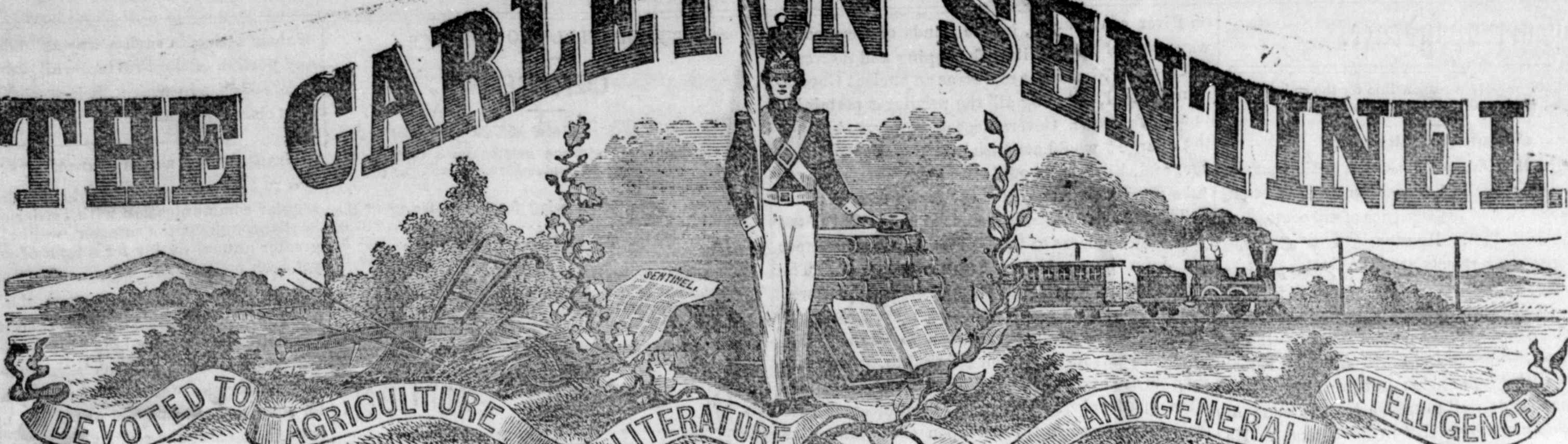


THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE LITERATURE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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SAMUEL WATTS, Editor.]

"Our Queen and Constitution."

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VOL. IX.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1857.

NO. 53.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. COURT HOUSE, August 20, 1857.

Council met—Warden in the Chair.

Present—Messrs. Hemphill, Long, Lindsay, Kerr, Gallop, Cowperthwaite, Craig, Hatfield, Hayward, Hay, Giberson, Babar, Kilburn.

The Warden stated that in consequence of a Requisition addressed to him by four Councillors, viz., Messrs. Lindsay, Cowperthwaite, Gallop, and Hay, he had ordered a special meeting of this Council for the purpose of approving Contracts for the proposed alterations and additions to the Offices of the Clerk of the Peace and Register, and to make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary to carry the contemplated alterations into effect.

Mr. Lindsay, from the Building Committee, stated that public notice had been given to receive tenders for the proposed alteration, and that the following proposals had been received, which he begged to submit for the consideration of the Council:—

John C. Raymond proposes to find all the material for upper flat, and to do all the carpenter work, including the tinning and material for the roof, and all the carpenter work of the lower flat or additional part, for the sum of	£110 0 0
Angus McEachern proposes to find all materials, and do the mason-work, not to lay iron doors for safe, for	158 15 0
Owen Kelly proposes to do mason-work without iron doors, for	250 0 0
Charles H. McIndoe proposes to furnish all material and do all the work for	345 0 0
Michael Kelly proposes to find all material and do the work for	442 10 0

Secretary Treasurer read the following certificate which he had procured from competent workmen:

"Woodstock, 25th July, 1857.

"We, whose names are hereby subscribed, do certify that we are acquainted with the Brick Offices known as those of the Clerk of the Peace and Register, in the Town of Woodstock, and do most confidently declare that the walls of said building are fully sufficient to carry another story of brick upon the same with perfect safety.

"E. McEACHERN,
OWEN KELLY,
SAMUEL GANONG."

On motion of Mr. Hay, seconded by Mr. Babar, Resolved, That the proposals made by Angus McEachern and John C. Raymond be accepted, and that Contracts be entered into with those parties, viz., with McEachern for £158 15s., he finding all materials necessary for the masonry, and to do the work according to plan and specification; and with John C. Raymond for £110, he finding all materials and work for carpentering, according to plan and specification,—they furnishing security.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Dibblee entered the Council-room.

Mr. Cronkite (by consent) made some explanations in reference to his Account, before the Council at the July Session, and then reduced.

When, on motion of Mr. Kilburn, seconded by Mr. Hemphill.

Resolved, That as the Account furnished by Mr. Cronkite is not present at this Special Session, the same be deferred for farther consideration to the January Session.

Some conversation occurred in reference to providing means to defray the expenses of the additions, &c., to the Clerk's office, provided the assessments are not all paid in time; when

On motion of Mr. Lindsay, seconded by Mr. Gallop,

Resolved, That the Warden and Secretary Treasurer be authorized to issue a Debenture, or to adopt such other means as they may deem most expedient to pay such balance as may be due at the completion of the Contract which the Council has elected to be entered into.

Council adjourned *sine die*.

General News.

ULTRAMONTANISM vs. LIBERAL CATHOLICISM.

The report of the Mayo Election Committee at once marks and ensures an important progress in Ireland. It pronounces Mr. George Henry Moore to be guilty, by his agents, of using "undue influence," at the last election for the county, in great part through "spiritual intimidation." The committee is as remarkable in its origin as in its consequences.

At the period of the dissolution the old members for the county of Mayo were Mr. Moore, of the Ultramontane party, who had the entire support of the priest, and Colonel Ouseley Higgins, also a Roman Catholic and a Liberal, who had the support of the leading landed proprietors and of the Roman Catholic middle class, with only two exceptions. He was viewed with disfavor by the priest party for the simple fact that he would not carry his allegiance to their Church so far as "to vote black white;" he would not undertake on every occasion to obey their behests against the interests of his country or his own convictions; and the consequence was that the priest party became determinately hostile to him. Now there are few counties in Ireland, if any, which has been more completely priest-ridden than Mayo; yet the priests were not able to expel Colonel Higgins by their own unaided strength. They had to seek for assistance. A coalition was formed between Mr. Moore, and Captain Palmer—the purse and influence of the Tory being placed at the service of the Ultramontane candidate. And Conservative gentlemen, like Sir R. Blisse, Lord John Browne, and others, were found to join in the coalition. The simple statement is enough to condemn it. The Conservatives have hitherto represented themselves as the great vindicators of Protestant interests in Ireland. If they have sometimes carried their hostility for Roman Catholic principles to a degree of prejudice, or even oppression, they have excused themselves on the score that under protestant principles alone can the constitution and the freedom we boast be secured. Yet they united with an Ultramontane candidate, to support the open dictation of the priests.

But, disgraceful as it was, that compact was not enough for its purpose; a deeper degradation was necessary—the coalition would not do without the exercise of undue means. A resolution was issued against Colonel Higgins, and that resolution bore the signature of four bishops, with the sacred sign by which Roman Catholic prelates are wont to distinguish their autographs—the cross. It is difficult for an Englishman to estimate the influence which that act of caligraphy would exercise in a county like Mayo. Even that was not sufficient. The Roman Catholic clergy brought down the thunders of the Church for the uses of the election. Priests like Mr. Conway and Mr. Ryan denounced Col. Higgins from the altar, and levelled execrations at electors who should vote for him, or should abstain from voting for Mr. Moore, the ally of the old Orange party! The electors were told that if they ventured to give their vote for Col. Higgins, and not for Mr. Moore, they would risk their eternal perdition. They also risked something more immediate; for the priests were attended by mobs, who gave a foretaste of ultimate penalties by present inflictions; and any who ventured to vote on behalf of Higgins incurred danger to life and limb, unless he was led to the poll by a military escort. The complicity of the priests in this temporal form of "spiritual influence" was distinctly traced, in such cases, for example, as the injunction to a mob who had a recusant elector in their hands—"Boys, let him go, he says he will not vote for Higgins!"

Still more extraordinary was the claim made by Archbishop McHale, for a clerical jurisdiction in election matters. He cited the precedent of Paul of Tarsus, who did not give up his rights as a Roman citizen; and at the same time he pronounced it the duty of every Roman Catholic citizen to consult his priest and to accept the counsel of the cleric. Of the abuse of priestly influence he declined to express an opinion, since the facts had not come before him "officially." Thus Dr. McHale claims a freedom all one way, and exercises a knowledge all in one direction: restraining or ignoring as it suits him. But the select committee will have taught him that, however beautiful in theory may be that philosophy of civil rights with spiritual obligations, it cannot be carried out in practice.

The report is a declaration that in future Roman Catholic clergy, if free to exercise their right as ci-

tizens, must be content to act as citizens. No one can interfere with the priest who simply gives advice to one of his flock. But the Roman clergy of Ireland now learn that if they overtly meddle with any temporal interests or proceedings, they expose themselves to the worst of all penalties—defeat and humiliation. Such support of their candidate prepares, not his elevation, but his fall; for Mr. Moore not only fails to win his seat, but the assistance entails upon him total disqualification to sit in the present Parliament. The result is a real gain to Roman Catholic as well as to national interests; for earnest members of the Church cannot but rejoice to see it protected against the recklessness of men who would drag its ensigns in the mud of an election contest. It is a most satisfactory circumstance that well-known fidelity to an hereditary creed, on the part of the gentleman whose public spirit and moral courage have procured this most useful appeal, deprives the result of any drawback, by dissociating it from sectarian feeling.—*London Globe*.

THE 1st BOMBAY LANCERS.

Amidst the cruelty, treachery, and barbarity which have lately disgraced the army of Bengal, it is pleasing to turn to the loyalty and courage evinced by the army of Bombay. The splendid example shown by the 1st Lancers at Nusseerabad will shine like a beacon-light throughout Western India to the soldiery at large. They forgot self in duty; and they sacrificed every feeling of caste, prejudice and religion in remaining true to the colours to which they had sworn fealty. There were two regiments of the Bengal army stationed at Nusseerabad, and the spirit of disaffection having seized them, they resolved to emulate their brother butchers of Delhi and Meerut. They rose at once, and the cantonment was in a moment deluged with blood, and enveloped in flames. The native artillerymen joined the insurgents, brought their guns into position, and threatened to raze the station. The mutineers were more than 2,500 strong; they were burning with fury and gorged with carnage; they were ready at any moment to pour into any opposing body of troops volley after volley of musketry; they had six guns in position, the artillerymen with their matches lighted and their cannons loaded to the muzzle with canister and grape. But no mark of indecision checked the advance of the handful of Lancers in their front. Like a cloud of blue streaked with silver, they rode down upon the insurgent masses. Grape and canister tore through their ranks like hail, but the iron shower deterred them not. Through and through the serried ranks they rode, mowing down, like rushes, all who opposed their progress. Flames and smoke for a time obscured the scene, and then the small cloud of blue and silver once more burst from the terrible chaos. Its magnitude was diminished, but its solidity remained unshaken. Wearied, bleeding, and breathless as the conquerors were, it was scarcely to be wondered at that the broken enemy were allowed to carry off their guns and retreat in the direction of Delhi. The efforts of the Lancers had already been superhuman, and their dying and dead had also to be attended to. The recall was sounded, and the small band of heroes stood gloomily watching the 2,500 insurgents, minus their dead, retiring from the field of slaughter. The history of the world affords no nobler example of devotion and loyalty than this; and if soldiers ever earned the gratitude of a great nation, the troopers of the 1st Lancers have done so.

FATE OF MISSIONARIES IN INDIA.

At a special meeting held in the school-room of George-street Chapel, Hull, the Rev. R. Hall, B.A., communicated some painful intelligence that had been received that day from several of the missionaries in India, and particularly from Agra and Benares. From these it appeared that many missionaries of the Baptist and other denominations had been, and were still, in the most imminent danger from the sepooy mutineers, and that eight or ten at least, including four Baptists, had been cruelly massacred—namely, Mr. Mackay, Mrs. Thompson (widow of a late missionary), and her two daughters; Waylayat Ali, a native Christian, who was with Mr. Mackay, had been cruelly murdered; as had also Mr. Roberts and his family, members of the Baptist Church in Delhi. The Rev. Mr. Gregson, of Benares (late of Beverly), had been in imminent danger, but it was hoped his life had been spared. The only details of these atrocities were from Silas Curtis, a native teacher employed by Mr. Mackay, who had himself nar-

rowly escaped, and fled to Agra. He said he saw the dead body of Waylayat Ali lying on the roadside, hacked and mangled. His furious murderers hacked him leisurely with their swords, saying, between each cut, "Now preach to us." His two sons were also murdered. Mr. Mackay, it appears, on the outbreak of the mutiny, fled for refuge to a large house near his own, and he and several other Europeans defended themselves for some time in the cellar. Their enraged enemies not being able to get at them, obtained artillery, and battered the house to the ground. One of Mr. Mackay's servants reported that Mrs. Thompson and her eldest daughter were dead, and Grace, the youngest, was dying. The names of the Rev. Messrs. Hubbard and Sandys, of the Propagation Society, and of the Rev. N. Jennings, government chaplain of Delhi, and his daughter, are also among the dead.—*English Paper*.

Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, died on Wednesday, July 20, at his mansion in the Rue de Lille, of a disease of the heart, from which he had long been suffering. He was the eldest son of Lucien Bonaparte, the only one of Napoleon's brothers who refused a crown. He was born in Paris on May 14, 1803, and was consequently at the time of his death in his fifty-fifth year. In June, 1822, he married, at Brussels, his cousin, the Princess Zenaide-Charlotte-Julie, the only daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, she died in 1854, since which time the Prince remained a widower.

Lablache, the famous Bass Singer, who was reported dead, and whose biography is being written by all the American papers, is said by the Paris correspondent of the *London Daily News*, to be still alive.

We are glad to learn that letters have been received by the Provincial Secretary communicating the agreeable intelligence that our delegates, Messrs. Johnston and Archibald, have succeeded in effecting a settlement of the long pending disputes between this Province and the General Mining Association.

This will of course be subject to the ratification of our Legislature, but there is little reason to doubt that any terms concurred in by our delegates will commend themselves to the approval of all parties here.

We hope to be able on the return of the delegates to place our readers in possession of full information upon this interesting subject.—*Halifax Colonist*.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE RAILWAY FROM MONCTON TO SIEDIAE.

This event took place yesterday. The following is a brief summary of the proceedings furnished by our own reporter:—

MONCTON, August 19th.

This morning, at twenty minutes past eleven, a train consisting of two engines and twelve carriages, left Moncton with many of the members of the Government, several members of the Houses of Legislature, the newly appointed Railway Commissioners, and the engineers. They went at a moderate rate of speed, carefully inspecting the track and bridges, and returned from Shediac at forty minutes past one, with upwards of a thousand passengers.

In the afternoon, two trains, consisting of the engines, and the same number of carriages, went twice to Shediac and back, each time fully loaded. The estimated number of persons who availed themselves of the opportunity to take a ride on the rail was six thousand.

Most of the road is in excellent order; the arrangements were good, and there was no casualty, if I except the slaughter of an unfortunate cow, which would not or could not get out of the way.

The weather was magnificent, everything propitious to the occasion, and the people here and at Shediac are in high spirits, expecting an increase of prosperity from the opening of this line.

In future, the trains will run twice a day, morning and evening.—*Leader*.

The number of Cotton Mills stopped in New England, is about 5,000, and more are to be stopped. It is said this is owing to their being too much machinery to supply the demand. In England 30,000 looms have been stopped, and by this means prices are sustained.