

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.
TO OUR READERS.

We deem an apology necessary for the non-appearance of the *Sentinel* on Saturday last, although the fault was not our own. Our supply of paper was behind time, and when it did arrive it proved to be three inches too small, and we were obliged to wait for a further supply before we could publish. The whole difficulty is chargeable to the negligence of our delinquent subscribers; if they would but pay up a portion each of their indebtedness we could always keep a good supply of paper on hand, but they seem to think that we can furnish paper and ink, pay our hands and meet all the other expenses of the office without funds. The fact is we have been very badly treated by a great many of our subscribers, some have never paid a farthing since the paper was started, though they have received it all the time—over four years, and many more have not paid for the last two or three years, while others who make out to pay at the end of a year or two insist upon getting off at the advance price, and threaten to throw up the paper if their demands are not complied with. We have not conducted the *Sentinel* quite three years and have already over one thousand pounds out, yet are we compelled to pay cash for wood, and nearly all the necessaries we require. Some may wonder how we live at all? The fact is we don't live, we only stay! and if we had not a small number of good paying subscribers, we could not even do that, but the joke has been carried quite far enough, and we intend putting a stop to it. Last week we travelled through nearly the whole of the County, and how much reader do you suppose we collected? two dollars exactly and not one cent more. Now we ask if we have a delinquent subscriber in the world, who will be surprised or blame us for putting on the screws forthwith, we must either collect or quit, and we put it to them to say which we should try first. To our paying subscribers we again tender our thanks for their support, had it not been for their promptness in paying up, we would have been compelled to stop our press long ago, but we are now determined that every man who takes the *Sentinel* shall read his own paper.

It is rumored in St. John that the Legislature will be called together in a short time to ratify the agreement made between the Hon. Mr. Chandler and a firm in England for building the European and North American Railway.—From all that we can learn on the subject we are led to believe that an early call of the House will be made, provided the Government and Mr. Jackson—one of the firm alluded to—can agree on preliminaries. We are far from believing, however, that any arrangement will be entered into with Mr. Jackson at the present time. We do not believe that the people of the Province generally will be satisfied to pay six per cent. on so large a sum of money, when the road if built as contemplated is to benefit only a very small spot in the Province; and we are quite sure that the friends of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway will oppose any measure increased Railway facilities in which they are not included. The Facility Bills already passed gives the European and North American road £250,000, and to the St. Andrews road only £50,000. Now Mr. Jackson asks £250,000 more, making in all £500,000 before he will commence the work, which at 6 per cent. amounts to £30,000, while the St. Andrews company for an additional £250,000 will undertake to build their road to the Grand Falls, which will secure its passage to Quebec—three times the distance of that of the European and North American line. We scarcely think the Government will pledge themselves to any measure involving such an immense outlay of money, and at so high a rate of interest, until they have first heard the opinion of the house, but if they are really anxious to borrow money to build the road they must include the St. Andrews company in the arrangement. £250,000 at 6 per cent. will amount to within a trifle as much as £500,000, (that is £250,000 for each road,) at 4 per cent. and one would sell as readily in the English market as the other; at all

events the difference would be trifling compared to the advantages of building two roads instead of one. Again, it cannot be expected that the people of Fredericton will quietly submit to pay a heavy interest on money that is to be of no benefit to them. Some arrangement must therefore be made to run the European and North American line, or a branch from it, to the city of Fredericton. This would be no more than the people of Fredericton have a right to expect. Where all pay alike all should, as far as practicable, share alike, and we have never heard of any reason, why this road should not take Fredericton in its passage, and at a very trifling additional expense. This question probably places our Government in the most difficult position they have ever occupied and will be the means of establishing them more firmly in their places, or of giving them successors at a very early day.

The above was written for last Saturday's paper, and before the arrival of Mr. Jackson who passed through this place last week, on his way to Head Quarters, since then we learn by Telegraph that the Government and Mr. Jackson have come to terms in Railway matters, but what those terms are report saith not. The Government would no doubt be safe in making agreements in accordance with the Facility Bills already passed by the Legislature, but beyond this we do not think they would go at present.

The following note from Dr. Robb, Corresponding Secretary to the New Brunswick Society, removes the difficulties apprehended by some of our farmers in the case of root and grain crops at the Great Exhibition. It will be a very easy matter to show that the grain and roots so exhibited, were not raised in a garden, but are a fair sample of the produce of the farm.

Fredericton, Sept. 16, 1852.
 SIR,—In your paper of the 11th inst., you allude to a point in the Rules for the guidance of Competitors at the forth-coming Exhibition, which seems to require explanation.

You say that it will be difficult if not impossible for the Exhibitors, in grain or roots, to give in at the time of the Show an exact account of "the quantity grown per acre."

If it be impossible, an estimate of the probable quantity grown per acre will be accepted, on the good faith of the Exhibitor. One great object of the rule was to make sure that the grain or roots so exhibited for competition, was not grown on a mere patch, or in a garden, but on a farm or field, according to the modes of the farmer rather than of the gardener.

I trust this explanation will be sufficient for the men of Carleton, and that they will not be deterred by slight or fanciful difficulties, from exhibiting the required proofs of the excellence of their soil, and the triumph of their skill, at the Provincial Show in October. As the King's County men say, "they must not be beaten in this generous rivalry."

Yours, &c.,
 J. ROBB,
 Corresponding Secretary,
 N. B. Society.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

If we say a word in favor of any act of the Government, we suppose we will be again taxed with toadyism or with being paid for our opinion; but as we have it in our power to give all such charges their quietus whenever we feel disposed to do so, we shall as usual give our opinions fearlessly, and commence by saying that our Government are entitled to much praise for their endeavors to circulate Newspapers, &c., throughout every part of the Province. In this County there are thirteen Way Offices, and three more, we understand, are shortly to be established, thus giving people on both sides of the river and in back settlements, an opportunity of learning all that is going on both at home and abroad, if they are so disposed. A weekly mail is also shortly to be established between Fredericton and Woodstock, on the eastern side of the river. This in most places would be considered a very great boon, and we have no doubt but the inhabitants along the line will appreciate it by liberally patronizing the various newspapers in the Province. There is, however, one evil still remaining, and which we think has been overlooked,—that is the exorbitant postage charged on Magazines and Pamphlets coming from Canada. American Magazines pass through the Province free of postage, while on the Anglo-American, published in Canada, one shilling is charged for each number. This is giving a premium on

American works at the expense of our Canadian brethren. This should not be so; but on the contrary, every effort should be made to create a good understanding between the citizens of Canada and the lower Provinces. We hope the matter will be looked to by the proper authorities, and immediate arrangements made to remove the cause of complaint.

We are sorry to say that the potato blight has suddenly made its appearance in this County, and in almost every part of it, has killed the tops as completely as would a heavy frost.—Some are in hopes that as it appeared so late in the season it will not injure the potatoes, but we were informed in Greenfield that one man in that settlement could not use his they were so much injured.

The St. John Freeman very coolly calls Dr. Connelly the Bishop of Fredericton, and Dr. Medley he styles the Protestant Bishop of Fredericton! He is however in the hands of the *Church Witness*, and will probably gain a wrinkle before he is let off.

We have been politely favored with the first three numbers of the History of the British Colonies, their extent, condition, resources, &c., by R. Montgomery Martin, Esq., London. This work is very neatly got up, and illustrated with maps, portraits, &c. Each number contains about 40 pages—one being delivered every fortnight to subscribers at 1s. 3d. each.

We would particularly direct attention to the Agent's advertisement on another page, of a large number of valuable works, which he has now for sale in this place. Persons subscribing for any of these will receive their numbers semi-monthly, or bound on the completion of the work as they may direct. Catalogues can be seen at this office.

An officer belonging to one of the regiments stationed in Canada, crossed over into Vermont not long since, on a hunting expedition. He entered a house in search of a drink, and was asked by the good woman what his name was. He told her it was M'Guire. "M'Guire," said she, "there is a pedlar by that name frequently comes through here, is he any relation of yours?" "I can't say, indeed," replied the officer, "I have a great many relations, was he an Irishman?" "An Irishman, oh! dear no, he was a decent man!"

THE ANGLO AMERICAN.—The September number of this Magazine has just been received. We can see a rapid improvement in this work, and feel satisfied that it is destined, at no very distant day, to become a general favorite in the Provinces. The present number contains four engravings—a Portrait of Sir Thos. Moore, the Fashions, Auction Sale of American Slaves, a View of Hamilton, C. W., and about one hundred pages of choice reading matter.

THE ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—On Friday last, for the first time, the Locomotive passed over the Bridge at Katie's Cove, propelling in advance a long string of gravel and rail laden cars, and returned to the station—under a diminished head of steam—the mile and a quarter of distance,—in four minutes.—That is what we, in plain language, say, was good doing, or, as Jonathan would say, "going ahead."

By the beginning of the week, the road will be prepared for its running as far as Townsend's, Chamcook; and shortly after it will be heard whistling joyously along as far as Batlett's.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

With all the vigilance of the British and Colonial cruisers, it is found impossible to keep the Americans off the forbidden grounds. One instance may serve to show the pertinacity with which they persist in their encroachment. Com. Campbell, of the Devastation, unwilling, unless in extreme cases, to seize vessels, and thus perhaps ruin the owners, whose whole property often consists in their fishing smack, contented himself with cruising on the fishing grounds, and driving or warning vessels off when found trespassing.—One fine morning, the Devastation came suddenly upon a fleet of some thirty-five or forty sail, fishing within from half a mile to a mile of the east coast of P. E. Island. A number of these were boarded

by boats from the steamer, and warning given not again to be found inside the three-mile boundary, on pain of seizure. Of course they all hoisted sail, and made off to sea. In the afternoon a dense fog came on, in which it was impossible to see an object at any distance on the water. Com. Campbell took another turn through the bay, close in shore, to see if the coast was clear, when, very much to his astonishment, he found the whole of the thieving rascals busily and profitably plying hook and line, in the very same spot from which they had been driven in the morning.—*East. Chron.*

A very awful murder was committed near Brantford a few days ago. It seems that an ill feeling of a long standing had existed between George Cook, who resided near Ancaster, and a man named John Tipple, who also lived near the same place, respecting a right of way thro' Tipple's land. Both were farmers. On the morning of the 24 instant they met near Cook's farm, and after exchanging only a few words, Tipple shot Cook through the heart, causing of course, instant death. After the tragic occurrence the murderer set off to Brantford, apparently quite unconcerned at what he had done, and gave himself up to K. Smith, Esq., J. P., who immediately committed him to jail. The deceased was a discharged soldier of the 73rd regiment, and Tipple served for several years on board a man-of-war. The Brantford Courier to which we are indebted for the above particulars, states that Tipple is almost 74 years of age.—*Toronto Col. nist.*

The editor of the Belville *Intelligencer*, (conservative paper) has been denounced from the altar by the Roman Catholic priest of that town, because he advocates free schools.—*Toronto Globe.*

The *Charlotte Gazette* says that a petition is in progress of signature, among leading men in Canada, praying the Legislature to authorize the issue of Debentures for one half the cost of constructing the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad from Woodstock to Quebec.

THE CURRENCY.—The *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday contains a proclamation by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, directing that the new Currency Law shall come in force on the 1st of October.

We are compelled to content ourselves with a very summary mention this week of the spirited preparations in progress for the Great Exhibition. Let it suffice for this time, that no possible effort is being spared to secure every object of usefulness and pleasure connected with the enterprise. We shall devote some space in our next issue to details of matters connected with the preparations of the Society and individuals. Friends at a distance should determine to be present.—*Head Quarters.*

KOSSUTH!—What of Kossuth?—We learn from a passenger by the *Europa*, that the great Magyar is living in a private boarding-house in a back street in London, without in the least degree troubling himself about Continental politics, the intervention question, nor the solidarity of the people. The French, Italian, and Hungarian exiles with which the British metropolis swarms, it is said, are less in the habit of looking to him for counsel and advice, now, than to Mazzini. His speeches and harangues in the United States, they say, have only had the effect to show Kings and Princes their weak places, and to put them upon their guard against popular innovations, as pointed out and enforced by Kossuth. As a leader, therefore, his prestige, his influence, his name, is gone. It is believed he has, however, means enough at his command to enable him and his family to spend the rest of their days in peace and comfort, as private residents of London.—*N. Y. Express.*

INVASION OF CUBA.—According to the *New York Herald*, there are upwards of 15,000 persons (some of them of the first standing) organizing in the United States, for the conquest of Cuba. There is trouble brewing. If the fish story is not boiled into rags, there will be bananas to cook in the Gulf Stream between Europe and the United States, before a very distant day.