that he would be with them unto the end of the world; and as the Catholic Church was since the days of the apostles, so it shall remain till the end of time, and consequently the words of our Lord above quoted could not have been ap-

plied to any other church, for there was none other for 1500 years, hence it is the only true and infallible church, for any church that first came into existence 1500 years after the above promises were made by Christ, could have no claim to those promises.

Now as the commission of Our Lord to his apostles came by regular succession from St. Peter, the first Pope, down through all the Popes and Bishops to this day, the words "As my father sent me, so I also send you." "He that heareth you heareth me," are as applicable to all their successors as they are to the apostles themselves, hence the Rev. Mr. Connolly was perfectly right when he said "The voice of my superior I do not consider merely as the voice of a man but of Jesus Christ."

The words in the address which "A Protestant" finds fault with, are where the author says,—"The priest dispensed the mysteries of Christ," and he denies that the priest done so, and asks what are the mysteries of Christ which the priest dispensed?

It would be taking the business out of the hands of the "Author," for me to enter into this part of the discussion, as no doubt that gentleman is quite capable of settling that point himself, but I might just observe that the priest by virtue of his office administered regularly the sacrament of the eucharist or the Lord's Supper, the elements of which contain the body and blood, soul and divinity, of Our Lord Jesus Christ, under the appearance of bread and wine. This is one mystery. I will not at present say more on the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obt. servt.

CATHOLICUS.

Fredericton, Jan. 4, 1853.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR,—

In your paper of Saturday last, I notice a card over the signature of the Rector of Woodstock, acknowledging the acceptance of £20, made up by persons of this place, and presented him on Christmas-day. The card informs us this donation is esteemed, first, on account of its amount, but far more so on account of the kind feeling which dictated it, and the still kinder expressions of regard and esteem from those gentlemen by whom it was presented.

We are not clearly informed here whether their kind expressions of regard and esteem, were presented in writing or otherwise; but the usual course of an address from the signers and reply thereto when publication is designed, not having been adopted in this case it is fairly deducible that *trumpet blowing* was not intended.

Further on we are told this donation is received as proof of affection and approval (?) of the writer's Parishioners—and that the same may well be regarded as bonds which tend to cement more strongly that union which should ever exist between the Pastor and his flock.

At a recent parish meeting of Churchmen called to consider Mr. Gladstone's proposed Bill, of notoriously puseyite tendencies, and which is now proved to be all but unanimously rejected in all other parts of the Province. After days of severe canvass, untiring zeal, and the application of all the influence that could be bro't to bear—22 were found for the adoption of the measure, and 37 against. Now is the "approval" and "ciment" referred to designed to apply to the Parishioners generally, or to the 22 supporters of the measure, or the 37 who opposed it? If the latter, surely a most extraordinary revulsion of sentiment must have taken place either with them, or with the Author of the card.

The principle involved in this question is of great magnitude, and of paramount importance to man."

A PARISHONER.

Woodstock, Jan. 8, 1853.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

SIR;

In the statement of the Election for Councillors and Parish Officers, sent to you for publication by the Parish Clerk, it is simply stated that I protested against the Election, "on the

alleged ground of illegal conduct on the part of the Collector of rates." Now as I do not wish it to go forth to the public, that I made the protest through pique or on trifling grounds; and as the Parish Clerk has not seen fit to give the particulars, I have to request that you will allow me to do so through the columns of your paper, in order that the public may judge whether I had sufficient cause to make such protest or not. I do not remember the precise words I used at the time, but the substance of the complaint was as follows:—That the Collector had not made his return to the Parish Clerk, ten days previous to the Election, as the law directs.—That persons whose names were entered in the books by the Assessors as liable to pay pole tax only; were allowed by the Collector to pay in a further sum, and they were returned as Rate-payers, and voted accordingly.—That the Collector had taken money from persons whose names were not on the Assessors list, and had entered their names, (many of them being transient persons), as Rate-payers, they voting likewise; and I might have added, that many who had paid their rates, were not allowed to vote, because their names were left out of the list. Now Sir, I would ask any and every man in the County, if there is any fair play or safety in such conduct as this; and whether any Collector should be allowed to wield such tremendous power? He keeps the books until near the time of the Election, adding or diminishing as it best suits his views; in fact having complete control over the Election, and returning whomsoever he pleases. Further comment at this time is unnecessary, and I will only say that, had the books been returned at the proper time, and no alterations or additions allowed, the result of the Election might have been quite different.

Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH CONNELL.

Woodstock, Jan. 7, 1853.

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1853.

The *Precman* is poking fun at us, and calls us a "Bush Editor." We only wish we had him here a short time, he would think he was everywhere else but in the Bushes. We could show him mere handsome girls in one hour than he sees in St. John in a week,—and the constant stir and bustle going on to give life and business to his City, in the spring would make him open his eyes tight and keep them open too, for fear of being run over.

We would also inform the *Head Quarters* that we done up all those little chores in good style, and like the girl in meeting, "keep doing them all the time."

At no time since we have had the management of this Journal has our subscription list increased so fast as during the last few weeks. This is certainly encouraging, and our warmest thanks are tendered to those friends who so kindly interest themselves in our behalf. The *Sentinel* is bound to go ahead.

Were it not for the kindness of our friends in sending us in a goodly number of communications this week we should have been sadly puzzled for something to fill our columns.—Our exchanges when they do come are barren of news, and we have nothing of importance to communicate editorially. A sketch of English News will be found under our Telegraphic head, conveying intelligence of the defeat of the British Ministry. We hope to have something more from that quarter before we go to press. The British Parliament must be a curious composition just now. They ask the Government to prepare for war, but will not make provision for raising the necessary funds. A wish for power and not the welfare of the country, has, we fear, had too much to do in this matter.

A dispatch has this moment been placed on our table, informing us that the Legislature is to meet for the despatch of business, Thursday, 24th February—A month too early—if put off till March, Members would hurry home to look after their spring's business.

It is a very great pity that we have no law to prevent boys from coasting down our streets to the great danger of life and limb. The sport as they call it, is not carried on with hand sleds alone, but sleigh bottoms, and even large wood sleds are employed; we have seen several of them coming down the street at one time, some with 20 or 30 boys, and young men on, and their speed is so great that it is almost impossible to get out of their way. On Wednesday evening we saw a hand sled with five or six boys on run into a wood-sled—one foot more to the left and the horses legs would have been broken, and perhaps some of the boys killed. The practice is a nuisance and should be stopped at once, before the services of a Coroner are required.

We are pleased to learn that the experiments at the Iron Works have proved entirely successful, the iron produced being just the kind required. This is good news for Carleton, and a good spoke in a locomotive wheel on the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad.

Owing to some disarrangement in the machinery, the works were stopped on Thursday evening, but as it was not the intention of the Company to go on, until some considerable alteration had been made in the works, the stoppage now is of no consequence. They will commence in the spring with renewed energies.

There is not a better or cheaper paper in North America than "*The News of the Week*," published in Toronto by Hugh Scobie, Esq., but like all the other Upper Canada papers it is ten or twelve days, sometimes a fortnight old before it reaches us. Their Mail arrangements must be almost as bad as ours, or a paper would not be as long in coming from Toronto here as one is from London or Dublin.

By the way we wonder if *Scobies' Almanac* is as good as the papers say it is, we don't know, never having seen one; but don't tell Scobie we said so or he might send us a copy.

The Brethren of Solomon's Lodge, with their Guests, enjoyed a capital Dinner on Monday evening, at the York Hotel. The tables were well covered with good fare, well chosen, well cooked, and well served. The Worshipful Master, W. L. Winter, Esq., presided; E. W. Miller and J. W. Brayley, Esqrs., the senior and junior Grand Wardens, assisting, the former as Croupier, and the latter as "*Charge d'Affaires*" in the South. The company was that rare thing on these occasions, well assorted—the hosts hospitable and attentive—the guests happy—toasts, songs, and speeches—loyal, patriotic, Masonic, and miscellaneous—occupied the latter evening, while the little between times was enlivened or spirited by the music of the noble 72nd Band. The whole affair went off to a charm, and leaves us with a strong impression that it will no longer be a secret that the Masons of Solomon's Lodge are right good fellows.—*Fredericton Head Quarters.*

The Brethren of the Woodstock Lodge, gave a Ball and Supper on this occasion, but as such things occur so frequently in this fast Town, we did not consider it worth while to notice. We can say however, that the evening of the 27th ult., will be remembered here with pleasure until next St. John's day at least.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Author of the Address" came too late for insertion this week. Our Agents at Fredericton, Wickham and "Beantown" will please accept our thanks, we hope to hear from them soon again and often. The paper sent from "Beantown" has not arrived.

The troops in the line of the Duke of Wellington's funeral procession will never forget, they say, the hospitality and kindness of the inhabitants and those who occupied the windows on the route. Some fair and generous hands began by presenting some biscuits to the soldiers, and their example was soon followed in all directions; from the houses on both sides of the street more substantial ammunition, in the shape of sandwiches and fowls, were given until every soldier had made a good meal. The inhabitants of London were not satisfied with giving the soldiers estates, but they also showered silver and copper among them wrapped up in paper, and some of the men say they received as much as four shillings in that manner.