

young men, physical and moral, slacken prematurely: hence the small number, of so many, and well educated, who arrive at any point of distinction. Others,—not in the meridian,—having spent a large portion of their lives in subordinate offices, are subordinate still; while those notoriously inefficient are raised suddenly to the head of a department, in the duties of which the lowest clerk can instruct them.

In all this there is something radically wrong. Until we can learn to respect merit, wherever found, and have put "the right men in the right place," there is little hope for improvement.

A proper self-respect always acknowledges superiority: this we lack,—a desire for place and emolument overrules it. Men who have money, and with it purchase position, are often as a rotten stick in the structure. Patriotism, in our Provincial vocabulary, is ill-defined. To advance the interests of others, without taking the lion's share for ourselves, it is not understood to mean;—so to act towards each other and the world as to deserve a nationality, is a meaning yet to be applied.

Yours, &c.,

JUSTITIA.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR.—A short time ago a meeting was held in a certain district in this Parish, to consider the prospect of supporting a School by taxation.—All present acknowledged the importance of education, and much regretted the great want of it by their children. Some attempts were made to obtain a general yes; a few declined, but offered a fair proportion of teachers' salary, by voluntary subscription, or would consent to be taxed, were the 2s. 6d. tuition fee allowed them, thinking it heavy to pay one third of the salary, and receive no direct value. A warm friend to education quickly rose and enacted what would be done, and what must be done, depriving any of the right to cede or hold their rights, consequently the meeting closed without any conclusion other than to have taxation, paying no tuition fee, on the part of some, while the trembling minority said, get it your own way if you can, we will submit. The Trustees were then requisitioned, and at their meeting, the three in the minority positioned themselves so favorably, that the majority was lawfully out-played, and had to notice the force of union, and set licked. Now, sir, with some, much depended on the result of the Trustees meeting, and I am afraid the chances for continuance of necessary instruction are slight, for the present; but it is said the Trustees will soon be under requisition again, and in case of former result, all whose names are affixed to a certain certificate will be made to pay the salary, as lawyer so and so has twice declared it to be sufficiently agreement like; and may it so be rather than have no teaching.

Yours respectfully,
Wakefield, 23rd July, 1856.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1856.

In To-day's paper, we make a *resume* of the proceedings of our Legislature during the short Session which was brought to a close on Saturday last. The excitement of the moment passed, the people will now have an opportunity of calmly considering the cost, and reflecting as to whether the results are satisfactory.

A majority of the members of the Assembly have pronounced in favour of the Governor's act in dissolving the House,—a still greater majority have voted for the repeal of the unfortunate prohibitory law. These two votes have cost the country some £2,000, to say nothing of valuable time lost and money spent, and ill will and hard feelings created during the previous elections.

The Governor has been sustained by a small majority,—the members who supported him, having come to the House pledged to that course in many instances, by a constituency who had been frightened by the cry of "Loyalty," as if an unmeasured and unwavering attachment to our Queen, and the institutions of our country, is to be indicated by an obsequious deference to the person and opinions of the Gentleman who for the time being represents Her Majesty's interests in this Province. We yield to no man in true devoted loyalty; it has been our good fortune—as it has been a very great satisfaction to us—to prove that New Brunswickers, not only at home but abroad, bear about them a loyalty to the Crown and a fondness for their native soil, which time and change does not lessen; but we have yet to learn that it is our duty to submit quietly and without remonstrance to all or any of a Governor's acts, however much they may interest us, or however much they may seem to menace the

best interests of the country. We respectfully submit that the Governor is as fallible as other men; that there are men in the country in whose judgment, talents and honesty, we put quite as much confidence as in His Excellency; that the late Executive was composed of such men—men in whom the country had rightly great confidence; and although the majority of the representatives have now supported the Governor in an unusual exercise of a prerogative—only vested in him to be used on very extreme occasions—in defiance and disregard of the deliberate opinion of that Executive, we are convinced that already a reaction has commenced, and that ere many months have passed away, an entire change of opinion will have taken place in the minds of the inhabitants of this Province, and that then, not by a small majority, but by an overwhelming and irresistible unanimity of expression, the Governor's and the present Government's act will be condemned, and the policy and principles of the late administration be triumphantly sustained.

Anxious to form a correct opinion; anxious to arrive at and understand the matter of the late dissolution in all its connections, not only for our own satisfaction, but in order that we might place the whole matter in a fair and unprejudiced light before our readers, we attended during the Session, and patiently and closely watched and listened, in order that we might arrive at correct conclusions. And now, having heard the whole subject fully discussed, having heard it presented in all its bearings, we have to confess that our opinions as formerly formed and expressed, remain unchanged, or strengthened rather,—that the late exercise of the prerogative was an injudicious, ill-advised, unwarrantable proceeding.

We will resume this subject next week.

We perceive by a notice in the *Journal* of last week, that the Publisher assigns the editorial management into other hands. We confess we never did imagine—we have always been led to suppose the contrary—that Mr. Melville was the writer of the editorials of that paper; however, if so it was, we trust that the new arrangement will answer the expectations of that gentleman.

The new editor is disposed to take his seat in that very dignified position, "on the fence," as he does not intend to become the advocate of either of the two great parties in the Province. This we regret, for we hardly think it the time when neutrality in politics is advisable. The people need political education. The press is the minister of political knowledge; and if the press fail in its work, if it neglects or refuses to spread that knowledge which is its high behest, how can we hope for immediate progress in the right direction. We may be wrong, we may have become wedded to unsound doctrines—(and if this is the case we would be shown our error,)—but while we conscientiously entertain those opinions, and believe them correct and constitutional, we will not cease to agitate and promulgate them; and never, seeing them assailed, will we, we trust, be found afraid, ashamed, or indisposed to raise the warning voice; to stand by, with all the energy we possess, our platform; or fail to hold up to merited rebuke and displeasure the assailants, however humble or however high they be.

The "new" editor's remarks in reference to the Liquor Law, and the credit which the present government deserve in connection with it, seem to invite a notice, but we are compelled to defer it to a future time.

Since the above was in type, this week's *Journal* has made its appearance, upsetting all its neutral theories of last week, taking up its position in the line of the lobster conservatives, "the animals whose march is backward,"—giving, most valiantly, thrusts hard and heavy against the dead Prohibitory Law; and raising a peal triumphant as the song of a Shanghai Rooster in favour of the Governor and Government.

The weather, during the greater part of the week has been excessively warm—although occasionally very heavy showers have had a refreshing influence; and we do not know that we have ever witnessed vegetation mature more rapidly than the present season.

On Sunday afternoon last, we were visited by a very heavy hail-storm, in which hail stones fell as large as sparrows eggs.

We have very readily acceded to the request of several of our fair friends, and published on our first page the words of that beautiful song "Annie Laurie."

To any of our readers, visiting Fredericton, desirous of purchasing dry or fancy goods in that City, we recommend a call upon John Thomas & Co., at the "Albion House." See Advertisement.

"P. P." will please receive our thanks for his valuable letter of correspondence. He has our address now; and living in the very centre of our political world, we hope he will occasionally remember us, whose lot is cast in the bush, and occupy a corner of the *Sentinel*, which will ever be at his disposal.

Mr. Pitts, of the Fredericton Book Store, has favoured us with "Harper" for July, which contains its usual amount of interesting, instructive, and amusing matter.

One very gratifying characteristic of the citizens of Woodstock is the desire that their town should keep pace with other places in public improvement. We have had many instances recently of this, one of which we feel called upon to refer to this week. The large store in the brick building erected by Charles Connell, Esq., has just been opened by Mr. Robert Brown. We have had an opportunity of inspecting some of the first establishments in New York, Boston, and St. John, and candidly affirm that we have seen few stores to surpass it in elegance and convenience, for the size.

Among the passengers saved from the steamer Northern Indiana, which was burned on Lake Erie on the 16th inst., are Henry Akerley and children of this place.

TOWN COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, 21st.

It being understood that this Session was called for the purpose of taking into consideration, the propriety of granting licence, and the regulations connected with, and price of such, quite a large number of persons attended.

After resolving, that the Keeper's apartment in the Lock-up House be given rent free to such keeper, in consideration of his taking charge of the whole of the building, and bearing the necessary expenses, with the exception of food for the prisoners; and some other matters being disposed of, the Council adopted the rules and regulations as passed by the Council of the City of Fredericton, relating to Licences.

W. Hammond, Esq., applied for retail licence.

Mr. Baird moved Resolution that £20 be the sum paid by parties receiving wholesale or Tavern Licences; seconded by Mr. Dibblee. Motion lost.

Mr. Dibblee moved that £15 be the sum.

Mr. Bradley thought that sum entirely too high; seemed afraid that sufficient inducement was not held out to encourage parties to apply for Licences.

Mr. Hammond was not disposed that a few individuals should bear the whole tax. Thought £7 10s. sufficient.

On question being put, the members voted—For £15, Messrs. Dibblee, McLean, & Baird. Against, Messrs. Bradley, Hammond, and Smith.

The Mayor stated that without hesitation, he should decide in favour of Resolution. It was also stated by His Worship, that after to-morrow night, the Marshall and assistants would be instructed to look after those who were selling without Licence.

After some conversation relative to the Fire Department, the Council adjourned, until to-morrow (Friday) evening.

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.—We learn by telegraph, that about one o'clock yesterday, a House in Cockfish, in the County of Kent, was struck by lightning and two young girls were killed. One, a French girl aged about fourteen years, and a daughter of the owner of the house, and the other a granddaughter of Mr. Luke Fitzpatrick, of this town, aged twelve years. The father of the former was up stairs at the time the house was struck, and discovered that a barrel of flour was on fire. This he threw out of the window. He then went down stairs where he found his wife crying and the two girls standing by her. She pointed to the children. She then fainted away. He took her out and laid her on the ground. On coming too, he asked her what was the matter, when she replied that both the girls were dead. He went in and saw them standing at a table. He laid his hands on them when they both fell down. They were dead as the woman had stated.

It appears that when the storm commenced the oldest girl was churning, who said to her mother that it was not right to be at that work while it was thundering. She then stopped, and went to the table and commenced washing dishes, at which she was engaged when the lightning struck the house. The woman was severely injured in the arm and leg.

The squall passed over Chatham, and the thunder and lightning were extremely heavy, accompanied with torrents of rain. It was however, of short duration.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

THE MURDER CASE.—Last week we stated that the body of a person named Totton, was discovered near the Marsh, containing marks of having received foul treatment. Since then an inquest has been held on the body of Totton, and a Verdict of Wilful Murder has been found against Thomas Smith, as principal, and James Culbert and John Griffin, as accessories. We believe the accused are still at large.—*Cour.*

FIRE ON THE STRAIGHT SHORE.—On Monday evening shortly after five o'clock, fire was observed burning on the roof of a house on the Straight Shore, and before assistance could be rendered effectually, the roofs of two houses, belonging to persons by the name of Horban and Manney, were in a blaze. The tenements were principally of the families of labouring men, and these with much difficulty succeeded in saving most of their effects. In a very short time the whole premises were in flames, and though the engines were speedily on the spot, and the houses were close to the water, and the descent to it was so precipitous, especially as it was low water, that for a long time the firemen could not even attempt to stay the progress of the flames.—With great difficulty an adjoining house was saved, though much damaged. Manney we were informed was partially insured. The origin of the fire is not known but it is supposed to have been caused by sparks falling on the roof.—*Courier*.

REV. R. KNIGHT.—The Genesee College, Lima, N. Y. has recently conferred on this gentleman, now residing in Carleton, the degree of Doctor of divinity.—*Id.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Carleton Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

HALIFAX, July 28th.

The Arabia arrived this afternoon. Among the passengers is Miss Davenport the actress.

The Liverpool papers say—"We understand that the difficulties with the United States are in a fair way of adjustment."

Advices from Cape of Good Hope, to the first of May state that troops had been sent out by Government, to prevent a Kaffir rebellion.

On the 16th the Queen reviewed 14,000 Crimean troops at Aldershot Camp. The Queen grants five years' exclusive privilege to Ord, Hinds, & Henshaw, of Liverpool, to the guano on their island off the south coast of Arabia, recently ceded by Imam Muscat.

An explosion occurred in a coal mine, near Cardiff by which 100 men were killed.

The trial of William Dove for poisoning by strychnine, is going on at York, and excites great interest—second only to Palmers trial.

The Nova Scotians gave a dinner to Sir W. Williams on the way to Halifax.

Professor Frazer is elected to the chair of Logic at Edinburg.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur publishes a list of British soldiers decorated with the Legion of Honor.

SPAIN.—A formidable insurrection has broken out in Spain. Ambrogio began by opposition compelling Espartero and the Ministry to resign.—Espartero is supposed to have left Madrid. Immediately after the new appointment of Ministry, insurrection broke out in Madrid, and the national Guards, assisted by the citizens, erected barricades and being attacked by troops, fighting ensued on the streets for 24 hours, many lives lost on both sides. On the 15th suspension of hostilities for one hour, was agreed upon, to make submission; fighting seems then resumed. Next account is Government despatch dated Madrid, 16th, stating that the insurrection is suppressed excepting a few bands under the command of Pachata, the celebrated bull-fighter. The Queen presented herself to the combatants, and Government despatch says the insurgents proclaimed a republic. Gen. Infante, President of Cortez, commands the insurrection. O'Donnell has appointed new municipality to Madrid, and has declared all Spain in a state of siege. Another account says the Queen appeared on the place in tears and that it was owing to her interposition that an armistice of one hour was agreed to. Gen. O'Donnell in a despatch says he hopes the insurrection is at an end; but fears are entertained of an outbreak at Barcelona. La Patrie of Friday 6th says that the reported movement of Saragosa is confirmed.—A later telegraph from the Captain general of Catalonia, dated the 17th, states that all was tranquil there.

The French Government has given orders for the formation of an army of observation on the Spanish frontier.

16th.—Insurrection was overcome on all points. Pachata was killed. The Queen visited the wounded. The Government has been admirably supported. The disarming of the National Guards is actively carried on.

17th.—Order is restored. The Queen &c., accompanied by Marshall O'Donnell, has returned. Her Majesty was received with enthusiasm. To-morrow will take place solemnizing burial of the soldiers who died gloriously. The whereabouts of Espartero is still unknown.

A custom-house is to be established at Bremen, and will levy duties and bond goods.

Some disturbances in Copenhagen from Mormon preachers, but the military arrested the offenders.

The Emperor of Austria has granted an extensive amnesty on the birth of a second daughter.

Signs of revolt in Italy are more frequent. Even the army is discontented. Austria has sent another note of remonstrance—supposed to be acting under the instigation of France.

The Sultan was to give a banquet to Pelissier and Codrington.

Luders has issued orders to respect the graves of the allies in the Crimea.

The coronation of the Emperor of Russia will take place on the 31st August. The Grand Duke Michael is betrothed to the youngest sister of the Regent of Baden.

Another insurrection of Santalls from famine is apprehended. Cholera rages at Patna. Chinese insurrection over around Cantou.

Melbourne dates April 25th, Trade more active. Gold declined to 79s. 7d. Mails were landed in Melbourne, per ship Royal Charter in 50 days from Liverpool.