

of the Province some twenty years ago, and the Representatives of the people,—not the aristocracy—not the much envied Church of England—not the College Council or Professors,—decided that the endowment of the College should be what it is. If the expenditure of so much money on the College is "criminal," your correspondent had better indict the Legislature for the crime—perhaps however it may be regarded as merged in the more capital offence of spending £1000 last Session for what? Tell me ye political economists? It might be well before the Legislature is arraigned on the former charge to ascertain what the people of Massachusetts, and even of Maine, pay for Colleges and Seminaries of learning. I fear that in almost all enlightened countries legislative bodies are criminal in your correspondent's sight.

The real cause of much of the hostility exhibited towards the College proceeds, it may be feared, from the fact that it is and was designed to be an Institution for the instruction of youth not only in Science and Literature but in the Principles of the Christian Religion. God grant that in all our seminaries of learning—in despite of the vain philosophy of France and Germany—and the *pseudo* liberalism of the Manchester school—our youth may still and forever be educated in these glorious principles. Long distant be the day when your correspondents wish may be realized, that the College shall "have no connection with any church whatever,"—in other words, that all Religious teaching and worship of the Deity shall cease within its walls. A Sectarian establishment it is not and such I never wish to see it, but while liberal grants are yearly made to professedly Sectarian establishments without any opposition from Episcopalians—while without a murmur from Churchmen a Methodist is exalted to the Bench and an Independent clergyman is appointed to the responsible situation of Superintendent of Schools—surely while these things fail to excite the jealousy of Episcopalians, nothing but a narrow mind and an illiberal spirit can prejudice dissenters against the College, or induce them to regard it as a Sectarian Institution simply because its Principal is a clergyman of the Church of England having no Parochial charge, and because the almost universally admired prayers of that church are daily offered up in the College Chapel.

Yours, &c.,

Q. R.

Woodstock, May 10, 1852.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR,—For some weeks past I have been thinking of publishing a few remarks in the Sentinel, but knowing that I am not qualified to do it in a proper manner, I was loth to undertake it; yet as I consider it a matter which concerns the people of this County, I will do my best to express my sentiments as clearly as I can.

Some time ago on looking over the Bye-Road grants in the Sentinel, I observed a grant of five pounds, from James Savage's south-west boundary to William Forest's, and as I knew there was no bye-road in that quarter, I thought there must be some mistake in the matter; but on making some enquiry I found this grant had been petitioned for. It is true there is a lane from Mr. Savage's south-west boundary to William Forest's through his own field, which I think has been travelled on for nearly twenty years, and the last time I saw it (which was some time ago) it was an excellent road, and I am informed by some who seen it lately that there are few bye-roads in the back settlements better than this private one.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have lived in Richmond many a long year, and at the time when roads were in their very worst state, and to the credit of the people it may be said, this is the first instance I ever knew of any person in this part of the Parish petitioning for a part of the public money to improve his farm, and I am sorry that his petition was complied with, as I do not consider our Members have a right to give any of the public money for any person's private benefit. As I intimated before, I am not able to express what I feel on this subject, and will leave to stop, but as there are some in Richmond who doubt who are able to do justice to such a case, I hope they will feel inclined to take it

up. But, sir, I consider that every man in the County ought to feel interested in the matter, as the people in every section of the County have a right to complain that part of their public money has been granted to improve the premises of William Forest.

I have now, sir, done what I consider I ought to do, and it may give room for some of the learned ones to laugh at my first production (for it is the first), but that would not prevent me from doing what I consider to be my duty—that is, to raise my voice against injustice, no matter from what quarter it may come.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

AN OLD SETTLER.

Richmond, May 19, 1852.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

TO H. E. DIRBLEE, Esquire, Member of County Council:

SIR,—In the Sentinel of the 25th inst., in your reported speech, you are made to say "that there were about 30 cases of Small Pox and by the mismanagement of the Justices they had cost the County something like £500."

Now I will say to you, sir, that when you made the foregoing statement, if you are competent to fill the situation you hold, you knew it to be entirely without foundation.

My impression is that the County up to the present time has not been assessed one shilling on account of this unfortunate business—that in no case can the County be taxed for a larger sum than £140.—The published account says £90. If this be wrong—if the Parish should pay instead of the County—or if the account is wrong, you do your duty and see that the people are not taxed for what you say is an unjust debt. I call on you, sir, to get a statement of these accounts, of the amounts and to whom due, in order that the people may judge in the matter. Let this be done to put yourself right.

Some may think it all well to make statements in private, to talk one way, and act another, in order to mislead the unwary, but I prefer an honest straightforward course.

The Public are looking with interest to the proceedings of the Council, you appear to be on hand, and my advice to you is, to keep the well posted up, in order that the Elected of the people may be judged by their acts, as little confidence is to be placed in honied words.

Yours, &c.,

A RATE-PAYER.

Woodstock, May 27, 1852.

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1852.

To meet the new Mail arrangements we have changed our publication day from Tuesday to Saturday, and give our readers two numbers this week, in consequence. By this arrangement our papers will leave for the upper Country, Richmond, the United States and Canada on Monday mornings, and by the lower Mail on Sunday evenings. Country Mail papers will also leave on Monday mornings.

All communications intended for insertion in the Sentinel, must, during the present arrangement, be left in the Office before ten o'clock on Thursday mornings, and all advertisements, before ten o'clock on Friday mornings.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.—The Tea Soiree and Ball in the Mechanics' Institute to celebrate the anniversary of the Queen's Birth-Day was a splendid affair. The tables were kept constantly loaded with the best the season could afford, and the dancing was kept up with much spirit until the dawn. Many would be pleased if this day came round monthly. We understand the managers were well pleased with the amount collected.

We dislike fault-finding and would much rather praise than condemn at any time, but the present appearance of our streets would make any one complain. The people pay taxes enough to keep our streets clean if nothing more, but they are full of lumber, wood, straw, and rubbish of every kind. We are ashamed of them ourselves, and think the Commissioner should be too. Will he look to the matter a little?

CARLETON SENTINEL.—We wish to know of our friends in Woodstock, how it is that they cannot find corn enough to give the goose who is cackling in the Sentinel so bitterly about the News. He must be a strange bird that—the dressing is the best part of him. He requires a little salt to make him wholesome.—Morning News.

We acknowledge the corn, George, we are a goose or we never would have noticed you, but then we are a fat one, and able to cackle; the fine grain raised in this County keeps us fat and in good humor, while your natural food, *thistles*, tends to make you more sulky and bray the louder. We are good at dressing, George, and could dress down a dozen like you any morning before breakfast.

In consequence of the great rush of advertisements this week we are compelled to leave out much interesting matter. This overstock however will not last long, but even if it should, we are sorry to say that a large portion of our readers would have no cause of complaint, they will not, by paying up, assist us to enlarge our paper, and must take the consequences.

We would direct attention to the Prospectus of *The Anglo-American Magazine* to be found in another column. We can see no reason why Provincial works of this kind, if they are as well got up, should not receive as much, if not more, support in the Provinces, than American ones. We would like to forward a few names for the work in question.

The little Steamer *J. D. Pierce* mentioned in our last, made her appearance here on Thursday evening. She is from the Kennebec, and is propelled by a wheel in the stern. We understand she is owned by Messrs. Glazier and Bodfish, and is intended to run between Fredericton, Woodstock and the Grand Falls.

The Editor of the New York *Albion* is well posted up in Colonial matters. He says: "Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart, Lieut. Gov. of New Brunswick, left Fredericton for England on the 12th inst. The Administration of the Government has devolved upon J. R. Partelow, Esq., during Sir E. W. Head's absence."

If the *Morning News* could give us the name of the boy scalded in the "Anna Augusta," and who he says belongs to Woodstock, and has neither father nor mother, we might obtain some information concerning him.

The Wesleyan District Meeting for this Province is now being held in Woodstock; 26 Ministers are in attendance. The Rev. Mr. Knight is Chairman.

[From the St. Andrews Standard.]

St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad.

St. Andrews, May 17, 1852.

To the Editor of the "Standard"

SIR,—In order to remove any doubts from the Public mind, if any such exist, as to the Contract for the completion of the entire Line to Woodstock having been finally settled and arranged; I shall be obliged to you if you will be good enough, by inserting this letter in your next issue, to give publicity to the fact, that the legal documents, signed, sealed, and delivered, both by the Contractors and the London Board of Directors, were received here by the Mail on Saturday.

I am, Sir,

Your obt. Servt.

JULIUS THOMPSON,
Manager.

The above intelligence must indeed be truly gratifying to the inhabitants of St. Andrews, and the County of Charlotte generally. The Contractors are, we learn from reliable sources, gentlemen of means and knowledge of railway construction, and will carry on the work with energy and spirit. One of the parties, it is reported, may be expected here in a few days, to make preliminary arrangements for commencing operations. We are also led to believe that the machinery, &c. required in construction will be here in due time.

Within a year we shall reasonably hope to see a great improvement: the produce of the forest will be brought here for shipment in large quantities; we may see half a dozen ships on the stocks at the Point, a place that nature seems

to have made on purpose for ship-yards; and this will increase until the road shall have arrived at Woodstock, when a general traffic will grow up between the lumbermen and farmer in Carleton, and the fishermen and foreign traders of the coast, the bulk of which must centre in this place. But the advantage will not be confined to us; the settler in the woods, instead of burning his timber on the ground, will sell it for a good price, and the crop of wood which nature has placed upon it, and which is now useless, will be of far more value than any crop which can be raised upon it in any one year hereafter. The produce of the interior will be exchanged for the fish of the coast, to the great increase of the comfort of both parties. The daily trains will bring fresh meat and vegetables, and return fresh fish, and the increase of the means of comfortable subsistence thereby created, will cause settlement to advance at an exceedingly happy rate. Hitherto our fisheries have been considered as merely furnishing an article of export in a salted state; the luxury of fresh fish is confined to a few towns on the sea coast, and in some of them the price is so great as to be out of the reach of the poor. The mass of the people in the interior scarcely see fish in a fresh state, but the railroad will produce a different state of things. There is between Howard Settlement and Madawaska, a tract of excellent land, which will, in all probability, within a few years after being traversed by railroads, contain 300,000 inhabitants; this great population will require large supplies, and this is the quarter from which they must come.—We have dwelt upon this subject, because it seems to be hardly thought of at present, the general views respecting the road refer almost wholly to foreign traffic, but the domestic traffic is that which in general is allowed by political economists the most serviceable to the community, and moreover it generally brings the income to the railroad. We are obliged to defer further remarks upon the subject this week, and conclude by congratulating the friends of the Road upon the success of the English Board in concluding a contract with such an eminent firm, and the bright prospects of the work being carried on with vigor.

From California.

The steamship *Illinois*, with 320 passengers, \$1,250,000 in gold on freight, and 250,000 in the hands of passengers, arrived at New York yesterday morning. She left Aspinwall on the 8th, and Havana on the 13th, and brings San Francisco dates to April 18th; also the California mail. Of gold by the *Illinois*, \$569,789 comes to Adams & Co.

The Government of New Granada have declared war against any and all nations found assisting Flores in his revolutionary attempts.

The mining news continues highly favorable and the market steady. Flour, however, ruled dull, and could not be placed in large quantities at over \$9 per bag. Stocks steady.

The weather on the 17th was scorching hot, the thermometer in the shade reaching 80 degrees.

The shipments of gold per *Northerner* on the 18th, Panama, were \$1,526,000, making a total for the month thus far of \$3,419,947.

The Democrats are to hold a State Convention on the 20th July.

The reports of Indian hostilities are sickening. Many have been killed in the engagements with the whites, while the latter have also suffered considerably.

A challenge fight for \$5000 a side is said to have been accepted by Country McCluskey.

A considerable number of affrays and casualties have occurred at the mines, but generally the accounts are good.

The *Eldorado News* says—"Saturday and Sunday were busy days with our gold dust dealers. We took some pains to ascertain the amount bought by those regularly engaged in the business, and it amounted in the aggregate to 2,380 ounces. This amount was purchased at seventeen dollars per ounce, amounting to \$39,460.

The overland emigration by summer promises to be very large.

Accounts from Queen Charlotte's Island represent gold in abundance.