

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

WOODSTOCK, JUNE 11, 1850.

Was there ever a greater outrage against the common sense of a people, than that perpetrated by our Coalition Government in the expulsion of Dr. Peters from, and the appointment of Dr. Waddel to, the Lunatic Asylum of St. John? The circumstances connected with this iniquitous transaction must be fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. The former gentleman having been accused of misconduct in his office, was formerly tried by a tribunal appointed, and a judge selected by the Executive. After a full and impartial investigation he is pronounced not guilty of the charges made against him. This decision is solemnly confirmed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The Attorney General, however, having predicted Dr. Peters' conviction, had promised the office which it was anticipated he would be obliged to vacate to a friend of a friend, of this Honourable Councillor.

A judge might, if he chose, pronounce Dr. Peters not guilty of the charges made against him, and his decision might be confirmed by the Council of which Mr. Wilmot was a member; but this was not to interfere with Mr. Wilmot's prediction that an office should be vacant, and that a Rev. Gentleman's electioneering services to the Hon. Member for York, should be rewarded by the appointment of that Rev. Gentleman's friend to the vacant office.

There is certainly one good trait in the character of these Councillors of New Brunswick. They never forget their friends—particularly their electioneering friends. However bad their memory may be on other points—they seem to be ever mindful of the past services of the tools which they used at the last Election, and which they expect to use at the coming one.

The hon. Attorney General forgot many solemn public declarations, was deaf to the watchwords of the party of which he has ever avowed himself a member,—was blind to the interests of the Country, when friend Waddel and his brothers interests were at stake.

The hon. J. R. Partelow forgets that a new Election is coming on, and that there is some common sense and some regard for Law, decency and justice in the County of St. John, but he cannot forget the services of friend Chubb.—Oh! for such disinterested friendship as that of our pure and immaculate Councillors.

Show yourself grateful for the marks of Friendship bestowed on you Mr. James Brown! about one pound a day and the honour of travelling through the country in the company of Gentlemen, is not a bad payment Mr. Brown for doing the dirty work which was necessary to precede the hon. Attorney General's attack on Orangism. He had no patience, indeed it would have been beneath the dignity of so great a man to pore over dusty books and make therefrom garbled extracts, for the purpose of vilifying the history of a loyal and patriotic body of men! but you could do this, "let Mr. Wilmot have all the dignity, if he would only give Jemmy the money." You must not forget such kindness James, indeed we know you won't. Freeholders of York, Carleton, Victoria, and St. John, remember what has been done for Brother William Wilmot, for "my dear Mr. Chubb," for the Rev. Gentlemen before mentioned, and for the honest James Brown and others to whom the Government has been so good a friend. If the members of the Government have not been friends to the Country, the friends of that Country have been taxed to relieve these Gentlemen of many obligations to their kinsfolk and acquaintance.

What has been the effect of the new School Act, on the introduction of which Mr. Wilmot prided himself so much? Has it not proved a complete failure? A more complete proof of the ignorance on the part of the Executive of the wants of the Country, and of the proper means of meeting them, in reference to the all-important subject of Education, could not be afforded. With their characteristic meanness, our Executive have endeavoured to shirk the responsibility of the failure of this measure, on the talented, but deluded gentleman, who was sent for to preside over the Norman School, who has been duped, insulted, and baffled in every attempt to bring the School into an effective state by the officious meddling of some hangers on of the Government, aided and abetted by certain of the "Honourables" themselves.

How have the Government fulfilled their oft repeated pledge of developing the resources of the country?

What have they done to encourage Home Manufactures? What towards the improvement of the navigation of the river St. John? A report on the latter has been published, but as yet no action has been taken on it. We are tired of Reports, the Country is sick of them. If they were followed by any energetic measures, the people might be content to pay for them. But we want something more than mere reports. Why should it be left to one or two active and public spirited individuals to take measure for the

improvement of our Provincial system of Agriculture, the very main stay of the country, while the Gentlemen of the Government are quietly filling their own pockets and making provision for poor relations and electioneering friends! Surely the Freeholders of New Brunswick will not submit longer to abuses so easily remedied! They will not vote for men at the coming election who are favourable to the present Government, or who will not come forward manfully at the Hustings and declare their political sentiments.

We observe that the Editor of the *Head Quarters* chooses to suppose that the Attorney General is absent from the Province on public business; and intimates that this is the same business His Excellency did not consider himself authorised to send a person to Washington to look after.—A friend at our elbow asks it it may not be possible that Mr. Wilmot is making a tour for his private gratification and has selected this time on account of his brazen temerity having failed him at last, and that he fears to meet the indignant Freeholders of York; or that he is satisfied that without some desperate effort, he will be rejected at the coming election, and that this move is made for the double purpose of creating a feeling in his favour to assist in his election, or if rejected, as an excuse why he should not give up his Office, in accordance with the principles of (his hobby) Responsible Government. Poor man, who would vote against him while engaged on a mission of so much importance! or who could think of depriving him of his office, if, while attending to the interests of the public, his own should be neglected, or who could be so hard hearted as not to vote for him because the Executive Council (of which he is the leader) did not inform him, before he left Fredericton that the Election was coming off so soon, surely all these things together might create sympathy in his favour and ensure his election.

The following article from the *Frontier Journal* a Calais paper, is too good to be passed over in silence. The press and people of St. John may gull members of our Government, and House of Assembly, but they reckon without their host, if they think to come the same game over Jonathan. The Editor of the Journal takes a proper view of the matter, and expresses the sentiments of every right thinking man in the Province. A narrow minded jealousy alone raised the cry for the Shediac Railway in opposition to that of St. Andrews and Quebec, and to prevent the latter from being carried through. As is frequently the case however, these selfish persons overshot the mark and by their violent opposition have only stirred up the St. Andrews and Quebec company to renewed exertions, and which will have the effect of completing this road.

The Journal says:—

"We noticed an article in the St. John Courier of the 25th ult., on steamboats and railroads, in which the writer says, alluding to the latter: 'We are gratified to learn that our enterprising neighbours at Calais are pushing a railway out of that town, westwardly towards Bangor; and that while the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, (now in successful operation to Augusta,) is being pushed on to Waterville, and thence eastwardly towards Bangor, the latter city is preparing to extend the Oldtown railway to Lincoln, and thence eastwardly towards Calais. The only two links of Railway now wanting to complete an unbroken line of communication from the Gulf of Mexico to Calais, are the sections from Waterville to Bangor and from Oldtown to Bangor, and for these vigorous preparations are making.'

The writer then predicts that the road will not stop here, and that he is satisfied that it is in contemplation to extend the line through that Province by the way of Saint John and Shediac to Halifax, there to make its terminus.

Of the latter premises we have our doubts—we cannot see what could be obtained in return for such a vast outlay of money as this road would cost. There is no doubt that the road will be pushed into the province, probably to St. John; but what in the name of common sense would induce capitalists to invest their money in a line of Railway such as the Shediac line contemplates, over oyster beds and mud flats, and some hundreds of miles along a barren shore, we cannot perceive, without it would be to get a cargo of oysters and mud flats. We presume if any capital is invested by American capitalists, in an extended line of Railway in the Province it will be in the road already commenced at St. Andrews, penetrating into a new and fertile region of settling and timber lands, and to terminate at Quebec. The harbour and bay of St. Andrews are easy of access at all seasons of the year, with good anchorage, completely land-locked, and where vessels can ride out a gale with safety. If this line was completed, we should not be at all surprised if St. Andrews would be the stopping place for the Cunard line of steamers. These views may be considered utopian by our astute neighbours of Saint John; but we merely give them for what they will fetch—they cost us nothing."

An address will be found on another page from James Buchannan Esq., late British Consul at New York, on the employment of destitute females. We direct the attention of our readers to this subject and would be much pleased to hear from any who feel themselves competent to advise in a matter of so much importance to this class of persons.

An inquest on the body of George Grant (a young man, 23 years of age) was held on Saturday last—before John Bedell Esq., Coroner. Deceased was rafting saw logs and was struck by one rolling down the bank and thrown down, his head coming in contact with the end of a log on the raft he was killed instantly. Verdict accidental death.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our friends must bear with us for a while. We have five or six communications now on hand, but owing to a press of business we have not as yet time to attend to them.

THE LATE RECTOR OF MAUGERVILLE AND BURTON.—The mortal remains of this respected and beloved clergyman were, by his own last request, brought for interment to the little Church at St. Mary's, three miles from Fredericton. The funeral procession, which consisted of about twenty of the late Rector's sorrowing parishioners, proceeded, partly by water and partly by land, to the spot. Truly if a day had been selected from the whole year, one could not have been chosen more heavenly, nor a spot more pleasing to the mind than the little knoll on which the pretty cruciform church stands. Many, both rich and poor, who loved and respected their former pastor, when curate of Fredericton, and many of the parishioners of St. Mary's hastened to the place. The funeral rites were thus performed:—The Lord Bishop, the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, and the Rev. Messrs. Jaffrey, Black, Ketchum, Shore, Stuart, Lee, Coster, and Bliss, proceeded from the Vestry in order, in their surplices, to meet the corpse at the gate, the Bishop beginning the sentence "I am the Resurrection," &c., and the rest of the clergy preceding him to the church door, the corpse and mourners following. After all had taken their seats, the members of Christ's Church and St. Ann's Choir, who were arrayed in the Church, outside the rails, chanted the alternate verses of the 90th psalm to Purcell in G Minor, very solemnly and devotionally, the Bishop intoning the other verse.—The lesson was read by the Archdeacon. The Bishop then briefly addressed the congregation from the last verse of the lesson. He pointed out to them the soothing and elevating character of the Burial Service, as not intended to excite violent transports of emotion, but a deep and holy sorrow, mixed with joy derived from the promises of a risen and interceding Redeemer. In a few words, he spoke of his own knowledge of the character of the deceased as one "always abounding in the work of the Lord," ever ready at the call of sickness and sorrow, "a father to the poor, and one that made the widow's heart to sing for joy." His own heart was full and he spoke to those whose hearts were full also. At the conclusion of the address, the mourners, bearing the remains, preceded the Bishop, Clergy, Choir, and others to the grave. The Choir then sang a part of that wonderful and almost inspired composition—Croft's Burial Service—beginning with the words "Man that is born of a woman," with Purcell's glorious verse, "Thou knowest Lord the secrets of our hearts," the Bishop reading the intervening sentences, The Anthem, though difficult, especially without an instrumental accompaniment, was well and feelingly sung, and the effect in the open air was more impressive and solemn than can be conceived by those who have never heard it. How sad it is to think that so little is known of the musical compositions of those great men, who were evidently raised up by Providence to do the work of the Church. There is something peculiarly and mournfully interesting in this service. Purcell composed his part at the funeral of Queen Mary, consort of William III., who died in 1694, and it was sung the next year at his own funeral, on the anniversary of Queen Mary's death; Purcell being only 37 years old, and having composed near one hundred Anthems and sacred pieces, besides his secular music. Croft, who succeeded him, died in 1757, and most modestly inserted Purcell's verse (with his name) into his own burial service, saying "The reason why I did not compose that verse anew, is obvious to every artist," a striking proof of the modesty and sweetness of his own disposition. After this anthem the Rev. Mr. Jaffrey read the concluding part of the ordinary burial service. The Rev. Mr. Stirling has left four young children to mourn their father's loss, thus early called to rest. May God be their protector, guide, and friend—
Head Quarters

There are now four American ships loading in this port with deals for Liverpool—and three more are on their way from the States, for the same destination. There is also a Prussian Ship (flag white ground with a black eagle) in port, chartered by Messrs. Wiggins & Son; and a Norwegian ship is expected in a day or two—so that we shall have strangers enough for a while.—*St John News*.

DROWNED.—On Thursday evening last, two young lads, of the respective ages of about 10 and 12, sons of Mr. Wm. Crossett, Farmer, were drowned in the Pond of Mr. Jacob Rele's mill, at Grimmock. Through what means the sad event was brought about no one can tell, as the accident happened after all hands had left the mill. The bodies of the unfortunate youths were only discovered on Friday morning by letting off the water in the Pond, when it was discovered that the body of the eldest was much bruised and disfigured. It is a most distressing case for the poor parents.

MONSTER BALLOON.—The monster balloon preparing at Valverde, half a league from Madrid, by Señor Montemayor, is a subject of conversation in the fashionable circles. A most marvellous description is given by those who have been to see it. It is said that several hundred persons have been for eight months employed in its construction. M. Montemayor proposes to take his balloon to Madrid to exhibit it to the Queen, and, when her Majesty's permission is obtained, he intends to proceed to London, where he hopes to arrive the same day.

A PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty fifth day of June next, I have thought fit to dissolve the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby accordingly dissolved; whereof all persons whom it may concern will take due notice.

And I have further thought fit to order and direct that Writs for calling a new General Assembly be forthwith issued in due form returnable on Thursday the eleventh day of July next.

Given under my hand and seal, at Fredericton, the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and in the thirteenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's Command.

J. R. PARTELOW.

TEMPERANCE!

THE regular meeting of the Woodstock Total Abstinence Society will be held at Connell's Hall on Wednesday evening the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock, where the Public are invited to attend. A Collection will be taken up to pay expenses. June 10th, 1850.