

We will take Central Bank Money in payment of Arrears for the Sentinel.

CARLETON SENTINEL.

Woodstock, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858.

EDUCATION.

Judging from the tone of various portions of the press, and from the very general attention which, so far as our observation goes, is being given to it, the subject of a school bill is one on which the people of the Province are ripe in expectancy. The growing anxiety manifested by all classes is gratifying, auguring much in favor of the increasing intelligence of the country.

However much portions of the press may endeavor, by sophistry or prejudice, to lessen the importance, or impair the character of certain provisions, which, it is contended by others, should be introduced,—and however much difference of opinion may exist on minor points among those who really and truly desire a catholic system, we think the Government need labor under no mistake as to the great and essential principles, without the embodiment of which any School Law will be repudiated by the country. If they bring in a bill embodying those principles, whatever opposition they may meet from bigots or political knaves, and whatever the present result of that opposition may be,—by the source of all power, the people, they will most surely ultimately be sustained.

But, on the contrary, they display any disposition to pander to ignorance and prejudice, and by an endeavor to please all, weaken their measure and render it less preceding educational measures, then, most assuredly, their star has set forever. So lengthily and so often have the leading principles referred to been mentioned, as well by ourselves as other conductors of the press, it seems scarcely necessary to mention them again; but we may repeat as the most important, the public recognition, in all public schools, of the Bible,—that great teacher—that great and only sure basis of correct education—that moral code upon which alone a safe superstructure can be raised,—the vetoing at once and forever the assistance by grant from the public chest of any sectarian or denominational common schools. The provision for a suitable university education for those who desire, involving the dissection or remodelling of King's College, as such. The provision for the employment of none but competent teachers,—competence to mean not only intellectual acquirements, but tried and sure moral worth and excellence, (we shudder when we think of the character of the men in some districts to whom the training of the youthful mind is entrusted)—and for the becoming support of such. Revision and purification, so far as necessary, of the training and inspection departments.

While we are of those who think that this important question should not be mixed up with mere political squabbling, it is, we believe, a measure which should proceed from the Government, and one in which they should be united,—and indeed we think they will, the fears of their friends and assertions of their enemies to the contrary notwithstanding.

Since writing the above we have fallen upon the following in the Journals for 1855, page 166. The amendment of Mr. Connell seems to embody all the desirable principles, although at the time it was proposed it met with but few assenting votes:

On motion of Mr. Boyd, Whereas the practice of granting money for the support of denominational and private schools has caused great dissatisfaction throughout the Province, and the moneys so voted are those of the whole people, and not of any sectarian or denominational portion of them; therefore

Resolved, That in future this House will not make any further provision in aid or further support of any denominational or private school, Academy, or College.

To which Mr. Connell moved as an amendment,—to expunge the whole thereof, and substitute as follows:—

Whereas on the ninth day of February last, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, was laid before this House by Messrs. A. B. C. and D., the Commissioners appointed to take into consideration the state and condition of King's College, which Report embraces various recommendations with reference to the Educational Establishments of the Province; therefore

Resolved, As the opinion of this House, that it is one of the first and most important duties of the Legislature to provide for the education of the youth of this Province; and that in order to give effect to the wishes of the people in this respect, it is the duty of the Government to lay before this House such a scheme as will not only provide for the education of youth in the higher branches usually taught in Universities, but also to comprise a provision for the Common Schools of the Province, to which a liberal compensation shall be provided for the Teachers, and by the carrying into effect such a scheme, every child in this Province shall have provided the means of education, in which Schools the Scriptures shall be publicly recognized; and that after the first day of January 1856, no further grant shall be made by the House for any Denominational School.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

—This highly important subject was treated in an able and eloquent manner by L. P. Fisher, Esq., on Wednesday evening, before a crowded and interested audience. Those who went to the lecture entertaining views antagonistic to the present system, must have had their faith largely increased; while if those there were, who felt any lingering regard for the law of imprisonment, they must have had that regard turned into disgust. We intend to lay before our readers a synopsis of this lecture at an early day.

Next Wednesday, the subject of the lecture is "Mormonism, its origin, &c."

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Our original communication drawer will be emptied of its contents as soon as possible, and our contributors in prose and verse will exercise patience, we hope.

We should have acknowledged before the receipt of an essay on "Brighton," written by a young lady, and one on "Richmond,"—both will appear as soon as we can find room.

Letter and remittance received from G. Hagerman—all right.

We have "One of Them," and a host of other contributions, expressing the conceit, ignorance, and impertinence of the reporter of the Journal.—Really, ladies and gentlemen, you will write that mythical individual into notice. Remember, too, he is actuated by the best motives; we are told he said to a gentleman: "The Sentinel has always praised all the lectures, and I am bound to oppose the Sentinel." Respect such a worthy reason.

"A Friend," from Richmond, calling for the appointment of a magistrate, &c., in that parish, will appear next week.

For a long time it has been necessary for our people who wanted to purchase jewelry, silver ware, &c. &c., to go abroad in order to obtain a good article. This necessity exists no longer—Mr. Martin having made provision to supply all such wants at home; he is now, as will be seen by the advertisement, offering new inducements. The scheme proposed is such as involves no actual loss, but sometimes actual and large gain. There is,

we venture to affirm, no underhand *gun-gone* going on, but all is honest and fair as represented. We have too much confidence in Mr. M. to suppose that he would do such in any mean or paltry artifice to make money.

FIRE AT WILLIAMSTOWN.—We regret to learn that a valuable barn, on the farm of Mr. F. P. Sharp, Williamstown, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th, and property to the value of some £500 consumed therein. We have been told that Mr. V. A. Hartley has lost by the burning to the amount of £100. The property destroyed consisted in part of 350 bushels of Timothy seed, 20 tons of hay, machinery for cleaning seed, &c. There was, we understand, no insurance.

We are requested to state that there is no foundation for the report of a marriage between Mr. Jacob Arthur and Mrs. Elvyn which reached us in such a manner that we thought the information could be fully relied upon. Some person has been guilty of a senseless hoax, and we regret having been among those who were hoaxed.—N.B.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

Sir: I perceive by your last issue that Messrs. Lloyd and Orser have brought some very heavy charges against me before the Council at their last sitting respecting the manner in which I conducted our last parish election. I must say that I think the Council, before listening to such charges, should have notified me, and given me an opportunity to answer for myself. I have not been alarmed, however, at the charges, as I am perfectly innocent of all among those who are personally acquainted with me. But, in order that you and your subscribers may know the exact truth of the matter, I will give you a brief relation of it. Upon enquiry I learn that the two principal charges are my allowing persons to vote before the poll was opened, and the truth of the matter is this:—Owing to the length of time the speakers occupied, it was nearly twelve o'clock before I could receive any votes. Many of the people were so impatient by that time to get their votes in, and having no assistance, it was a difficult matter to keep them straight; for you are aware it is no easy matter for one man to receive two hundred votes in two hours, which was the case at our late election. After the voting had proceeded for some time, Mr. George Dickenson presented himself to vote. I turned to him on the list and found it checked. He affirmed positively that he had not voted, and expressed himself willing to be sworn to the fact. Mr. Lloyd protested against my receiving his vote, saying that no doubt some other person had assumed his name and voted in his stead, and that if I received his vote he would endeavor to upset the election, or something to that effect. But although I have known of people assuming others' names and voting, I did not think it proper in this case, for I was acquainted with Mr. Dickenson. I therefore consulted with the oldest magistrate present, and he advised me to swear him and allow him to vote. Moreover, I found the law was compulsory; that if required by a candidate the chairman was bound to administer the oath. As a rate-payer and elector, I therefore put the oath to him and received his ballot. How his name was checked I cannot say, but it is evident I had made some mistake, and that he had not voted; and I can see no reason why he should be deprived the privilege on account of a blunder of mine.

Regarding my closing the poll before the hour, the matter ended thus: People had complained through the day that my time was too slow; and after the business of voting was all through, they became very impatient for me to close, and wanted me to obtain the consent of the candidates, and close. I answered no; I did not think the law would bear me out in so doing, but as I found that the other watches were faster than mine, I concluded that mine was rather too slow; so I set mine with the others, and closed the poll at 4 o'clock, to which all seemed agreed at the time. Perhaps some may say that, as I opened the poll by my own watch, I should have closed it by it. I answer, I opened the poll by my own watch, and I closed it by the watch of the oldest magistrate present; it was impossible for me to do it sooner, and it was after the hour, it was no reason that the poll should be kept open after the hour at night particularly, as the voting had ceased for at least two hours. I am sorry that Messrs. Lloyd and Orser should have taken such a course only to hurt themselves, and Mr. Lloyd is a near neighbor and a man whom I regard as a strictly honest man and a very obliging neighbor. As I did not approve of his conduct, however, while he belonged to the Council, I have ever been opposed to his being returned. Mr. Lloyd and I also differ somewhat in our political views. As Mr. Lloyd is a near neighbor, and I have never thought it worth while to enquire, for I never considered that there was the least probability of his occupying a post where his political principles would be called into requisition. You and your readers must pardon me, Mr. Editor, for extending this article to so great a length.

Yours, &c.

GEORGE STICKNEY.

Brighton, Jan. 18th, 1858.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

MRS. CAUDLE AT HOME.

Thursday evening.

Enter Mr. CAUDLE.

[Like a good wife, Mrs. CAUDLE furnishes her husband's shippers, who, sitting down to toast his feet at the grate, call for the Journal.]

You say you are "surprised that I will not let that paper come into the house," I answer, I am not surprised that it should be there, but I find it there. Read such trash as that to be sure!

You have "paid for it in advance" you had better spend the money and bought something for the children, Mr. Caudle! I'd rather not take any paper than one that prints what I know is not true!

You say "his subscribers are falling off, and he has to write something to try and then!" The hateful creature! to spy and annoy gentlemen who take so much trouble to give us one pleasant evening in the week. Only think of his "working the poll just as he likes!" To be sure, to get the Institute! Mrs. M. says he is a Sepoy in disguise—that she wouldn't touch him for the world.

You "think I'm too severe!" Do you like to see ministers and other persons attacked in that way, and such impudence go unpunished? Oh! thank you, my dear, you have "no sympathy in common with any person who designedly offends," you say. "He has to be in the opposition!" I know nothing of your politics; but to oppose that which instructs and amuses us is both *ungenerous and ungentlemanly*.

"A little thing is necessary!" You did not think so when Mr. N. said Mr. Bob was home; you know he is called by every one else a lovely boy.

"The young man is just from the country; his feelings will become more refined!" Indeed! are we to have our feelings polished and *harrowed* by the tales of "the young man" who is educated at our expense, truly!—I wonder if he will ever attempt to lecture!

"How much would I give to hear him!" That bundle of *Bank Bills* you had sent to you to-day, marked "Not Current." Do you think they would pass?

[Mr. C. kicking off his shippers, finds that he has been down brown—walks about, a little nervous, thinking of other bills that may be sent home.]

For the Carleton Sentinel.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The fourth of this winter's course of lectures was delivered on Wednesday last, 20th, by the Rev. John Prince, of the Methodist Church, Woodstock, to a large and respectable audience, at the "Prospective Spirit of the Age." The lecturer disclaimed, on this occasion, the character of a teacher: all he should now undertake was to remark on our nation's progress as a looker-on, interested in whatever concerns human welfare. He confined himself, for the most part, to a view of the world's progress in scientific invention and commercial enterprise.

Not desiring, he said, to detract from the mental and military accomplishments of ancient

times, we consider the present age as by far the most glorious the world has yet known. It is an age of invention, and that to such a degree, that one discovery is only the herald of numberless others. Only let Christ's Church keep pace with it, and all will be well. Science has undoubtedly been appointed as a primary material instrument in hastening on the coming of his kingdom.

Meantime it has benefited all classes. It has given the farmer his mowing machine, for the slow and inconvenient scythe; to the housekeeper, the carding-machine; to the lady, a sewing-machine; to the laborer, by performing 1000 stitches every minute; and the steam press has given a Bible to 600,000,000 of the human race.

It is an age of commercial enterprise. By it has the little island of Great Britain become now the great emporium of the world's produce.

Some indeed say Free Trade policy is a source of injury to this island rather than a benefit. It is a source of expenditure; and consequent national debt. These, adding together the expenditure connected with the American War of Independence, the French War of 1793, that of 1815, and the now concluded war of the Crimea, we have a sum amounting to £885,041,508, and the cost of the war of 1815, which is a sum which is now being paid by the nation.

The consequent extravagant living to which it has given rise.

The East India Company is a remarkable instance of the general progress. In 1607 a few London traders, with a capital amounting only to £30,000 sterling, invested it in Indian produce, obtaining also a charter empowering them to manage their own affairs in the peninsula. In 1624 these powers were extended so as to give to 24 of their members authority to punish their own servants, both by civil and military law. In 1661 permission was granted to make war or peace with any nation, and to send them to England. Joining a rival company in 1780, by loaning a million of money to government without interest, in return, they had their privileges further extended. In 1784 political power was invested in their Board of Control. And, in 1858, it came to pass that twenty-four private gentlemen were absolute sovereigns of 100,000,000 people.

Progress in the United States may be illustrated by the case of Chicago. In 1833 the oldest native inhabitant there was a young lad of 22 years of age. When she was two years of age the inhabitants had one new lot built on horseback. Now, 14 years, several weekly and tri-weekly mails, with a daily conveyance of 30,000 letters have taken its place.

There are in the North American British Provinces more than 2,000,000 people. It should not be forgotten that the Colonies are fast filling, and we are looking forward to the time when we shall have a fair and honorable representation in the Imperial Parliament, a boon which should have been granted to the Colonies long ere this.

We hope the time is not far distant when a son of our noble Queen (God bless her!) shall erect a throne amongst us and establish a vast but affiliated empire.

The rev. lecturer quoted two anecdotes of Dr. Dale. Queen Elizabeth's ambassador to the Low Countries, with which we conclude this report, we regret much too short to give a full idea of the lecture.

Says Howell: "When Queen Elizabeth did first propose to Dale that foreign employment to Flanders, amongst other encouragements she told him he should have 20s. each day. 'Then, madam,' said he, 'I will spend 19s. 6d. a day.' 'What will you do with the odd shilling?' asked the Queen. 'I will reserve that for my Kate, and for Tom, and for Dick,' meaning his wife and children.—This induced the Queen to enlarge his allowance."

The increase was probably small, and we are further told by Howell, "On one occasion Dr. Dale sent in a packet of letters to the Secretary of State to the Queen and to one of his wife. But which was meant to be sent to the Queen, and to 'his dear wife,' and that for his wife, 'to her most excellent Majesty,' so that the Queen, having opened her letter, found it beginning with 'Sweet heart,' and 'dear love,' and similar expressions, acquainting her with the state of his body, and that he began to cough. The Queen, finding that the doctor, by this oversight or cunning, got a supply of money."

For the Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, JAN. 29.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR: The statements of "A Member," in the Journal, having reference to the Philanthropic Society in this town, are false,—undisguisedly, deliberately, and maliciously false.

Your respectfully,

CHARLES P. CONNELL, Secretary.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR, SIR: Knowing you to be a friend to the cause of temperance, I thought I would give you a few statements relative to the cause of temperance in this place. There was formerly a Temperance Society in successful operation, but through the apathy of its members, it was allowed to fall through with, and for the past few years there has not been much interest evinced for its further advancement, until recently, when there has been a considerable revival of interest manifested by its friends, and on Wednesday evening the 13th inst., a public temperance meeting was held at the School House, District No. 1, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means for the further advancement of the cause of temperance, when, after some consultation, those present proceeded to re-organize the former society. The meeting was largely attended, and several appropriate remarks were made by some of the gentlemen present.

A FRIEND.

Wakefield, January 15, 1858.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the Carleton Sentinel.

[From our Extra of Tuesday last.]

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

New York, Jan. 25.

The Europa arrived Sunday morning. She brings late dates from India. Gen. Havelock died Nov. 25th, of dysentery.

Defeated under Gen. Windham, had been defeated by the mutineers near Cawnpore, in which the 64th Regiment was severely cut up. Sir Colin Campbell, hearing of this disaster, quitted Lucknow on the 7th December, came up with the mutineers, and totally defeated them—capturing 16 guns, and a large quantity of ammunition, and the whole of their baggage.

Rachael, the actress, is dead.

Field-Marshal Radetsky and Redschid Pacha are also dead.

Bank rates are reduced to 6 per cent.; business is improving.

Consols 94 to 95.

Breadstuffs dull, with little change.

Tea slightly advanced.

Other markets generally unchanged.

NEWS BY THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, JAN. 28.

Canada arrived at Halifax this morning. Steamer Ariel experienced heavy weather and carried away her starboard shaft; she bore up and arrived at Quebec.

The *Levanth* is pushed to within half a dozen feet of the extremity of the launching ways, and would remain in that position until prevailing spring tides were over, when she would be pushed off the ways, and await high tides at the end of January to float.

Col. Inglis has been promoted to Major General for his gallant defence of Lucknow.

14th.—Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 5 per cent, the lowest point touched for 15 months. Discount houses reduced rates of allowance at call from 4 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent.

France.—The Emperor of the French was fired at while entering the Italian Opera. Some persons in the streets were wounded. The Emperor showed himself at the doors of the Opera House, and was received with enthusiastic cheering; his hat was pierced by a cartridge. One of the horses was killed and the carriage broken by projectiles. The Emperor is now in Rome, and the Emperor and Empress suffered nothing from the event.

India weekly mail from Bombay, with dates to 24th Dec. Nothing from Oude or Cawnpore, owing to the interruption of the mail.

ing, it is presumed, to continued interruption of the mail between Calcutta and Bombay.

Delhi, under Col. Seaton, attacked a body of insurgents, and defeated them, killing 100, and taking 3 guns out of 4. Three British officers were killed and one wounded.

The Rajah of Auzhere and his minister have been tried and sentenced to death. The minister has been hanged, but the sentence of the Rajah awaits confirmation of Government. Other executions have also taken place.

Punjab, Scinde and Bombay were all quiet. No further depredations are reported, and quiet prevails generally.

Spanish ministry had resigned, and a new ministry was formed.

In the opening speech of the Prussian Diet, Baron Manteuffel refers to the illness of the King, and rejoices at the approaching matrimonial alliance between Prussia and England.

CHINA.—Hong Kong correspondence of London Times, dated Nov. 24th, says American Commissioner remained on board the frigate Minnesota, carefully avoiding any hostile alliance. He says the Minnesota, from her great size, would prove almost useless for warlike purposes in China Seas. The same letter predicts that the British would have possession of Canton before the end of the year, and that unrestricted intercourse with China would be demanded.

Latest by Telegraph to Liverpool.

PARIS.—Four Italians have been arrested, and many other arrests made. 5 persons were killed and 50 or 60 wounded by the explosion.

Consols 94 1/2.

Daily News city article says the decline in the funds today was chiefly caused by the news of the attempt upon Emperor Napoleon's life.

Cotton quiet. Breadstuffs declined. Wheat 2d. lower. Flour, 6d. lower.

THE BURNING OF THE SARAH SANDS.

The Sarah Sands was an iron ship, upwards of 2000 tons burden, and was formerly employed in running from Liverpool to America. She was chartered by the India Company for the 15th of August she left Portsmouth for Calcutta, under the command of Capt. J. S. Castle, with a portion of the 55th Regt. on board, comprising Lieutenant-Colonel Moffat, and 13 commissioned officers, 11 sergeants, 13 corporals, 11 drummers, 300 rank and file, 8 women, and a number of natives, relatives of the officers. The voyage appears to have been favorable until the 11th Nov., when the ship had reached lat. 14 S., long. 55 E., upwards of 400 miles from the Mauritius. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day the troops embarked on the after or deck near a small cabin containing the baggage of the South Carolina Medical Corps. It rapidly increasing, the alarm was given to Capt. Castle, who at once ordered the after hold to be examined, and to the attainment of all, the cargo stowed there seemed to be on fire. It is stated that the bulk of the cargo there consisted of Government stores, and that the fire proceeded from beneath them in the hold. It rapidly increasing, the alarm was given to Capt. Castle, who at once ordered the after hold to be examined, and to the attainment of all, the cargo stowed there seemed to be on fire. It is stated that the bulk of the cargo there consisted of Government stores, and that the fire proceeded from beneath them in the hold. It rapidly increasing, the alarm was given to Capt. Castle, who at once ordered the after hold to be examined, and to the attainment of all, the cargo stowed there seemed to be on fire. It is stated that the bulk of the cargo there consisted of Government stores, and that the fire proceeded from beneath them in the hold. It rapidly increasing, the alarm was given to Capt. 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