

Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

THE GILBERT CASE.

It is exceedingly lucky for the furtherance of truth that this singular occurrence has happened at this peculiar time, as it gives a proper chance of setting a matter right which is (naturally) a subject of some interest to some of our readers, and by those who are exalting themselves as leaders of a Christian people have at the same time fully proved that they are not the first of the first grand principles of our holy religion. It is not permitted by the Saviour or His apostles to curse any one, or even any thing; to enter into an explanation is superfluous, as every child instructed in proper Christian schools knows well that cursing is not permitted in any sound Christian church.

"Bless and curse not," is the unalterable rule of our glorious and exalted Christianity. Any minister or priest, or what you like to call him, may consecrate or set apart a portion of land, over which he may have control, for religious purposes, but to curse any portion of God's earth is out of the power of any man by the laws of Jesus Christ Himself. And not only so, but to pretend to curse any part of the earth is to incur the curse of God upon the individual who so blasphemes in the proper ecclesiastical courts of the nation. This should be thoroughly understood by those who are so ready to vent the Act of Toleration, and think that any foreign ecclesiastical court can supersede those which belong to Great Britain or her Colonies. After this explanation, let the clergyman who threatened to curse, according to the formula of the Romish church, the grave of a British subject, subject himself to a terrible condemnation, being contrary to the laws both of God and man; and moreover, no spiritual power either in this world or that which is to come, can ever absolve him, except upon the most profound repentance for such an act of exalted Christianity.

Bishop (forget his name) therefore should be very grateful that any one has taken the trouble to instruct him in that which the commonest Christian would be acquainted with, and also Bishop Lynch ought to make the proper apology for his bigoted indiscretion in supporting the clergyman guilty of such a foul trespass as the Gilbert case reports.

In haste. Yours truly,

Sept. 21, 1874.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR.—The amount of money granted for Road and Bridges by the Legislature is known before the House adjourns. The members for our County give about half of the appropriation to the Municipal Council to be divided among the Parish roads.

Do the Road Commissioners have made any road made after Sept. 1st, when the Fall rains commenced, and the loose earth which is thrown from the side of the road, and in a few weeks wash back into the gutters.

The farmers are at leisure from June 20th to July 20th, at which last date having commenced, they laid out the roads after the first of August is worse than thrown away, as after the fall rains the so-called road making is, properly speaking, road obstructions.

Yours truly,

Glasville, S. p. 19, 1875.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR.—We have been deeply pained by the insinuations that have appeared in your columns over the signature of Enquirer, in regard to the death of our son, John.

It was very far from our wish, as we are perfectly satisfied that the drowning was purely an accident. We would ask Enquirer, whoever he may be, to have some regard for our feelings to desist, and if he will not we appeal to you, Mr. Editor, to exclude from your paper anything bearing on the matter. The Editor of the "One Who Was Present" is not the man to be deceived that there was no out on his face, as declared by Enquirer, and it was at our earnest request that he was buried in the ground, and we desire also to express our thanks to all the friends who assisted us, and think that Enquirer's attack on Magistrate was wholly unjustifiable. Trusting we have heard the last of this painful matter.

Yours truly,

LEONARD LUNN, SARAH J. LUNN, Northampton, Sept. 20, 1875.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

Subscription \$1.50 a year in advance.

Advertisements—Short notices not exceeding 6 lines, 50 cents per line; 15 cents each subsequent insertion.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION met in Council at the Hall on Friday.

Public Reading—Every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Bible class every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, P. M.

PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SAUNDERS, OCTOBER 2, 1875.

SENTINEL OFFICE, in Allan's Brick Building, up stairs.

SPECIAL.

As we have been unable to get our directing lists changed, our paper goes this week, as usual, to all former subscribers.

As we have given ample notice, none of those of our subscribers in arrears who receive the next notice from a Magistrate can have cause to complain. It is very easy for all such to at least call and see us.

The affairs of the E. & N. A. Railway gain in complexity, and as their emanation proceeds more and more justify the conclusion that it was an unfortunate day when this Province lost its control over Western Extension, giving it into the hands of Americans, who appear to be disposed to ignore what is fair or prudent. The Reporter says:—

"From some general statement made it appeared that the E. & N. A. Railway Consolidated Road in Debentures and floating debt is about \$7,250,000, or an enormous amount, bearing in mind the money available for the purpose of the road, the States of Massachusetts and Maine, and from the Province of New Brunswick, as well as the amount paid by stockholders, is about \$300,000 by the City of St. John."

The New Brunswick portion of the road is burdened with a Debenture debt of \$2,600,000, which, in the event of foreclosure by the bondholders, would be a heavy burden for them. We should be pleased to see this part of the road once more under the control of our own people, because as recently worked the aim and policy of the road was to be taken all the grist to their own mill.

We are gratified that this action of the stockholders has taken Mr. K. by surprise, as there was on the tapis a proposition, one likely to be favorably entertained, by which for six years one half of the interest could be paid to the Province, and the surplus which would then accrue, was to be applied in changing the gauge to 4 ft. 6 1/2 inches, and otherwise improving the road.

"In forcing on the election of Directors the Consolidated Stockholders had no doubt some ulterior object in view, which they imagined was only best known to themselves, and which we believe we can easily fathom, and which will probably develop itself at an early day."

A party of 28 Danes passed via the N. B. Railway to Hellerup, in Victoria.

These people complain of deception practised upon them, by which they found themselves thrown upon their own resources on arrival at Hellerup, whereas they supposed their passage had been paid to Hellerup. A Danish clergyman is of the number.

The Bridge over the Meduxwage is finished. It is a neat and apparently well constructed structure. It has a 17 foot roadway for teams and a wing on each side for foot passengers.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Provincial Exhibition was formally opened at St. John on Monday last, by His Honor Governor Tilly.

This Exhibition has been thoroughly advertised, and it was anticipated that it would prove a grand Provincial Exposition. That it does prove a most satisfactory display, so far as the exhibition of the various articles of the first grand principles of our holy religion is concerned, is a fact undeniably true, but for some reason or other but little interest appears to have been taken in the matter by other parts of the Province.

The articles for which prizes are offered are classified under fourteen general heads, as follows:—

Class 1.—Cabinet and other wood manufactures of hair, surgical appliances, musical instruments, etc.

Class 2.—Carriages, sleighs, parthos, etc.

Class 3.—Furniture, castings, manufactures of metal, tools and fittings, clocks, watches, etc.

Class 4.—Building materials, pottery, tiles, and other manufactures, glassware, etc.

Class 5.—Agricultural implements of all kinds.

Class 6.—Architectural, mechanical and other drawings, paintings and other paintings, decorative painting, joinery, sculpture, statuary, engraving, lithography, etc.

Class 7.—Paper, printing, book binding, manufactures of paper, etc.

Class 8.—Leather, manufactures of leather, boots and shoes, trunks, etc.

Class 9.—Oils, varnishes, chemical manufactures and preparations, etc.

Class 10.—Economic geology and natural history.

Class 11.—Soap, groceries, provisions, tobacco, crackers, etc.

Class 12.—Woolen, flax, cotton goods, fishing tackle, furs, wearing apparel, oil, clothing, etc.

Class 13.—Ladies' department.

Class 14.—Domestic manufactures.

Class 15.—Miscellaneous.

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