

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854.

It is somewhat satisfactory to turn our attention occasionally from the absurd and chimerical schemes of certain speculators in and connected with this Province, to the extraordinary results which our Canadian neighbors are gradually making out by their successful and properly directed policy. They may quarrel among themselves—they may abuse one another—one half of the crimes in the Commercial Calendar, may be said by each Political party, at the door of every other. The Press may abuse the Public men—and the Public man may abuse the Press in language too plain to be agreeable, yet there stands the broad fact, written in the actual progress of the people—that they are steadily covering their Country with a nett work of Railroads, which will lead them onwards to a state of unparalleled prospects.—There is no State of the American Union, nor any half a dozen States, whose progress in everything which concerns the real and substantial prosperity of the people. Within the last ten years can compare with the progress of Canada in that time, and why is it? Her Liberal Institutions, the guaranteed freedom of the people secure alike against the encroachments of a defeated Oligarchy and the tyranny of a mob, the spirit of enterprise engendered amongst them, by the working of their Municipal System, the healthy tide of emigration which in consequence of these things continually sets into the country—their natural resources, the determination of the people and the Government to work, and not merely talk or bluster, the industry and energy of all classes, the high credit of the Country in Great Britain—these are the causes of the prosperity of Canada.

Fifteen or sixteen years ago, Lord Durham contrasted the deplorable condition of the Province—and of British America generally, with that of the neighboring States, and clearly was the truthful picture he drew of the British side of the line. He pointed out the evil and the remedy.

The remedy has been applied. The development of the genuine spirit of British Institutions, in their free spirit, only modified to meet the circumstances among which they were put in force, has thoroughly changed the whole state of the Country, and everything in it. Look at it now and compare it with what it was; then tell us the people of these Northern Latitudes, the kinsman of the people of the British Isles, are unfit for state of progress! O but it is different in Canada, they have a better country and more people, and plenty of money and all that! A better Country! We deny it, it is false! A better Country! Have they the fisheries of New Brunswick, fisheries which Nature has given us, which no Treaty can remove from our shores? Have they in all their Country's broad extent, any Coal Mines like ours, any Iron, or Gypsum, or Limestone, or other mineral resources, superior to ours. Have they more valuable forests? Have they more abundant water power. But the soil and climate are better! Well we have narrowed the matter down to this point after all.

Take parts of this Country. York and Victoria, for instance, and the pleasant vales of Kings, the intervals of Sunbury and Queen's, or the Islands of the noble St. John, or the marshes of Westmorland and Albert, or the grass growing fields of the Northern Counties—and they are quite equal to that of Canada. Also the climate of a large part of Canada is inferior to that of New Brunswick.—Our Farmers work hard enough too. But often to little advantage.

Agriculture is a science, and he who is best acquainted with its principles, will best succeed in its pursuit. We have never yet followed farming as an independent business of industry. We have generally backed it on to something else, and when that something failed, we have gone back to the soil—which has become exhausted and barren. Then it is we complain that this is not a farming Country. It would be quite as reasonable to complain of a Steam Engine that it would not work because the Engineer did not understand its construction or forgot to apply any steam at all, or not raise enough.

To do this would be simply absurd. Is it then any more absurd to complain of our soil when we do not make right use of it? We hope our readers will think of these things, what we have done in Agriculture, only proves what we can do, and what we ought to do. Our remarks are intended to be of general application, and not refer to any particular locality. We go to the evil of the system at once, and to the root of that evil.

We intend to speak of Railway Communication with Canada, but must reserve that subject for a

future article. We are all alike interested in the common welfare of our Country. Let us push forward, upward and onward, this be our motto.

The Head Quarters of last week, states that the Municipal Council (of Carleton) are by law a Board of Health, with full power to appoint Health Officers, &c. Will the Editor of that paper be kind enough to inform us where he gets his authority for this assertion.

The Rate-payers in this County will please remember the Elections for Councillors on Monday next.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—In a conversation I had the other day with a certain person who holds a Commission of the Peace, he complained much of the injustice of allowing persons who give evidence against those who sell ardent spirits contrary to law, to pocket half the fine; he being apparently very fearful that it would induce many to commit perjury. I told him, I thought it was fighting the devil with his own weapons, and further that I concluded the Legislature in this instance, had acted upon the principle, that desperate maladies required desperate remedies. He replied in a huff "No desperate malady about it. Selling liquor is a fair and honorable business, and the Council had no right to withhold licence. But this outrageous conduct of the Legislature in allowing people to swear money into their own pocket, seemed to call forth all his indignation, which he expressed in no measured terms. Now, Mr. Editor, I have long advocated the position and merits, what his actions or talents enable him to earn. We will now examine this matter and see if these self-styled benefactors of the human race have much reason to complain if some of their quondam customers happen to inform upon them when they violate the law.

If the parent of a family who has had the sole management thereof for a series of years, either so neglects the education of that family that it grows up in the practice of vice, or further, if that parent happens to instruct or train that family in vicious courses, would he obtain much sympathy from his neighbors when he began to complain that his family were treating him with contempt, or assailing him with injury; would he not receive the indignant response: 'You are reaping the fruit of your own labors? If a schoolmaster possessing ample opportunity to instruct his pupils in the paths of knowledge and virtue should either neglect their education or train them to vice and immorality; would he not become the butt of all derision, when he began to complain of the ignorance or immorality of his former pupils, merely because he found himself suffering through their instrumentality, the natural consequences of his former neglect, or of his improper training of those pupils?

Or again, what would be said of a professed preacher of the Gospel, who instead of faithfully enforcing the precepts of that Gospel upon the attention of his congregation, should wink at their follies, or join in their unhallowed contempt of religious duties for a series of years, and all at once turn round and complain bitterly of their vice and immorality, merely because he had discovered that he was likely to become the victim of their long training in vice? Would not his complaints be received with shouts of mockery by all who had known his former career?

Now, sir, I contend that the above are parallel cases with the one complained of by the Rummies and their advocates. The great fear they expect is, that some persons will commit perjury for the sake of gain. But I ask who has had the training for a series of years, of those most likely to complain, and who in fact have hitherto been almost the only complainants? Has it not beyond all questions been these jewels of the human race? These enlightened Rumsellers—so eminently patriotic—so ready to every good word and work—that have had the training, I had almost said the making of those very persons, who now for the sake of a few shillings, complain that their quondam instructors violate the law? What else could they expect? Have they not all along taught them to violate all moral principle—to set at naught every paternal, or conjugal tie. To laugh at religion—to mock at modesty—and above all things to trample conscience under foot, or drown her in libations to Bacchus? Pretty fellows indeed, who, after having so long outraged every principle of rectitude and honor—who have disregarded the wail of the suffering child—the tears and remonstrances, of the worse than widowed

wife, to whom they had given a living curse, instead of the kind and careful husband she once enjoyed, merely because they could pocket his wages in return for the poison that transformed him into a demon—pretty fellows, I say again, who with the saint-like countenance of inspired innocence; turn up the whites of their eyes, and exclaim in the attitude of horror, "This law offers a premium for perjury. Ay, sir, there is trouble in the camp now, the missile they have so long thrown at others, is hurled back on their heads with a vengeance. They who had so long been nursing wolves to destroy their neighbors, find that they have warmed a viper to bury its fangs in their own carcasses. But how dare they complain of their own work?—find fault with the children of their own rearing. Rather let them acknowledge their faults and forsake them—and badly as they have schooled their miserable dupes I will venture to predict, that when they quit selling, the informers will leave of complaining.

I may write again at a future time, till then, Adieu.

QUERIST.

Wakefield, Sept. 4, 1854.

(To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.)

MR. EDITOR:—Dear Sir, I beg to express a few thoughts (with regard to a Voice from the Village) through the columns of your paper. I have been a reader of the Sentinel for a length of time, and have as a general thing, liked its principles, and since the discease of its former Editor, James S. Segee, the most of which time it has been under your direction, I have been well satisfied with its sentiments. Progress appears to have been their tenor, and that in the right direction, viz.: toward Equal rights and privileges; and I hold that those who are opposed to such views, are enemies to the community, and should be so considered by all well thinking men.

With regret have I observed the wilful and vain attempts made by him (who styles himself a Voice from the Village,) to destroy the influence upon community, of those liberal principles and wholesome views advanced in your Editorials, such attempts bespeak plainly the narrow and tyrannical principles of the Sandy-Haired Man, and his enmity toward the Human Race, too much so, I am led to believe to be a trusty Vender of Drugs and Medicines.

With pleasure have I regarded the silent contempt with which you treated his low remarks, but knowing that he has justly merited a lash from some person, I have dealt him one from my thong, and if necessary will repeat it at a future time.

CAUSTIC.

English News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ATLANTIC," AT HALIFAX.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 1854.

Atlantic arrived at New York.

Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the night of the 2nd.

Cotton is a little shade lower.

Breadstuffs declining.

Wheat fallen—60s. to 40s. per quarter.

Russia unconditionally refuses to accept peace proposals of Four Powers—would rather sacrifice everything.

It is officially announced at Bucharest that Austria occupies the Principalities as an ally of Turkey.

An Austrian Division had passed the Besenthal Pass.

Cholera is abating among the troops.

Some vessels have sailed from Varna to cruise near or blockade Odessa. The reports are conflicting.

The French are now embarking storming materials.

SPAIN—Queen Christina is insane from the excitement of recent events.

Domestic Intelligence.

On Friday morning as seven men were proceeding in a small boat through the Falls, through carelessness or mismanagement the boat drifted against Split Rock, and was capsized. Four of the men were picked up by a boat that put off to their assistance. A fifth man, named Logan, swam to the small island above the Falls and held on for some time to a rock, but being obliged to let go, he swam for the shore. Getting into one of the eddies he was unable to make way; and rapidly becoming exhausted was sinking when rescued. He was with difficulty restored to animation. Two men named Fitzgerald were drowned. One of them was never seen after he fell into the water.—*Freeman.*

BODIES FOUND IN AN OPEN BOAT, AT SEA.—Capt. Klockgether, of the ship Windsor, which arrived at Baltimore, from Bremen, a few days since makes the following report:

"When forty days at sea, the weather being clear, an open boat was descried in the distance, with, as it was supposed, no one in it. The Captain immediately bore down upon it, when, on examination, it was found to contain four human bodies, or, in other words, skeletons, as the flesh had been entirely stripped from the bones. The boat was filled with water, but being of a light, airy structure, had continued to float for days, perhaps months, upon the turbulent deep. In the boat were a large number of fish, which no doubt preyed upon the bodies. A few remnants of clothing were found in the frail bark, but so much torn as to preclude the possibility of telling whether they belonged to seamen or passengers. There can be no doubt that the bodies were those of the many unfortunates who were wrecked in some of the missing vessels."

NEW GUN.—Dr. Peter Smith, of Alexandria, has invented a rifle which is designed for shooting conical slugs weighing eight to the pound. The Alexandria Sentinel says it drives them with such astonishing force and accuracy that of ten successive shots fired at a target about fifteen inches in diameter, and at a distance of 200 yards, every ball struck the mark, and four of them perforated the centre almost exactly.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.—The Guards are to be increased to 12 companies, or 1432 rank and file. The officers and crew of the late *Tiger* have been exchanged for an equal number of Russians.—An order has been issued allowing the troops in the East to wear the moustache.—And the beard too if they please.—The new army costume comes into use in 1855.—The helmet has been objected to, and a cap similar to that worn by the French and Belgian army substituted.—Desertion in H. M. Service is remarkably on the decrease.—Twelve men of each company in each regiment are to be instructed in the manufacture of cartridges.—Lieut. Col. Smyth, C. B., is to receive a reward for distinguished services.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Smith, commanding at Portsmouth, is to be Governor of Gibraltar.

DARING BURGLARY.—Last night, one of the most daring robberies that has occurred for some time in this city, took place at the jewelry store of John Ridgeway, No. 34 Cambridge street, corner of Ridgeway lane. The shutters of a window on Ridgeway lane was forced open with a crow-bar, and a hole of sufficient size to admit the hand broken in its glass, next to the window fastening.—By this means access was obtained, and goods to a heavy amount abstracted.—*Boston Journal, September 13th.*

THE FISHERIES.—It is stated from Washington that the ratification of the Reciprocity treaty by the British Government has been received by Mr. Crampton. This statement is coupled with the assurance that the home government recognizes the right of American fishermen to enter upon the benefits secured by the treaty prior to its ratification by the Provinces. This is very important, giving as it does to our fishermen all the rights secured by the treaty. This view of the case is sustained by a despatch from Lord Clarendon to Lieut. Governor Head of New Brunswick. This despatch is dated Aug. 18, and after stating that the ratifications are to be immediately exchanged at Washington, says:

"Mr. Marcy also expresses the hope of the Government of the United States, that American fishermen may not be molested if they should at once attempt to use the privileges secured to them by the treaty.

It is the desire of Her Majesty's Government that this wish of the Government of the United States should be acceded to, and that American fishermen may be immediately allowed the use of these privileges."

CHOLERA IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The cholera seems to be treading over its former ground and with small if any abatement in its ravages, whether as to the number attacked or the fatal character of the cases. But in nearly all the instances, the destruction seems traceable to the causes which have been so generally pointed out that they might almost be stereotyped,—the absence of drainage, water, and pure air. We perceive it is running its course in Glasgow, where on its former visitation it was, with an exception or two, more fatal than in any other locality. One hundred cases and 26 deaths in the first two or three days is an account which threatens the recurrence of its former fatality. In 1832 the mortality amounted at its worst period, to over 300 per day.