

remarked made a sound as if some iron tools were in it. He was seen on the road between St. Stephens and Fredericton. He put his horse and wagon up at Ormsby's Livery Stable, and took them away on Sunday night, when he left the city. The other men, Savage and Davenport, had been in Fredericton for some days about the end of May, and one of them frequently went into the Bank for change, and on one occasion stayed there a long time. They were both in Fredericton again on the Sunday of the robbery, and disappeared suddenly. On the Sunday night or Monday morning, Mr. Harding, the Speaker, going to Fredericton, met three men near the Oromocto, driving in such a wagon as the one hired at St. Stephens, and it was proved they crossed the Oromocto ferry, and were very careful of the wagon, which they took off the horse and drew on board the scow themselves. It is thought that on leaving the Oromocto they mistook the road and lost much time, and that it was in consequence of this they did not reach Saint John in time to take the boat to Boston. The telegraph line between St. John and Fredericton was cut, probably by the burglars, some 25 miles from Fredericton.

Savage rented a house in Mecklenburg street, and took possession on the first of May last. Various circumstances led the Chief of Police to suspect him and he was placed under strict surveillance. The house was narrowly watched. It was kept closely shut up, and none but Savage was seen to enter it for weeks. About the time of the robbery, it was known to the Police that he was absent, and after that there was a policeman constantly on the watch. One night Davenport was seen to go in at a late hour, in a way that under the circumstances seemed suspicious, and when he left in the morning, he was watched from street to street and finally arrested in Prince William Street. A warrant having been obtained, the Chief of Police and some of the force next went to the house of Savage, and after knocking for a long time and endeavouring to get an entrance in the ordinary way, they forced an entrance through the cellar window, burst the cellar door, and going up stairs found Savage lying on the bed with a book in his hand. He said he was a very sound sleeper. He was arrested and the house searched. Various tools and skeleton keys were found and taken in charge, as also some clothes, which were afterwards identified as the clothes worn by him in Fredericton. Amongst his papers was a receipt of the rent of a house in Halifax.

There were various other discoveries, some of which it would be imprudent to publish, but all tending to throw suspicion on the parties. A small quantity of gold was found on each answering the description of that lost, but we believe no clue to the large sum has yet been discovered.

At the close of the investigation, George Botsford, Esq., said he felt it his duty to state publicly that the assistance he had received from the police during this tedious inquiry, was all he could expect. Their vigilance, attention, and energy were most commendable, and the good judgment, attention, prudence, and skill of the Chief were such as could rarely be met with, and deserved his warmest thanks.

The prisoners applied for some of their money and for their watches, but the Court would then make no order for the return of the watches, and their money they could not get.

Savage complained of feeling cold sometimes and wanted another coat. Mr. Botsford said he would rather buy him a coat than give him one of those found in the house, and promised to do so.

The men are not by any means suspicious looking characters. Savage and Davenport say they are brothers-in-law. Savage is the largest man of the three, and has a remarkable cast in the eyes.—*Freeman.*

## Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

Sir,—I wish to circulate through the extensive patronage of your paper, a few ideas in connection with the present state of the public mind in New Brunswick, and to suggest the necessity of a greater unity of action in endeavouring to bring about a better state of things. In doing this it is not my object merely to find fault, but after dealing with facts as they are, to suggest a remedy,—as I am satisfied we possess the elements of reform, but which can only be started into action by our being convinced, and cultivating self-reliance.

At the present time we appear to be in a perfect state of chaos, without system, law, or order, matured or perfected (equal to other countries) in any of our institutions. We talk about loyalty, and are satisfied with talking about most anything else of public moment. We are not a practical people; and, as a consequence, when we undertake to do anything in the shape of public works, it costs us twice what it should.

Our loyalty often catches fire at the danger of invasion from the United States, without considering that the real danger is, in neighbouring countries so far outstripping us in good practical working institutions, railways, population and wealth, and our own in the contrast, that annexation seems the only remedy.

The old song of loyalty will not do. We must be up and doing. England has been trying to make us understand this for a long time, that political independence of character will alone con-

mand from her respect and favour. We see this in every question that comes up between the United States and us; and latterly feel it, too, in our lost timber lands, fisheries, mail routes, and entire direction and investment of English capital among a people who seem thereby more akin to themselves than we, their unworthy scions. We seem to possess, too, some of the rough worth and energy characteristic of Englishmen; but we fail to exercise the calculating genius, to turn to good account the resources of our country. We seem to look at our homes and this fair Province without one patriotic feeling, and have to look across the water when we want to know some great deed to quote from. We say of men whom we elect to office, that it is only for the sake of the emolument they serve us. We will in no case give them credit for higher or more ennobling principles of action; and, as a consequence, the outside pressure produces the exact result willed by the public mind.

In this state of things what is to be done? Give up, and join in the popular clamour, because results are not produced from causes we never originated? No; that will not do! Let us go back to first principles, and originate! The time is propitious: a new era is dawning upon New Brunswick. A set of men equal to the task now fill our Government offices; and though they may be changed some, still the ability to do good will be there, and we will call loudly for its application. We will ask them to take the initiative; we will furnish them, by means of the press and otherwise, with all the information we possess, and we will require them to sum it all up, and act decidedly, and we will support them.

We will ask them to give us a future for New Brunswick—geographically speaking—by connecting the Province together, thereby taking up ground enough to erect the fabric, and laying down a plan to build it by. From this will spring patriotism.

In my next I will attempt to show one improvement which might be made in the management of our wild lands.

Yours, &c. PROGRESS.  
Woodstock, July, 1857.

For the Carleton Sentinel.  
MY DEAR EDITOR,—Were it not for the press, many a poor devil like me would groan in privacy under the many tortures inflicted upon him by the upper ten; which said upper ten have, throughout my life, required the exercise of all my genius to avoid the many stumbling blocks they have thrown in my way. I confess I write with feelings somewhat excited; but, I suppose, natural to a man whose eyes, by an untoward accident the night previous, have been slightly discoloured, and some two inches of the epidermis of his nose entirely removed. I, therefore, as a warning to gentlemen whose business or pleasure require their following in my steps, point out this beacon, which, for the time, made shipwreck, of what the Ladies have been pleased to call an agreeable countenance.

I have a peculiar horror for black eyes; I don't mean those black eyes so bewitching in Spanish damsels. You know what I mean; and as I am engaged to a young Lady, before whom I may have difficulty—you know their fickleness—in divesting myself of the character of a bully—which I abhor—and therefore incur a risk of being rejected, and losing, with my fair one, a wedding settlement of £1,000, you will extremely oblige me by pointing out the course I should in such an event pursue to recover from the Town Corporation said £1,000, and an equivalent in money for my disappointed love. The facts are these: On Saturday night last—made holy by a week's recollection—I was proceeding through the darkness, at a quick pace, to my hotel; when I received a sharp blow which brought before my vision a whole constellation of comets, and felled me to the earth with eyes suffused and nose defaced. I arose, and approached my opponent, who stood opposite the Post Office, some 10 feet in height, stiff and unflinching. I am since informed this assault upon my unoffending head was made by a town sentinel, placed, during that day, to give a glimmer of the many good things in store for us; and, in my anger, suggested, with a view to economy, that some central situations be selected by the Mayor, at which to place the six members of the Council—which would illuminate the town quite sufficiently. In interim, I would further suggest, that the latter part of Sec. 12, page 57, of the Bye-laws, "to prevent nuisances in the town of Woodstock," be enforced with reference to the erection herein alluded to.

Yours, &c. ELLICK.  
Woodstock, July 10, 1857.

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE.—Jonas Whitecomb's Remedy for Asthma, enjoys a well deserved reputation; its pretensions are quite modest, and its efficacy in many very severe cases, has proved its great value.

It is our firm belief, that in nine cases out of ten, coughs, colds, and all bronchial irritations, however severe, may be cured by the use of Wisar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. A single trial only is needed to prove this.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1857.

### DEFERRED ARTICLE.

The first duty, and the most unpleasant one, perhaps, which the Government have to perform, is the revision, so to speak, of the offices. The people have very clearly, we think, through their representatives, enunciated the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," or, at least, the right of dividing and sharing them. It is a very plain, common-sense doctrine, that those who have, through evil as well as good report, remained attached to the now victorious party; who have sacrificed to that party, and by their time, their talents or their money advanced its interests,—should now partake of whatever there is in the shape of honor or emolument: while those who have been in opposition—maligning and injuring, to the best of their ability, those who have now become their masters—should be taught that discretion is the better part of valor, and that they must remain with, and share the fate of, the party they have so warmly espoused. We agree with honorable members of the House who have recommended that no man should be punished for exercising the right to vote for whom he pleased, but that those who, holding offices subordinate or principal, magisterial or otherwise, taking their offices and the power or circumstance connected with them, became active partisans and warm politicians, should share the fate of their party and friends.

Who has not seen and heard the exercise of brief authority, or loud braggadocio, or petty schemes of annoyance, resorted to by officials, at the late elections throughout the Province? the most petty officials the loudest, meanest, and most spiteful. With some few honorable exceptions, and they only retained by the late Government because their services could not be dispensed with, we believe the officials throughout the Province have opposed the present Government, and their desert is expressed in three words—TURN THEM OUT!

The disease demands a cure. It may be anti-British to make a clean sweep of officials on a change of administration; but it is certainly anti-British for officials to become active partisans at elections: and the readiest way to purify our system, to teach our officials prudence, and learn the servants of the state, no matter what their capacity, to mind their own business and let politics be cared for by politicians, is just to remove from office at once all who have been guilty of such indiscreet acts. We would respect principle in any man; but were those persons who, holding offices, have been so furiously opposed to the present Government, very strongly tainted by principle, we opine they would not stay to be turned out, but would, on principle, resign with their leaders.—These remarks apply most pointedly to the subs of the chief offices at head quarters; perhaps the dealings towards County officers should be regulated in accordance with the wish of the different County members, who may be supposed to know the feeling of their constituents, the character of the different officers, and the men best qualified to supply vacancies which may be made.

On one point, we believe, the Liberal press and people are united,—namely, that none of those appointments made by the late Government, either in direct opposition to the expressed will of the people through their representatives, for the evident purpose of strengthening their own hands, or of taking care of their friends, while they themselves were in power, should be ratified, confirmed or continued; for, whatever may be said, if anything, in favor of retaining old servants in office, we believe it does not apply to before-named cases. Of one thing we feel assured,—the Government will not, in their decisions, be guided by the kindly-offered opinions of the Smashed press, who so universally, and generously, and loudly, and lengthily, have expressed their disinterested views on this point, but rather by the opinions of that great body whose views they (the Government) are supposed to represent—the downy Smashers of New Brunswick.

Since writing the above, our County Council have spoken out on the same subject by the passage, with but four dissenting voices, of the following Resolution. Our report of the discussion upon it will appear next week:

"Mr. Hayward moved the following, seconded by Mr. Cowperthwaite.

"Whereas the subordinate officers of this Province, in a large majority of cases, were active in opposing the return of candidates or members of Liberal views to serve in the General Assembly of this Province, thereby endangering the formation of a Government in which the country could place confidence: And whereas an Executive has, at length, through severe struggles and contests, been established on a safe footing, and on a broad and liberal basis, and the PREVAILING OPINION OF THE

COUNTRY IS, that all Government officials who were active in opposing the return of such candidates, should be at once displaced; therefore

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Board that all officials, holding Executive appointments from any former Governments of this Province, who have appeared by their actions, that they were opposed to and used their influence against the return of Liberal candidates, should be forthwith removed from office, and the Government patronage given to parties who have advocated Liberal principles, and who still entertain the same political views; and further

"Resolved, That as this Body is deemed the voice of the people of the County of Carleton, it is the duty of the Board to recommend a change.

"Upon this Resolution the Council divided as follows:

"Yeas.—Messrs. Lindsay, Giberson, Cowperthwaite, Hatfield, Bubar, Gallop, Hartley, Hay, Hayward.—9.

Nays.—Messrs. Hemphill, Kilburn, Craig, Dibblee.—4."—Extract from the Minutes.

### CARLETON MUNICIPALITY.

SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION.

July 21st, 1857.

Council met this day, pursuant to law.

Warden in Chair. Present—Messrs. Lindsay, Dibblee, Hemphill, Kilburn, Bubar, Giberson, Hartley, Hayward, Hatfield, Gallop, Long, Hay, Craig, Cowperthwaite.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. HAY read a petition from sundry inhabitants of Northampton, praying for the removal of a nuisance in the shape of a gate, across the road leading from the main highway to Patchel's Ferry.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay, seconded by Mr. Dibblee,

Resolved, That the matter be referred to the Commissioners of Highways for the Parish of Woodstock, and that they cause the obstruction to be removed if they find it has been erected contrary to law.

Mr. LINDSAY presented an acct. of Joshua Snow, against the Parish of Wicklow, for taking care of John Green, a pauper, while under charge of Dr. Wood, who had amputated his leg and given him medical assistance in other respects.

Mr. Lindsay stated that there was a dispute between the Parishes of Kent and Wicklow, as to which the said Green belonged to, and suggested that Dr. Wood have a hearing.

Dr. Wood stated, under oath, that he had, after mature consideration, amputated Green's leg, which was in a fearfully diseased state, and removed an abscess from his arm, besides other professional attendance; that he had been consulted in the matter by one of the Overseers for Wicklow, and that he considered he performed his services on account of the Overseers of that Parish.

Mr. Maddox, Overseer of Poor for Wicklow, was heard under oath.—He said he believed Green was born in Wicklow; went to Kent in 1833; met with an accident in 1855, and became a pauper of Kent. In Nov. '55 Green came to Wicklow, disabled; he (Maddox) warned him to go back to his own Parish; Green refused; and he and his colleague Mr. Wheeler had, from Green's destitute condition, been induced to render him assistance.

Mr. Wheeler, Overseer for Wicklow, stated, under oath, that he had directed Green to be sent to Woodstock to get medical assistance. He did not think Green was rightly a pauper of Wicklow.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay, seconded by Mr. Hayward,

Resolved, That the matter be referred until to-morrow, for further consideration.

Mr. KILBURN presented a petition from the Trustees of Schools in the Parish of Richmond, praying that a warrant be issued to assess Fleming district in the sum of £18, for the purpose of building a school-house.

On motion of Mr. Kilburn, (he having understood there was a counter petition to be presented, and being desirous that all parties should have a fair hearing,) seconded by Mr. Hemphill,

Resolved, That the consideration of the subject be referred until to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. DIBBLEE read a petition from sundry inhabitants of Woodstock, praying that a Bye-Law be prepared, prohibiting horses, cattle (milk cows and cattle under 3 years of age excepted), sheep and hogs from running at large on the road leading past Wm. Ball's and Wm. McKeen's, and lying between the Hodgdon and Houlton roads.

On motion of Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Lindsay,

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be complied with, and a Bye-Law be prepared accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Lindsay, Wm. McKeen is appointed Pound-keeper, and John Montgomery Hog-Reeve, in Parish of Woodstock.

Mr. HARTLEY presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Wicklow, praying that a Bye-Law passed last January, to prohibit oxen, cattle, &c., may be repealed.