

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1852.

ASSESSMENT FOR THE SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

Many persons from various sections of the country have repeatedly asked us what we think of the New School Act. Now we are, and long have been, convinced that our Common School system required much modification, if not a thorough reform; but we are not prepared to say that all the requisite changes can be effected under the School Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature. That Act is, in our judgment, in many particulars, defective—and to these defects, ere long, we shall draw the attention of our readers. Still, however, we regard the introduction of the Act as a move in the right direction. It invites our people to adopt what we regard as a great and sound principle. That principle is, that *property* should support education. Education makes property—land, houses, mill privileges, and all that men can possess valuable. Education is the father of good law, and of respect for the administration of justice. Where justice is not administered, of what value are land, character or any titles—how precarious even is that to life itself? Whatever gives security or adds to the value of life or property, should be itself secured and protected by the strongest power which a people can exercise. That power is Law, and the most permanent subject of law is Land. Let the land then, we say, pay for education. It can permanently support one of the great interests of a country, and it is right and expedient that it should do so. We recommend therefore, the adoption of the principle of Assessment on Land, for the purpose of building School Houses and paying School Masters, provided for by our new School Law. This principle is not a new one, or untried. It is at least as old as New England. The men of Plymouth and Boston grow eloquent when they refer to its introduction among them, and proudly point to the freedom, the intelligence, the wealth, to which, not in their state alone, but throughout a greater empire than ever a Cæsar ruled, its adoption has led and promises long continued security. Education has made Massachusetts—has made New England, and New England is worthy of her mother. Look at her men—their talent, their enterprise, their skill, their literature, their bold language and their determined acts. Whence come they? See her ships, her harbors, her navigable rivers—her Railroads, her manufacturing shops,—her Churches. Observe the order, the decorum the contentment, *the love of man* noticeable in her streets as well as in her Churches and Courts. Look to her boundless sources of wealth and good, and ask whence do they mainly come? Not from the mine, not from the ocean, not from the forest the intelligent New Englander will tell you—but from the *educated mind*. It is the mind which makes the man and gives glory to a country, and it is education which forms the mind. Let us therefore provide—by law, by tax on land, for the good and sound and permanent education of our posterity.

We particularly recommend the adoption of the Assessment principle, because it is favorable to the poor man. It recognizes the responsibility of wealth. It calls upon the large landholder to pay for the instruction of his poorer neighbor's children. It bids the wealthy merchant and the man who boasts of his mortgages and multiplicity of farms to do some good with the power which fortune has given him. It gives security and independence also to the Schoolmaster. Where it is adopted, he is no longer dependent on voluntary contributions—no longer compelled to travel from house to house for his daily bread. It affords a guarantee to the poorest father of a family, that his children shall have an equal chance of improving their minds with those of the great and wealthy. It opens the book of knowledge for all. Let the poor man then call for the adoption of this principle—let the poor child be enriched by it. Experience, sound judgment, common sense—aye, charity bid us tax wealth for the cause of truth.

The following lines are from the pen of William Watts, Esq., the talented editor of the *Head Quarters*. They have been deservedly well received by many of his brethren of the quill—they speak the language of the patriot-poet. These lines have been set to music by S. K. Foster, Esq., of St. John, a gentleman well known for his superior musical attainments. We wish we had many more such poets and musicians as Messrs. Watts and Foster.

SONG OF THE EXHIBITION.

We sing, O we love to sing
The wealth of our own free land.
From sons of toil and a fair fresh soil,
See the harvest on ev'ry hand.
From forge, from bench, from mine,
From river, and lake, and sea,
From the strong of arm and the cunning hand
These glorious guerdons be.

Swart labor bold and brown,
With health and with hope aglow,
Our artisan and our husbandman
Their peaceful trophies show.
From forge, from bench, from mine,
From river and lake and sea,
From the strong of arm and the cunning hand
These glorious guerdons be.

The arts in glad array,
The glories of woman's skill,—
Ho! good and fair in a union rare,
We hail them with right good will.
From loom, from lathe, from frame,
With spoils from the land and sea,
From the gentle taste and skilful hand,
These glorious guerdons be.

We sing, we exult to sing
The wealth of our own free land;
Ho! sons of toil, ho! our glad free soil,
See your trophies on ev'ry hand.
God bless the bench and forge,
The mine and the generous sea,
The corn and fruit of the glorious land,
Whence all these treasures be.

The Editor of the *Fredericton Reporter*, in his quiet way, boasts of a large sheep killed in the Celestial City, which weighed 30 lbs. per quarter. We don't look upon that as anything here. An old ewe killed on the farm of Chas. Perley, E-q., weighed 37 1-2 lbs to the quarter—which, had it been a wether, would in all probability have gone from five to ten pounds per quarter more.

We do not expect to gain many prizes at the Provincial Show—our County is too new—but we flatter ourselves that a show will be made from this part of the country indicative of its future wealth. We may be least in many things, but if the Potatoes sent from this County were of the same size and quality of some left in our office by Mr. Thos. Pryor, of Williamston, we have no fears of them, at least. The smallest of these potatoes girted nine inches, and the largest *thirteen inches and a half!* Beat that if you can.

GREAT EXHIBITION.

We have received no particular tidings of the doings at Fredericton relative to the Exhibition. We are much gratified, however, to hear good general reports of the success of the undertaking, from which we are assured that the affair will reflect much credit on the Province, and entitle its friends and supporters to the gratitude of the country.

ADDRESS

To HIS HONOR JUDGE PARKER.

May it please your Honor:

The Grand Jury beg to return you their sincere thanks for the very lucid and interesting charge which you delivered to them at the opening of this Court.

They were much pleased with your reference to two great and important subjects, by which the future welfare of this Province will be influenced in a very great degree, viz. Agriculture and Education. These have received much attention from the Government of the County, but much remains to be done to bring them into successful completion. The specimens of Agricultural skill exhibited on Monday last, afford a sufficient proof that our soil is fully adequate to preclude the necessity of our

being dependent on foreign countries for the necessaries, and in many instances, the luxuries of life. The system of Education lately introduced has not been fairly tested. It is hoped, however, that it will have the desired effect, and the present Grand Jurors will render their assistance to promote so desirable an object.

The Jury cannot but respond to the opinion expressed by your Honor in reference to the practice of Horse-racing on the Public Highways. They believe that it is fraught with much danger to the safety of the travelling public, and they would most earnestly request that some decided action be taken, so as to prevent the like in future, at least in places of public resort.

Your Honor made a happy allusion to the fact that this Province was about entering into another epoch—that it had almost completed the first stage in its existence, equal to the period that is generally allotted as the age of man. Next May, seventy years will have elapsed since the small band of Loyalists effected a landing on the rocky shores of Saint John, and made themselves a "home in the wilderness." A retrospect of the various changes that have taken place in the relations of New Brunswick since its first settlement, could not fail to be productive of useful reflections. Should the attempt to institute an imaginary contrast of the future with the past, what shall we say would be the position of this country at the expiration of another seventy years? There is much food for reflection here, and the Jury regret that their limited time will not allow them to go more fully into the subject.

That your Honor may live long to preside over the administration of Justice in this Province is the sincere wish of the Grand Jurors as expressed through their foreman.

JAMES M'LAUCHLAN,

Foreman.

Grand Jury Room,
Sept. 29, 1852.

We have been requested to state that as the Grand Jury did not anticipate being discharged until the third day of Court, they had appointed a Committee to draught a Report, embodying the substance of the Judge's excellent charge; that as they were relieved from attendance one day sooner than was expected, they were taken by surprise, and were consequently not prepared to carry their intentions into effect. But as the Judge had expressed a wish that the Jury would give an expression of opinion on the subject of Horse racing, he requested them, previous to dismissal, to repair to their room for a few minutes and take the subject into their consideration. This will account for the brevity of the Report, it having been prepared in a hurry and from the impulse of the moment. It embraces, however, the leading features of a Charge that afforded much satisfaction to every person present.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN.—The October number of this excellent periodical has come to hand. It continues to improve with every number, and already rivals the oldest and best of the American monthlies as regards number and excellence of engravings, and superior typography, while both the original and selected articles are not only more substantial, but of a character better calculated to interest, and more suitable to the tastes of the *Colonial* reader. As a proof of what is thought of the *Anglo* in Canada, we will only add that it gained three prizes at the late Toronto Exhibition; the first for letter-press, general merits as a magazine, and enterprise as a Canadian work,—first and second for engraving,—and third for the superior quality of the paper on which it is printed.

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

On Wednesday night last, Charles Hickey, charged with stealing from a shop in St. Stephens, and confined in the County Jail here, made his escape from it in the following manner:—

The Jail is undergoing repairs, several apartments are in consequence rendered unfit for use, and the Jailor is compelled to occupy one near the prisoner's room, and off the same passage. This passage is usually secured by fastening the doors at the end of it, on the outside;

but owing to the Jailor being obliged to sleep where he did, this could not be done. Hickey was the only prisoner on this floor. His room was, according to custom, examined the last thing at night; when this was done, Hickey was in bed, and his light was extinguished. Everything appeared to be secure, and the Jailor retired to rest. Having ascertained this circumstance, the prisoner converted a tin pannikin filled with butter into a lamp, and manufactured the iron bale of a water bucket into a small crow bar—then, taking down a long shelf and raising it against the wall, and one end raised on a tub, and the other resting near the aperture in the brick wall, intending for the admission of a stove pipe, he contrived a seat by winding a blanket round the plank. Once astride of this with his crowbar, he soon made the opening large enough to admit his body. Before removing the brick, however, he forced through the stovepipe hole on to the passage door, some bedding, and disposed his mattress in such a way in his own room as to receive and deaden the sound of the falling bricks and rubbish. He then let himself down into the passage, bolted the iron door on the outside, leaving the Jailor within, and without molestation helped himself to sundry articles of apparel, and a few knicknacs belonging to the Jailor, and obtained his freedom.

The Justices being at the time in session, investigated the affair, and unanimously resolved that no blame was attributable to Capt. Law, the Jailor.

Capt. Law has had charge of this Jail for 21 years, and this is the first instance of a prisoner escaping from it.—*St. Andrews Standard*.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

We are happy to learn that many of our mechanics have sent up specimens of their handy work for Exhibition at the Episcopal City, on the 5th proximo. Our friend, Mr. Abraham Magee forwards a number of well made and elegantly finished Hats, of his own manufacture. These specimens would do no discredit to the oldest houses in the mother country. Magee affords Hats for all sorts and conditions of men, and with him you may be furnished with a *beaver* for a Mickey, or a Chapeau for a Field Marshal.

KENNAV & SCRIBNER have done their duty in the Piano Forte line, and the instruments made by these excellent workmen hitherto, as well as those sent to the Exhibition, must satisfy the most sceptical, that there is no earthly necessity to send to other countries for articles of this kind, combining as they do, elegance, tone and durability. Again we reiterate—SUCCESS TO DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE—NO RECIPROCITY WITH THE YANKEES—Give them the "WILMOT PROVISION"—Dollar for Dollar! Cent for Cent!!—[*St. John Chronicle*].

SMUGGLING.—The crews of the royal yacht squadron have been just caught in the act of smuggling tobacco, during the recent trip of Her Majesty to Belgium, and even the sanctity of the *Albert and Victoria* steam-yacht has been invaded by custom-house officers. Beyond a few parcels of the "weed" nothing was found on which their unhallowed hands could be laid, but it does not seem quite certain that the vessel was not liable to seizure for contraband practices. A good deal of Belgian tobacco is, however, believed to have been "run" before the officers got scent of the unlawful importation. The crews of the royal squadron, it is supposed, thought that as the Queen pays no taxes, they ought not to be required to pay duties, it being, moreover, a point of conscience to cheat the Government, if possible.

A BIG NEWSPAPER WAR.—The *London Times* and the *Paris Moniteur* are having a great controversy about the affairs of France. Louis Napoleon himself writes the *Moniteur* articles in defence of his government. Nevertheless, we understand, that the plebeian of the *Times* is using him up.

The blowing down of a pine tree in the township of Nelson, C. W., has revealed the skeleton of a man of great stature, a stone image, two copper vessels, and some very large sea shells.