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## THOUGHTS ON THE JESUITS.

A Jesuit amongst a people is as dangerous as a scabbed sheep in a flock.

The Oriental plague may well be compared to the doctrine of the Jesuits; the former in its contagion, the latter in its fanaticism. Both may destroy an entire population.

The Jesuits are the poison of liberty, the enemies of all government and social order; to day they threaten monarchy in the name of democracy—tomorrow, democracy in the name of monarchy.

The Jesuits in the United States cry for liberty through their gazettes; in the bottom of their iron heart, they demand the death of liberty. Their code and institution permit them to rid themselves of a king and of any civil ruler, especially when they oppose the church and their principles.

They admit homicide and regicide, the complete extermination of a people and nation.—The double assassination of Henry III. and Henry IV. of France, the massacre of the Huguenots, the writings of the Jesuit authors, as Emanuel Sa, Alphonso Salmeron, Gregory of Valence, Antonio Santerem, Muriana, Torrelim besides the hundreds of others whom we might quote, clearly establish this.

When the Jesuits are in power, they admit and teach this doctrine; when they are threatened and in danger of being expelled, they disavow it. They easily accommodate themselves to times and circumstances.

The Jesuits are the enemies of science and of every new discovery, when they cannot monopolize it for themselves.

There is more to be dreaded from the friendship of a Jesuit than from the hatred of a tyrant. The tyrant kills the body; the Jesuit kills body and soul.

The Jesuits in Italy declaim against slavery in the United States; here they have not a word on the subject.

The principle aim of the Jesuit missionaries in Protestant countries, is to convert the powerful and the rich; their principle is to gain them by means of the women; when they have secured these, they are sure of the daughters, children, and husbands.

Another means of converting Protestant children in this country, is that of boarding and teaching them much cheaper than can be afforded by other institutions. Having ample pecuniary resources from abroad, they can stand the opposition.

A Jesuit has neither country nor family.—His king is the Pope, and his relations are his fellow Jesuits.

The novice in Jesuitism who is malicious, hypocritical, talented, cunning and politic, able to sustain that black is white, and white is black is sure to be promoted in a short time to the first degrees of the order, and hence to obtain favor with despotic courts. But if he is sincere and conscientious, he is sent to Africa or Asia. This is the only way to get rid of him.

The Jesuits are the friends, the courtiers, the followers of kings, when they cannot become their masters.

The Jesuits at a distance from Europe or

neither subjected to the authority of the Pope nor to any other ecclesiastical power. They form amongst themselves an anarchico-religious republic, under the presidency of their general at Rome.

Some Popes have hurled bulls of threats against the Jesuit missionaries, others have endeavored to reform this uncontrollable sect; but they never could succeed.

The Jesuits have been driven thirty nine times from different States in Europe, and ended in 1773 by being suppressed throughout all Christendom.

Pope Clement XIV. died by poison for having suppressed this order; his successor, Pius VI. restored it, fearing that he would undergo the same fate.

The order of the Jesuits was established to withstand the doctrines of Luther and Calvin. Having failed in this, it devoted itself to politics and espionage.

A Jesuit in a despotic country, as in Rome and Naples, walks the streets with an uncovered face, an air of supremacy and power (for he is sure to have the police at his heels to protect him); in a free country, he conceals and disguises himself in a thousand different ways and he appears more like a hermit than a diplomatist.

The Jesuits make vows of poverty and of wealth, of obedience and insubordination (?) the offers which they refuse for their professed houses, they accept for their colleges, they submit implicitly to the authority of their general whilst they refuse submission to the local authorities, wherever they can do it with impunity.

A Jesuit confessor may in his turn be denounced by his penitent; let an intelligent woman be sent to confession—sometimes to a Dominican friar, sometimes to a Jesuit, and these two enemies, jealous one of the other, will eventually expose the crimes of their respective order.

A house of Jesuits is like a police-office; the children who go to their school act often as spies towards their parents and friends, women who go to confession denounce their husbands.

The house of Jesuits may also be compared to a hive of bees: you hear no noise except a low murmur, a slight buzzing of penitents who confess the sins of others.

The Jesuits exact from their pupils written confessions also, in order to sound the heart, or more effectually to denounce the penitent to the police, they compel the young man to write down his sins. How many unhappy creatures are groaning in irons in Italy on account of this confession.

Beware, therefore, Americans, of these venerable wolves, who are disguised among you as shepherds.

A man in a free country like this, when writing or speaking in favor of humanity, has nothing to fear from the government; but he has to undergo great trials from the Jesuits, such as slanders, calumnies, and secret conspiracies against his success, and he is often the victim of a poiguard or of some Jesuitical poison.

The Roman Catholic inhabitants of London alone, of Irish birth, exceeds in number the whole population of Dublin, being more than

[From late English papers]

In a leading article on the subject of the naval strength of Great Britain, the London Times attempts to excuse the culpable conduct of the Ministry by a very plausible article, in the course of which it says:—

We have now had time to prepare against the danger. Our armaments, indeed, are still of a very limited character, and cannot be compared to the stupendous exertions of the Emperor of Russia, who has set the whole army of his empire in motion, has 40 line-of-battle ships in commission, has raised four millions and a half of money from the Church, and commenced operations on a scale worthy of the campaign of Moscow. But no one will complain that Great Britain has been less violent and precipitate in her demonstrations of hostility, partly from a just confidence in that power which has never yet failed her. The Admiralty has constructed a fleet of magnificent ships, armed with all that modern science has done for navigation.—We trust that young, able, and energetic officers will be selected to command them; and we venture to affirm that, with good ships, good officers, and good treatment, the blue jackets will not fail to do their part in their country's battles."

The *Morning Herald* states that most energetic efforts will be put forth immediately to create and fit out a powerful North Sea squadron, to be ready for service as soon as the ice breaks up. The push will be for steamers of which we are now getting rather short, so many having been commissioned in 1853. Leaving Admiral Cogh's force where it is, or sending it to Malta or Constantinople, whilst Admiral Dundas is scouring the Black Sea, we have a goodly force of ships at the home ports. Enumerating them on the spur of the moment we find ten screws mustering 634 guns; four paddles, 34 guns; and eight sailing ships, 580 guns; together with some smaller steamers and sailing vessels. This would make a large force (the ships are all sea-going vessels), but there are not a half a dozen of them fully manned, and a few of the others have more than their complement of marines on board. Well fitted and fully manned, this force alone would give a good account of the Cronstadt fleet, if met in good sea-room.

Lord Palmerston is in office again. The Times praising him as much now as it abused him a fortnight ago, says that he has had the provisions of the new reform bill all arranged or explained to his satisfaction, and that no questions of foreign politics had to do with his resignation. But no one believes this. On the contrary, it is believed that he has come back on the express promise of an immediate and efficient interference, on the part of England, in behalf of Turkey. It seems, too that besides the Marquis of Lansdown and Lord Clarendon, the Duke of Newcastle (colonial minister) sided, and would have seceded with Palmerston.

Louis Napoleon has put the question, at last, which is tentative of England's policy, viz: will England really co-operate with France against Russia? The reported reply is that positive instructions to that effect have been sent to the English fleet in the east.

pier, it is said, will command the fleet. If so that means actual hostilities, as the hero of Cape St Vincent and the Syrian war will go in and win," if he go in at all.

THE RUSSO-BALTIC FLEET.—We have the best authority for stating that the Russian High Admiral having recently inspected the Czar's Baltic fleet, one half of the ships were at once condemned as worthless, and it was determined to build, on contract a number of screw line-of-battle ships—one account says no less than thirty! We may possibly find some of these contracts taken in the Clyde or the Thames, and may safely calculate upon a portion of the vessels being built by the Americans. But it will take at least two years to get so large a fleet fit for sea—even if the cash is forth-coming.—*London Daily News*.

The domestic state of France is causing great anxiety at head quarters. The dearth of provisions and fuel is greater than in England, where we are beginning to feel much distress. The cold during the week has been very severe. The daily communications between the Continent and England has been interrupted, and in some cases the telegraphic wires have snapped from the intense cold. The fall of snow throughout all Europe has been heavy beyond example.

In the Valley of Aists the Piedmontese have broken out in riots. They are ascribed to Austrian intrigue, but they seem to us to be chiefly bread riots. The clergy had persuaded the insurgents to lay down their arms.

From Spain we have continued reports of a coming coup d'etat.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.—A strong rumor prevailed last evening that his Excellency Baron Brunno had received instructions from his government to quit this country immediately. Should the report prove correct, war seems inevitable; and retribution for the massacre at Sinope will, no doubt follow.—[United Service Gazette.]

The Czar, it is rumored, has made a demand on Sweden to close her ports against British commerce. The Swedes are indignant and apprehensive at the Czar's attitude, and are making warlike preparations by both sea and land. They have likewise proposed to Denmark the formation of a Scandinavian league to resist the dictation of Russia. King Oscar has just delivered a mysterious message to the national chambers. He requires a committee to be selected to consider a communication of the highest importance which he has to make. It is supposed to have relation to Russia, and public expectation is on the *qui vive*.

A telegraph from Trieste, dated 24th December, states that the Shah of Persia is marching on India at the head of 40,000 men, and with 100 guns. The English concentrated on the frontiers of Peshawar are marching to Afghanistan, to command the passes.

Dost Mahomed, who is well known to be no friend of Russia, has sent two ambassadors to the Shah of Persia, in the persons of Mirzat Khan and Cohendehil Khan, to demand that the 16,000 men, the Persian garrison at Herat, be withdrawn; and that the Sheik Heider, governor of Herat, and son of the Persian Sheik of Reschet, be dismissed, and the government be given back to Hussein, son of the late viceroy of Herat, Var Mahomed who died poisoned two years ago. The ambassadors from Afghanistan further stated, on making the demands that their powerful sovereign had the intention of finally supporting the all-acknowledged rights of Dost Mahomed.—*London Times*.