

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of Correspondents, unless editorially endorsed.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, "JOURNAL" vs. DR. MEDLEY.

MR. EDITOR: The Woodstock Journal has again favored us with its *bright views* on Bishop Medley and the College question. My remarks on his puerile observations may remind you of the words of the poet,

"Tis not in folly not to scorn a fool,"

&c., and yet the importance of the subject he has attempted to discuss might well attract the attention of older and wiser heads than mine. I thought the Hon. Mr. Connell had fully exposed its deficiencies in his able addresses on this subject before the Legislature last winter, when he showed the vast sums that had been expended, and the small amount of good that had resulted; but when we are told by one whose prayer is "Spare the College!" that in the days of its greatest prosperity it numbered only "thirty scholars"! we may well exclaim, "O, tell it not in Gath!" The Editor of the *Journal* seems to think that the ill success of the College is all the result of a prejudice against the Church of England, which is a most erroneous and groundless conclusion. The fact is, it is not the doctrine, but the men, the society, and the very place, which have ruined King's College. Why are not Colleges under the control of the Church of England in other places left without students? Perhaps there is less pride and more piety in their Faculty; perhaps there is less extravagance and more intelligence in their vicinity, and perhaps the *genus loci* is not so favorable to drunkenness and debauchery.

The *Journal* has touched on the truckling manner in which Dr. Medley obtained the office of President. Of this we know nothing in particular; but one thing is pretty evident to the whole community, which is, that it is all humbug, from first to last, and the sooner it is remodelled the better. Why the Bishop and his friends should offer up their fervent prayer to "spare the College," I know not,—except, like the image-makers of old, 'tis by their craft they have their gain." If they wished their country's good they would advocate the establishment of a first-rate secular University, and let each denomination establish and maintain its own Divinity Hall, either near the University or wherever they thought proper;—then, and not till then, may we hope to be free from religious prejudice and religious proselytism. I have seen too much not to know the thousand nameless petty persecutions the young Methodist or Presbyterian would be subject to while attending King's College, as it now is.

Yours truly,

Bush Hill, Dec. 29th, 1856.

TYRO.

The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1857.

An article critical of a part of the last annual charge of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, has been "dragging its slow length along" in several numbers of the *Journal*. We are rather amused at some of his ideas in his last article on the subject.

We should like to know who they are who have left the College educated. "competent and ready to perform aright the duties of well educated men." The *Journal* intimates that the College has turned out as many of these proportionally as any European, British, or American College. How many graduates has it turned out? Three and seven-tenths a year. What cost? Within a fraction of £2,000 a-piece! For the Parish Schools £10,000 a year is appropriated. Please let us know of a Parish School in the country from which in twenty-five years have not come a greater number who have fulfilled the duties of life, of well educated men, as well as the best who have come from King's College. Comparing it with European and American Colleges!

Mr. Botsford (himself having studied in King's College,) upon the floor of the House of Assembly, asked the following questions:

When he would ask, of what use was it to keep a college open, when one could neither be taught law, physic, agriculture, or mechanism in its precincts?

With reference to those who had passed the College—as in point with the *Journal's* test of Anderson's

persons to whom mark what the Rev. Pringle said to the Council, about their from this date, about the oratory of the busied to the said W. at those who were educated—those who were educated—their feelings were feelings of other men;

and it showed his contempt for all outside. It might be as he said, but let them trace his pupils outside, and where did they find them. There was not one single individual of them on the floor of this House, and if they were qualified, and had been taught patriotic feelings, the House would have been crowded with them, for there was the proper arena to show their patriotism. Again, there was not one of them in the Executive Council and only one—the hon. Wm. H. Odell—in the Legislative Council. Let them carry it throughout all the departments, and they would find it the same, there was not of them on the Bench, not one a Queen's Consul, in the State Department not one of them could be found, and among the members of the learned professions he did not know of one man who had reached an eminent position, that graduated at King's College. They were too refined to enter into public life. It showed that there was something wrong about the institution, otherwise there would have been some shining lights among them."

But we are not inclined at present to go fully into the College question, as we purpose to do so in order at no very distant day; but we want to understand this idea about well educated men—this high learning—of which we have heard so much, and which, in the opinion of some, seems to be so essential to a proper fulfilment of the duties of life. What is education? That, we conceive, which best enables a man to discharge his obligations toward his maker, and consequently toward his fellow men. Who are the educated? who the learned, according to the notions of the class above referred to? and what are they good for in comparison with the great mass of the uneducated, so called, who constitute the people?—those who build our houses, our ships, our railroads, our bridges, who print our books and newspapers. What then is education? Is it an imperfect knowledge of Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldean? Is it a profound acquaintance with the morals and metres of Latin verse? Is it a familiarity with circles, and lunes, and angles, amounting, perhaps, to a speaking acquaintance with the higher mathematics, which, after all, are wanted by few upon very few occasions in life, while that which is learned by the great mass in the shape of a trade or a business, may be matter of life or death to millions, and of constant application every day in the year? Is education law, physic, or divinity?

We do not speak irreverently of learning, whatever it may be, for all learning has its use; of science, in whatever shape it may present itself, for all science, whatever it may be at first, becomes at last a household servant; of law, physic, or divinity, for all have their uses, and are to be held in reverence.

But what we do wish to say is this: Let us not mistake the relative importance of human acquisition. Let us not look upon that knowledge, or that wisdom, or that experience, without which society could not be held together; without which we could not live for a day,—the knowledge and wisdom and experience of the mechanic and the farmer, the fisherman or the sailor, as worthless in comparison with that other knowledge and wisdom and experience without which the great mass of mankind have always got along very comfortably, and always will—the knowledge of Greek and Latin, of prosody and philosophy. Why call those the educated who would starve to-morrow if cast upon their own resources in a strange land? those the uneducated who could support themselves and their families anywhere—whose knowledge leads to self-reliance rather than helplessness, self-confidence instead of self-distrust?

The world depends upon the self-educated—those who are ever learning, at the forge, at the bench, at the loom; not upon those whose education has been such as to fit them for the gentilities of life, or the more ornamental professions. Show us such men as having received an impetus in King's College, or show us that there is a prospect of such fruit being gathered from its existence, and more will be said in its favour than ever has been said.

The first of January, 1857, will, we think, be looked back to in after years by many inhabitants of Woodstock with feelings of delight. We never recollect seeing a public holiday in which there were so many people enjoying themselves in so many different ways, pass off with less to disturb the public or social quiet.

In the morning, there was service held in various places of worship; but the most popular attraction seemed to be the examination and festival of the children of the Wesleyan Sabbath School in the Chapel belonging to that body. In addition to about ninety children, a very large and respectable audience of parents and friends of Sabbath Schools were present. The exercises consisted of examination by the Superintendent, L. P. Fisher, Esq., in various portions of the Bible—in the ready and correct answers to which the scholars proved at once their own diligent attention and the faithful discharge of the respective duties of Superintendent

and Teachers. Recitations of suitable dialogues, &c., followed, in which children of almost every age took part, and all acquitted themselves well. It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary, where all were so good, to individualize, but we cannot refrain from mentioning, as particularly pleasing, the opening address by Master George Baird, and the dialogue sustained by Miss A. Drake, Miss Adeline Spaulding, and Miss M. A. Connell. After this flow of reason, all present, children and visitors, partook with very commendable zeal of an ample supply of edibles provided for the occasion by various ladies interested in the welfare of the School.

The exercises closed with "God save the Queen."

At two o'clock, the new Engine Company No. 2, made their first public appearance in uniform—a very neat, tasty, and becoming uniform it is too; and we think we speak the sentiment of all who witnessed their procession when we say that a better, smarter, abler, and more intelligent looking body of men never paraded the streets of Woodstock. The Company, with their fine Engine and Hose Cart, passed through the principal streets. En route they were invited into the residence of Chas. Connell, Esq., where, we understand, they partook of an excellent luncheon. After a capital speech by the Captain, and a response from Mr. C., the whole company, at the suggestion of the Mayor, who was present, united in singing "God save the Queen." And so they returned, having satisfied the good people of Woodstock "That they have in their Town a Fire Company which may be depended upon in case, 'which heaven long forefend,' their services should be required." They proceeded to house their Engine, and adjourned to meet again at 6 o'clock at the CARLETON HOUSE—where, having been honored with an invitation, we found ourselves, and in company with a number of invited guests, and the Company, thirty strong, we sat down to a sumptuous repast—the board presenting a most inspiring array of viands, comprising substantial, solids, and delicacies, accompanied with plenty of excellent tea and coffee.

At the head of the table, the worthy Captain Parent presided, supported on his right by the Mayor and Mr. Councillor Baird, and on his left by D. L. Dibblee, Esq. At the foot of the table the Captain of the Hose, Mr. Samuel Ganong, took station, supported on either side by the Chief Fire Ward, Jas. McLauchlan, Esq., and Chief Engineer, Jas. Everett, Esq.,

After dinner, the following gentlemen were called upon to speak, and responded in very happy and suitable manner. We only regret that our limited space will not allow a report of some of the principal speeches:

The Captain, Mr. Jas. Parent: His Worship the Mayor, L. P. Fisher, Esq.; Mr. Councillor Baird, who likewise favoured the company with an excellent original song, which, by request, we will publish next week; D. L. Dibblee, Esq., City Clerk; Editor of the *Sentinel*, who gave the following sentiment—"A worthy Parent and family, Engine Company No. 2, proving themselves perfect extinguishers, may the savour of their goodness and worth never be extinguished; James McLauchlan, Esq.; James Everett, Esq.; E. J. Jacob, Esq.; Messrs. J. D. Baird, J. H. Jacques, James Baker, and Samuel Ganong; and a song by Mr. John Lee.

Votes of thanks and acknowledgements were passed to the guests; the landlord and lady, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Smith; and the proprietor of the building, Mr. John D. Baird. After which "God save the Queen," was sung with a hearty good will, and the Company separated, having proved very satisfactorily that it is quite possible for a body of gentlemen to enjoy each other's society, to be excited to friendly words, and pleasant looks, and heartfelt pleasure, without any alcoholic stimulant. Long may they live and prosper well, this gallant company, and when they next do meet to dine, may we be there to see.

We would not close this imperfect sketch of the proceedings of New Year's day, without recording with pleasure, that a good old custom was revived, viz., the making of New Year's day calls—a very excellent, as it is true honored, custom.

Finally, not least, we are happy in being able to state that a subscription towards building a new Wesleyan Meeting-house was started on Thursday, with an amount which renders the erection and completion of such a building, a certainty.

Mr. S. R. Miller, Fredericton, has politely forwarded us "Harper" for January, an unusually rich and readable No. Parties wishing to join a club for the magazine may do so at this office.

We have pleasure in correcting a misstatement of Madame Rumor, last week. The first quarrel mentioned did not occur between the parties represented, and neither of them was a Councillor. We regret the mistake, and hasten to rectify it.

See notice of £5 bill lost.

The talk is, and the sentiment we endorse, that the communication signed "Somebody" in the last *Journal* in answer to a manly statement made by Mr. N. Churchill over his own name, is one of the meanest, most despicable articles which has ever disgraced the columns of a newspaper in this place.

We are sending out bills to those who are indebted to the *Sentinel*, and hope our call will be responded to immediately, as before the meeting of the House of Assembly, we want to have as many of these old affairs settled as soon as possible. To those who have been in the habit of paying in *Wood*, and wish to do so this season, we would say we should like, if convenient, to have it in before the time mentioned.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"A." on the "Catholic spirit of the *Journal*," as well as some remarks of our own on the same subject, are crowded out of this number.

The favour from our respected friend at Dumfries, received too late for insertion this week.—Will appear next week.

Below we publish the names of the County Councillors elect. Next week we hope to be able to give the statement of the votes thrown in the different parishes, with some remarks.

WOODSTOCK.—H. E. Dibblee and W. Lindsay.—No opposition.

RICHMOND.—O. Hemphill and J. Kilburn.

NORTHAMPTON.—G. Clowes and W. Hay.

BRIGHTON.—John Bubar and W. Hayward.

KENT.—Murphy Giberson and C. Craig.

WICKLOW.—S. H. Estabrooks and J. Hartley.

SIMONDS.—D. Long and J. Hatfield.

WAKEFIELD.—A. Gallop and H. Cowperthwaite.

The following we find in the last *Journal*,—a singular mistake, certainly:

In the fourth paragraph of the article A Spice of the Dark Ages in our last issue, the compositor changed the word *Constitution* into *Carleton Sentinel*. We very much regret that such a serious mistake should have occurred.

The duties of Mr. McCoy's School will be resumed on Monday the 12th January.

We are requested to state that all accounts against the Town Council must be lodged with the Clerk ten days before meetings of the Council.

We have received the January No. of "Godey Lady's Book;"—a perfect gem it is, too. He has made a splendid commencement of the year, and we do not doubt it is only an indication of what future numbers will be. We are daily expecting the package for the club, having remitted the money some time since. New subscribers can join the club at any time.

The following article, which we find in the *Illustrated News* of Nov. 29th, is calculated to render the feelings of our commercial men generally more buoyant, as it seems to indicate with reason that the "commercial storm which has been so long threatening" will soon blow past:

England is carrying on a roaring trade. The trade tables for October, issued on Thursday, inform us that that the imports of coffee, cotton, flax, hemp, flour, wheat, silk, tea, timber, wine, wool, &c., were much in excess of the imports in October, '55, and in October, '54. The declared value of the exports, too, is, in the month, £1,800,000 in excess of the exports in October, 1855, and upwards of 4,000,000 in excess of those of October, 1854.—We may take it for granted that this great and increasing trade is not carried on at a loss. In fact the rate of profit is higher than usual, for it enables the merchants to pay a much increased rate of discount, and still carry on their trade with advantage. And though the rate of discount is a proper subject of regret, we must not forget that the people who get rich by it are our own bankers, money owners, and discount brokers. The trade being profitable, the more it is expanded and the longer it is continued the more reason we have to hope that the "commercial storm" which has lowered threateningly over Europe for some time will blow past. Hitherto our trade has increased under the alarm; and now light is breaking through the murky clouds. Wheat is from 16s. to 18s. per quarter lower than it was last year at this time, and the price tends downward all over the continent. As the price of food falls other things become cheaper; there will be less disposition to hoard or keep back commodities; and capital, though it cannot be suddenly increased, will become apparently more plentiful, and the rate of discount will decline. The factitious demand for it, too, is lessening. The Government of France has stopped partially the work of demolition and of rebuilding in Paris. In Austria it has been resolved to issue no more concessions for railways, and not to urge forward those already conceded to completion. Russian railways are not likely to find acceptance here and increase the difficulties of our Money Market. The supply of gold, too, from Australia—the delay of which had occasioned some inconvenience—was large last week, and promises in future to be larger than ever. We begin, therefore, to see through and under the long-coming storm, and as it passes away without doing much mischief it will leave the industry of the country and of all Europe more active and prosperous than it has been within the memory of man.