

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR.—In last week's *Sentinel*, I read a communication from "A Subscriber," in Jacksontown, wherein he talks about a grant of money that was made to a man in Richmond to improve his private road, and says he thinks our members have a right to give the public money to any man, for whatever purpose they please; but as his neighbors are of a different opinion, he requests information from you or some of your correspondents on the subject—This is at least a civil question, and is worthy of an answer, and as you Editors are supposed to know a good deal about the rights and wrongs of things in general, it is the opinion of many that a few words from you on the subject would be very *appropos*, more especially as this is an important matter—the grant being a just or else a very unjust one; and as I consider that every man in the County is interested in the affair, I will give my opinion freely on the subject, without caring whether it offends any one or not.

With respect to our members having a right to give the public money for whatever purpose they please, it is one of the most absurd assertions I ever saw published. According to this doctrine, they have a right to give the public money to a man to build his hog pen; and indeed they have just as much right to give it for that purpose as to give it to a man to improve a lane through his field; in either case the act would be unjust, and in a certain degree criminal, and I will tell you wherein.

The House of Assembly grants a sum of money to each County in the Province for the bye roads, and these sums are intrusted to the members of the respective Counties to apportion out at their discretion for that purpose; and when any members give a part of that money to an individual (whether a favorite or not) for his private benefit, they betray the trust reposed in them, and they act dishonestly; besides it is doing away with that confidence which ought to exist between members and their constituents, for supposing a case might arise wherein the interest of the County was deeply involved, how are the people to know but that favoritism, or some stronger cause, would prevail, and the people's interests be betrayed; for we have reason to believe that he who is unjust in little, would be unjust in much.

Now, Mr. Editor, supposing a man was going from here to St. John, and you send a sum of money with him to lay out for some charitable purpose; if he should bestow any part of that money on a favorite of his own who was no object of charity, would you not consider that he had betrayed trust, and rendered himself unworthy of future confidence—in short that he had acted the rogue? Well, then, * * *

There was a correspondence being carried on lately in the *Sentinel* respecting this same road and grant, which I paid little attention to at first, but lately I have read it all over again, and I am confident that there is not a man in the County who will read it attentively, but will be convinced that there is no public road where this William Forest has got a grant for; and our members could not be ignorant of it, as they were personally addressed on the subject. It is true, statements made through a newspaper (though strictly true) over a fictitious signature cannot be considered as legal testimony, but those statements were so clear, that men who wished to act *impartially* and honestly would be led through them to make some enquiry before they would act in a matter of so much consequence in its principle, and where their own character was at stake; and supposing they had been deceived by the petitioners so as to be led to make a grant improperly, when they would find that they had been so deceived, they would cancel the grant immediately; and for this reason, Mr. Editor, it is the more to be regretted that you did not give your opinion on the subject, as you must by this time be well acquainted with the matter.

Now it is a true saying, that law makers should not be law breakers, and the law says that no money shall be expended on any road until it shall first have been laid out by commissioners; and how can the bye-road commis-

sioner expend money on this road or lane in question when it has never been laid out by commissioners? He cannot do it legally, but as the whole affair is illegal no doubt this will be added; but if the commissioner do such a thing, the people of Richmond will have it in their power to remember the whole affair on a future occasion, and if they submit to it tamely, they deserve to be worse dealt with again. I will now, sir, conclude for the present, as I wish to make some inquiries relative to the matter, and as soon as convenient I will resume the subject again.

I am, sir,
Yours respectfully,
Y. Z.

Hardscrabble, June 21, 1852.

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1852.

OWING to our indisposition this week, we have not felt like using any exertion in posting up with editorial, especially as there does not appear to be any local or foreign news of such importance as to be worthy of record, if we except an alarm of fire here on Thursday. It took place in a barn belonging to Mr. James Doherty, which, had it not been early subdued, would in all probability have reduced our village to ashes.

We have no doubt the following request from our new cotemporary, the *International Journal*, will be generally complied with throughout the the Provinces:—

TO COLONIAL PUBLISHERS.—We wish to collect and have bound into a neat volume, to be placed in the new library, a copy of each paper published in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and P. E. Island.—If editors will send us six copies of their first issue, in July, they will be bound up in six volumes—one of which will be forwarded to Quebec, to be placed in the new library; another copy will be forwarded to the Congressional Library in Washington, and the others to the Legislative Libraries in the Lower Provinces and Newfoundland. If our exchanges approve of our proposition, will they notice it in their respective journals, that those with whom we do not exchange may be informed of the necessity of sending in their papers. Address—*International Journal*, Boston, Mass.

It is really gratifying to observe the stir and bustle in town within the last fortnight. Every mechanic and laborer is busily engaged; in truth, laborers are scarce, old houses are being repaired and painted, new ones are in course of erection, the value of town lots has risen considerably, several houses have been taken for persons employed on the Railway; indeed, business is improving, and all around wears a most promising appearance. People at a distance might wish to know the reason for this great change for the better: it is attributable alone to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad being carried on with vigor, and that nothing now can retard the completion of the first section to Woodstock. Our railroad needs no attempts to bolster it up: it has long been known and admitted too, both in England and this Province, to be the shortest and most feasible line for a railroad to connect Quebec with the nearest Atlantic port (St. Andrews) in New Brunswick.—*St. Andrews Standard*.

C. J. ALLEN, Esquire, a member of the Hawaiian Bar, resident at Lahaina, came to his death by falling overboard from the schooner *Maria*, on her last trip to Maui.

He was a native of New Brunswick, and had resided on these Islands nearly five years. He was a young man of much talent, and a sound legal scholar.—*Honolulu Argus*, April 14.

The deceased was son of the late Dr. Allan, of Fredericton, and was much respected by his friends and acquaintances in this Province. He was in the 30th year of his age.—*Courier*.

G. W. King, Esq., lady, child and servant, accompanied by Messrs. Rubins and Bond, arrived here on Tuesday, from England via the United States. Mr. King is one of the principal Contractors for our Railroad, and Messrs. Rubins & Bond are "gang men" or overseers of the work.—*St. Andrews Standard*.

Many of our Fredericton readers will easily recollect that two years ago we had a succession of fires in this city, which were principally confined to barns on the back streets. These singular coincidences caused some talk at the time, and surmises were current that the fires were raised in those isolated positions by a set of smugglers, who by these means attracted attention to a point fixed upon, while they poured in the fire-water in another direction. These suspicions have within the last three or four days been perfectly reawakened. On Friday last, an official party here received a Telegraph despatch stating that a large quantity of smuggled rum was on its way for Fredericton by the St. Andrews Road; and parties who *knew the ropes*, on being consulted stated that Sunday would be the most likely time for its reaching Fredericton. The proper officers were accordingly on the watch, but on Sunday a fire originated in a Barn in town without the least cause that can be traced by the owner, and during the attendance of the constables at the fire, the *white-eye* was doubtless conveyed to its lawless destination. There are some further circumstances connected with this suspicion which we do not now think fit to disclose, but the whole train is such as leaves us but little doubt of the repeated perpetration of the foul act which we have alluded to. We urge the citizens to increased diligence:—who can tell whether the same cause may not have originated some of the many fires which have occurred in St. John. *Fredericton Reporter*.

BEAR AND BULL FIGHT AT NEW ORLEANS ON SUNDAY.—Says the *New Orleans Picayune* "We have given no report of the Bear and Bull fight at Algiers on Sunday. When it was announced, we did not anticipate that there would be anything more than some ridiculous farce got up for the amusement of a scanty crowd.—But there was a reality about it which is revolting. Some thousands of people assembled to see two brutes tear and mangle each other; and to incite, provoke and drive them into a fight for which their natural instincts were sufficiently savage. It was a disgusting sight, and a humiliating shame to speak of it in this age, which assumes to be civilized, and in a region of country where such brutalities, we are happy to say, are so rare that the great masses, now that it is over, are surprised and shocked that it could have taken place, and should have been tolerated. We do not know how far the existing laws might be used to prevent such exhibitions. If they are sufficient, they should be put into the most rigid force to prevent the recurrence of such brutal spectacles and demoralizing gatherings: if there be not efficient laws, it is high time they should be made.

PROTECTION TO THE FISHERIES.—We learn that a small naval force is to be despatched to these Colonies from England, without delay, for the purpose of protecting the Colonial fishing grounds from the encroachments of the Americans. The terms of the treaty of 1818 are to be rigidly enforced, and foreign fishermen are to be kept three miles outside of a line drawn from headland to headland. This step has perhaps been hastened in consequence of the action taken by Canada and Nova Scotia, who have ordered several small vessels to be fitted out for the purpose of keeping off the Americans. The small size of these vessels, and the few hands they would carry, would no doubt cause the Americans to disregard their warnings, and the result might be frequent collisions and loss of life, which would endanger the peaceful relations of Great Britain and the United States. In view of these things, and in order to put an effectual end to the poaching system, Earl Derby's Cabinet have concluded to send out several small armed vessels to be placed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence during the fishing season, some of which will probably be steamers.—*New Bruns*.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The Wesleyan Methodists held their annual Conference in this city, during the past week. On last Sabbath, the beautiful new Chapel recently erected on the site of the Old Wesleyan Cemetery, south end, was "dedicated" with the customary observances and services. The sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Richey, on the interesting occasion is highly spoken of as a model of Pulpit oratory.—*Halifax Nova Scotian*.

ALBANY, June, 15th.—Another Anti-rent outrage was committed in this vicinity on Saturday night. Mr. Wait, a highly respectable gentleman of Springfield, Mass., was coolly shot down by a gang of disguised Anti-renters in Nassau, Rensselaer county. He was visiting his brother-in-law, Mr. Vining, who resides in that town, and is an occupant of land recently purchased from Mr. Van Rensselaer. In the course of the night the inmates of the house were awakened by a noise made by a party of men who were talking loudly outside, and making a disturbance.

Mr. Wait went out to see what the matter was, followed by Mr. Vining, when one of the gang, evidently mistaking Mr. Wait for Mr. Vining, fired at him with a gun loaded with a ball and slug. The charge entered his back, and he is now lying in a critical condition.—Several slugs have been extracted; but the surgeon thinks the wound a very dangerous one. The horses belonging to Messrs. Wait and Vining were also mutilated. The villains escaped and as yet no steps have been taken by the proper authorities to arrest them.

INNOVATION.—Popery is on the wane in the United States. The Council of Roman Catholic Bishops at Baltimore are making a move to have the Mass henceforth sung in the English language. The Pope will never consent that any such *sacrilege* should be carried into effect. He will no doubt consider it monstrous presumption to attempt to supersede the immutable language of the mass by the vulgar Saxon dialect in which the Bible is written. Why, if such a thing should be sanctioned, the common people would understand it, and then, farewell to the potent mysteries of the altar. Do away with the Latin tongue in the celebration of the mass, and then the little bell would have to follow, next the wax tapers, then the censers; after which some scrupulous innovator would take exception to the mitres and croziers, and imagine perhaps that the thing could be done as well without holy water or genuflexions, until finally nothing would be left to arrest the senses of the ignorant. No, no! old Pius and his cardinals will stick to the native language of Nero and Caligula.—*Bytown (C. W.) Orange Lily*.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The struggle for the election of the President of the United States for the next four years, has already fairly begun. The Democrats held a Convention in Baltimore, on the 31st of May, which sat till the 6th of June, for the purpose of nominating a fit and proper person, of their party, as candidate for the Chief Magistracy. The meeting was attended by about 300 delegates, and a large number of hangers-on, friends of the several candidates for the honor of nomination.—It is already generally known that Gen. Pierce was the gentleman upon whom the choice of the Convention fell. Previous to balloting, it had been resolved that before any one should be considered the nominee of the Convention, he should receive two thirds of the votes of the delegates.

We are authorized to state that the Government have taken the responsibility of accepting the Railway proposals, and thereby have saved the heavy expense of an extra Session of the Legislature. This despatch on the subject goes home by Monday's Mail.—*St. John Courier*.

The body of the Rev. Mr. Very was found on Tuesday last, and interred at Wolfville on Thursday.—The bodies of Professor Chipman, M. Phalen, student, and Coldwell, the boatman, have not been found.—*Observer*.

Married.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. G. Spurr, M. Daniel Cooper, of the County of Aroostook, Me. to Miss Matilda Jane, daughter of Mr. Henr. Camble.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. Thos. Connel, Mr. Patrick Broderick, to Miss Bridget Costello, both of Woodstock.

Died.

At his residence in the Parish of Andover, on the 15th inst., Captain Abraham Brown, 82nd year of his age.