

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1852.

PUBLIC MEETING.

According to appointment a Public Meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday last, but owing to the state of the weather it was not very numerously attended. The High Sheriff being called to the Chair, and E. J. Jacob, Esq. appointed Secretary, Capt. Robinson, the President of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, addressed the meeting.—He stated that his object in calling the people together was twofold; he wished to ascertain how many were willing to give the Company the right of way through their land, and to have a deed executed without loss of time, also to ascertain what amount of stock would be taken in this County. The people of Charlotte had struggled hard to get this road through, and he saw no reason to doubt but they would now succeed. The most talented men from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had been sent to England to procure means to build railways, but none of them could boast of having the first mile completed except their own Company. A contract had been entered into with a party in England, and the work was going rapidly on; and he did hope that the people of Carleton would show they felt an interest in the road by taking stock. It was not the amount of money he looked at, but on asking the people of England to take stock the first question invariably was, what amount has been taken by the people of this country? They were slow to subscribe, because they thought the people here had no confidence in the work; but he hoped the evil would be remedied, and that the people along the line would subscribe liberally. This road could not fail to be advantageous to the country at large: it would, he thought, be more advantageous to Woodstock than to St. Andrews—it would bring us within four hours of the sea coast, but St. Andrews was there already and had nothing to gain in this point of view. He also thought that the people of Carleton were better able to take stock than those of St. Andrews: he had travelled through the whole County and had never seen a more beautiful country in his life, it was like a garden compared with other parts of the Province he had seen. He would now request that all persons willing to give the right of way would sign the deed, which was here ready: he did not think there was a man in Richmond who would refuse to sign; all he had spoken to, on the subject, were anxious to do so. The Company required 100 feet in width where the land was cultivated, and 150 feet through wild land, where they interfered with wharf property or buildings of any description, they were willing to pay all damages. He had hoped that at the meeting he would have been enabled to state the precise route the road would take, but the surveys were not completed. When these were finished, and all persons had signed the deed who intended to do so, the Directors would select the route—in this they must be governed by circumstances. If the people along the river set a high value upon the land required by the Company, they would of course be compelled to take the back route and not touch the village of Woodstock.

A. K. S. Wetmore, Esq. could not but express his surprise that any one could be found in the County of Carleton unwilling to give the Company a right of way. They all knew that a railway passing through their land would increase its value, yet some of them refused to allow it to go through. Such people should have petitioned the Queen to disallow the Facility Bill. They reminded him of Mr. Gilbert from Queens. He (Mr. Wetmore) was in the Legislative Council Chamber last winter when the Facility Bill was under discussion, and Mr. Gilbert used every exertion to prevent its passage. He "hoped the House would not urge the question, until such times as a petition could be got up to Her Majesty to prevent such a calamity from coming upon us. He was satisfied that railroads would ruin the country. He was an old man and had worked hard all his life to get a little property together; but if railroads were allowed to be built, it would be va-

lueless, and he would have to begin the world anew.

We regret that our space will not allow us to give the whole of Mr. Wetmore's speech, or those of other gentlemen who spoke; but we can only add, that a large number of persons signed the deed, and that a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Tupper, Wetmore, Grover and Thos. Currie, was appointed to procure subscribers for stock in this County.

It will be seen by reference to another column, that the Liverpool *European Times* is down upon the Government for having interfered in the B. N. A. Fisheries, and calls it a trumpery affair. This is true Radical policy, that body has ever been the loudest in condemnation because the Colonies were neglected by the Mother Country, and the very first to condemn because an effort is made to give us our rights. We believe, however, that the Derby Ministry has sufficient strength, and we know they have the will, to carry out what they have so nobly begun, and this too without a war, in spite of the crest fallen but evil minded "Rads." Here is a specimen of their policy, given by a returned member, who had not sense enough to keep his mind to himself:—

"I go to Parliament," says this worthy, "only for destruction. Your present rulers are Jews and Robbers. Let their measures be what they may, good or bad, they shall have nothing but my unceasing hate and opposition. If they offer to re-impose the corn laws, I shall most determinately oppose them. If they are desirous to carry out free trade, I shall not allow them. I will do nothing but oppose, thwart, and obstruct, the legislation of the country—because I will do nothing but drive the ministry from office."

We hope our department in this number will not be thought "scaly," if it is all about fish, but the fact is, we have no other local news of importance, and our exchanges are extremely barren, so that we have to fill up with the first thing that comes to hand. Our latest despatch from the Port Admiral on the Maduxnakik station, states, that the fishery question in that quarter wears a very threatening aspect.—The gallant admiral expresses a hope that this important question—the right of taking Chub and Pickrel in the Mattawamkeag pool—will not be confounded with the trivial affair in the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence where nothing but codfish and mackarel are caught. There certainly is a very wide difference, as in the latter case the Americans are backing out, but in the former they show every disposition to fight; our despatch states that they are erecting corn stalk and pumpkin vine forts on all the branches of the Maduxnakik to prevent our fleet from crossing the line, but the admiral thinks he will be able to force their works, and charge the Saw Mill in the course of the season.

It gives us much pleasure to learn that the inhabitants of the Indian Town District, in the Parish of Portland, have agreed to avail themselves of the provisions of the new School Act, and have authorized an assessment to be made of the sum of £100 for the construction of a suitable School House in the district. This praiseworthy example,—the first we have heard of,—we hope to see generally followed in other Parishes and Counties where the school accommodation is defective. And we also hope that next year the inhabitants of Indian Town will set another example to the Province, and tax themselves for the support of the Teachers and other incidental expenses of the Schools, by which they will be entitled to receive from the Province Treasury twenty-five per cent. over and above what is allowed to Parish Schools of the same class in parishes or districts in which the assessment principle has not been introduced.—*Church Witness.*

This is certainly a movement in the right direction, but the good people of Indian Town were not, as the *Witness* supposes, the first to adopt it. In this, as in many other improvements, Carleton had the honor of leading the way. As early as the 11th of June public meetings were called in this Parish for the purpose of assessing the inhabitants for building School Houses, as will be seen on reference to the *Sentinel.*

A sprinkling of the *Asia's* news will be found under our Telegraph head. We would have liked it much better had some other person than Mr. Baring been sent out to settle the fishery question. If we mistake not, he is a brother to Lord Ashburton, who sold us in the

North Eastern boundry question, and is also a merchant largely interested in trade with the United States, he may, however, be restricted to certain terms, as the stir among the war steamers in England looks like being in earnest.

THE FISHERIES AGAIN.—*Hostilities commenced!—A British vessel fired into!*—The fine fast sailing canoe *Arabella*, fitted out and commanded by Capt. P. of this place, was fired into off Hardscrabble, on Wednesday night last.—It appears that some of the good folks at Hardscrabble entertain the idea that the Creekites have no right to fish in their waters, and resorted to force to drive them away from their coast.—The stones flew thick and fast about the heads of the crew, and although the hull and rigging of the vessel was much cut up none of her people were injured. The matter was settled the next morning by Mr. Justice C., who very promptly had the offending parties brought before him, and after a searching and lengthy examination discharged one and fined the other 4 1-2d. We hope this will be the last thing of the kind we will have to chronicle while salmon continue to run in our waters.

Godey's *Lady's Book* for September, a double number, has been received at this office. There is more reading matter, and of a better description, in this book than in any other published in the United States. The embellishments are numerous, and well executed. The fashion plates alone are worth to Milliners and dress makers, the whole price of the book. Any Lady wishing to examine the September number can be accommodated by sending to this office.

The Canadian Parliament was opened on the 19th by the Governor General. We will give the speech next week.

THE CROPS.—A venerable old farmer of Waterville, says the *Mail*, predicts that all potatoes planted before the first of June will escape the rot. He thinks others will be but little affected, and perhaps none. In everything but hay, the season promises to be the most prolific we have had for many years. Corn is two weeks earlier than last year.—*Portland (Me) Transcript.*

Our case pre-zactly.—[*Ed. Sentinel.*]

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We learn from the *St. Andrews Standard* that the Brig. *Margaret and Rachel* arrived in that port on Wednesday last, after a boisterous passage of 73 days from Liverpool, with the machinery, materials, &c., required in the construction of the railroad, and that the work, which has been hitherto somewhat retarded for the want of the plant, will now be prosecuted with redoubled vigor. The *Standard* states that nearly two-thirds of the first section (ten miles) have been ballasted and the rails laid, and it is expected that in the course of ten days the remaining portion will be completed. The opening of the first section may, therefore, be confidently looked for by the first of September.—*St. John Courier.*

"WHAT ONCE EUROPA WAS, NANNETTE IS NOW."—By the time our paper is well digested by our city readers, and before it reaches our distant subscribers, the Methodist Bazaar will be a fact—a history; and if it fails to support all our theory in praise of Fredericton, and to recommend a "return match" to our GREAT PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, in October, why, we would almost undertake to "return the money at the door." This "taste of our quality," "under canvass," will be more than justified in October. Our friends need entertain no distrust—the stock will equal the sample, and much more abundantly. We shall then have Balls, Boat Races, Highland Games, and a host of festive et ceteras which our Methodist folk "can't come, no how."—*Head Quarters.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.—The examination at the Seminary under the management of the Ladies of the *Sacred Heart*, Spring Gardens, came off on Saturday, in the presence of the Arch-Bishops of New York and Nova Scotia, the Bishops of Arichat and P. E. Island, and several Catholic Clergymen from various sections of the Province, together with a large number of ladies and gentlemen of the City, Catholic and Protestant. The exercises of the young ladies in all the fashionable accomplishments, for which the Seminary has already be-

come celebrated, were alike creditable to teachers and students, and elicited frequent bursts of applause from the large and delighted assemblage.

The Consecration of the Very Rev. Dr. Connolly as Bishop of Fredericton, took place at St. Mary's Cathedral, in this city, on Sunday last. The ceremonies were very imposing.—The edifice, owing to judicious arrangements was filled, but not crowded, and the Consecration Sermon preached by Archbishop Hughes, of New York, was eloquent and impressive.—A large number of the Protestant portion of the community attended the solemnities.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

The *European Times* (Willmer) is in high dudgeon with the Government for having sent out an armed force for the protection of the B. N. A. Fisheries, thinks such a "trumpery" affair is unworthy of attention on the part of Great Britain, and anticipates that the intervention may eventually prove injurious to the national interests of the mother country. We in the Colonies are used to such nonsense as this, and can consequently afford to let it pass for what it is worth. While we quite agree with Willmer in his estimation of the mischief inseparable from granting bounties, we, nevertheless, beg leave to differ with him in toto in the importance he thinks proper to attach to the question of protecting our fisheries.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE AT BATHURST, N. B.—The weather correspondent of the *New York Courier & Enquirer*, in noticing the fall in the temperature on the day succeeding the earthquake at Bathurst, N. B., on the 2d inst., and referring to a rise in the temperature noticed by the Grennell Arctic Expedition, which was then north of the magnetic pole on the day succeeding the earthquake which was felt at Fredericton, N. B. on the 9th of November, 1850, comes to the following conclusion:—

"It seems evident from the numerous records of earthquakes and of sudden changes in the temperature of the atmosphere, which we have made for several years, that all earthquakes that take place between latitude 44 and the magnetic pole, heat so much of the atmosphere as may be within the Arctic Circle, and refrigerate that which is at the time moving between the convulsed or disturbed districts and the equator. The numerous facts that are met with in our records of natural phenomena, conclusively show that all great and sudden changes of the temperature of the atmosphere are produced by and result from the convulsions of our own planet."

IMPORTANT FROM THE LOBOS ISLANDS.—The *N. Y. Express* is in receipt of intelligence to the effect that news had reached Païta, that several vessels had left the United States to take guano at the Lobos islands, and that moreover the American Secretary of State was heartily in favor of the movement. Acting upon this information, the Prefect of the department had commanded the immediate reinforcement of a Peruvian garrison that had already been established on the islands, with the determination, so the story ran, to oppose the taking of guano at all hazards. If this intelligence be true, there is likely to be trouble when the American vessels arrive.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.—The *San Francisco Herald* of July 16, learns from Tahiti, that the long disputed question regarding the sovereignty of the Society Islands had been settled by the recognition of the elder son of Queen Pomare as king of Huahina, and her daughter as queen of Bolobolo. A matrimonial alliance was in contemplation between the latter and the prince Kamehambea of the Sandwich Islands.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Two boys went into a field in Kendall, Illinois, with the purpose of having some sport with the cattle. They tied the ends of a long rope around their waists, with slipping knots, and driving the cattle over it, tripped them down by suddenly raising it. One of the cattle caught the rope on its horns and ran away, dragging the boys for some distance. When rescued they were both insensible, and their waists compressed to four and six inches in circumference. Both died.