

Correspondence.

FROM OUR GRAND FALLS CORRESPONDENT. Grand Falls & Edmundston, AS THEY ARE.

I am not in the habit of making long prefaces, so I will begin by asking, if you have ever been at Grand Falls and Edmundston; and taking it for granted that you have not, I will endeavor to describe them...

The village itself is beautifully situated, overlooking the river each way, and consists of more than a hundred buildings of all sizes; which are scattered over a space sufficiently large for a city. It is the shire-town and contains the County Jail, Court House, and Grammar school, a Roman Catholic chapel, and an Episcopal church.

Edmundston, or as it is commonly called, Little Falls, is distant from Grand Falls thirty-seven miles, and is situated at the confluence of the St. John and Madawaska rivers. The centre of the island trade between Canada and this Province—the point at which the roads from Quebec, Fredericton, and Saint Francis meet—the spot where the waters of the Temiscouata, and of hundreds of other, smaller lakes, drained by the Madawaska, are received by the St. John—the site occupied by Edmundston, is, by nature, admirably adapted for a great inland city.

country; and in considering its site, place of vast trade, the buildings are scattered irregularly along the road up the St. John river, from one third of a mile below the mouth of the Madawaska, to perhaps one half that distance above it. There is an Indian settlement just at the lower extremity of Edmundston, but I do not know whether the inhabitants consider this as a part of their village or not.

The first lecture for this winter was delivered on Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Guifford, one of the Editors of the Christian Visitor. His subject was announced as "A Glance at New Brunswick through Yankee Glasses."

The President said that he had called this meeting for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the Directors upon the enlargement of the Hall. Promises had been long since made to the public that if they would assist in efforts to pay off the debt, and provide funds for the required enlargement, the Institute would carry out that object, and afford them the accommodation and the comfort in listening to the lectures which was so much wanted.

The President made a suggestion that in future a small admission fee to the lectures should be charged. Such a fee, while it would not, from its smallness, deter any one really desirous to hear the lecture, would prevent the intrusion of a number of boys and others who came merely for amusement, and interfered by their noisiness with the quietness of the meeting and the comfort of others.

This suggestion was unanimously approved. An order was made that the admission fee should be three pence to each lecture; and that, for those who preferred them, there should be family tickets, to admit three persons to the whole course of lectures, at half a dollar. The admission to be free to members of the Institute.

A conversation took place respecting the Library. From the remarks of the Librarian, Mr. Dobbles, and of other Directors, we gathered that it is but slightly patronized by the reading public. Mr. Dobbles expressed an opinion that an addition of works of a more popular character was needed to meet the tastes of the great body of readers. This view was supported by several others, and it was proposed that a sum be appropriated for the purpose.

Edmundston, February 23, 1859. The catch of white fish in Lake Temiscouata this season was about 200 barrels. They are caught in nets and traps.

Woodstock Journal. Thursday, February 10, 1859.

The Mechanics' Institute.

The first lecture for this winter was delivered on Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Guifford, one of the Editors of the Christian Visitor. His subject was announced as "A Glance at New Brunswick through Yankee Glasses."

The President, Wm. T. Baird, Esq., on the part of the audience, thanked the lecturer for the instruction and entertainment afforded by his lecture.

The next lecture takes place on Wednesday evening, when the Rev. Mr. Salmon will take the stand. His subject will be "Hints to Working Men."

After the lecture there was a meeting of the Directors of the Institute, at which there were present the President, and Messrs. Strickland, Grover, R. A. Hay, C. L. Smith, Wm. Lindsay, D. L. Dibble, F. E. Winslow, J. A. McLaughlin, and James Edgar.

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Mr. Edgar drew the attention of the Directors to the fact of one half or more of the winter having passed without the delivery of a lecture. He believed that there was a Lecture Committee appointed at the Annual Meeting. Not having been appointed by the Board of Directors, that Committee, he presumed, was not responsible to the Board, else they should be called to account for their neglect.

The President replied that Messrs. Strickland, Watts, and himself were the Lecture Committee; and he did not think that they could be accused of any neglect. It was very difficult, indeed, to prevail upon merely amateur lecturers to prepare and deliver lectures in the Institute, a difficulty increased by the notices of the last winter's lectures in the Journal. But the chief cause of delay had arisen from an attempt to procure the services of Professor Jack, of King's College, to deliver the opening lecture.

The meeting adjourned. Besides having his own say upon the Wilmot and Connolly controversy, the Sentinel indulges in a paragraph of reply to our article of Thursday last.

The "Sentinel" on the Controversy.

Whether this is the defence of the Judge himself, or is put forward by his friends without his authority and sanction, we have no means of knowing. It is as flimsy a defence as the Judge's bitterest enemy could desire.

The Sentinel says that it would be highly reprehensible in the Judge to pay attention to the rabid attacks of the Freeman. We not unfrequently, as our readers know, have occasion to differ from the Freeman, but we pay it but a poor compliment in enunciating our opinion that in ability, fairness, and respectability, it stands very high above our Woodstock cotemporary.

But this apart, it must be remembered that the "rabid attacks" of the Freeman were preceded by repeated calm and moderate requests from it to Judge Wilmot to give the proofs of his charge. There may be, and there really appear to be, those who think that the Judge should be released from all the rules which are supposed to govern ordinary men in matters of this kind. We think differently. We think that precisely because L. A. Wilmot is a Judge of the Supreme Court of this Province, and precisely because he is a prominent leader in our religious, moral, and charitable institutions, he should be ready to clear himself from any stains which circumstances might seem to throw upon him.

not to make charges of doubtful correctness.

The Sentinel asks: "Is it not true that within this week the editor of the Journal has been informed by a particular friend, that he and his father both knew Priest Egan to have beaten a woman for reading the Bible? So we have been informed."

We never heard of the matter before we saw it in the Sentinel. The source from which the statement sprang we probably knew; but if the story of Frederick Powers received the embellishments which, evidently, in the repeating of this have been lavished upon it, the boy, we fear, would scarcely now recognize it as his own.

Here we drop the Wilmot and Connolly controversy,—we hope forever. Our first article we intended to have been our last; but some reply to the Sentinel's paragraph seemed necessary.

What is the Duty of a Public Reporter?

During the winter of '67-8 a course of lectures was delivered before the Mechanics' Institute, a number of which our reporter attended; and believing it to be the duty of his office to make these lectures as widely useful as they could be made, thought proper in so doing to make such remarks as he believed the subjects demanded,—praising them when they deserved it,—objecting when he thought objections were required, pointing out in such places as appeared to him proper, additions to the remarks, or other lines of thought, suggested by the subject, which might have been improved upon, and thus strove to add his quota to the instruction of the multitude, on all the topics treated of. Certain parties thought proper to take objection to the mode in which these reports were made,—not openly but covertly,—assailing them as capriciously critical, and unnecessarily venomous. Now it appears to us that if a report of anything is to be of service, it must be a fair statement of that thing,—not garbled, not beslobbering with praise, and omitting all mention of erroneous doctrine, or failure to make the best of the subject in hand; if otherwise who will put the slightest confidence in such a report?—who would give a farthing for an announcement that a speech or lecture, which the night before, he from personal observation knew to have been a tedious, yawn-provoking string of unmeaning platitudes, and lame attempts at wit—was "A lecture delivered by Mr. So and So, last night, characterized by all the usual ability and power of the lecturer—drilling the audience, who hung upon his lips, drinking in his vivid eloquence and soul inspiring thoughts;"—lauding to the skies a performance which was worthy only the merest schoolboy. Would the reader of such a report, when he had compared it with his own remembrance of disgust at the performance, be likely to put much faith in a similar announcement of some other lecture, which the too vivid impression on his memory of his former sense of weariness had prevented his attending? Or would he not be likely to cast it aside with well deserved contempt as being a mere lying advertisement?

But it was said, a critical report of these lectures is likely to prevent other persons who would have been willing to come before the audience, but will not let their names should be held up in the public prints to popular contempt.

This objection however, appears to us to have no foundation in fact. There is a wide difference between a calm, dispassionate statement that in the opinion of the writer a different view of the subject would be more logical; or that higher ground might have been taken; or any other unassuming expression of opinion; and a carping at each sentence, quoting here for ridicule, and there for abuse, deriving this remark and anatomizing that; such a course we think would be as much a failure on one side, as undue praise on the other. But we do think that a plain resume of the arguments used, and weighing of the conclusions, is only a proper check on Public Lecturers, and is likely to be beneficial, inasmuch as it will lead them to be more careful of their facts, and certain of the justness of the conclusions drawn from them. And we must say that we think it will in reality be but little loss either to the Institute or the public, if we are deprived of the services of all those persons, who, believing their productions to be real powers of illumination, are unwilling to have their essays should prove to be mere far-fetched ruminations, and spattering at that.

FROM INDIANA.—To be indebted for a file of the Journal. The recent proceedings of the Legislature, and the action of the courts, seem to occupy the attention. It is quite not so much improved, as we have been led to believe, that the recent and attempts are not so much improved, and do not seem so deeply seated and seem to be.

New Publications.—and Water Cure Journal, as usual, interesting and valuable.

To those whom it is a large portion of our session, be necessary Legislative proceedings able to present the usual literature. Allow me to be made.

From all we can learn, the office of the Nova Scotia, vacant by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, M. being filled, at present, by that and other of merit to the public Journal.

The same remark will Province.—Ed. Jour.

David

Another Murder.—was held yesterday in the body of a man named Cuisack, who, it appears, by injuries received on the 19th inst. in a hot kept by Patrick Walsh was a resident of Carleton to this side on that eve with one Driscoll, and in York Point, where they were drinking.—Confid appeared in the evidence were in the house at the time. Some swearing and quarreling, and the deceased struck at counter, and others were so drunk that he was against the stove, and the stove-pipe. Walsh distinctly that he saw Carty, take up a deal and strike deceased on the blow that it might be in house, and that some examination and discovery, made by a blow of broad flat surface, which was the cause of his death was taken over to Carleton until Tuesday. The judgments of liberation, return "wilful murder" again has been taken into consideration. [We understand that yet arrested.]—Ed. Cour.

A Russian View of the Crimean War

The Russian view of the Crimean War, in speaking of the hankering after Cuba, "The war which might be far more disastrous than the Crimean war which has shed blood to the world with a nation whose first elements of industry, and whose commerce makes an important branch of most governments. The rupture of all the arteries of circulation; it would be between Europe, which and America, which are Europe. Take from California, and the commerce of the world will be in its prosperous state, hope that such a terrible not take place."

Sign of Spring.—The Eastern City will be first trip, on Monday John Monday the 17th commences as soon as the river.—Calais Advertiser.