

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

To "A Rate-Payer:"

SIR,—In the last *Sentinel* you address a letter "to H. E. Dibblee, Esq., Member of County Council," quoting a passage from his reported speech at the late meeting of the Council, which you are pleased to state he was made to say on that occasion. Whether that gentleman will appear over his own signature in answer to your anonymous communication—so evidently dictated by a charitable design—I know not; for obvious reasons it appears to me no person thus situated would do so, especially where so grossly misrepresented. But I was present at the meeting of the Council in question, and recollect distinctly his saying there were about thirty cases of Small Pox in the *Parish of Woodstock* upon whom this extravagant expenditure was incurred, with the exception of one individual on the opposite side of the River who received partial aid; that a similar number of cases occurred in the other Parishes, for whose care and attention no charge was made against the County; but notwithstanding this, the lavish expenditure upon the Woodstock patients amounting upon the accounts rendered in the first instance to a sum not much less than £500, but which were subsequently subjected to revision and large reduction,—was made a *County charge* by the magistrates, which was evidently unjust towards those other Parishes; that a grant of £200 was obtained from the Legislature in part discharge of these accounts, and the balance still due was of course upon interest from the time the accounts were settled and debentures were issued to the respective parties for the amount of their claims. Nothing was said about the County having been taxed on this account, but on the contrary, that the Grand Jury had recommended that the Small Pox balance should not be included in the present year's assessments. This you will perceive, Mr. Rate-Payer, like the lawyers, if alters the case a bit. But I do not appear as the apologist of Mr. Dibblee; in common with many others in this locality, I know something of this said Small Pox history, in which we have a common interest to save our pockets from unjust extractions, and require no smothering. If, therefore, you have a claim to the "honest straightforwardness" you so unblushingly boast of, and a knowledge of the case, you will not hesitate to give the public the benefit of it: Will you deny that the above history of the Small Pox affair is not substantially correct? Will you give the names, number and locality of the patients who received this aid? Can you show that any individual out of Woodstock received any part of this large expenditure, except the one alluded to, and perhaps an occasional visit of the physician to patients of other Parishes in his professional capacity? Will you state how much pork, gin and molasses it took to carry each patient through? Will you state how much was charged for a cord of wood delivered at a certain house near Hardscrabble? As much as the Public Donkey of this County has been overloaded of late years, there is no part of his burden so objectionable to this community as the extravagance of this Small Pox affair; I shall feel pleased therefore if you can answer the questions so as to make the case appear less objectionable, and also remove the impression that selfishness on your part is not a large shareholder in the matter.

In your estimate of "honed words" I can agree, although I carry mine much further, they are detestable in any shape,—even when hypocritically used to create an unjust prejudice against an individual; truth never requires their aid,—in a word, they are only fit to be classed with false or exaggerated statements made to justify an illegal and outrageous expenditure.

Yours, &c.,

AN ELECTOR.

Woodstock, June 2, 1852.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR,—Were it in my power to effect all possible improvements in King's College by a whisper, I would greatly prefer that proceeding, to the writing of letters for publication.—

The case however does not admit of such a remedy. Your paper and circulation are both highly respectable, but matter as good on other subjects, as I shall have to offer on this, has been published in similar circumstances, but had no effect, for want of the support of other papers. Look for instance at the excellent idea of an academy suitable to confer a thorough commercial education (as it was called), mooted in the *St. John Courier* sometime last winter. We hear nothing more of this scheme, because, I dare say, the writer feels that it is of no use to speak to those who will not listen, and who are so blind to the interests of the city youths. The middle class of society, who are in fact the parties interested, either cannot or will not consider such questions, and the upper and richer class has many powerful motives for keeping things as they are. So will it be with discussions about the College. If any improvement is to be effected by the suggestions of newspaper correspondents, the editors of several papers must lend a hand, and discuss the subject in an honest spirit. Opinions on college matters ought to be sifted and supported so far as they appear to be conceived in a proper spirit, and are in the right direction, and the authors ought to be corrected by honorable criticism, so soon as their straying becomes observable. In some such way, I think public opinion might be formed and made weighty.

With respect to my name, you shall have it in good time. It would however be better to let your other correspondents discuss the subject, and if nothing is likely to be effected by their labors, I may think of taking it up.

I have nothing to gain in this case. Nevertheless for the reward held out by "Q. R." which can only be the sweet consciousness of duty performed, I would devote some time to the question, in the belief that improvements can be forced on if the Press say the word.

I am,

Yours obediently,

ADVANCE.

May 31.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

SIR,—Will you please to inform me and the public in general, through the columns of your paper, whether the steamers plying on the river between this place and the Tobique, are running for the amusement of their owners, or the accommodation of the public, and if they are intended to accommodate the public, whether it would not be as well for them to take in passengers along shore, when requested so to do.

Yours, &c.,

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Woodstock, June 3, 1852.

In reply to the above queries we can only say, that doubtless steamers run on our river for the same purpose that they do on others—to make money for their owners; but to do this they should accommodate the public in every reasonable way. Way passengers should receive as much attention as those going through, and if they apply for a passage at good stopping places should be taken on board. We are frequently asked the days and hours of starting, and what the fare, of the different boats on the river. We are as much in the dark in this matter as any one, we know nothing about it, but if the owners of the different boats think their business will not pay for advertising, we will have much pleasure in giving the necessary information to the public gratis—provided it is furnished to us.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

To the House-Holders of the Creek Village:

GENTLEMEN,—I would advise you to have your houses immediately insured and ladders, &c. prepared, as the streets, lanes, yards and every nook and corner are completely filled and well prepared with hay, straw, shavings and every kind of combustible material, so that the slightest collision with me will set the whole in a blaze, and in a few hours, with the assistance of this fine wind, reduce the village to ashes.

Yours, &c.,

A LUCIFER MATCH.

Woodstock, May 31, 1852.

It is estimated that Kossuth realized about \$18,000 by his visit to Massachusetts.

ENGLISH NEWS.

Arrival of the Arctic.

(By Telegraph via the Montreal Line.)

NEW YORK, May 31.—The *Arctic* arrived yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. She brings three days later news. Flour and Wheat had been active at the full rates of last week. Corn drooping—price not quoted. Money is abundant, and many houses find it difficult to employ their capital. Consols closed at 99 3-8 to 99 7-8. The Bullion in the Bank of England had reached \$20,200,000.

ENGLAND.—The House of Lords had passed through committee the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill and the Protestant Dissenters Bill, also the Colonial Bishops Bill. The Commons had still the Militia Bill before them. On the 16th clause being proposed an amendment was moved that the words "raised by ballot" be omitted, with the view of getting rid altogether of the compulsory part of the bill—after a short discussion the committee divided, and the amendment was rejected by 157 to 110. The *London Times* considers the carrying of this measure as unfortunate for the popularity and peace of the Government.

Nearly half the village of Manoe, in Cambridgeshire, was consumed by fire on the 16th. The gold accounts from Australia continue favorable. Five men in six weeks had obtained £250 worth of the precious metal.

IRELAND.—The Lord Lieutenant in reply to a deputation who waited upon him with a memorial for the pardon of Smith O'Brien and his companions, stated that he did not consider himself justified in recommending the prayer of the petition to the favorable consideration of Her Majesty.

FRANCE.—Generals Lamorciel and Badan had both refused to take the oath of allegiance to the President; the former's letter excited more attention than Changarnier's. A formal demand had been made by the Emperor of Russia for the reimbursement of capital laid out in five per cent. stocks.

It is rumored that the department of Police is to be superseded, and that M. De Persigny would be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Prefect of the Seine gave a grand banquet to the officers of the army at Paris on Friday.

Trade in Paris was more active, caused by the large influx of strangers and large orders from America.

SPAIN.—The projected reform of the Council is still talked of, but nothing definite known.

AUSTRIA.—The general military fete took place at Vienna on the 10th; there were 40,000 troops under arms—they were reviewed by the Emperors of Russia and Austria. The Emperor of Russia left for Berlin on the following day.

The anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution was celebrated all over the country with great enthusiasm.

The Chamber of Deputies had passed the personal property tax.

SWITZERLAND.—The Grand Council had adopted the proposition for a very extensive political amnesty extending as far back as 1846.

STILL LATER.

ST. JOHN, June 2.—The steamer *Asia* arrived at New York this morning, with dates to the 22d ult. Cotton had declined 1-8d. Corn was dull and not much wanted. Flour firm and rather dearer.

The crops in England and Ireland were very promising.

The disabilities bill passed the British Parliament on the 21st.

In France the oath of allegiance to Louis Napoleon had been refused by large numbers of persons.

The entire Italian Cabinet had resigned.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Russians are said to have sent 18 engineer officers on a secret mission to European Turkey, to collect information as to the resources an army of 110,000 men would find there. The state of the roads and other matters would also be inquired into. It was believed that another body of engineer officers had left secretly for Greece and Constantinople to collect more information of the same character.

The Halifax and Quebec Railroad.

By the English mail yesterday, information was received from the Hon. Mr. Chandler, to the effect that on the 30th April, (the day the mail closed) he and the Hon. Mr. Hincks had an interview with the Right Hon. the Earl Derby, the Premier, of a very satisfactory character.

His Lordship began by stating the advantages of the northern line for the proposed railway, as regards colonization and the fisheries, and also in a military point of view. Mr. Chandler in reply said, that there was a very general objection in New Brunswick to that line, and alluded to the large majorities in the Legislature by which the route by the valley of St. John had been sustained, and expressed his doubt whether a majority of the Assembly of this Province could be induced to aid any other line. He pressed upon Earl Derby the commercial superiority of a line passing through the City of St. John, a great shipping port, possessing a harbor that was never frozen, at the mouth of a great navigable river; and he and Mr. Hincks argued the importance of connecting these Colonies together.

No question was raised by the Earl of Derby as to the guarantee of funds for the Halifax and Quebec Railway, the only difficulty, on his Lordship's part appearing to arise from the question of route; and at the close of the conference, Earl Derby said, he should wish to hear Mr. Howe on the subject, but in the meantime he desired it to be understood, that he did not consider his objection to any other than the northern route to be insuperable. His Lordship asked if a practicable route by the valley of the St. John, on the eastern side of the river, could be found, would that be objected to; to which Mr. Chandler and Mr. Hincks replied, that if competent Engineers should decide that such a route was practicable it might be done.

In addition to the above we may state that private letters from London say—Mr. Chandler has seen Mr. Hume on the subject of parliamentary aid, by guarantee or otherwise, to the Great Trunk Railway; and Mr. Hume has expressed himself favourable to the undertaking, and that any vote in its aid will not be opposed by him.

We presume that with such favourable intelligence as the above, we may safely congratulate the people of New Brunswick generally on the successful progress of the negotiation for the Halifax and Quebec Railway, to which every inhabitant of the Province is more or less interested. There now seems very little doubt as to the funds being forth coming for this great Colonial and National undertaking; and the matter of detail, the question of route, being satisfactorily settled, an early commencement may be reasonably expected.—*New Brunswick Standard*.

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD.—With pleasure we announce the arrival of Job Brookfield, Esq., one of the Contractors for the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad; he arrived here on Saturday last from England, via New York, and we understand intends proceeding with the work without delay; it is expected that Mr. Brookfield will undertake to lay rails, &c. on the ten miles already graded; place the cars on the line, which will be a great assistance in forwarding the work on the section to Woodstock. It sometimes occurs that our contemporaries speak of the Railroad as the "St. Andrews & Woodstock Railway;" owing we believe to the fact of the contract extending to Woodstock; but we beg leave to inform them, that by the Imperial and Provincial Acts, it is called by its proper name, THE ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD, and we believe, with a St. John contemporary, "that the St. Andrews Railroad will go to Quebec than any other yet named."—*Andrews Standard*.

The *International* says that a house in New York have exported several tons of dried fish to Nova Scotia. This is "carrying to Newcastle" with a vengeance, and reminds us of the speculation of Lord Timothy De who sent a cargo of warming-pans to the Indies. In the latter case it proved a profitable venture, as the natives used the warming for dipping molasses from the vats. But cannot well see how the former is to be so fortunate, except on the principle that "money is always lucky."—*Halifax Colonist*.