

# The Carleton Sentinel.

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, and General Intelligence.

"Our Queen and Constitution."

[By James S. Segee.]

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## MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

### THE LADY FREE MASON.

Miss Elizabeth St. Leger, was the only female who was ever initiated into the ancient and honorable mysteries of Freemasonry.— When she obtained this honor we shall lay before our readers, premising that our information is derived from the best sources. Lord Doneraile, Miss St. Leger's father, a very zealous mason, held a warrant and occasionally opened lodge at Doneraile House, his sons and some intimate friends assisting; and it is said, that never were masonic duties more rigidly performed than by the brethren of No. 150, the number of their warrant. It appears that previously to the initiation of a gentleman to the first steps of masonry, Miss St. Leger, who was a young girl, happened to be in an adjoining apartment, but whether the young girl was there from design or accident we cannot confidently state. The room at the time was undergoing some alteration; amongst other things, the wall was considerably reduced in one part, for the purpose of making a saloon. The young lady, having heard the voices of the freemasons, and being prompted by the curiosity natural to all, to see this mystery so long and so secretly locked up from public view, had the courage to pick a brick from the wall with her scissors, and thus witnessed the two first steps of the ceremony. Curiosity gratified, fear at once took possession of her mind, and those who understand this passage well know what the feelings of any person must be who could unlawfully behold that ceremony; let them then judge what were the feelings of a young girl under such extraordinary circumstances. There was no mode of escape, except through the very room where the concluding part of the second step was still being solemnized, at the far end, and the room a very large one.— Miss St. Leger had resolution sufficient to attempt her escape that way, and with light but trembling steps glided along unobserved, laid her hand on the handle of the door, and opening it, before her stood, to her dismay, a grim and surly *Tier*, with his long sword unheathed. A shriek that pierced through the apartment alarmed the members of the Lodge, who all rushing to the door, and finding that Miss St. Leger had been in the room during the ceremony, resolved, it is said, in the paroxysm of their rage, to put the fair spectatress to death: but at the moving and earnest supplication of her youngest brother, her life was spared, on condition of her going through the two remaining steps of the solemn ceremony she had unlawfully witnessed. This she consented to, and they conducted the beautiful and terrified young lady thro' those trials which are sometimes more than enough for masculine resolution, little thinking they were taking into the bosom of their craft a member that would afterward reflect a lustre on the annals of Masonry. Miss St. Leger was directly descended from Sir Richard de Leger, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and was of that high repute that he, with his own hand supported the prince when he first went out of his ship to land in Sussex. Miss St. Leger was cousin to General Anthony St. Leger, Governor of St. Lucia, who instituted the interesting race, and the celebrated Doncaster St. Leger stakes. Eventually she married Richard Aldworth, Esq. of Newmarket, a member of a highly honorable and ancient family. Whenever a benefit was given at any of the Theatres in Dublin or Cork, for the Masonic Female Orphan Asylum, Mrs.

Aldworth walked at the head of the Freemasons, with her apron and other insignia of Freemasonry, and sat in the front row of the stage box. The house was always crowded on these occasions. The portrait of this estimable woman is in the lodge room of almost every lodge in Ireland.

### Comparative Strength of Popery and Protestantism.

Protestantism reckons as its followers nearly one-half of the number that Popery claims as its adherents. And although numerically one-half less, in all the great elements of character and progress it is vastly its superior. In wealth, in enterprise, in national liberty, in literature, in commerce, in all the elements of political and moral power, Protestants are to Papal nations as the sun and moon in the heavens are to the fixed stars. That you may see this, blot from the map of Europe all that it owes to Popery, and what is left for the people to desire? Blot from those nations all they owe to Popery, and it would be like Moses lifting up his wonder-working rod heavenward, and rolling back the darkness that enshrouded Egypt. If this does not picture our idea stop, for a month or a year, all that Popery is doing to civilize, enlighten and bless the earth, and the world is moved and asundered, from its centre to its circumference: even old Austria, the Sleepy Hollow of the world, would spring to her feet and ask, What is the matter? Stop for the same time all that Popery is doing for the same ends, and it would be no more missed than is the light of the lost Pleiad from the sky.—*Kirvan.*

### POPERY AND THE CHOLERA.

It is a remarkable fact that, when the cholera visited Rome, the Pope, anxious for the safety of the officiating priests, issued the following document:—

"The sanitary Commission of the Province shall ask of the respective bishops that there may be given to the parish priests sufficient instruction for the occasion: that, when they require it, they may obtain the necessary authority from the holy father; and, in short that those holy ecclesiastics, who from zeal may devote themselves to the work of the ministry under circumstances of such danger, may and ought to take precaution and avoid immediate contact with the sick persons; and, therefore, may robe themselves as quickly as possible, and administer the eucharist with a pair of tongs!!!"

Surely the Pope would not have issued this order if he really believed that the consecrated wafer was really transubstantiated into Christ! If he was satisfied that the bit of paste called the host was the Lord of Glory, the pair of tongs would never have been thought of!

HAIR DYE SUPERSEDED.—An English barber claims to have invented a new touch in the hair restorative art. Not any of your lotions, &c., but a real true-blue mechanical operation. It consists of a machine containing combs and brushes so arranged and constructed as to produce a Galvanic current when used. The teeth of the comb are made of copper and zinc, alternately, and continued back to a chamber in the hind part of the comb, in which is placed a flannel saturated with salt water as an excitant. The object of the invention is to excite an electric current when the combs or brushes are used.

## Proceedings of the County Council.

(Concluded.)

Solomon Good of the Parish of Wakefield complained that he had been taxed as a non-resident in the Parish of Simonds: he was not a land holder in that Parish, and wished the tax to be remitted. After a short debate, it was ordered that when Mr. Good shall produce an affidavit that he does not, and did not, at the time of the assessment, own property in the Parish of Simonds, the tax shall be remitted.

Moved by Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. Gallop,

Whereas the mode of managing the Financial affairs of this County, and the want of information by the Rate Payers have been a source of complaint, and in order to remedy this evil so far as possible, it is the opinion of this Board that the fullest information should be given—Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to make arrangements for the publishing in cheap pamphlet form, of 500 copies, or as many as may be determined upon by the Committee, of Charter of Incorporation; the Assessment Law; the Ordinances of the Board; and a full statement of the Accounts of the County, with a balance sheet. The Ordinances and balance sheet to be published in the *Carleton Sentinel* should the Committee deem it advisable, and further

Resolved, That the Warden, Secretary, Treasurer, and three Councillors, to be chosen by the Warden be a Committee to carry the foregoing Resolution into effect. Passed unanimously; Whereupon the Warden appointed Messrs. Harding, Dibblee, and Clowse to such Committee.

Moved by Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. Gallop,

Resolved, That the Secretary Treasurer do call, by letter, upon the several Justices of the Peace in this County, requiring them to transmit to him, any sum or sums of money they may have in hand for money collected from defaulters for Parish and County Rates, for fines collected, and all monies in their hands, belonging to the County in any of the Parishes of the same, derived from any and all sources whatever, with an account of all balances remaining unpaid.

Passed unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. Clowse.

Resolved, That the Auditor of Accounts be directed to make up a statement of the several defaulters of the Parish and County Rates placed in the hands of the several Justices of the Peace in this County for collection since 1845, with the amount received, showing the balance now in the hands of said Justices, such accounts to be made up separately so as to be laid before the Council at its next Meeting for action thereon.

Mr. Dibblee thought this last resolution should properly be the first one as when the information sought to be obtained from the Auditor, was in the hands of the Secretary Treasurer, he would know what to ask for from the Justices.

Mr. Harding thought the Auditor the proper person to apply to, he had audited all the accounts and should know where they were to be found.

Mr. Lindsay could foresee difficulty in this matter, he thought the Council could not get the information they desired, the Magistrates would not give it to them, one had

he had collected fines, but he would not give them up.

Mr. Dibblee thought the Council had a right to look after Parishes as well as after the County, and should apply to the Magistrates for this information required, and if it was refused, or any of the fines withheld, then an application should be made to the Government and he would answer that the matter would be promptly acted on.

Resolution adopted.

Mr. Harding presented a petition from the Trustees of Schools in the Parish of Wakefield, praying that warrants may be issued to assess four several School districts in that Parish, in accordance with resolutions passed at Public Meetings in said Districts, viz: No. 1, for the sum of £30, for the purpose of paying a Teacher, and finding him with board, washing, and lodging. No. 2, for the sum of £40—£30 towards the support of a Teacher—£3 for fuel and other purposes—£2 for books and maps, and £5 for repairs of School-House in said District. No. 4, for £20, to be paid out by the Trustees, as instructed by the Proprietors.

On motion of Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Lindsay. Resolved that the prayer of the Petition be complied with, and that four Warrants of Assessment, do forthwith issue for the several sums set forth in the Petition.

Mr. Fitzherbert presented a petition from John Giberson and others, of the Parish of Kent, praying that costs incurred by said Giberson, in the execution of his duty, and paid out by him, may be repaid by the County. The petition states that said Giberson was Commissioner of Highways, for the Parish of Kent. That the name of G. F. Craig, was returned to him a delinquent—that he offered said delinquent a job, which was refused; that finding all other means to fail, he handed his name in to a Magistrate, J. A. Phillip, Esq., as the law directs. The Magistrate issued a summons for said Craig. Debt and costs then amounted to £1 2s.

The Commissioner, Constable and another offered to pay the amount, but Craig refused—said he would rather go to goal than not—he accordingly went, and remained there until the debt was paid. On his release, he sued the Commissioner for false imprisonment. Commissioner employed H. H. Beardsley to defend him. The case was tried, and the plaintiff cast, but not being satisfied he applied for a new trial, which was not granted, but in all these cases the Commissioner was put to costs until the whole amounted to about £25 0 0, which he thought should be paid by the County.

Mr. Fitzherbert thought this a hard case.—Giberson had only done his duty, done what the law required, and he was mulcted in this sum, it should be paid by the County and not be a Parish or individual charge.

Mr. Clowse said the County should not be called upon to pay this sum—the officers had acted improperly in the first place—they should not have sued the party when they knew he was unable to pay costs.

Mr. Lloyd said something should be done to prevent the occurrence of cases of a like nature. If matters were allowed to go on as now, the road law might as well be done away.

He knew some unruly people who work or pay, and threatened to prosecute the road Commissioners were did not o-

just refused if they were Commissioners. C-

afraid to sue, and parties

on property might work or let it a-

as they pleased. Mr. Dibblee would ask if the Council from Kent would agree that that Parish should