

man," even the greatest and wisest; but *of purpose*, while the want thereof makes most powerful despicable, is, where possessed, an ornament and safeguard of value beyond price. This honesty I have believed rightly attributed to our present Attorney General. He may not have acted in accordance with that low "expediency" which leads men to shape their course as the ever fluctuating popular will directs. He may not have bowed submissively before every blast of vulgar doctrine; but nevertheless, he may have done all that his own conscience told him just, right and expedient, and perhaps all the more impartial judgment of posterity allow that he could fairly have been expected to do for the good of his country. A great statesman does (as was said of Cicero) not so much follow, as lead the people because he used words not to please, like who is gaining power by unworthy means; was able, and dared on the strength of high character, even to brave their anger by contrasting their will.

It is not to return to the Maine Law and its administration. If he really wishes that law to be introduced here, I cannot but think he is wrong in bringing what I must regard as factious opposition to the efforts of those who have been endeavoring to give efficacy to a law already established in many of its leading features to the law he wished to see adopted, and who spared no effort to effect the introduction of the system he so much respects. His conduct resembles that of a man who would commit suicide, because he cannot get others to do life quite as agreeable to him as he desires. His language is that of a person who, because he cannot have a great and necessary undertaking conducted entirely in accordance with his peculiar views, says—"If I cannot have my own way in every thing, the world will receive no countenance or assistance from me." Such a man might do well enough in an isolated life, but I am much mistaken if he would not be found rather an impracticable member of society in South Richmond, or any other part of the world where men live together in common good, by forgiving and overlooking each other's faults and errors—making mutual allowance for each other's defects of judgment, acting upon the maxim, "live and let live," and cheerfully joining heart and hand to carry out any project which the "common sense" might demand, in the mode which commends itself to the voice of a majority suggested. It is not that further reflection may induce a Taxpayer to forego his determination of opposing a law, which however defective in some particulars or erroneously executed, is still in the end, good, may be soon rendered perfect as a model; and to give effect to which, in an honest and liberal spirit, should be the object of every man who wishes prosperity to the State and the progress of education.

Our Correspondent says that "he would like to ask me whether the Trustees have not neglected their duty?" If it is his wish to ask any question on this or any other subject, I can only say that when I know who it is who asks information from me, and I consequently can judge of the propriety of affording it, I will be ready to answer, or give my reasons for not answering the question he proposes. I cannot pledge myself to answer all the queries, perhaps, of an unknown Scribe, who chooses to date a Letter at Richmond, while chance he may be lurking in the vicinity of office, in the village of Woodstock. I may at the same time say that none of the respectable yeomanry of Richmond ever have asked or in vain desire information from me, or which it has or may be in my power to give them. The Trustees for this Parish have never themselves bound to act in accordance with a strict legal interpretation of the new School Law. My Rev. Associate and myself are fully conscious when we entered upon our duties, that our proceedings might be defective under a law by no means definite in its provisions, and conflicting in some of its provisions with other Acts.

It must be borne in mind that the School Act and its directory provisions was intended, not for the attorneys and critics, but for men without

professional skill. I did not feel myself bound to examine every section of the Law with a lawyer's eye, before I acted as Trustee. In accordance with the obvious intent and spirit of the law, I believe the Trustees have acted. Possibly some of their proceedings may not have been justified by the letter of the Act. Those who are best acquainted with the history of legal proceedings, are the last to anticipate with certainty the result of any legal action. Because they were conscious that they might err, however, were the Trustees to refuse to act at all? It has been well said, "that he who will not stir, till he infallibly knows the business he goes about will succeed, will have little else to do but sit still and perish."

I am, Mr. Editor, Your obedient Servant,
EDWIN J. JACOB.
Woodstock, Nov. 27, 1852.

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1852.

"It is remarkable what an interest in the City of St. John, some good folks of St. Andrews and Woodstock have lately manifested, and how desirous they are of taking charge of our concerns. It is likely they will be saved the trouble."—*St. John Freeman.*

Our interest in St. John, Mr. Freeman, does not commence with to-day. We were the first to urge the propriety of giving the commercial City a preponderance of weight in the Executive, and the first we believe to name the Honorable Messrs. Wilmot and Gray as Executive Councillors, and Mr. Wilmot as Surveyor General. We done all in our power towards assisting them in their election, while their dear friend the Freeman used every exertion to keep them out. We were then, as now, in the minority, so far as the Press was concerned, but Messrs. Wilmot and Gray were elected, by the people, and their appointment to the Executive gave St. John a powerful influence in that body. How that influence has been exercised, is too well known; it is also well known how one act of the Executive converted their bitter enemies, the Radicals, into warm friends, but it is not so well known what the Executive have gained in other parts of the Province by this act. We have no wish to interfere in matters which concern St. John alone, but it is decidedly cool to tell us that we have no right to interfere in a matter of £90,000 a year, which is to be drawn from the hard earnings of the people. "Taking charge of our concerns," only think of it! Why St. John is surely, in the opinion of this man, the whole Province, and is entitled to every six-pence of the revenue, and as much more as can be borrowed. We in this section of the Province must pay our taxes, but we are to have no voice in laying out the money. Such language may do for a Louis Napoleon, but it will not go down in New Brunswick. It is likely, says the Freeman, we will be saved the trouble of taking charge of their concerns. There is no doubt of this if he and a few more like him can have their own way, for in a short time they will have no concerns to look after. A few may become rich, but it will be at the expense of the Province. St. Andrews will take the lead of St. John in less than ten years.—Hear that Mr. Freeman! and lay this sheet away for a reference against the evil day that will come upon your city, for come it will, as sure as your contemplated railways are built. By your plans your city is drained by Portland on one side & by Halifax on the other, while St. Andrews in building the road you should build, opens up a large tract of new country, secures the Canadian trade, all from Woodstock up, and that from the Aroostook and the upper St. John.—You count upon the river trade as secured to you, but allow us to ask what that will amount to when the square timber is gone, and a few years will end that. Will pine or spruce logs, deal, or shingles, or clap-boards ever find their way to your city? Will they not be sent to the nearest Sea Port, and by the cheapest route? You have no idea, Mr. Freeman, of the quantity of manufactured lumber that will be sent by railway to St. Andrews from this County, the Aroostook and the upper St. John. All would have been yours had you not been

too anxious to have the handling of the money in the first instance.

MAIL DIS-ARRANGEMENT.—A very sudden and, in our opinion, uncalled for alteration has been lately made in the Mail Arrangements of this Province. A change was made this spring altering the time of leaving Fredericton from morning to evening, and now the whole arrangement is thrown into confusion between Halifax and Quebec, simply that a night mail may be run between St. John and Fredericton. These changes involve considerable expense and should not be made without good and sufficient reason. We cannot see in what way the Public are to derive any benefit from this last change, but we know it will be a loss to individuals, and will compel the contractor here to run the mail through to the Grand Falls and back, the most difficult and dangerous road in the Province, in the night. We have not received a mail from Fredericton since Monday morning, and we write Thursday afternoon. Our Devil thinks the changes are so frequent that the Post Master General himself can't keep the run of them and don't know when to start them off.

If the *Morning News* is as careless in what he says respecting railway matters as he was concerning the late unfortunate accident in St. John Harbor, he is certainly not the best authority in the world. The boat run over by the Steamer contained 13 men, 4 of whom were drowned. Yet George, although he was on the spot, and could have obtained a correct statement without trouble, chooses to say that 18 or 20 men were in the boat, and that nine were drowned. This statement was copied into Canadian papers, and is no doubt believed by many persons in this Province to be correct. How can any faith be put in the word of a man who would exaggerate to such an extent on this melancholy occasion.

A GENERAL SNOW STORM.—It will be seen by the following Telegram, that the snow storm of Tuesday, was "a pretty general average" all over this Province and Canada. On Wednesday it was extremely cold and blustering. On Thursday quite warm, and to-day, Friday, warm with every appearance of rain. The ice in the river opposite Fredericton stopped on Tuesday night. There is little or no ice running here.

SACKVILLE Nov. 23.—Snowing a little, looks like turning to rain.

CHATHAM.—Very stormy, has every appearance of a very heavy snow storm from the N. West.

RICHIBUCTO.—Cold, appearance of snow.

SHEDDIAK.—8 o'clock mild; 9 o'clock commenced to snow; 11 o'clock, snowing very hard, appearance of a heavy storm.

BEND.—Mild, snowing from northwest.

ST. JOHN.—Snowing very fast, appearance of a heavy storm.

FREDERICTON.—Snowing fast.

QUEBEC.—Snowing fast here and all through Upper Canada.

LITTLE FALLS.—Snowing fast, wind N. E.

GRAND FALLS.—Snowing very fast, wind Northwest.

TOBIQUE.—Snowing fast, light air from south—plenty slush in river.

The Halifax *Colonist*, by itself and correspondents, makes "small potatoes" of the Sykes & Co. Railway proposition. Our friend of the *Carleton Sentinel* should devote a long evening to the two last numbers of this paper.—*H. Quar.*

We have done your bidding, Mr. Head Quarters, and before we had read the two first lines we sifered out the whole thing, viz opposition to Mr. Howe; but take an hour or two at the last *Novascotian* yourself, and you will find that the "juvenile vegetables" of Sykes & Co. are not so very small after all, but that the *Colonist's* arguments are knocked into a "cocked hat," as well as those of his correspondent.

SERVANTS.—A very interesting advertisement from the Government Emigrant Office in St. John, will be found in another column.—Any person in want of Servants has here an opportunity of obtaining them, and of the right sort, too, without difficulty. As the time allowed is but short, immediate application should be made in order to insure their arrival here in the spring.

We unfortunately have not been able to give as much attention to the "Miraculous" art of Music as we could have wished. Nevertheless we are admirers of that Art—so powerful—so good in its effect in the human mind. We have, at present, among us, a gentleman whose system of teaching music has, we believe, been most successfully tested. We hope that all our young people will avail themselves of Mr. Bennison's instruction.—*Com.*

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—A child, in Fredericton, a few days ago, burned its leg against a stove. The mother immediately applied linseed oil and cotton wool, with a tight bandage over all; in a short time the screams of the child induced the mother to remove the bandage, when it was discovered that the cotton wool had taken fire, and had considerably increased the size of the burn.

TURNIPS.—We were last week presented with a sample of Yellow Turnips, raised by Mr. Daniel Savage, Willismston, which we have never seen surpassed. Those left with us, and which are said to be a fair sample of the whole field, were each as large as a peck measure.

TO RATE PAYERS.—Rate payers in this County will bear in mind, that if their rates are not paid previous to the 11th of December, they will not be allowed to vote for Councillors, at the coming election. The returns from Collectors are ordered to be handed in on or before the 11th, and all who have not then paid their rates, will (so far as this election is concerned) be disfranchised.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of letters from our agents at Kingsclear and St. Francis, they will please accept our thanks.

"Florence" will be attended to next week.

FIRE AT OLDTOWN.—The range of mills on Oldtown Falls, owned by Gen. Samuel Veazie, of this city, were burned last evening. The fire broke out about 12 o'clock, when the men were gone to supper. The mills were completely consumed. Loss to all parties, \$10,000. No insurance. By good fortune, the block of new mills contiguous, now nearly completed, were saved. These last were being built under the direction of Samuel Bradley, Esq., who is to receive \$15,000 for the work when done.—*Bangor Mercury.*

It is said that Madam Sontag says that a difference has sprung up between Jenny Lind and her husband, and that she has become insane! If this be true it must be because Otto's miserly disposition could not bear with Jenny's large generosity.

Among the latest news from China is a horrible story of the murder of fifty thousand persons, men women and children, by the rebels in a successful assault upon the City of Chinchow.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The steamer *Burke's Belle* exploded both boilers in Beverly Locks, twelve miles below Marietta, last night, killing fifteen persons and wounding several others, among them several ladies.

The following is a list of the killed, so far as at present known:—John Barlow of Pittsburgh, produce dealer; Joseph Daniels, Engineer; J. West, coal trader; — Butler, colored; E. V. Atherton, of Beverly; William Stull. There are nine or ten others, whose names are unknown.

Among the injured are the following:—Capt. Hahn, arm broken and badly scalded; William Wilson, first clerk, leg broken, feet and ankles mashed. He will probably die. Calvin Stull, C. C. Covey, leg broken; Edward Blackmer and many others.

The boat is completely torn to pieces. Every flue in one boiler is collapsed, and the other boiler cannot be found. The accident is attributed to the gross carelessness of the engineers, one of whom at the time of the explosion was standing on the safety valve. The carpenter of the boat states that he told the engineer that there was too much steam on, five minutes before the explosion.