

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR,—A report has got into circulation through part of this county, which, if not contradicted, may be the means of doing harm, and causing dissatisfaction where none should exist. The report is that the Trustees of Schools have power to force whatever teacher they please on the people of any district, whether they want him or not; and also that they can remove a teacher out of a district when they please. Now all this is without foundation, and must have been raised by some evil disposed person for a bad purpose, for the trustees have no such power, as any one reading the School Law will see at once. The law gives them certain powers, but the above is not included in them.

The law is, when the people of a district agree with a teacher duly licensed, it should be with the "consent and approbation of the Trustees," so that if the teacher be competent, the trustees, or any two of them, have nothing to do in the case but to give their consent in writing, for it cannot of course be a matter of any concern to them what teacher the people employ, provided he be a suitable person and capable of teaching all that may be required of him in the school; and so long as the people of a district or the majority of them wish to continue a teacher, the trustees cannot remove him except it be for "incapacity, or some immoral or improper conduct."

Whether the school law be a good or bad one I am not inclined to say, but I think the trustees have no more power than they ought to have, and it is not likely that any of them would wish to infringe the rights and privileges of either the people or the teacher of any district, more especially as their appointment is annual, and made by the people, who could remove them if they should use any undue authority.

I have written the above hastily for the purpose of setting any person right who might be deceived by said false report.

Yours, &c.,

A FRIEND TO EDUCATION.

Homestead, August 16th, 1852.

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1852.

A stranger reading some of our Liberal journals would at once come to the conclusion that their editors, proprietors, compositors, pressmen, and devils were all large owners in the manufacturing establishments of Manchester, and other towns in England, so sensitive are they on the one-sided question of Free Trade. We have more than once given it as our opinion that it is of little consequence to us whether England adopted a Free Trade policy or not.—She is in a situation to give it a trial if the people choose, but she has never yet done so. She admits breadstuffs from foreign countries, free of duty, to the great injury of her agriculturalists, but she pays an enormous duty on all articles sent in exchange. This is the amount of the much talked of Free Trade in England, but if carried out to the greatest extent in that country and found to work well, it is by no means certain that the same results would follow its adoption in this. We do not pretend to be able to argue this question with some of the learned ones of the press in this Province, but there are others well qualified to take up the cudgels in defence of Protection in the Colonies, and would no doubt be pleased to do so when anything is offered against it worth attention, but as yet nothing like an argument has appeared in any of the Colonial papers in favor of Free Trade. A few assertions, with now and then a quotation from an English paper, showing the increased prosperity of the Mother Country under her Free Trade policy is all we have ever seen, and we think all we are likely to see for some time.—

If it be as some have asserted, that the opposition of some of the so called Liberals to the Derby Ministry is not because of their Free Trade opinions, (Earl Derby having stated that it was not the intention of Ministers to alter existing arrangements with respect to the importation of breadstuffs,) but from other causes they are loth to mention now, their feelings must be

pitiable in the extreme. They have our sympathies, but we cannot assist them at present, we may do so at a future day by making known the real cause of their hostility, but we must allow them to run a while longer, perhaps some of them may blow the rest. We would however remark that if these worthys were anxious to canvass measures likely to benefit the Colonies, or any one of them, why have they never advocated a duty, if only 2s. 6d. per barrel, on American flour landed in England, admitting Canadian duty free. This would have given the Canadians the whole of the carrying trade, and would not have increased the value of flour in England; but perhaps such arguments would not be palatable, as they would give offence to our neighbors, who are so anxious to appropriate all good things to themselves, and who are in this matter so very like the Rads of New Brunswick.

The "News" and the "Mississippi."

The *Morning News* man has grown "a feet" (in his own estimation,) within the last fortnight, and we should not be surprised to hear that his phiz had widened from the thickness of a shingle to that of a clapboard. He is in ecstasies because he has seen the American ensign flying at the peak of a man-of-war in St. John harbor, and states that there were twelve large American ships at anchor with their ensigns flying besides the Mississippi, & that Jonathan ruled the waves in port that day. He has moreover seen a live American Commodore in St. John. We are not surprised that George is growing fat when such unmistakable evidence of Annexation is brought so forcibly under his notice. George, however, has his hopes and fears like other men. He hopes that the Mississippi, and indeed the whole of the American Navy will cruise about our bays and harbors; for that matter he would willingly dispense with every vessel sent out by England, and throw himself altogether into the hands of his "enemies." There is no doubt of it, and he gives us the reason; if left to the Americans their fishermen would be warned off, and if they did not choose to go, they might stay. He gives us an instance:—"The revenue cutter which is generally stationed at Eastport, proceeded on a cruise over the fishing grounds a week or two since—and the commander found that his chief business was to warn American trespassers off of forbidden ground. He found them, in almost every instance, taking fish within the limits, near the shore; and cautioned them as to the consequences should they be caught." Now this is what George would like; he would rather see his friends—we beg his pardon, his "enemies"—warned off, but allowed to stay, by vessels belonging to their own country, than to see them seized by British cruisers. Now this is all right and natural so far as George is concerned, but he must recollect that there are others to be consulted besides himself, and they may take a different view of the matter. We are told by George that "this steamer was an object of much curiosity to the citizens of St. John on Sunday last. Reed's Point during most of the day, contained large groups of persons looking at the Mississippi thro' the fog, which was quite dense during the greater part of the afternoon." The citizens of St. John are sharp-sighted, and they no doubt had a good view of the noble ship, but we think that George had something more than fog to look through when he read the history of the war upon the lakes. Perhaps he quotes from tradition—handed down from his grandfather, who probably fought under Commodore Perry on this occasion. He says that—"Commodore Perry is the gentleman who figured so conspicuously on the lakes, during the last war between England and the United States." We believe that the name of the gentleman who commanded on the lakes was Oliver Perry, and the name of the present one is Matthew C. Perry; if so, George is (for a wonder,) wrong,—will he please look in his (wooden!) books and tell us how it is?

When we commenced this article we thought George had some chance of getting a little fat on his ribs, but as we proceed we are compelled to relinquish all ideas of such a pleasing result. As matters have turned he has not the least chance of finding fault with either the Imperial or Colonial Governments, or with the British Minister at Washington, Mr. Crampton. From

giving credence to an idle rumor, he lets off in the following strain—"The effect of a little excitement has been that Mr. Crampton has told Mr. Webster that the Treaty shall remain a dead letter for the present. To pacify the American Government Mr. Crampton is willing to set aside altogether, the treaty as already understood, and allow our neighbors greater privileges than they have ever yet enjoyed. In the meantime Blue nose is allowed to look on and grumble if he will. The next news, perhaps, will be that England is willing to yield our fisheries into the hands of the Americans, without offering us a *quid pro quo*" (we suppose this means a chew of tobacco,) "in return. What say our Government to this? Do they intend to remonstrate, or as usual allow the country to be trampled upon without saying a word?" We really hope that some of George's friends will be in attendance to hold him up, when he learns that Mr. Crampton has nothing to do with the fishery question, the whole thing having been left in the hands of the Colonial authorities, and that we have nothing to fear but obstructions and side-winders from Annexationists.

THE FISHERIES.—MORE TROUBLE.—We are informed by a correspondent that the American Government have it in contemplation to rebuild the Barracks at Houlton, and station a large force in the vicinity of that town. The immediate cause of this movement is said to be to prevent our people from fishing for Chub and Pickerel in a pool at the head waters of the Mattawamkeag. We can scarcely credit this report, but if it should unfortunately prove true, then war to the knife must follow. Our people have been allowed to fish in this pool without molestation ever since it was first discovered; they have never been warned off, and if an attempt is now made to deprive them of their rights and privileges, so long enjoyed, then the immediate annexation of Houlton and the surrounding country must follow! It is moreover said (and we must confess that this is the most warlike looking thing in the whole affair,) that the well known Port Admiral of Fredericton is ordered to cruise in the Maduxnakik, even up to the very line, with a squadron of log canoes well armed, and manned by a brigade of Royal Horse Marines. Look out over there!

The *St. John Morning Times* of the 9th inst., contains a Programme of the proceedings that were to take place in that city to greet the arrival of the American war steamer *Mississippi*, but whether the demonstration really came off or not, we cannot learn. The *Times* says the procession was to form on Rocky Hill, headed by Timothy W. Anglin, who was to ride on a huge donkey richly caparisoned, and otherwise equipped with much of the "pomp and circumstances of glorious war." George Fenety was to be Chief Marshal, supported by "Fenety's Tom" and a newsboy, the one bearing a tin kettle, and the other a penny whistle, as a Band to play the National airs of Yankee-doodle-dum.

The above is but a small part of what was expected to take place on this interesting occasion, but it is enough to show that a portion of the citizens of St. John at least, have not forgotten the first rudiments of hospitality. The Yankees, however, do not seem to appreciate the attempt to give the Officers of the *Mississippi* a fitting reception. One paper, the *Boston Times*, asks:—"Is the Ball to be given by the people of St. John to the Officers of the *Mississippi*, to be a Fish ball or not?" Our advice to the *Boston Times* is to keep quiet or he may catch "a Sucker."

The *Calais Advertiser* of the 12th inst. gives the particulars of a melancholy occurrence, which took place in that town on the 10th inst., from inhaling noxious vapor in a well. A man by the name of Phillips had the water all bailed out of his well, which was about 30 feet deep, and after setting fire to some straw and throwing it in the well he went down, but was observed to slip when near the bottom, and sank down in a kind of sitting posture. His son, about 12 years of age, immediately ran for assistance. Mr. Joel Gooch went down to assist Phillips, but in a short time he uttered a faint groan and fell over powerless. Mr. John Gooch then went down, but becoming so much

exhausted he was unable to render any assistance and barely escaped with his life. Mr. Reuben T. Fenlonson, nephew of Gooch, taking the end of a rope, went down and secured it around the body of his uncle; he then attempted to ascend, but when about two-thirds of the way up his strength failed him, and he pitched forward and fell head downward to the bottom. The body of Gooch was drawn out by the rope, and the other two with a grapple.—Each of the deceased left a wife and children.

We have just heard that a young man who left this Office last Spring between two days—imposed upon some of our Subscribers in Fredericton and St. John by representing himself as our Agent. We hope he was not very successful in his swindling transactions, as we would be well satisfied were our patrons to pay once, and we take this opportunity of informing all concerned, that they will not be safe in dealing with any one as our Agent unless he can produce the proper credentials.

Capt. Robinson, M. P. P., from the County of Charlotte, President of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, is now on a visit to Woodstock, on business connected with the locality of the road on this end of the line. We learn that Capt. R. is very much pleased with the Country about Woodstock, and states that he has not seen anything to equal it since he left England.

We have been favored with several numbers of the *Water-cure Journal*, a very neat paper published in New York: each number contains 24 pages, and all for the small sum of \$1.00 a-year. We have not had time to give this Journal a careful perusal, but we find that it receives very favorable notices from the leading papers in the United States and Canada.

Whose flock of geese cum home missing about a fortnight ago? Somebody's did, and they are now shut up in a barn not a hundred miles from this office, where they are being stall fed. The owner had better "hurry up his cakes" if he wishes to save a goose for his Christmas dinner.

OUR FARMERS AGAIN.—Charles Perley, Esq. sold two lambs last week, a little over three months old, to a farmer in Maine, for \$18.00.

The *London Morning Herald*, the organ of Lord Derby's Government, after demonstrating that Lord Derby will have a large majority in the new Parliament, says:—"Should it even turn out that he has but 305 votes in the new House of Commons, he will carry on the government as a public duty, because he will be at the head of the strongest party in the House."

Mr. Partelow's Currency Bill, we perceive, has become law, and goes into effect at once. We published a synopsis of this bill at the time of its passing. It fixes the value of the Eagle at £2 10s. currency; of the British Sovereign at 24s. 4d. currency; of the Crown at 6s. 1d.; and other coins in proportion.—*Freeman*.

We regret to learn that the Potato Blight has again made its appearance at Cole Harbor and the North West Arm, and bids fair to make sad havoc in this valuable esculent. This proves that Farmers should not rely so largely on the potato, but plant fair quantities of grain and other roots, so as to save themselves from entire loss in case of the failure of the potato.—*Halifax British American*.

It is confidently stated that Sir Stratford Canning (who has just taken leave of his diplomatic responsibilities in Turkey) is now on his way to England to take the office of secretary of foreign affairs, in the room of Lord Malmesbury.—*Toronto Globe*.

The Hon. Mr. Papineau, who has been elected as member of Parliament for the County of Two Mountains, has published a long address, in which he declares he is in favor of annexing Canada to the United States.—*ib.*

A NEW DEGREE.—At the commencement of the Ohio Female College at College Hill, near Cincinnati, the degree of *Mistress of Arts* was conferred on the senior class, consisting of seven young ladies. The whole number of students during the last term was 102.