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MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

ENGLISH EMIGRANT CHILDREN.

With reference to the notice in this paper from the Government Emigration Officer, we are enabled to state that the idea of procuring young persons from England, to supply the great and growing want of domestic and farm-servants, apprentices, and servant maids, originated with Her Majesty's Emigration Officer, and that his application to the Poor Law Board, through the Emigration Commissioners, has been fully sustained by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who gave his personal attention to the subject while in London last summer. After some negotiation and explanations, it has been intimated by the Poor Law Board that a number of young persons will be sent to this Province, on satisfactory arrangements being made for their reception and welfare.

The young persons proposed to be sent are the children of poor but decent people who are now a public charge in England. At present, these children are at the District Schools in London and Surrey, where they will be taught the rudiments of education before being sent out here. They will be landed in this Province at the expense of the Poor Law Unions; they will be received here by the Commissioners, or Overseers of the Poor, and supported at the public expense until bound to service. It is expected that the Commissioners, or Overseers, will be assisted in the care and distribution of these children by committees of ladies and gentlemen, to be organized for that purpose.

We understand that Lady Head has kindly offered to organize a committee of ladies at Fredericton, and lend her best aid to promote the success of the arrangements.

It is understood that these children will be disposed of, and managed, under the provisions of an Act relating to Immigration, which passed in 1848, and having received the Royal assent, was published with the Acts of 1849. This Act provides, that the orphan or deserted children of emigrants, or the children of paupers, may be bound out by the Overseers of the Poor, or Commissioners of Alms Houses, to any tradesman, farmer, or other fit person engaged in any useful calling, until the age of twenty-one, or in the case of girls, until the age of eighteen years.

In case of such binding out, there are to be regular indentures of apprenticeship in two parts; one part to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace. These indentures are to be made between the Overseers, or Commissioners, and the master, or mistress (if an unmarried woman,) which shall contain an agreement on the part of the master or mistress that the children shall be taught to read and write, and some of the general rules of arithmetic.

Every such indenture must be executed in the presence, and by the consent of the Mayor or Recorder of the City of Saint John, or of a Judge of the Common Pleas in other places, which consent is to be subscribed or endorsed on the indentures.

No indenture can be assigned without the consent in writing of the Mayor or Recorder, or of a Judge of the Common Pleas, also endorsed on the indenture.

The Overseers of the Poor, or Commissioners of Alms Houses, are severally constituted guardians of the children so bound out; they are to take care that the terms of the indentures are fulfilled, and defend the children from all cruelty, neglect, or breach of contract on the part of the master or mistress. It is made their special duty, and the Act expressly requires, that the guardians shall enquire into the

treatment of every person so bound out, and redress all grievances they may sustain, according to law.

It is believed that the foregoing provisions in the law of this Province will satisfy the requirements of the Poor Law Board; but should any further conditions be necessary, due notice will be given of them.

All applications for these children must be in writing, signed by the party applying, or by some person on their behalf, stating the age and sex of the children required, with the nature of the trade or occupation, and the part of the Province in which they are to be employed. After the 20th December, the lists will be closed, and the applications will then be forwarded to London, in order that measures may be adopted for completing all the arrangements in good season for an early emigration.

Should the reception and disposal of the children first sent out prove satisfactory, it is quite possible that it may be followed up by further emigrations of children, from various parts of the United Kingdom.—*New Brunswick.*

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that on the 26th inst., he should lay before the house, some alterations in the system of our taxation, which recent changes in our commercial policy, rendered necessary in the opinion of the Government.

In reply to Mr. Herbert, the Chancellor stated that negotiations were going on in a satisfactory spirit with the Government of the United States, respecting the fisheries. They had every reason to believe they would, when concluded, prove perfectly satisfactory.

An earthquake was experienced at Liverpool on the morning of the 9th. It was also felt at Birkenhead, Chester, and other places.

Tuesday, the day of the earthquake, at Liverpool, was exceedingly dark, rainy and misty, so much so that gas was obliged to be used in the shops all day.

A destructive flood, caused by heavy rains, visited Birkenham on the 11th inst. The river Rae, running through the lower part of the town, overflowed its banks, and did considerable damage to the mill and other property in the vicinity.

On the afternoon of Friday the 12th inst., the water in the Thames rose to a most unprecedented height, and poured into all the dwellings near the shores in considerable volumes, doing much damage to property.

The inundation was so sudden that time was not allowed the owners of property to remove it.

An English paper says Lord Le Blaquiere has declined the offer of Lord Londesborough to race for £1000 with the America.

The Earl of Shrewsbury has forwarded to the *London Times*, a copy of a proposed address on the subject of slavery in the United States, to be adopted by the christian women of England, and forwarded to their sisters in America.

A leader of the *London Times* is devoted to a notice, chiefly eulogistic of the late statesman, Daniel Webster.

Col. Henry Buren, a member of Parliament, from Carlow county, Ireland, died on the 5th of November.

The *London Times* states that an officer of the United States Navy had recently left England for the purpose of endeavoring to urge upon his Government the importance of trying to reach the whale fishery of Behring Straits from the European side, via Nova Zembla, intending

to volunteer to conduct the expedition if successful in getting one fitted out.

A letter in the *Times* states that Prince Jerome has resigned his office in the expectation of being appointed High Constable of France.

Mr. Samuel Holmes has been elected Mayor of Liverpool.

Wellington's remains lie in state Chelsea Hospital, till the 17th. Funeral on 18th. Austria declines to send a representative on account of the Haynau affair.

The Isabel, Capt. Englefield, has put into Stromness, from the Arctic Regions. Had proceeded up Jones' Sound, to lat. 33, and Smith's Sound, lat. 78 1-2. Found vast open sea, but no trace of missing expedition.

Last week the submarine telegraph between London and Paris was completed. Messages were flashed between the two cities almost instantaneously.

At the London Auction Mart, on Monday the great gold nugget, weighing 330 oz. 15 dwts imported from Melbourne, was offered for sale, and was bought in at the price of £1,500.

IRELAND.—We have this morning journals from Cork, Mimerick, Galway, Waterford, Parsonstown, Tipperary, and some other towns in the south and west of Ireland, none of which contain any account of the earthquake as having been noticed in their respective localities.—

From the north we learn that the shock was distinctly felt in the county of Armagh, at Drogheda, Balbriggan, &c; and at the south side the whole coast was affected as far as Arklow.

Seven Irish Barristers and their families are about to emigrate to Australia.

Considerable damage has been done by an inundation at Carlingford, caused by the overflowing of the river. Most of the houses in the town were filled with water.

The Cork Reporter describes the rapidly increasing prosperity of the port of Queenstown, with its unrivalled harbor, opened by free trade to the shipping of the world.

The best-informed circles now admit that the Primate (Archbishop of Armagh), is positively to resign, to be succeeded by the Bishop of Ossory, whose see will be conferred on the Rev. Mortimer Sullivan.

The Magistrates of Gorey, in the county of Wexford; held an investigation of a remarkable character indeed. A constable on the estate of Mr. Forrester, an English merchant, charged Col. Owen, the agent to that gentleman, with offering him £50 to assassinate the former agent. The colonel indignantly denies the execrable charge, and the constable is committed for perjury. He firmly adheres to his statement.

The Mayor of Limerick is about to revive the O'Connell monument fund.

The Killarney Junction Railway Company has made a call of £1 a share, payable on the 10th December. A requisition is in course of signature to the High Sheriff of Kerry to convene a meeting of the county, with a view to considering the best and most effectual means of promoting the railway from Tralee to Killarney.

FRANCE.—The empire is at length re-established in France. The *Moniteur* of the 8th publishes a report of the Senate for the re-establishment of the imperial regime. Louis Napoleon is declared Emperor under the title of Napoleon III. The imperial dignity is made hereditary in the direct descent of the Emperor, and the order in succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family is regulated. He may adopt the legitimate descendants in the male line of the brothers of the Emperor Napoleon I. If

after this adoption, a male child should be born to Louis Napoleon, his adoptive successor cannot succeed until after his legitimate descendants shall become distinguished. In default of both legitimate and a failure of a succession in a collateral line, a *Senate Consultum* is to appoint the person to assume the title of Emperor.

The members of the family of Louis Napoleon are prohibited from marrying without the consent of the Emperor.

A decree has been issued convoking the French people on the 21st and 22d November to accept or reject the proposition. The voting is to take place *a scrutin secret*—Yes or No.

Prince Louis Napoleon's message to the Senate had produced an unfavorable impression.

The Prince de Leuchtenberg died at St. Petersburg on the 25th Oct.

The Pope has again refused to come to Paris for the purpose of assisting at the coronation of the emperor. It is said that the excuse made by his holiness is, that if he were to crown Louis Napoleon as Emperor des Francais and Roi d'Algeria, the Emperor of Austria would call upon him to crown him as Emperor of Austria and King of Italy.

SPAIN.—Advices from Madrid state that no anxiety existed there with regard to the Crescent City affair.

A severe shock of an earthquake had been felt at Malaga, which shook all the edifices and caused great consternation, and many families had taken refuge on board the vessels in the harbor.

AUSTRIA.—Despatches from Prague announce that the Emperor of Austria had an attack of epileptic apoplexy, and that he has received the last sacrament.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 11th of September received. The late expedition across the Kei concluded so abruptly mainly for the want of forage. The war seems to be at a stand still.

Upwards of five hundred houses have been burnt down by a conflagration at Galatz.

A WARNING TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. A respectable Roman Catholic widow woman, who makes an honest living by washing, placed two daughters in the nunnery some years ago, and recently went to take them out, as the oldest would be of use to her. They were both quite willing to come out, the oldest saying she would be very glad to rejoin her mother, but the nuns took them to some back apartment for a few minutes, and when they returned to their mother they positively refused to go with her. She has since endeavored in every way to see them, applying both to nuns and priests, but neither will give her any information about them, or even whether they remain in the same place. She was positively refused the privilege of seeing her own children. Her grief about this is positively distressing; it even hinders her from working.—These are the tender mercies of the Church of Rome to its own adherents!—*Montreal Witness.*

SALE OF SPIRITS IN PASSENGER SHIPS.—There is a clause in the new British Passenger Act, to the effect that if any passenger ship shall, during the voyage, directly, sell, or cause to be sold, any spirits or strong waters to any passenger, he shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding £20, nor less than £5.

The Hon. John Ross, Solicitor General, has left Canada for England, on business of the Grand Trunk Railway, of the Board of Incorporation of which he is the President.