

means of the Colonial Churches. The leaders of the sect were zealous in reviving obsolete forms, and earnest in their endeavors to entice men to regard the Middle Ages as patterns for the Church now. Without hesitation they avowed their desire to unprotestantize the Episcopal Church. They defied the sacraments then began those perversions which startled the country, and made Rome hope great things. The Bishop of Exeter, the unflinching supporter of this school, endeavored to carry into operation in his diocese the new school theology. He objected to Mr. Gorham, and the matter was decided against the Bishop in the highest court of the realm. Stung by defeat, he called a Synod, and obtained its consent to the dogma of Baptismal Regeneration, in opposition to the decision of the Privy Council. Successfully thwarted in their opposition to the Royal Supremacy, Archdeacon Manning and others joined the Papacy. Baffled in their attempts to establish their exclusiveness, the Tractarians raised the cry for a meeting of Convocation, and they are now straining every effort to accomplish spiritual legislation upon the disputed points. Mr. Gladstone, well known for his "Church principles," and his adherence to the Oxford School has introduced into the Legislature his Bill for the Colonial Churches.

In the Colonies changes have also been going on. Many new Bishoprics have been erected. In accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Froude, or it may be independently of them, strenuous exertions have succeeded in the appointment in the new Bishoprics, of persons well versed in the new rabbinical lore.—In Australia a convention of Bishops throw their weight into the Exeter side of the beam, and dogmatize on the subject of Baptismal Regeneration. The same test is pushed to the exclusion of clergymen from some Colonial diocese. In North America a meeting of prelates is held, the minutes of which some months after make their appearance, very opportunely, when Mr. Gladstone manifests his fatherly care of the Colonial Churches.

Such is a brief history of past and present,—the Home and Colonial Churches. And most certainly there is a wonderful accordance between the suggestions of one of the first of the Tractarians, and the result of their ceaseless exertions. Act upon the Colonies and you then react upon the Mother Country, says the far sighted Froude, and forthwith the grand drama commenced. Dragon's teeth were sown broad cast over the outposts of the Empire, and now there are armed men ready to do battle against the truth in the citadel itself,—defeated in attempts at home, the cry must be raised for convocations abroad. A great interest is felt in the breast of a leading statesman, and his heart yearns over the distant Colonist; and deeply learned in the theology of the day, that big heart is bursting to bestow upon them wonderful privileges—the privilege of managing their own Church matters! And in the fulness of his love, Mr. Gladstone—the powerful advocate of "Church principles"—introduces into the Imperial Legislature a Bill prohibitory in few things, and though brief in its structure, yet so permissive as to stretch into the future, filling it with spiritual independency, calculated to fall back with logical force upon the institutions of the Mother Land.—Who cannot hear the spirit of Froude rustling among these dry bones, and who can doubt that the last act of the drama will be but the effort of Tractarianism, to carry into execution his long cherished recommendation.

In my next, I propose to enter more into detail, and show this question must be considered a vital one by more than

ONE OF THE LAITY.

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1852.

EMIGRATION OF ENGLISH CHILDREN TO NEW BRUNSWICK.—Last week we applied to the Government Emigration Officer for further information in reference to the notice from him in this paper, and have been referred to an article in the *New Brunswick* of the 30th ult. for his reply. Owing to the late hour at which it arrived we cannot give it insertion in this num-

ber, but we may here state, that the children will be landed in this Province at the expense of the Poor Law Unions. They will be received here by the Commissioners, or Overseers of the Poor, and supported at the public expense until bound to service. The boys are to be bound until they are 21, and the girls until they are 18 years of age. After the 20th of December, the lists will be closed and the applications will then be forwarded to London. We will publish the article alluded to next week, but in the mean time any further information that may be required on the subject, can be obtained on application at this office.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The new Mail arrangements, if we understand them, are certainly novel in their character, but no doubt the very best for the accommodation of the citizens of St. John and Fredericton that could be adopted. There are no regular hours, except between these two cities, for the arrival and departure of the Mails, but each Post Master will detain the carrier until he has a full load for him, and then he is shipped off—at least so says report. We have not received a Fredericton paper this week.

A correspondent of the *Morning Times*, writing from Fredericton, on the 26th ult., states that it is decided beyond question, that the European & North American Railway, will ascend the Douglass Valley, and touch at Harri's Mills, on the Oronto. The Editor in consequence, reads some of his contemporaries a lecture, that will do them good for all time to come. Won't the *Head Quarters* man be rejoiced to learn, that the E. & N. A. Railway, will pass within 8 or 10 miles of Fredericton, and that St. John will have the benefit of all traffic, on said Road, instead of Halifax.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—It may not be amiss to remind the different Parish Clerks in this County, that they are required by law to give at least 20 days notice in writing, of the time and place of holding the Elections for County Councillors, and post the same in three of the most public places of the Parish. As the Elections are to take place on the 28th instant, there is no time to be lost if the Notices are not already posted.

In order to oblige "a Churchman" and make room for his communication, and the article he speaks of from the *Church Witness*, and also to give insertion to the Notice of the Parish Meeting and Circular, we are compelled to throw aside the greater part of our own remarks intended for this number—we had nothing, however, of very great importance to communicate.

GODY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The December No. of this work, double again, is received. The illustrations and reading matter, both prose and poetry, are exceedingly good. The cost of the embellishments and literary matter in the present number is as follows:—

Steel Plates,	\$500
Paper on which they are printed,	400
For printing Steel Plates,	800
Original articles and Editing	400
Colouring	270
Wood-cuts	125
	\$2495

The Postage on this Book is now only two cents per number.

THE thaw of last week, carried off all our snow, and cleared the river of ice. The steamer *Reindeer* made two trips up, the last on the 24th Nov, and the *Union* came within 15 miles of Woodstock, where she unloaded, and went back. This is late for Steamboats to run in our waters.

AN Earthquake was experienced at Liverpool, on the morning of the 9th Nov.

Several interesting extracts intended for this No., have been crowded out, they will appear next week.

To Correspondents. "The Author of the Address," in our next.

In Harrison, Ohio, Mary Spangler refused to marry Jeremiah Eskridge, whereupon he shot her and himself. He died, as he deserved, and the girl recovered.

The speech of the Queen, a synopsis of which will be found in this paper, as announced by telegraph, gives us another pledge on the part of the government of Great Britain, that our interests as colonists are not to be sacrificed to the grasping policy of the Americans. The Fishery question, being national in its character, afforded Her Majesty a good opportunity of informing our neighbors that they are no longer to tamper with our rights as they have hitherto done with such impunity. What will the enemies of British rule in these colonies have next to say? Will they have recourse to the old argument, that on account of our being "three thousand miles distant" from the mother country, the voice of the Queen in our defence, will not be regarded by the sea-robbers by whom we have been so long infested? *Fredericton Reporter.*

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—The work on the Railroad is carried on with spirit. We understand that wharves are to be erected at Indian Point terminus, and that large and commodious buildings for station houses, &c., will shortly be commenced. We are also happy to learn that the location of the line near Woodstock, under the direction of the chief engineer, A. L. Light, Esq., will soon be completed. The locomotive runs constantly between Chamcock and town. It is really pleasing to hear the steam whistle giving notice of the approach of the huge "iron horse."—*St. Andrews Standard.*

Wood sells quickly at 20s. cord, potatoes 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d., turnips 1s. 3d., hay £5 10 per ton, oat fodder £4 per ton, oat straw £2 15 0. Butter by the firkin, 1s. per lb.—

The market is well supplied with beef, pork, mutton, lamb, and poultry, which realize good prices.—lb.

REDUCTION IN FARE TO ENGLAND.—The *New York Journal of Commerce* states that the British and North American steamship Company, (the Cunard line), have reduced the rate of passage from Boston to Liverpool to \$100. The price heretofore has been \$120.

The large screw steamer *Great Britain*, Capt. Mathews, which left Liverpool Aug. 21st, with a large number of passengers for Australia, put into St. Helena, Sept. 23d for coals, after being out 33 days, and having encountered very severe gales. She had reached within two days sail of the Cape of Good Hope, but owing to heavy weather and a short supply of coals, she put back to St. Helena. Her crew were reported all well and well satisfied with their treatment.

On Wednesday evening a meeting of the citizens was held in the Temperance Hall, agreeably to notice, for the purpose of discussing the purchase of "The Grove" from the Hon. Mr. Odell. No result was arrived at, nor is it likely that under present circumstances there will be any bargain. The meeting was adjourned to Thursday evening next.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE AT WORCESTER.—About 12 1-2 o'clock yesterday morning, at Worcester, a fire was discovered in the Worcester County House, (prison,) in the North Wing. It originated in the furnace, which by excessive heat, communicated to the air box, and thence to the wood-work.—The flames spread with destructive rapidity, and before they could be arrested, the smoke and heat ascended to the cells above, where were confined twenty-nine lunatics, sent there in consequence of the crowded state of the Hospital. All but four were taken out alive. The following persons were found dead:—

William O'Keith, an Irishman, aged 17; has been in the Hospital since 1849. Thomas Downes, of Worcester, aged about 40 years. James Fitzpatrick, Irish, aged about 50 to 60 years; had been an inmate of the Hospital since 1846. Bucklin J. Bushee of Rhode Island, aged 47, a carpenter by trade, and had been in the Hospital since 1845.

Their bodies presented a most ghastly appearance, and indicated an amount of suffering previous to death, which it is of course impossible to depict. Their heart-rendering cries

were heard over the rage of the destructive flame, and the noise and excitement of thrilling fearful occasion.

Although the Fire Department was on the ground at an early hour, yet the conflagration had attained a great headway before discovery and although some of the cells in which the unfortunate men were dying, were reached, yet the doors, hinges and fastenings had become so heated and swollen that they could not be opened. A portion, however, were opened, or nearly all would have met with the most terrible of deaths. There were twenty-four women in the cells. A fifth man was taken out in a senseless condition, but by wise treatment was restored.—*Boston Bee.*

We learn from the *Boston Commonwealth* that a tragic affair occurred near Vicksburgh between Judge James and Thos. Carneal, the former being fatally stabbed by a bowie knife. The son of Judge James then shot Carneal dead. Sheriff Yeager, and Roberts, a Magistrate, were also wounded, whilst endeavoring to stop the affair. Young James surrendered to the authorities.

According to the *New York Herald*, the latest and most interesting news from Washington is to the effect that, with regard to the Cuban difficulty, Spanish wrath is to be appeased, if possible, and Lieut. Porter, and Midshipman Davenport removed from the mail service of the U. S. This is called "more truckling to the Cuban authorities"

PARISH MEETING.

A MEETING of the Members of the Church generally, is particularly requested on Thursday evening the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock, at St. Luke's Church, to consider the subject matter contained in the following communication from the Lord Bishop of Fredericton.

S. D. LEE STREET.  
Rector of Woodstock.

Woodstock, Dec. 4, 1852.

N. B.—The Annual Meeting of the Woodstock Local Committee of the Diocesan Church Society will be held on the same evening.

FREDERICTON, NOV. 16, 1852.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—The Clergy of every Deanery in the Diocese have requested me to convene a Diocesan Meeting, to be holden at St. John, at the time of the next general meeting of the Church Society, with a view of considering the Bill lately introduced into the House of Commons by the Right Hon. W. Gladstone, "To explain and amend the Laws relating to the Church in the Colonies." Tho I am not the originator of this movement, I do not feel at liberty to refuse a request made apparently by the whole body of the Clergy unanimously, including the Deaneries of St. John Fredericton, Chatham, St. Andrews, Kingston Shediac, and Woodstock.

With a view of rendering the matter as practical as possible, I propose that each Clergyman should call a meeting of the habitual attendants at his Parish Church or Churches, and take the sense of the persons assembled—being of course, understood to be bona fide members of the Church of England—on Mr. Gladstone's Bill, viz. whether it be expedient that the Bishops, Clergy and Laity, in communion with the Church of England, should be empowered to meet in Diocesan or other Synods, and make regulations for the management of their internal ecclesiastical affairs?

It appears to me that an affirmative or negative answer to this proposition lies at the root of all legislation in the matter; and in the absence of any certainty that Mr. Gladstone's Bill will be brought forward in its present printed form; or if brought forward, that it will be carried, or that the British Government may not have some measure of their own, it seems to me, I confess, to be attempting quite as much as we are competent to discuss, if we endeavor calmly to consider the above mentioned proposition.

To suppose that a large body of persons (many of whom may never have seen Mr. Gladstone's Bill) will be able, in a short time to make themselves masters of a subject which touches on many delicate and difficult questions, is, according to my judgment, unreasonable; and it is obvious that the sense of a few

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