

The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1853.

We promised in our last to give a short notice of the improvements going on in this place, but we promised too much; a short notice will not suffice. We could fill the paper and then one half would not be told. We will do the best we can, however, and commence with the Rail Road House. This is a splendid Hotel, now nearly completed. It stands on Main street, a short distance below the Institute; it will accommodate two or three hundred persons at a time with ease. Next, and but a short distance above on the same street, is a new Baptist Chapel. This is not a large building, but it would be an ornament in any town, and is a credit to the place. Mr. Skillen has opened a new store on the corner, directly under our Office, where everything to tempt the eye and endanger the pocket may be found. A few steps further and we are brought up by a shoe store just opened by S. Parsons & Son. We believe this store is not surpassed by any thing of the kind in the Province. The next is a new store now being opened by Mr. John Bradley; to judge from the appearance of the store and the goods now going in, this will be one of the handsomest shops in the Province. On the opposite side of the street Mr. John McDonough is finishing two large shops in the building lately erected by him. Across the bridge we see an extensive brick-yard just put in operation by Mr. Elisha Baker. The Messrs. Davis are nearly ready to start a new Iron Foundry; the machinery is all up and everything on the ground to commence operations. There is also a good prospect of another company being got up to smelt iron ore; if started, this, in addition to the old company, will make stirring times here. We might go on and fill a sheet with notices of improvements, but the above will suffice to show that we are bound to go ahead. Woodstock against the Province, say we! What says the "Head Quarters"?

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Municipal Act in pamphlet form, published in French and English, for distribution in Victoria County. We give below the introductory remarks by B. W. Hammond, Esq., and we believe the people of Victoria County are indebted to Mr. Hammond for the book. We learn that very many of the inhabitants of Victoria County cannot read English, and even if they could so few copies of the Act published in this Province have been distributed among them that not one in a hundred ever saw it. Now it is within the reach of all, and if the charter is not accepted it will not be for the want of information. Mr. Hammond says:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA COUNTY.—The system of governing Counties by a Bench of Justices, and a body of Grand Jurors selected by the Sheriff, under no responsibility whatever to the people, is so manifestly unjust and absurd, that the Legislature of the Province has wisely established another system in its stead; leaving it, however, optional with the rate payers whether or not the improvement shall be adopted.

The new system is called MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES. Its distinguishing feature is the recognition of the right in the people to choose from among themselves the officers necessary to their local government, to the preservation of peace and good order in their communities; and in whom alone is vested the power of local direct taxation, and the care and management of the County property and revenue. All the officers thus chosen are directly accountable to the people for the manner in which they exercise the powers conferred upon them. This accountability is the only security the people can have that the money raised from them by taxation will be prudently expended for their benefit. It will ensure an equitable tax, and must effect a very great decrease in the ordinary expenses of the County.

The Law of Municipalities is a much cheaper and more satisfactory system than the other; and one reason why it has not been generally adopted in the Province, is, because its provisions are not generally known. The willing spirit of obedience in the people, and their readiness to forgive the misdeeds of their rulers, has kept them quiet. 'Tis true they grumble now and then at their burdens; but it is high time they fully woke up and shook off the load, and took an active part in public life where their interests lie.

The effect of this would be the dissemination

of an amount of knowledge and intelligence among them, that now they have no idea of; and which is so essential to a true understanding and appreciation of civil liberty and constitutional rights. Instead of being ruled, they would then rule, and their voice be heard in the chief departments of the land.

It is a pleasant thing to possess power. Those who enjoy it seldom wish to lay it down; and this is the reason why the persons in County offices under the present system, and those who seek office from the Executive, are opposed to the introduction of Municipal Authorities.

The Law is not within the reach of everybody, and might remain on the Statute Book unread by the people for many years; and when read, but imperfectly understood, unless some person should take the pains to put it before them in a plain, familiar, and common-sense shape. All the people should be acquainted with it, for their interests alone are affected by it, and their rights secured. It is a moral duty one owes to his fellows, to give them the benefit of any knowledge concerning their well being which circumstances have placed within his compass. This consideration has induced me to present the people of Victoria with this Pamphlet; and I have had it translated into French as the great majority of the inhabitants speak that language.

If by it any beneficial information is communicated, sound principles of local institutions understood, or assistance afforded in ameliorating the present condition of the people, I shall be doubly paid.

BROKE WELLINGTON HAMMOND,  
Barrister-at-Law.  
Grand Falls, Victoria, N. B.,  
March, 1853.

We would direct attention to an advertisement in this number of the sale of Fancy and Useful Articles, in honor of the Queen's Birth Day, and for the benefit of the Wesleyan Society. Who won't attend the sale?

WOODSTOCK, N. B.—A neat, new, and well-written paper, *The Reformer*, has reached us from Woodstock, N. B., whence we have long received one of the best papers published in the Province. Woodstock is a thriving town on the St. John river, some sixty miles above Fredericton, and within twelve or fourteen miles of the State of Maine. Its prosperity indicates that it is destined to become a place of much importance.—*International Journal*.

Thank you friend Siles.—[ED. SENTINEL.]

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

SIR,—Having saw some Editorial Remarks in the columns of a self-styled paper called "The Reformer," I should be anxious to know who the Editor is—(if any)—and by him making himself known, as I should think a greater portion of the public are at a loss, I am prepared to meet him,—should his paltry remarks respecting Mrs. How be considered worthy of notice. Consequently his Spiritual Rappings might be conveyed to his own habitation at Woodstock—without referring to those who have been so frequently made use of, at and in the College of Fredericton.

Poor Editor, are you stolen, or strayed, that you cannot show your name in the "Reformer." I pity the press.

Yours,  
A STRANGER.

ADDRESS  
WOODSTOCK, 20th February, 1853.  
JOHN R. JACOB, Esq., M. D.

SIR,—We deeply regret to learn that you have it in contemplation to move from Woodstock in the Spring. We had hoped that having obtained for yourself such a high standing in this community, as a skillful practitioner, you would have found it to your advantage to make your permanent abode among us. And we cannot but hope that you may yet be induced to do so.

Be assured, Sir, that nothing shall be wanting on our parts to make your compliance with our most earnest wishes in this respect, not only agreeable to yourself, but also advantageous to your interests. For we feel that your leaving would be a loss to ourselves individually, as well as to the public at large, as we would thus be deprived of the services of one, in whose knowledge and skill as a Physician we have the greatest confidence; and for whom, as a gentleman, and member of society, we have the highest respect and esteem.

But, Sir, we feel that lively interest in your welfare and prosperity, that were we convinced your removal hence, would be for your advantage, we should even forebear the wish that you should remain among us, however much we desire it.—But as we cannot but think that here, where you

are now well known, and confidence in your skill daily increasing, you have a fairer prospect before you, than in any other part of the Province, where you would have, as it were, to commence anew with much to contend with, and difficulties to encounter, which you may not even now anticipate. Hoping, therefore, that you may still be induced to continue your valuable services among us—and again assuring you of our sincere regard and esteem, and of our earnest interest in your welfare and prosperity, whether you remain, or wherever you may find it to your greater advantage to decide upon, as your future abode,

We have the honor to be  
Sir,  
Your obedient Humble Servants,  
James Ketchum, S. D. Lee Street, Rector,  
David Munro, J. R. Tupper,  
and sixty others.

REPLY.  
GENTLEMEN,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind and flattering Address.

I did not reply immediately, because on receipt of it I hesitated a good deal, before I could finally decide on parting with those who had manifested so warm an interest in my welfare. I deeply regret, however, that mature reflection has more than ever convinced me of the necessity of removing from Woodstock. Passing over other reasons for doing so, I would only wish to remind you of the many occasions on which my health and strength have failed, while attending to the more distant and laborious duties of a Country practice.

Had it been possible for me to have obtained sufficient support, while confining my practice to you and others in the neighborhood of home, nothing would have given me greater pleasure. But you are all aware that under existing circumstances, this was impossible.

I feel, therefore, that it is equally my duty to myself and others, to go where my constitution is not likely to be so severely tried, rather than remain here, with every prospect after all of leaving you very soon, for "that bourn whence no traveller ever returns."

For your kind wishes, and many acts of friendship preceeding them, I regret that I have nothing to return but my sincere thanks. If, however, it should ever hereafter be in my power to be of service to any of you, you may depend on not finding me ungrateful.

In conclusion I have only to add, that although the gentleman I at first expected would have taken my place, has not come here, another gentleman has, whom I trust a stronger constitution, will enable to more than fill any vacancy, my departure might otherwise have left.

I remain, Gentlemen,  
Your most Obedient Servant,  
J. R. JACOB.  
To the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, James Ketchum, Esq., James R. Tupper, Esq., and others—the signers of the Address.  
Woodstock, May 13th, 1853.

We take the liberty of transferring to our columns the following letter from the *Morning Times*. Comment is unnecessary,—it speaks for itself.

FREDERICTON, May 11th, 1853.  
THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT AND THE AUDIT OFFICE

FRIEND WOODROW.—Friday the 29th of April will long be remembered not only as the day when the Government were seriously damaged (not in the House but in public estimation) by the Report of the Committee on accounts, and comments made thereon—by the attempt made by the Secretary to browbeat and bully Mr. Connell, and by the virtuous Mr. Botsford expressing his holy horror at the tergiversations of the corrupt Mr. Hatheway. Truly it was a day of great events.

It appears that the Audit Office is kept up at a cost of about £730 a year. It is intended as a check upon all public Officers who have the handling of public funds, just like the book-keeper in a large mercantile establishment is a check upon the Clerks and Salesmen. All public accounts should be sent in to the Audit office, accompanied by vouchers of the monies spent. There they should be audited, the balances (if any) carried forward, and the amounts overdrawn surcharged. Were this properly done the Heads of Departments, the Executive Government, and the Committee on Public Accounts appointed by the Assembly, could at a glance ascertain how any public officer stands in his debit and credit with the Province, just the same as a merchant can ascertain how his customers stand by glancing at his ledger

But instead of affording this necessary information for which it was established, and instead of being a check upon the officials, the confused state of the books in the Audit Office, (according to the report of the Committee) and the labyrinth of errors that accumulates every year, not only neutralizes the intended effect, but actually makes confusion worse confused! In fact, during the last nine years the Province have paid between six and seven thousand pounds for an Audit Office that is worse than nothing! What would a merchant do if his Book-keeper proved to be inefficient?—Would he keep him mistifying his books nine years? No: he would soon discover his errors and dismiss him. But perhaps it may be argued that the Government was not aware of those errors having been committed. Then they should have been aware of it: it is a part of their duty to see that the duties of every department be properly performed, otherwise what becomes of responsible government? But I can show that the Government knew of those errors—or some of them—before they were discovered by the Committee, and that they have been derelict in more ways than one. The Auditor General is old and feeble, and it has been tacitly understood, for years past that the duty of auditing the public accounts should devolve on the head clerk of the establishment. That gentleman, it is said, took a warm interest in the return of the Provincial Secretary to parliament, by the county of Victoria, at the last general election. Speaking French fluently, he canvassed the county, and actually made the poor, gullible Frenchmen believe that the return of the Secretary was the only way to keep the Orangemen under, and that if they gained the ascendancy they would come up and cut their throats, &c. What was his reward? He was taken from the Audit Office, where his duties required him, and where his salary was going on, and sent about the country to supervise great roads! May not the hurry of doing a year's work in six months account in some measure for the defective state of the last Audit Book? But let us examine a little closer. When Mr. Kerr first called the attention of the House to the fact that the book, after having been laid before the House, was taken away and mutilated, the Secretary said "I detected an error in one of the leaves, and printed it out to Mr. Beckwith, and I presume he took the book away to correct it." The Secretary detected an error! ha! ha! Why, every one acquainted with his habits and arithmetical abilities must know that he is not the man to neglect examining the Auditor's Books, and that there is not an error in them but he could detect at a glance. "I detected an error!" Pooh! he is familiar with every error pointed out by the Committee, and perhaps, with many more which they failed to detect. No sophistry can get the government out of the difficulty—they and they alone, are answerable to the people for the manner in which the *Provincial Ledger* has been kept.

Owing to the length of the foregoing comments, I must postpone any notice of the parliamentary quarrels until my next.

We regret to state that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor had three of his ribs broken on Saturday last, by being thrown from his horse, which was attacked by a vicious dog.—His Excellency is going on very favourably, and although the injury is a painful one, it is hoped that it will not be of a serious nature.—*New Brunswicker*.

It was stated at a meeting of the proprietors of the London and South Centre Railway, that for ten years past they carried two millions of passengers and ran two millions of miles annually, and yet not an accident had happened to any passenger.

A teaspoonful of horse-radish put into a pan of milk, will preserve the milk sweet for several days, either in the open air or in the cellar, while other milk will turn quite sour.

The German papers state that the Pope has presented to the Emperor of Austria, through the Cardinal and Nunzio, a tooth taken from the blessed remains of the Apostle Peter by the hands of his holiness himself.—*Lucerne Courrier*.