

The Carleton Sentinel.

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, and General Intelligence.

Published and Edited]

"Our Queen and Constitution."

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Number 21.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1852.

Volume 5.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

[From the Quebec *British Canadian*.]

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The semi-annual meeting of this institution took place at London, on Friday, the 1st inst.; and we would refer our readers to the interesting account of the proceedings, furnished by an intelligent London correspondent, which we subjoin. It is a new event for this fast-increasing body to assemble there; but so rapid has been the growth of the institution in the Western district during the last year that it was entitled to this mark of approbation from the authorities of the institution. This, its rapid increase, has excited surprise, in the first, because there was no provocative antagonism from Romanism to account for it; and, in the next place, because the preponderance of new members have been English, Scotch, and Canadian born—not Irish. But those who express such surprise are ignorant of the fact that one of the great objects of the institution is, the maintenance of true religion not only for its own sake; but as a sure barrier against the wild theories and measures of the Socialist and Democrat which have been latterly sought to be disseminated in Canada by our rulers and their supporters. It has been found ever competent to resist such a visitation, and hence the secret of its rapid increase in Canada. The following is our correspondent's letter:—

"To the Editor of the *British Canadian*:—
"SIR—Will you permit me through the columns of your journal to furnish the public with an account of the proceedings of the half-yearly meeting of the Orange Grand Lodge held here yesterday.

It appears from the rapid growth of the Order in this section of the Province, that the G. M. considered it would benefit the institution by meeting the members of the Order in their own locality. There was a most excellent attendance, and the Order was found to be working most harmoniously under the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Lodge. All the information sought after was obtained, and I am sure I only express the feelings and sentiments of every Brother of the Order when I say, that they feel deeply indebted to the worthy Brethren, the G. M. and D. G. M., for their kindness in visiting them. If, then, we were pleased with meeting the Chief Officers of the Order we were more than pleased with the sound advice given, and the great principles enunciated by the G. M. in his address to the Brethren.—Frequently, in the course of its delivery, did I wish myself able to take down his remarks as they fell from him. I have on more than one occasion heard our much respected G. M. address his Brethren—and those who, like myself have heard him, know his peculiar ability in making his audiences feel as he feels—but never was his power more completely triumphant than on this occasion. He portrayed to us, in unmistakable language, the causes of our former inefficiency, and bade us discard from our minds the intrigues of those who would use us for their purposes. He bade us beware how we followed such men to the camp of the enemy; not indeed for slaughter, but for worse—for degradation—shame and moral destruction. Most emphatically did he deny that we were a political body, and warned us against placing reliance upon those who would induce us to believe that our organization is political.

He cautioned the Brethren against listening to insidious hissings of those who would create a national feeling amongst the Order, or who, for

the same reason, would ask to unite with their enemies. "Beware," was his expression, "beware how you lend yourselves to the consummation of such an object, by which you would lose your distinctive feature—by which you would become disunited and a prey to any faction of wicked and designing men who would engulf you for their groveling partizan objects."

He then bade them turn back the pages of history, and to remember that the memorable 12th of July was not merely to commemorate the Battle of the Boyne; but it was to commemorate that period in our national history which ensured us Constitutional Government—which gave us a compact, civil and religious between the Crown and the people, and he bade us beware how we, for trifling purposes, weakened those ties, or rendered them nugatory. It became a matter for our serious consideration, to ascertain whether we are as likely by our acts to perpetuate these institutions, in the same proportion as our ancestors obtained them for us, and he thought the only way in which we could accomplish this desired object was by a strict adherence to the doctrines and principles of our Order; which he contended, we could not do by lending our ears to the trucking policy of expediency which some, for their own personal views and objects, sought to introduce amongst us; and he again bade us beware how we listened to the false cry of those who would have us, on a national or any other score, abandon the principles which alone kept us united. These sentiments were heartily cheered and applauded by all present, and I have no hesitation in saying that the address delivered has had a most marvelous influence upon the Brethren, and will have more, as soon as it shall be sufficiently promulgated. It will be in vain for any attempt to improve on the Order in future. The Brethren are awakened to the danger, and the demagogue and intriguer, whether in the Order or out of it, will henceforward be regarded as our enemy, whom we are to shun as a moral plague or pestilence. "I wish to remember," said he, "that we are not confederated to promote the interest of party or of sect, but we were united to maintain a Protestant Sovereign on a Protestant Throne of a Protestant people, and that we will oppose the invasion of others with equal energy to that with which we defend our own."

This is the true and tolerant spirit of the body. And it is because the principles which were so well enunciated by the G. M. at the meeting of yesterday, (and of which I have given you but a faint outline) are now the guiding star of the Order, that we feel we are prospering, and are becoming respected as we should be.

The worthy and much-respected D. G. M. of whom many of us had heard, and who all were delighted to see, gave us an account of the efficient state and force of the Order. And after a few hours of most instructive conversation, the Lodge was adjourned, and the first day of October in the year of our Lord 1852, will be regarded as an era in the history of Orangeism in this section of the Province. Will you oblige me, and publish.

Your obedient
LONDON.

London, Oct. 2, 1852.

FIREMEN ON BOARD A STEAMER.—A recent trial in New York brought to light the life of a fireman on board one of the U. S. mail steamers. On one of the voyages of the Franklin, one of the firemen, when he left New York was intoxicated, and when heated at his labor became stupid, disobeyed the command of the

assistant engineer, fell off the stairs, became insensible, and in that state the said engineer poured some pails of cold water over him, after which, in a very short time, he was a corpse. The engineer was brought before the court on a charge of manslaughter, but the evidence showed that the firemen became so exhausted by their labors and the excessive heat of the atmosphere in which they labor, as to fall down insensible; while in this condition cold water is thrown over them to revive them, and the engineer applied this remedy to the deceased fireman. It was stated that the firemen were generally intemperate, that they drank a great deal of spirits, and no wonder. The fire room is below the water line of the ship, and is often 80, 90, and 105 degrees of temperature. The men have to work in this atmosphere, and sometimes they can scarcely breathe.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec and the officers of the Catholic Institute of that City have taken upon themselves the task of regulating Upper Canadian School matters. They have petitioned Parliament to give to their Roman Catholic brethren here, a larger share of Protestant money than they at present enjoy, for the inculcation of their religious tenets. We hope that the Lower Canadians will not blame us now for putting an oar into their troubled ecclesiastical waters.—*Toronto Globe*.

The *Church Witness* thinks that if the following language—recently held by the *True Witness*, a Roman Catholic journal, published at Montreal—on the above subject, be taken as the real opinions of the members of that Communion, it would lead him to doubt, whether, under any circumstances, they could be considered good or desirable subjects in any state.—*Ed. Sentinel*.]

"Be it well understood, as Catholics we do not demand 'separate schools' as a favor, or special privilege, but as a right to which we are as freemen entitled, and of which no man—so help us God—shall deprive us. If we are compelled to pay, we will have separate schools, and if we can't have separate schools we won't pay—if that is treason Protestants can make the most they like of it. We do plead guilty to the charge of Higher Law men, which the *Montreal Witness* brings against us. If the Pope as successor of St. Peter, and speaking to the Catholic Church, as Vicar of Christ, were to tell us to do one thing, and the laws of Canada, or of Great Britain, were to tell us to do another, we would obey the Pope, and would most certainly set at naught the law of the State, let the consequences be what they might—for we are emphatically PAPISTS. Our contemporary will not, we hope, accuse us of disguising our principles; we are not ashamed of nor afraid to own them."

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—By the schooner *Lamarine*, which cleared this port yesterday, for Cumana, Venezuela, a party of adventurers go out, furnished with a complement of machinery, for the purpose of raising treasure from the wreck of the Spanish vessel "San Pedro," which was lost off Venezuela, more than a century ago. It is supposed that the vessel had about \$9,000,000 on board, which was sent by the home government to pay off troops in her dominion in the new world.

Some two years ago, a portion of the present party discovered the wreck, and with the aid of a little apparatus for the purpose, succeeded in raising about twenty-five thousand dollars, and cleared the wreck so that they now anticipate operations will be comparatively easy. A steam engine will be carried out and also a

diving machine of ingenious construction, newly invented by Mr. James A. Whipple, together with submarine armor and other apparatus.—*Boston Transcript*.

A MAMMOTH PAPER.—In Pekin, a newspaper of extraordinary size is published weekly on silk. It is said to have been started more than a thousand years ago—somewhat earlier than the one under the patronage of the "Good Queen that Bess." An anecdote is related to the effect, in 1827 a public officer caused some false intelligence to be inserted in this newspaper, for which he was put to death. Several numbers of the paper are preserved in the Royal Library at Paris. They are each ten and a quarter yards long.

Several years ago cotton was discovered growing wild near the colony of Sierra Leone. As it bloomed and ripened, it dropped to the ground and rotted. Information of this fact reaching Mr. Thomas Clegg, of Manchester, he sent £100 to the missionaries of Abeokuta, with instructions to employ the natives to gather and clean the indigeneous produce. A few weeks ago he received advices of the arrival of five bales of cotton, weighing more than 1,000 lbs., making, with what he received from this place on former occasions 10,000 lbs.

POPISH CONFSSIONAL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The recent inquiry before the Bishop of Exeter, at Plymouth, into the practice of the Confessional at St. Peter's, Eldad, appears to have aroused the inhabitants of the neighborhood to the danger with which the Church of England is beset; and a requisition, signed by above 160 of the magistrates, clergy, and principal inhabitants of the towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, has been published, calling a public meeting to consider the duty of the Protestant laity under the circumstances, and to adopt such proceedings as may be deemed expedient.—*London Herald*.

The Government of the United States seems to be in a very humiliating position, as regards Cuba. It would appear that Judge Conklin, the American Minister to Mexico, had instructions to call at Havana, on his way to Mexico, to come to some understanding with the Captain General of Cuba, relative to the insults lately offered by the Spanish officials on that Island to American citizens. By late advices received from Havana in New York, we learn that Judge Conklin had arrived in the latter city, and that while on his way through its streets to the Captain General's house, he was followed by a large rabble, who heaped upon him all kinds of abuse and insulting language. The Judge, in communicating with his government, states that the Captain General has promised not to act so rashly for the future. This statement, nevertheless, is contradicted by private advices. But, however, not one word is said about the overhauling of the American barque *Conchita*, and the searching and tumbling about of her papers by the Captain of a Spanish war-steamer. Of course if the American Government choose to put up quietly with these repeated insults we have nothing to say to the contrary. But we don't like to hear a government or a people eternally blustering about their superiority, and contempt of all other governments, and yet afterwards pocketing insults which no other civilized country, besides themselves, would submit to. We love peace all over the world, and we do not find fault with the Americans for their peaceable disposition, as evinced recently in reference to Cuba, but we do object to their impudent boasting, in which they have lately indulged to such an extent as to make it absolutely disgusting.—*Toronto Colonist*.