

Communications.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

Mr. Editor, Sir:—In looking over the Sentinel of the 11th inst., it was with heartfelt gratification that I discovered the zeal exhibited by the Sons of Temperance, at a meeting to take into consideration measures to carry out the principles for which the Liquor Law was enacted, and wishing every success and necessary assistance, which I hope every member of the Council will grant, and every good citizen will assist in. As one good turn deserves another, I hope a public meeting may be called for the purpose of preventing the desecration of the Sabbath, so much practised in this part of the Province by lumbermen, tow-boat men, steamboats and parties for recreation and pleasure. To this end ministers of all denominations, bishops, priests, deacons, elders and missionaries, should be called upon to petition His Excellency to cause all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and Constables, to be aiding and assisting, and all Councillors and Aldermen of counties and cities to assist, with by-laws to prevent as far as possible the disgraceful practice so directly at variance with the laws of God and the statutes of the Realm. Let it no longer be said that there is not a man on earth valiant for the truth, or one who will not strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel or a bottle of brandy.

Yours, &c., ZEMAS.

Woodstock, June 25, 1853.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

Prince William is one of those beautiful upland Parishes on the River St. John, about 25 miles from Fredericton, and through which the great road to Canada runs. It has ever been a place of trade and industry; and you will not wonder why it should be otherwise, when we come to tell you that we send one member to Provincial Parliament—have several families of the cod-fish aristocracy among us—a profusion of magistrates from the old school, and maintains from five to seven rum shops,—all nearly within sight of each other, for our parish is not more than ten miles long. It has been observed by strangers that the people of this place are proud. Now what are we to be proud of? Proud of our magistracy and local government? No. Proud of our Municipal Institutions? No—for we have none; and the whole Parish was easily led captive by the opinions of one man at the last public meeting! Proud of our five well-stocked rum shops? No—for they are the depots of hell—and the abodes of vice, misery, death and ruin! Proud of our religious buildings? We were of the new meeting house; but “that an army of homespun coats” that came from the Lake cut our pride, and nearly threw some of our more nice than wise young ladies into high-sterics (hysterics,) and ever since then we have not relished ourselves half as well when we go to meeting; but the singers have a screen now which hides them from the poor homespuns. Proud of our country hereabouts? Yes; as long as they deal fairly and honestly and do not get too big for their present suit, and call people liars, &c.; but when they do this we will call some of those growing characters to give an account of themselves squarely and shortly. Proud of that party who a few years ago tried to make themselves instrumental in burying the remains of one of the best advocates, and most respectable of our settlers in a place where none of them (other parties) would have buried their wife's pet cur had it died? And still later in that party or parties who have distinguished themselves by being accomplices in burying all sorts of trash—the supposed murdered and others—so close to the grave, as to appear as if land was very, very scarce; or that they wanted the ashes of the honest dead to be elbowed by every thing that may be carried there to find a final resting place? The last fact needs no answer. It calls forth the indignation of every person acquainted with the circumstances, and we pronounce that if the family have any respect to the memory of their venerable father, they will remove his remains to some more hallowed place than where they now repose! We have many things to be proud of that we do not mention here; and a few to make some of us feel a little sheepish; and as it is our

privilege to notice them we shall do it, and they can notice us in return. Be careful to send the shoe for those it is made for. Something more after rain. I am, &c., A SON. Prince William, June 18, 1853.

The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1853.

The Miramichi Gleaner of the 6th inst., contains the second Lecture by the editor of that paper, on “The Past and Present Circumstances of the County,” published by request of the members of the Mechanics' Institute. It is an excellent lecture, and gives proof positive that Mr. Pierce is a man of discernment, and is thoroughly acquainted with the causes which keep this County so far behind the age. The Government, Legislature, and people all come in for a share of the blame. Want of system on the part of the Government—a narrow minded policy in the Legislature—and the want of energy and enterprise, with too much selfishness on the part of the people, are the main causes of our backwardness.

After pointing out the various resources of the Country, he asks this very significant question—“But what is the use of all these sources of natural wealth if we do not avail ourselves of them?” He also complains that the people will not extend a finger to support and encourage the Civil Functionary in the faithful discharge of his duty, and in illustration of this remark, he relates an amusing circumstance which occurred, and in which he figured largely, during the time he held the important office of Hog Reive. Himself and two young Lawyers, also in the Commission, sallied out one afternoon and captured an unfortunate pig that had been allowed to run at large. They had no sooner seized their prize than their right was disputed by about a dozen women, who also seized upon poor piggy, and a fight for possession commented; while the contest was going on, the owner of the pig, a woman, rushed out of an adjoining house armed with a tremendous horse-whip, which she laid over the heads and shoulders of the unlucky officers, until they were obliged to relinquish their prize which was carried off by the women, amid the laughs and jeers of the assembled crowd. In the mêlée the lecturer had his new beaver metamorphosed into a shocking bad hat.

The most interesting part of the lecture is the allusion to Municipal Corporations. We give a short extract, and regret that our space will not allow us to give more:—

“That celebrated man Kossuth, in all his addresses to the people of Britain, in speaking of their greatness as a nation, did he point to their deeds as warriors on the tented fields, or on the briny ocean? No.—He spoke of her trade, her commercial marine, her extensive colonies, her wealth; and all these, he attributed to her MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS, as they engendered and kept alive the great spirit of Liberty, Order, and Enterprise. In America also he held the same language—attributing her rapid advancement as a nation to her self-government, and the self-reliant predilections of her people.

What did Lord John Russell say in Parliament a few days ago of Canada, that no Colony had made such rapid strides during the last ten years as that Province.—What did he attribute it to? Why to her having assumed the duties of Legislating for herself, which engendered a feeling of self-reliance. And do you not think, Mr. Chairman, that if similar institutions were introduced among us, that similar results would follow? I do not care what name or nomenclature they may bear—Municipal Corporations—Municipal Institutions, or the Right of Self-Government in all Local matters. This rose by any other name would swell as sweet.

We are of the same Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, and Hibernian races as our fathers in the old world, and our brothers in Canada and in the neighboring Republic. Does not the same blood course thro' our veins. Do you suppose that if we had the sole management of our local affairs, that matters would not have been in a better state than they are at present? Do you suppose that if we had had the privilege which they have long possessed, of choosing the best men among us—the men of talent, of mind, and of energy, to attend to all our public matters, delegated with powers to make laws and regulations for our government—to tax us for all necessary improvements, that we would not have been further advanced than we are at present?

Do you suppose, Sir, if we had had those institutions, throughout the length and breadth of the county, that our School-houses would be, as many of them are at present—small dilapidated buildings, neither wind nor water-tight, with shingles, old hats, or a bundle of rags substituted for panes of glass, their furniture a stove cracked on all sides and on the top, a few ricketty benches or stools, and perhaps a writing desk. Do you suppose, Sir, that there would not have been a more

improved system of Education introduced among us? That the poor Schoolmaster would not have been better provided for in salary, and consequently that a more able class would be employed as masters (generally speaking) than at present fills the honorable but onerous duty of teaching the rising generation.”

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

The new steamer *Richmond*, which received a slight notice from us last week, was built in St. John last winter, for Messrs. Hatheway, Tupper, & Small, and both her hull and machinery will compare favorably with any boat ever brought into or built in the Province.—The hull was built by Mr. W. Dow, and is 125 feet in length, 23 feet beam, and 4 feet depth of hold. Her engines and boiler were built by Mr. G. Flemming, Phoenix Foundry, St. John. She has two engines, one high and the other low pressure, so constructed as to work with one piston rod. We have now two boats on this river working the high and low pressure together, yet they are constructed quite differently. What is called the exhaust steam in other boats is from the high pressure of the *Reindeer* carried into a receiver from which it works a low pressure engine, the high pressure being horizontal, and the low perpendicular; but in the *Richmond*, the steam is carried from the high pressure cylinder direct to the low, both cylinders being horizontal and one piston rod working through both. A great saving in fuel is effected by working the high and low pressure together, as two engines are worked with the same quantity of steam required to work but one.—We learn that on her trial trip she fully met the expectation of her owners.

The *Richmond* is neatly fitted up for the conveyance of passengers, and is in every way creditable to her builders, and to her enterprising owners.

The Canadian papers are still occupied in discussing the Gavazzi Riots in Quebec and Montreal. With some of them it appears to have been no crime at all, for a party of ruffians all armed, to enter a church and commence a murderous attack upon unoffending citizens—men, women, and children. But we are sorry to say that mob law in Canada is supreme, we have not been able to learn that even one of the rioters has as yet been arrested and the probability is that none of them will be. The *Quebec Morning Chronicle* attaches all the blame of the Quebec riot to the police, he says they are either a set of cowards or a set of scoundrels. We will give Gavazzi's version of the affair, and other particulars, in our next.

We stated last week that the keel of a new boat would shortly be laid down in this place. We have now to add that this was done on Wednesday last. She is to 115 feet keel, with 15 feet beam; her builder intends to have her running in about two months. She is to be of very light draught, and intended to run anywhere over the land after a slight shower or a heavy dew!

The writer in the *Reformer* calling himself “A. C.,” has made a slight mistake in his signature, it should have been written “Jealousy.” We have not taken the trouble to enquire whether we made an error in writing New York for Boston or not, but the difference in the markets of the two places is only sufficient to attract the attention of such small-souled characters as “Jealousy,” or if he pleases “A. C.”

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—“A Friend” is received, but it would be scarcely fair to publish his remarks, while those of his opponent are withheld; besides the public would learn nothing unless both were published.

“A Subscriber” is received, but he must comply with our rules and give us his name, before he can expect a reply to his question. We might add that it would have saved him some trouble had he dropped his communication in our letter box, instead of carrying it to the Post Office.

The weather for the past week has been warm and pleasant but very dry. We had a smart shower on Monday night, but it lasted

only a few moments. We have no room for our Meteorological Table this week, the weather, however, continues about the same as last week, only a few degrees cooler.

IMPORTANT SALE.—The *Reformer* advertises a sale of “Magistrates' and other blanks,” at Woodstock. As no upset price is stated, the sale will probably be without reserve, in which case bargains may be expected, as the stock is large. Though many of the magistrates have been long in use and may be somewhat old fashioned in appearance, they will be found for all practical purposes, quite as good as those of more recent manufacture; we therefore recommend them to intending purchasers. It is to be regretted this sale did not take place sooner, in order that a few might have been purchased for the County of Victoria, where till recently there was a great scarcity of them.—We are not aware of the exact nature of the other blanks offered for sale: probably they are the Sheriff and Clerk of the Peace, who since the adoption of the municipal corporation, have like the magistrates become useless in the County.—Head Quarters.

A TRUTH TO BE REMEMBERED.—In England and in Canada, Catholics are becoming too numerous, too powerful, and too well aware of their numbers, and their power, to permit themselves to be wronged; for what they know they are entitled to as freemen and can obtain as their right. In this country, for instance, we demand exemption from all taxation for Protestant school purposes: if this be not accorded to us quietly, we must take it.—*The U. S. True Witness.*

FORTUNA FAVET FORTIBUS.—Serjeant Lawson of Captain Stace's Company Royal Artillery who so gallantly defended Gavazzi when attacked by the rioters in Chalmer's Church, has been presented by several members of the Legislature, who witnessed his behaviour, with a gold watch and chain, and a large family bible. The bible, watch and chain were presented to the gallant serjeant on Saturday last at Mrs. Steele's, Esplanade, by the Honourable Mr. Boulton, the watch and bible bearing the following inscription:—

“Presented by Members of Parliament of Canada to Serjeant W. G. Lawson R. A. the heroic defender of Padre Gavazzi at the—Riot in Chalmer's Church.”

Quebec, 6th June 1853. The police force who so gallantly looked on while the Padre was patting his friends on the head should be presented with their discharge—cowardice as well as bravery has its reward. *Quebec Morning Chronicle.*

ARRIVAL OF THE LEANDER AT NEW YORK. The British steam frigate *Leander*, with the Earl of Ellesmere and other British commissioners to the World's Fair on board, arrived at New York on the 10th inst., and came to anchor off the Battery. As she came up the harbor she fired a salute, which was returned from Governor's Island.

The frigate mounts 50 guns, and is manned by 500 persons, officers and men. She had a passage of 30 days.

Among some rare Works of Art brought out for the exhibition at the Crystal Palace, are a few fine specimens of fresco painting, and the celebrated “Chandos portrait” of Shakespeare.

The Earl of Ellesmere was to proceed to Philadelphia with his family on Tuesday, and return by Friday, on which evening an entertainment was to be provided in honor of his Lordship and the other Members of the Commission, by the Committee of the Crystal Palace. After this his lordship and suite intend visiting Niagara Falls, from whence they will proceed on a tour to Quebec, Montreal, Lake Champlain and Lake George. The party will then return to New York before the opening of the Exhibition.

Extract from a letter dated London, April 30, 1853, in the *N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

“Lord Ellesmere is the younger brother of the Duke of Sutherland, and was made an Earl on taking the name of Egerton, and succeeded to the chief property of the Duke of Bridgewater, of canal and internal improvement celebrity. He is known as a man of highly enlightened mind—a most munificent Patron of the Arts—and an ornament to the Peerage.—I doubt not, your Corporate, Literary, and other Institutions, will give Lord Ellesmere an opportunity of expressing his wise, cordial, and friendly international sentiments.”