

## COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

To HORACE H. BEARDSLEY AND RICHARD ENGLISH, ESQs., MEMBERS FOR THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.

GENTLEMEN,—

I take the liberty of addressing you on what I consider a matter of great importance, and hope that I will therefore be pardoned, for thus intruding, when you are no doubt busily engaged for the public good.

It cannot be supposed that in the multiplicity of business you can pay particular attention to every application that is made to you for portions of the bye-road money, and in that case it might happen, that some persons would receive grants, who are not at all entitled, to them; and as a proof of this statement, I will give you the substance of some information I received a few days ago.

A man in Richmond received a grant last year to open a road from his own house, through his own land, to the public road—he himself was appointed commissioner—the job was sold at a rate that did not require near all the money granted—the work is not done—the money was drawn from the Treasury—but the surplus has not been returned. I got this information from a person living in the same settlement; and I must confess I had doubts that such a grant had not been made, but when I looked over the list of last year's grants I found that part of the statement correct, and upon further inquiry I found the rest was correct also. Now as one improper act generally leads to another, I was informed through the same source, that another individual close by, where the above grant was received (no doubt on seeing how easily the money was earned) has made application to you this winter for a sum of money, to improve a road from his house to the public highway, through his own fields.—This same road has been open ten or fifteen years, and is in good order, with the exception of a few rods that are cross laid, but not turnpiked. It will readily be admitted that such applications are shameful in the highest degree, and giving the public money on such applications is unjust; for it is not the intention of the law, that the bye-road money should thus be given to persons to open or improve roads to their houses through their own lands, or any other body's land, as the owners of those roads may shut them up at pleasure, (and indeed in the two roads above alluded to, there are bars across them,) and they may open others through any other parts of their fields, more especially if they can get the public money for doing, or rather for not doing the work.

With respect to the above grant you have no blame in it, as it was made the year before you took your seats in the House, and you had nothing to do with it; but as the application has been made to you this session, (for it is well known that the House of Assembly have nothing to do with the division of the money,) it has been considered necessary to apprise you of the fact, and as it is probable there may be more of such applications made, you may look into the matter more strictly than you would do, in the absence of such information. But if the public money is to be thus squandered away, it is time the public should know it, that all may share alike, as every other person in the County has just as good a right to a part as those applicants alluded to; and in case that this system be continued, I would request a donation of the people's money, to repair the side-walk in front of my house. I will not for the present, however, say more on the subject, but "bide my time," as I understand there is something about being done in another quarter, with regard to the grant above spoken of.

I am, Gentlemen, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

AN ELECTOR.

Woodstock, 11th February, 1852.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

## WEDDING EXTRAORDINARY.

On Thursday Jan. 29, were united in the bands of Matrimony, Mr. Carleton, to Miss Corporation. The names of the parties having been regularly posted up, the guardians of the

young Gentlemen, used every influence in their power to break up the match, but finding all entreaties unavailing, appeared at last to forbid the bands.—The case stands thus: The Guardians or parties in whose hands the young Gentleman's property had been placed, having contracted habits of extravagance amounting to profligacy, which the receipts from the estate enabled them to do, and being unable longer to keep the wool over said Carleton's eyes, endeavoured to prevent his union with aforesaid Miss Corporation, on the following grounds.—First,—plea of lunacy—incapable of managing his own affairs!—You will laugh at the idea, but it is a fact, every body knows him to be a precocious young Gentleman, possessing intelligence above his years, yet it was thought one third of the people would be made to believe it—that he would squander the estate, and his friends have to put their hands in their pockets to support him. Second,—Insinuations made touching the character of the young Lady.—These, I am happy to say were proved false—founded on malice, and has recoiled with double power on the heads of the founders of the calumny. The friends of both parties—I mean Mr. Carleton and Guardians—being present in great numbers, the only arguments offered against the Act, being extracts from Authors of the last century, and considered now obsolete, the vote was taken without further interruption, and the marriage ceremony proceeded. \*

At the introduction to the Bride, among other matters of interest, was presented a dissolving view of the doe-heads of the present century.

BACHELORUM.

Woodstock, Feb. 6, 1852.

## Summary of News.

**A TAX ON WILD LANDS.**—Our Legislature have been engaged in discussing the question as to the propriety of taxing Wild Lands in the hands of individuals. We are of opinion that they should be taxed. We cannot see why one species of property should enjoy immunities over any other; and as direct taxes are necessary for parish purposes, we think that the burden should partly fall on the wild, as well as on the cleared lands, more especially as the holding of large blocks of wild lands by individuals, stands very much in the way of the settlement and improvement of the country.

Persons should be allowed to do what they please with their lands, provided they do not injure their neighbours; but a person should not, because he chooses to keep his land in a state of nature, locked up idle and useless to the community, ask to have it free from tax, while his neighbour who, by his industry, has put down the forest and turned the dim wilderness into a smiling corn-field, rendering it productive, and thereby conferring a benefit on the community, is compelled to pay his share of the burden of taxation, not only on the original value of the land, but on the increased value which his labor has given it. We hope this bill, as a matter of justice, will pass; also as a matter of good policy, for the taxing wild lands will tend to induce the owners of large tracts to sell them out to the actual settler, and by these means, our country will become more rapidly filled up with hardy and useful citizens.—*St. John Morning Times.*

**THE CASE OF PICKARD vs. ALLAN.**—It will be in the public remembrance, that at the last sitting of the Circuit Court in the County of Victoria, the presiding Judge (Mr. Justice Wilmot) imposed a fine of Ten Pounds on Thos. Pickard, Esq., a member of the Assembly, for a contempt of the Court arising out of some interference with a Jury. Mr. Pickard paid the fine into the hands of John C. Allan, Esq., acting Clerk of the Circuit, and was discharged; but after the Court closed and before Mr. Allan left the Grand Falls, he was arrested at the suit of Mr. Pickard, by virtue of a Writ issued out of the Victoria Common Pleas, for the sum of Ten Pounds, as money illegally had and received.

Mr. Allan having made an application to the Supreme Court setting forth the whole circumstances, and the case having been heard, the Judges on Saturday last, decided that a Writ of prohibition should issue to the Court of Common Pleas in Victoria, which will have the effect of stopping all further proceedings in Mr. Pickard's suit. The Supreme Court further ordered, that an attachment for contempt should issue against Burke W. Hammond, the attorney who issued the bailable Writ against Mr. Allan, who will be brought before the Court next Easter Term, to answer for his conduct.—*New Brunswick.*

Forty-one thousand immigrants landed in Canada during the past year, and of this number upwards of twenty-one thousand were Irish.

[From the Limerick Chronicle, Jan. 17]

## INCREASE IN THE ARMY.

An addition of 25,000 men to the army is intended, and the necessary arrangements are understood to be in progress. The plan to be promulgated immediately after the meeting of parliament is as follows:

The 17 regiments of Cavalry on the home service are to be increased 30 men per troop, (the King's Dragoon Guards having 8 troops) to increase this arm of the service 3,120. The Royal Artillery, 13 battalions, 250 men to each battalion 3,250. Thirty Regiments of the line, now at home, viz:—1st bat. 1st Royals, 4th, 7th, 9th, 14th, 23rd, 27th, 28th, 31st, 33rd, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 48th, 50th, 52nd, 57th, 71st, 77th, 79th, 81st, 82nd, 85th—to be augmented to 1000 rank and file each, 6,200.

The following depots to be formed into second battalions:—2nd, 6th, 11th, 13th, 26th, 30th, 34th, 36th, 42nd, 43rd, 57th, 49th, 56th, 58th, 60th, 66th, 68th, 69th, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 76th, 92nd, and Rifles, each bat. to be 800 rank and file, 12,500—in all 25,070.

In addition to the above, 10,000 militia are to be available, to relieve, if necessary, an efficient force of the line from Ireland.

A large increase to the Navy has also been decided on, and also two additional battalions of marines.

**NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR OIL.**—The *Commonwealth* says that a new illuminating fluid has been developed in New York, which will in a great measure supersede spirit lamps, as soon as the Patent Office can settle its doubts. Large manufactories of benzole, a hydro-carbon which has the property of producing an excellent illuminating gas by being dissolved in moist air, are going up in New York and Brooklyn. The substance is manufactured from tar or mineral coal, and while it can be afforded at half the price of burning fluid per gallon, it will yield infinitely more illumination. The use of it would require a gasometer and gas fixtures in each house, but the cheapness of its consumption will prove moveable lamps of every kind nearly out of use.

**THE FORREST CASE.**—Chief Justice Oakley has ordered a decree to be entered in the case of Mrs. Forrest, dissolving the Marriage tie—Mrs. Forrest being allowed to marry again, but Mr. Forrest to be denied that privilege, during the life time of Mrs. Forrest; awarding to Mrs. Forrest \$3000 per year as alimony, during her natural life, to date from the commencement of the suit; and that the sum of \$3750 accruing to the present time, together with taxed costs, be paid by Mr. Forrest forthwith—he to be at liberty to give satisfactory security for the \$3000 per year, instead of suffering alien on his real estate, and Mrs. Forrest to resign the right of dower. Mr. Van Buren obtained leave to enter, within thirty days, a bill of exceptions, on appeal, to the general term.—*Boston Courier.*

**THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR AGAIN.**—An exhibition of the Fire Annihilator was given in the village of Melrose, N. Y., on Monday, which was witnessed by several members of the N. York press, insurance companies, and the fire department. The experiment appears to have been entirely successful. A building was constructed of well dried pine, 20 feet square, and about 25 feet high. A fire was kindled in a pile of shavings on the first floor, and was allowed to burn three minutes, when the gas was turned upon the flames and they were almost instantaneously extinguished. A second and third time the fire was kindled, and subdued as before. The Annihilators used were of American manufacture.

**HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.**—The New Orleans Delta, says that General Martin, Senator from Louisiana, has introduced into the Legislature of Louisiana a bill interdicting habitual drunkards. It proposes to place habitual drunkards in the same position, in regard to the management of their property and their family affairs, as that which the law assigns to lunatics and minors. They are to have curators, with powers of administration; they are to be incapable of suing or being sued in their own names; they could not be members of a corporation, nor executors or administrators of an estate. Such would be the legal effects of interdiction.

**BLOCKADE OF A PART OF THE COAST OF AFRICA.**—An English paper announces the establishment of an effective blockade by the British squadron under Commodore Bruce of that part of the western coast of Africa in the Bight of Benin between the 1st and 4th degrees of longitude east of Greenwich, Badagry excepted.—At first sight, it might be supposed to be with the king and people of Lagos. But the blockade extends much beyond the territories of that sable potentate.

**THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN RHODE ISLAND.**—The Maine Liquor law, which was defeated in the Rhode Island House on the 30th ultimo, has passed the Senate with an amendment, submitting the question to a vote of the people. The vote in the Senate stood yeas 16 nays 15.

**GRAND LAKE COAL.**—On Friday last a quantity of Grand Lake Coal was brought to the Province Hall for the use of the Legislative Council, by Berton Brothers & Co., which attracted great attention. The specimen was certainly superior to any that has hitherto been presented from that quarter, and we are assured by Mr. Bailey—the party in charge—that it had not been culled, but was a fair sample of the article as it came from the mine. If an adequate supply of such coal can be had in the Province, there cannot be a doubt that the necessity for the importation of this article must speedily cease, and its exportation must soon become an important branch of Provincial commerce.—*Head Qrs.*

**LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.**—A correspondent sent us the following, which exhibited the occupations of the members of the present Legislature of this State.

In the Senate are 11 traders, 10 farmers, 3 lumbermen, 2 lawyers, 1 physician, 1 blacksmith, 1 shipbuilder, 1 teacher and 1 tanner.

The House is composed of 65 farmers, 31 traders, 14 lawyers, 7 carpenters, 5 lumbermen, 5 clergymen, 5 cordwainers, 4 school teachers, 3 physicians, 2 blacksmiths, 2 master mariners, 2 editors, 1 clothier, 1 civil engineer, 1 painter, 1 wheelwright, 1 tallowchandler, and 1 clerk.—*Maine Farmer.*

**NEW WAY TO SMUGGLE LIQUOR INTO MAINE.**—The *Traveller* states that last week, a coffin filled with bottles of liquor was taken to Portland. It was supposed, of course, that no one would think of examining a coffin to find the ardent. However, the sharp eyes of the officers detected the fraud, and the liquor was confiscated. A wag who saw the operation, remarked that, contrary to the usual course of things, the coffin in this case contained not the body but the spirit.

**BAD COFFEE.**—Patrick Coffee of Boston, and Patrick Coffee of Charleston, have been committed to Cambridge jail, charged with the murder of one Logan whose body was found in a culvert on the Boston and Maine railroad.—One of the parties arrested had on Logan's hat at the time of the arrest, and other circumstances renders the suspicion which falls on them almost a certainty.

**THE COLLINS STEAMERS.**—The Collins line of steamers, according to the account of the book-keeper, sworn to and presented to Congress in the memorial of the company, have made an average loss of \$17,000 on each trip. It is upon this representation that proprietors of the line have claimed an addition to the appropriation now made for its support.

☞ The Halifax *Nova Scotia* comes out in favour of municipal institutions, in order to rid the province of the system of jobbing in small matters, which is carried on in its parliament.—it is a right movement, and it is wonderful that it has not been made before in a province so far advanced in political information as Nova Scotia.—*Toronto Globe.*

We learn from Fredericton, that Executive clemency has been extended to Munson Pickett, who was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment with hard labour, in the Provincial Penitentiary, for shooting his brother, Seymour Pickett, at Kingston, K. C., in December 1846, and that he will be discharged on the 1st of April next, when he will have been confined four years.—*St. John Observer.*

**AN OBSTINATE GOVERNOR.**—Sir Charles Grey, Governor of Jamaica had his household furniture sold some months since, under an execution issued for taxes, which he refused to pay on the ground that the Governor ought to be exempt from taxes *ex dignitate*. Last accounts say that he has been obliged to give in, and has paid up the balance.

Emigration to California still continues to be exceedingly large, and the demand at the Panama for outward bound shipping and shipping stores is very brisk. On the 25th December the passenger and freight tickets of a schooner destined for San Francisco, were all sold in three hours, and on the following day the tickets for a brig were disposed of equally fast.

**ACCIDENT.**—We regret to learn that a valuable horse, belonging to Mr. James Bradley Postman, and driven by his son William, was lost through a hole in the ice near Britain Point, on the Nerepis, on Thursday night last, and that the young man was severely frost-bitten on the occasion.—*St. John Courier.*

A deer weighing 200 pounds was caught alive last week in Waverly Woods, Watertown, 6 1-2 miles from Boston. The captor, M. Crowley, tied the animal's legs with his handkerchief.

The Bill which had passed the Assembly granting the privilege of erecting wooden buildings on the burnt district in St. John, to a height of 27 feet, has been rejected in the Legislative Council, without a division.

**FROZEN TO DEATH.**—A woman and two children—a boy about six years and a girl about three years old—were frozen to death, in a snow drift, at St. Louis, 11th ult.

Mr. Clay's health is said to be improving, that of his wife is rapidly declining.