

Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

SIR.—The enquiries of "A Subscriber" in a former issue of your paper, has been answered by "Another Subscriber" in rather an unfriendly and uncourteous manner. The writer has assumed a knowledge of the author of the enquiries, and deals largely in insinuations respecting the business transactions of one of our citizens. He has done this so plainly that no one can mistake the person pointed at. The same rule may be applied in his own case, and the fact of his showing so intimate a knowledge with what the owner of the Stoves has done, and intends to do—clearly indicates the writer to be one, who occupies an official situation and is connected with the Revenue Service.

It is sometimes said by people who are ill-natured enough to remark upon such things—that when a man is comfortably fixed in a paying office—he should let well enough alone and not amuse his leisure hours by scribbling for newspapers, and abusing his neighbors. No good can grow out of such a course, except indeed to set the public to think, if an officer cannot be found who will look sharp enough after "Smuggled Tea-Kettles" to satisfy his conscience, without his being put to the trouble of holding the smuggler up to censure in the newspapers. Be that as it may, one cannot help wishing that the practice will be discontinued, and if a person chooses to ask a question touching the practice of carrying American Goods through our Country, he shall not be pitched into, and overhauled by one, who certainly is not paid for that sort of Service.

The duties which the Collector of Customs in this place has to perform, by attending to his office, during office hours, and those appertaining to the office of Secretary to the Agricultural Society, for which I am told he is handsomely remunerated, are in themselves sufficient to engage his attention, to which I may add the additional trouble he has taken upon himself to attend to the "New Bonded Warehouses lately established in the business places of his intimate and political friends, and he is recommended to confine his attention thereto, or he may live to regret that he ever travelled out of his road, and overstepped the line of his duty to abuse his neighbor, and insinuate evil against him.

Yours,
JOHNSON.

The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1853.

The following are the remarks from the Reporter referred to by us on Wednesday. Fred-erickton is, no doubt, like Woodstock, filled with Goods. Here every store is crowded, and Messrs. Bradley, McGuirk, McCann and McDonnagh have two each, and Messrs. Strickland and Snow have enlarged theirs to nearly double the size they were formerly; all these are filled to overflowing with splendid goods. Mr. Skillen's Clothing Establishment is literally crammed. We may say that Mr. Bradley has three stores, as he has lately opened an extensive furniture warehouse. This is an establishment much required here as furniture was not to be had. It would, we think, have been much better for the country had some of the parties who have expended so much capital in fancy goods, followed the example of Stephen Parsons & Son and Mr. Lindsay, and Parsons & Kearney, in encouraging domestic manufacture. The first have erected a steam engine in their tannery for the purpose of carrying on their business to a large extent, and the latter have opened an establishment for the manufacture of Doors, and Door-frames, Window-sashes and frames, rakes, hoe-handles, and a variety of articles now imported, all done by machinery driven by steam power. We have not been able as yet to spare the time to visit either of these establishments, but will do so shortly when we will give a more complete description of them. We hope the enterprising proprietors will reap a rich reward for their outlay. The Reporter says:

The extraordinary rage for speculation which for the last half dozen years has been gaining upon the public mind in the Province, is now rapidly approaching its climax, and so sure as the wave reacts upon the shore, the natural consequences must soon follow.

Within the last fortnight, spruce logs have been sold in St. John at the most outrageous prices—say ten or twelve dollars per thousand—but as the half of that sum has actually been paid for the stumpage, it is difficult to conceive, how even a lumberman can be so crazy as to imagine he can, in view of the other half, expend his time—lay in his stock at the present high prices—pay a most exorbitant rate of wages—and hope for a profit. There is nothing in the whole routine of our experience to warrant such an assumption; nor is there anything in the present state of England, of Europe, or of America, to induce a single hope that such recklessness can escape with impunity. The merchant, the lumberman, and the farmer are moving onward and in concert, as rapidly as their means and credit at home and abroad will permit, towards the pit-fall which lies before them; and many we fear will not be able to "hold up" in time to avoid certain ruin. Let no one wonder or be offended at this prediction. We speak not only our own opinion, but also that of all who are not blinded by the rashness of speculation; and we speak only in the language of solicitude and good feeling, when we affirm that whenever business is carried beyond its legitimate boundary, the result must be a failure. It is from these considerations in a local point of view, and also from a knowledge of the symptoms which are fast gathering on the horizon abroad, that we earnestly entreat the farming portion of our readers to withdraw as speedily as possible from every engagement—their own safe and remunerative one excepted. There is scarcely a young man in the rural districts of the Province who has not the means to purchase enough land to give him a comfortable homestead in the future; nor is there a practical farmer who may not enhance the value of his place by judicious and necessary improvements. Let the axe and sled for a time give place to the plough and sickle—let the horse be set to work on the farm, instead of expending his useful strength and consuming his fodder in the wilderness, and let the wholesome bread, made from our own grain, supplant the sour and high priced article which we import so largely from foreign countries which is not half so fertile as our own.

But apart from our labouring occupations, we fear there is another source of speculation which may ultimately lead to much injury, but more particularly in the vicinity of St. John. We allude to the foolish estimate which many entertain, of the value of a railroad through that city, and the consequent rise of property beyond its natural level; that rise, which not being based on the true principles of a healthy business thus furiously driven in the wilderness, and another not less madly carried on in the city, what can we expect for the consummation? It is true, that a number of fortunate concurrent circumstances have thus far almost miraculously interposed to save us from the consequences of our own reckless conduct—but this state of involuntary safety cannot always continue. The prize will surely be followed by the blanks in our Provincial lottery. With the single exception of the Bend of Peticodiac, we know of no town or village in the Province where, under the present Railway arrangements, the rise of property would be properly warranted.

The old trick of endeavouring to deceive ourselves or others by throwing the blame either upon the general or local Government—will then be too late—too senseless—to command attention. We may raise an outcry against the Queen for choosing to live on the other side of the Atlantic,—against the Governor for living in a big house which we have built for his use,—against Partlow for our poverty—against Chandler, Kinnear, Street and Hazen for bad laws—against Wilmot for a fire in the woods, and against Hayward and Montgomery for the fall of saw-logs and the potatoe rot;—but the silly clamour can have no other effect than to remind us of our own madness and folly—our haste to be rich, our unwarranted extravagance, our adoption of reckless means to justify a favourite end, and a neglect of the legitimate means within our power."

The Editor of the Advocate very wisely refrains from asking explanations on the hints thrown out by us on Wednesday last, but he understands them perfectly and replies by a fling of Billingsgate which he hopes will detract attention from the subject; but we cannot let him off thus easily. He commenced a violent and unprovoked attack upon our private character, and would convey the impression that we are opposed to the principles of Temperance, and hence our remarks. Whereas, his object is to injure us, and do it he would if it were in his power, but his returned papers from parties who are acquainted with us would teach him a lesson if he had sense enough to profit by it, but he will see where his paper

will be before the end of six months. We did did not commence the contest, but since it has gone so far we will see the end of it. Respect for his family and for the members of his church has hitherto kept us comparatively quiet, but forbearance much longer is out of the question. We can give this Rev. Gentleman's history from the time he kept a little shop in Derry—can give the cause of his failure, and how he came to emigrate—all about his situation of Bank runner in St. John—his trial there, and his being prohibited from preaching in the churches,—an explanation of the hints thrown out last week, even to the back door scrape; and we would have gone into the kissing affair ere now did we not hesitate to endanger the peace of his family—a forbearance he certainly cannot be charged with towards others. But let this Rev. Gentleman tell us we lie again and the whole truth shall come out be the consequences what they may. He must not suppose because his paper advocates a popular cause that he will be supported in defaming any and every person he may dislike—that he will be suffered to drag innocent females before the public to answer for the sins of their fathers, husbands or brothers,—that he will be allowed to stir up strife and discord in a community where peace and harmony have hitherto prevailed. We much mistake the character of the Sons of Temperance in this place if they will support or countenance such proceedings. Their work is one of love, and their ends, they well know, is not to be accomplished by harsh and ruffianly measures. But enough of this. The Rev. Editor says he wishes he could lay aside his Divinity for a while! We wish so too! but it is hard for a man to lay aside what he does not possess. Divinity! what profanity! what blasphemy! We ask his readers by what spirit he must have been actuated when he uttered that expression, or when he penned some of the beautiful effusions to be found in the Advocate. Was it a spirit Divine, or did it emanate from the evil one? The question is easily answered. He belongs to Priors "Beastly divinities, and droves of Gods."

We now call upon the Advocate to point to any one statement we have made, and say it is incorrect. We dare him to do so! And we dare him to call upon us for an explanation of the hints thrown out in our last number.

The Anglo-American for November has been received. It is as usual well stored with solid reading matter. The illustrations are the Fashions and a view of Halifax, N. S. The publisher states that in order to make this Magazine more attractive, he is making arrangements to procure Steel Engravings from the Mother Country. We see only the stumbling block in the way of a large circulation of the work in New Brunswick. The high rate of postage in this Province. The publisher solicits the aid of the Press in the Eastern Provinces to bring the matter before the Legislatures. If we are not much mistaken our Legislature authorized the Government last winter to make the necessary reduction in postage, but why it has never been done we cannot say. The postage now is exactly the same as the first cost of the Book 1s. 3d per number, while in Canada it is only three half pence.

We have also to thank the Publisher, Thos. Maclear, Esq., for a copy of that interesting work, "The Coming Struggle among the Nations of the Earth." Of this work we need not speak as it has been republished in the Sentinel.

HORRIBLE.—A gentleman in Woodstock sent two numbers of the Advocate to a friend in Frederickton as a present. They were sent back by the next mail with a request that no more such filthy trash should be sent.

Since our last issue we have had warm weather and heavy rains, but it is now cold, with the wind north west, and every appearance of an early winter.

The English papers state, that among the emigrants who perished in the British ship Annie Jane, wrecked on the coast of Ireland, were a hundred house carpenters and joiners from Glasgow—fresh, able, young men.

We must apologise for the non-appearance of several advertisements ordered in this and back numbers. The crowd has been so great that we could not attend to the whole of them, but in a short time we will be in a situation to give entire satisfaction in this matter.

No tidings of the English Mail up to the time we go to press. Should the News be important we will endeavor to publish an extra on Wednesday.

THE RAILWAY.—About the middle of the week reports began to circulate through the city, that letters had been received by the Hon. J. W. Johnston, and also by the Governor, from Mr. Jackson, to say that he had thrown up his schemes and abandoned the idea of building the long-talked of European and North American Rail Road, to connect Portland with Halifax. This rumour affecting so deeply the interest of this Province we thought it due to make inquiry in a quarter whence information could be relied upon. We have done so and find the reports lack no confirmation. We are not surprised. It is actually what we expected, what we predicted, what again and again, from the first, we persisted in asserting. The bubble has burst and Mr. Jackson, at last frankly admits that this road cannot be built.—Maine will not aid in the project, he says, and the Municipalities along the line are too poor. The work is heavy, the engineering difficulties great, stocks have declined, and without so much as setting foot in Nova Scotia or kissing hands to his friends here, he returns home to England abandoning the whole thing.

It is said funds have fallen to England; money had risen and therefore Mr. Jackson is compelled to abandon the Great Portland Road. But his admirers always told us that that was one of the very risks we were never to run, if we would only give Mr. Jackson's Bill. Their firm were so rich they had the ability come what might and they were men of such unsullied honor their word was better, if possible than their bond. But now the funds have fallen, and Jackson flees away in dismay. Again be it remembered that Mr. Johnston, Mr. Allison, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Killam, Mr. M. Wilkins, with Mr. Wm. Ritchie of St. John who strangely "accidentally" happened to be more at the critical moment when this point was being discussed, they and many others, all declared that our bonds were to bear interest at six per cent—and Mr. Jackson, if he used them, would pay us that rate of interest for them. And now that money has risen to five per cent in England he abandons the work because money is too high. O glaring inconsistency!—Acadian Recorder.

It is evident our people are beginning to grow weary in waiting for Mr. Jackson. Much has occurred of late to lessen, in a material manner, the almost universal confidence reposed in him. Even the periodicals most firmly wedded to his Railway projects now look upon the erection of the E. & N. A. Railway as impossible for the present. They still hope, however, to see the New Brunswick portion of it constructed. The impending "War" crisis, the demands on "the firm" from Egypt, the poverty of the State of Maine, and the great expense which must be incurred in erecting the Nova Scotia portion of the E. & N. A. line, have all conspired to overthrow the original project of Messrs. Jackson, Peto, Brassey, Betts & Co. While we regret to find this the case, we cannot but rejoice in it, should it prove the means of bringing back our government and people to the consideration of the mightier scheme—the HALIFAX AND QUEBEC LINE!—This is the only scheme which will confer benefits and privileges on the Colonies commensurate with the awakened anticipations of the people. The New Brunswicker of yesterday says it is probable the Hon. Samuel Cunard will make a proposition for its construction. —Morning Times.

AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA.—The Washington Union states that Great Britain by the consent of Spain, is going to introduce apprentices from Africa into Cuba, under protection of ships of war, and thus Africanize that Island, and wealthy Spaniards in Cuba, in anticipation of imported apprentices, are now negotiating to supply them, at a fixed price. The arrangement is regarded as a transfer of Cuba to England.