

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1855.

Journal men feel very sore when they think about the College, but the readers of the *Sentinel* have yet to learn that Dr. Jacob has been "systematically" abused in its columns; and from College this Editor goes to a *Skunk-fight*,—in reference to this last move, perhaps he can say "Illustrious I follow in the steps of my predecessors." But bend your back, and father anything, but don't fight him Bill.

NOAH.

To the Editor of the *Carleton Sentinel*.

DEAR SIR,—I have lived to a good round age and have been what is called a close observer of things as they are moving around me. My views of politics have always been with that party who think it right and fair to keep the offices of the county in their own hands. I have always lived in hopes that by and bye I would get a share of the "loaves and fishes," but some how or other I have been disappointed. There are so many hungry expectants among our party that make such clamour whenever any thing turns up that I have been always set on the back ground. I begin to think that there is but little hope for me, but as a last resort I have thought it well to make my claims known through the *Sentinel*, as I do not expect that the party that I have always supported and have to keep in with for the sake of appearance will do anything for me. There is a prospect that the thriving interests of this County will bring out several institutions where the people will have a voice in appointing persons to take charge of them. I have no objections to jump round for the sake of an office; there is not a man of our party but has done the same. Every one of them is a stickler for our exclusive right to all the emoluments that may be going. For many years they claimed to be the only source of loyalty in the country, and I must confess I held the same views; but when a new order of things came about they jumped round at once, and they are liberals and anything else to please the people, but I know them, there is no sincerity in their professions. Take their offices from them and you may be sure the people may go to the devil for all they care. I have been more liberal myself of late years, for any person who has heard me talk must know that I am very much changed. I have frankly given my views hoping that something may turn up to my advantage.

I notice that the *Journal* takes quite an interest in the cause of education and the establishment of a College in this County. I have freely admitted that I belong to that class of hangers on that have a deep interest in the *Journal*, and feel as I have already stated that I have been slighted, my claims overlooked and others preferred before me who have not half the talents I possess. Had justice been done me I would now be enjoying the office of R. of D.—ds, but as usual I was put on the background and my claims overlooked. The only office of any value I hold, and for that I have to write scores of letters in my attention to its duties and receive a direct income of some *Ten shillings* a year. Some thought that the honour of adding C. I. R. and J. C. P. to my name is a sufficient recompense, but I find it don't pay. I may as well come to the point at once. I am a candidate for a Professorship in the new College, and in order to show you my claim and abilities I will point out a case on which I was called upon to sit in judgment, and which occurred not more than fifty miles from Woodstock. I attentively examined the case, and with my assistant gave it my most serious consideration; and here I might as well remark that my decisions are generally given with an eye to the ability of the parties to pay costs, for I have no idea of losing my time and run the risk of losing my fees. I was not exactly satisfied in this case. I had strong doubts that there was something behind the scene that had not come to light. I decided not without misgivings against the Defendant who was represented to be very poor. I learned the next day however that other parties were interested in the matter and well able to pay. I then wrote a letter on the subject in which I frankly stated that I felt no doubt of the correctness of the judgment, inasmuch as I found that another party was interested in the matter who was fully able to pay all costs. 'Tis true that a Judge of the Supreme Court did since set aside my proceedings; but what of that. I think from what I have stated that I am entitled to a place in the College which will give me the insignia of the J. J. I hope my case will be duly considered, and that I shall get a little. Any information that can be given on the subject may be addressed through the Post Office.

J. D.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—W. was not received in time for this week's impression.

"DIOTREPHES" was also late. "DANIEL HOPKINS, Junr" of Fort Fairfield, must also stand over.

RAIL ROADS.—Railroads have become the order of the day. They form the great developer of the resources of a country, and are rapidly becoming the great highways for commercial intercourse.—Canada is taking the lead in British North America, in the adoption of such rapid means of transit. Nova Scotia has been roused to the necessity of keeping pace with the spirit of the age, and is availing herself as speedily as possible of those facilities for increasing the prosperity of a country. But New Brunswick—yes! where is New Brunswick in the great march of improvement? With resources nearly, if not quite equal to Canada, and superior to Nova Scotia she is lagging far behind. And why is this? Echo answers why? We have on former occasions given our opinion as to the reasons, and shall not stop at present to repeat them. We entertain some hopes that, on the return of the Hon. Messrs. Fisher and Robertson from England, a new spirit will be infused into our Legislature, and that an impetus will be given to direct the energies of the people in a right direction, that will place our favorably situated Province on an equal footing with her Sister Colonies that at present are far in the advance.

Our attention has been directed to the proceedings that took place at the opening of a new line of Railway from Quebec to St. Thomas or L'Islet a short time since. This road is in the direction of New Brunswick, and is the first section of a line destined, we believe, to connect this Province with Canada. The distance opened, we understand, is about 40 miles. A good deal of interest seems to have been manifested on the occasion; and at an entertainment given by Mr. Reekie, St. Thomas, on the occasion, several gentlemen from Montreal and elsewhere were present, among whom we notice the names of the Hon. A. E. Rotsford, one of the Boundary Commissioners, & Colonel Robinson, long known for being an ardent stickler for the North Shore line. This latter gentleman has always exercised a pernicious influence upon Railway projects in this Province. His whole desire and aim seem to be to make Halifax the terminus or outlet for Canadian connection with the sea-board; and from the time that this grand and comprehensive scheme of Inter-Colonial Railway was first talked of, up to the present, Col. Robinson's influence was used against the interests of this Province. Whenever anything was about to be done this same gentleman or his famous Report was at hand to obstruct and to create a prejudice against any course that might be adopted to secure the advantages that New Brunswick might naturally expect from a line of Railway running somewhere about 200 miles through her territory.

At the Quebec and St. Thomas demonstration we find he was present as usual. He had on that occasion the assistance of Mr. Botsford, who adopted a course that he must have been well aware could not, and would not receive the sanction of the people of New Brunswick, knowing as he did that the plan he advocated had been decidedly objected to. He can scarcely have forgotten the part he took in the matter at the time that the Hon. Messrs. Hincks, Young and Tache visited this Province in connection with this subject, and the decision that followed immediately after.

The Legislature repudiated Colonel Robinson's North Shore line altogether, and would not consent to any line that did not touch the Port of St. John. What has followed since that time has fully convinced the people of this Province that Mr. Botsford and his friends care but little for an Inter-Colonial Railway, only as it may pass convenient to their own doors. Hence the great Jackson bubble and its damning effect upon the Rail Road interests of this Province. In the year 1857 we will legally get rid of this humbug, if not before.

In the meantime the country is determined not to stand still, and is ready we believe to pledge its entire resources in order to have a grand & noble monument to their industry and perseverance in the shape of a line of Railway that will connect and cement more closely the leading Provinces of British North America, and the Branches necessary to connect the sectional interests of the country will most assuredly follow. If the proper line be adopted the paying qualities of the road can scarcely be doubted. If the affair be judiciously managed the means of the province will be amply sufficient to meet all necessary expenses.

We advocate a direct line from St. John to Quebec, and we shall give our reasons for so doing. Mr. J. B. Forsyth of Quebec, has addressed a letter to the *Morning Chronicle* of that City in which he evinces a strong interest in this matter. He appears to have been led astray by the perusal

of Mr. Botsford's speech and it is not much to be wondered that such should be the case. Occupying the position that Mr. B. does, Mr. Forsyth might naturally suppose that he spoke the sentiments of the people of New Brunswick.

The following is an extract from Mr. Forsyth's letter.

SIR.—As it is not my purpose to enter into any controversy, or to wound the feelings of any one, I will forbear discussing the reasons for which the Quebec and Halifax Railway has not been commenced. It must be evident to all, that the Grand Trunk will not be carried much beyond St. Thomas, and I would ask whether the present be not a desirable time for examining the advantages that would accrue, as well to the three Provinces as to the Imperial Government, if the undertaking of an Inter-Colonial Railway were decided on. No one who has read the elaborate report of Col. Robinson can, for a moment, entertain a doubt on the subject; and if I do not make any extracts from this well matured document, it is because I wish to keep the letter within bounds. A commencement has, however, been made in the right direction, by the Grand Trunk, and any one who has read the speech of Mr. Botsford, delivered at the entertainment given by Mr. Reekie, on the occasion of the line being opened to St. Thomas, must feel satisfied New Brunswick is ready for immediate and zealous co-operation. Arrangements, no doubt, of the most satisfactory kind, could be entered into with the Grand Trunk, for the joint and harmonious working of the two Roads, as the Inter-Colonial Railway will, in other respects, be entirely separate from the Grand Trunk. The distance from St. Thomas to Halifax is 600 miles, of which 124 miles are in Nova Scotia.

234 " " New Brunswick.

243 " " Canada.

And estimating the cost (the country being generally level,) at £7,000 the amount named by Col. Robinson, and allowing £200,000 for contingencies, the cost, in round numbers, may be called at one and a half million for each of the three Provinces. New Brunswick and Canada are much on a par as to mileage, but it is evident that Nova Scotia will reap more than double the advantages of either, being, in fact, the terminus of the whole.—To be continued.

As the first day of January, 1856, will have come and passed away before the issue of another number of the *Sentinel*, we take the liberty of wishing our numerous friends a "Happy New Year."

We have been requested to state that the following Ladies have been appointed COLLECTORS for the Carleton Auxiliary Bible Society, who no doubt will enter at once upon the important duties of their office.—

Creek Village and Lower Corner.—Miss Lucretia Everett, Miss Elizabeth Day.

Upper Woodstock.—Mrs. Charles Marvin.

Lower Woodstock.—Miss Nancy Dibblee, Miss Delia Dibblee, Miss Mary Griffith.

Our "Carrier Boy" begs us to present his compliments to the patrons of the *Carleton Sentinel*, and to state that he will pay them a visit on New Year's day.

CARLETON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The examination of this Institution took place on the 20th inst in the presence of a number of the most respectable inhabitants of the village. The Trustees present, were the Rev. S. D. L. Street, Hon. Charles Connell and A. K. S. Wetmore Esq. The manner in which the several classes acquitted themselves in Geography, Arithmetic, use of the Globes, Classics, French, History, and Mathematics in general, did great credit both to teacher and scholar. The pieces delivered by Masters Baird, Connell, Beveridge and Jones were highly satisfactory as well as amusing.

At the close of the examination a number of Essays were read on different subjects which attracted so much attention that A. K. S. Wetmore Esq., in his address to the school, expressed the satisfaction of the trustees in hearing such productions from boys; and said that the one on "APPLICATION" contained many suggestions which he hoped would be strictly attended to, and urged the necessity of ardently pursuing this most valuable part of their education; at the same expressing the great pleasure the trustees had received in seeing the school in its usual flourishing condition, thereby showing the ability and assiduity of their indefatigable teacher, Mr. McCoy.—Com.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Three men burnt.—Three men, named Williams, Grant and Hawkins, were at work, lumbering, on the head waters of the Nashwaakie, in this county. A day or two since a horse they had with them came home. This excited suspicion that all was not right, and some of their friends went up to the camp yesterday, when, shocking to relate, they found that the camp was burnt, and in the ruins they discovered the scorched remains of the three unfortunate men! It is supposed that the camp took fire while they were asleep, and that they were suffocated by the smoke.—Head Quarters.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.—It will be seen from an extract which we take from the *Royal Gazette* that the Prohibitory Law, passed at the last Session of the Legislature, has received the assent of Her Majesty in Council, and will come into operation on the 1st day of January 1856. We have just received a communication from a friend in Fredericton—one who has a good opportunity of knowing—in which he states that arrangements have been made in almost every County in the Province to assist in carrying out its provisions. The experiment is about to be made; and we hope that however people may differ in opinion as to the propriety of making Statutory provisions to prohibit the traffic of stimulating drinks, it will receive a fair and honest trial. It will doubtless meet with opposition, but that opposition we hope will be only partial and of a limited nature. Laws, however arbitrary and oppressive they may appear, should be respected. We believe the people of New Brunswick to be a law abiding people, willing to yield a cheerful compliance to the properly constituted authorities. To some the enforcement of the Law may perhaps be irksome as it shuts up a traffic from which, perhaps, they derived considerable pecuniary profit, yet we would respectfully urge upon them to give it a fair trial; and in the event of its not answering general expectations the remedy is in the hands of the people. They can ask to have it repealed; and whenever a majority of the people of New Brunswick ask to have a law rescinded that they can make appear is injurious to the public interests, we are satisfied that their Representatives will grant their request.

Attention is directed to a valuable property offered for sale by Mr. R. A. Hay of this place.—To persons acquainted with Foundry business we should think the possession of such a property very desirable, as the situation affords every facility for the prosecution of such business on an extensive scale.

YORK MUNICIPALITY.—We take a good deal of satisfaction in giving place to the following doings of the first Session of the Councillors of York Municipality. We have repeatedly said that the County of York possessed all the material requisite to make a good working Municipal Council; and the proceedings, which we copy from the *Fredericton Reporter*, fully bear us out in the assertion.—The Councillors have gone to work like men who fully understood what they were about. The manner in which they transacted their business would be no discredit to large and experienced Legislative bodies. The bugbear argument raised against local government through the medium of Municipal Institutions was, *yes, and is*, that the people are not competent to transact their own business—that they are not sufficiently educated—not enlightened enough to manage their own local concerns; and they never would be if a certain class, desirous of monopolising all power themselves, had their own way. The objection, however, may be true in relation to a few sections of the Province—but the number is exceedingly small—yet we are satisfied that New Brunswick possesses sufficient intelligence; and in almost every rural district of the country men may be found with good practical common sense—the most essential qualification—and a sufficient amount of experience to render them fully competent to manage the fiscal and other business of the country. What greater proof of this can we have than has been developed in York.—Men from the different localities—from the back settlements—have been selected to manage the local interests of the County. They assembled together, and the readiness and facility with which they managed their business, furnishes an unanswerable argument to the fallacious reasoning of the opposers of the people's rights and privileges. We are satisfied that a short time will sufficiently develop the fact, that York determined—and has carried out that determination—to do her own business, and has placed the "right men in the right place," with an eye to that very object.

We are deeply interested in the progress of York as well as Carleton, for we are satisfied that these two Counties will yet exercise a salutary influence over the rest of the Province, and induce a general acceptance of the Act of Incorporation, to assume the management of their local relations, and place their financial concerns in a healthier position than they have ever yet occupied.

We are happy to perceive that Sunbury has cast aside the leading strings by which she has been guided, and determined that in future her people will take the supervision of her own affairs. We are well acquainted with the good people of Sunbury, and know that they are fully competent to discharge the duties they have assumed.

We have no doubt that we shall soon have to record the acceptance of the "Charter" by other Counties. Queen's, it is said, will not be long behind. Charlotte will probably make another attempt, and we hope will succeed.