

## ENGLISH NEWS.

## Arrival of the Niagara.

(By Telegraph via St. John.)

HALIFAX, Oct. 26.—The Niagara from Liverpool 14th inst., arrived at half-past eleven, P. M., with 145 through passengers.

The Paris police have made a search for Kossuth in the house of M. Kef, a Hungarian. Kossuth, however, was not there. Napoleon is reported to have stated on the 12th that unless Russia yields war must be proceeded with.

Private letters from Constantinople say there is no escape from war. Russian agents are actively at work stirring up insurrections in Turkey. A number of English officers, most of them belonging to the India Service, are moving between the Turkish camps, and a number are on their way.

The number of offers of aid to the Turkish Government, from Poles, Hungarians, &c., are almost incredible. These offers are not confined to the refugees in France, they have come from the United States, Hungary, Poland, and Italy.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The news is brief but important. The Sultan has appealed to the moral, and if necessary to the material aid of France and England, by demanding the presence of their fleets before Constantinople.

Omar Pacha on the 9th formally summoned Gortschakoff to evacuate the Ottoman territory—if he refuses Omar will allow 15 days, but if the Russians generally refuse to leave, he will commence hostilities at once. The Clergy had offered to place two hundred millions piastres of Church property at the disposal of the Sultan.

The Sultan had requested foreign Ambassadors to assure their Governments that he desired to settle differences peaceably, but as his ancestors had gained their Empire by the sword, the Turks would perish in its support, or if fate ordained that their country should fall to another master, they would quit Europe as they had entered it, sword in hand.

The opinion is that France and England will allow the Turks and Russians to fight their own battles, but if the Turks are defeated they will prevent the Russians from marching on Adrianople or Constantinople.

Prince Gortschakoff, it was reported, had in effect annexed the Principalities, he having formally notified the Hospedars that Prince Menchikoff will in future administer the Government.

It was reported that the Shah of Persia, acting on advice from the British Minister, had refused the request of Russia to take arms against the Turks.

## Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

SIR,—There was a large number of cooking stoves brought in from Houlton last week, said to be on their way to Fish River. Can you inform me if the duties were paid on these stoves, or were they bonded, or are they to be peddled out between here and the Grand Falls duty free?

Yours &amp;c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Woodstock, Oct. 28th 1853.

We are unable to answer the above questions at present, but will make the necessary inquiries before our next issue.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1853.

The editor of the *Freeman* would confer a very great favor if he would inform us in plain English what he would be at, and what he intends to say to the *Sentinel*? he flies off and on and whisks round at such a rapid rate, that it is impossible to follow him. We would really like to know what he means by the *Managers* of the *Sentinel*? If he intends to say that we do not write just what we please, and that we have not the entire control of our paper, we can only tell him that he is as ignorant in the matter as he is of the various other subjects upon

which he writes. In his paper of the 8th inst. he leaves the subject of Municipal Corporations to take a fling at Messrs. Wilnot and Gray, and reads us a lecture for presuming to speak of Messrs. Partelow, English, and Barron; as usual he does not deny anything we have stated, but hopes by a flourish of words to turn attention from our statements. A gentleman in this vicinity accused us of a departure from truth in our editorials, and wished his paper discontinued, as it might corrupt the morals of his family, his eldest child having nearly attained its fourth year! We called upon him to point out some one statement of ours that he considered incorrect, but this he refused to do, fearing, like the *Freeman*, that if he put us to the test, we might disclose and prove more than he would like to bear; but we are not done with this same gentleman yet, and will give him an opportunity, at some future day, of proving his assertions, if he is able, before the public. Then if the *Freeman* thinks it worth his while to publish our statements, his readers will be satisfied that we have good grounds of complaint against the parties above named.

In the *Freeman* of the 22nd inst., we find the following, and give it as a specimen of his sound reasoning:—

"That *Carleton Sentinel* is sometimes an amusing paper, but never so amusing as when the writer of its leaders loses temper and delights his readers with such a treat as this."—(here follows our remarks.)

Now if that editor would take a peep at us he would come to the conclusion that we are not easily irritated, even when the subject might be supposed sufficient to provoke anger, but his milk-and-water trash is more likely to stir up a feeling of pity and contempt, and our only object in holding converse with him, is to draw him out, and show our readers what kind of a man we have amongst us. He has been writing on the subject of Municipal Corporations in *Victoria* for many weeks, giving every reason but the true one, why the Charter should not be granted to that County, but when he is narrowed down to a point, he admits that he knows little of what passed at the meeting, except what he learned from public rumor, and from the *Sentinel* itself and from its correspondents. Now we ask him to point out the first thing he learned from the *Sentinel* or its correspondents, or even from rumor, that people were deterred from voting by the free use of revolvers and bowie knives? Our object, and also that of our correspondents has been to show that no attempt at violence was made at this meeting, except it came from the party opposed to a charter, this has been done, notwithstanding the false rumors of the *Freeman*, and the public are satisfied that the Charter should have been granted; so is the *Freeman* too if he had independence enough to acknowledge it; but this we cannot expect him to do, when he is even denied the privilege of thinking for himself.

There has been a terrible falling off in the *Freeman* lately, somehow, which we would like to have explained. It is but a short time ago since he boasted of knowledge obtained from some member of the Government respecting the Hon. R. D. Wilnot—now he says, "the *Sentinel* knows well that the *Freeman* does not hold the position which would entitle it to the confidence of the Government." Here again we are at a loss to understand him, he blows hot and cold with the same breath, but we hope he will understand us when we tell him, that Mr. Langevin or any other Parish Priest will not much longer be allowed to interfere at elections in this Province. We also expect that he will prove his assertion that a majority voted against the Charter at the meeting in *Victoria*—that any were deterred from voting against it, or acknowledged manfully that he stated a falsehood.

We learn that a Daily Mail is shortly to be established, each way, between Woodstock and Fredericton. This is all very well as the extra cost to the Country cannot be much, the contractor having already a daily stage on the route, but we are not informed what the extra cost is.

We notice that the *Morning Times* has at last taken up a subject which we have been delving at until we are tired, we mean postage on Provincial pamphlets. We brought the question up while the House was in session last winter,

and an Act was passed authorizing the Government to make the necessary alterations, but there the matter rested, and we heard nothing more of it until brought up by the *Times*. It seems a little strange that the postage on Provincial pamphlets should amount to as much as the first cost of the book, while American works of the same description are allowed to come in duty free. We cannot understand it!

There is also another evil existing in our postal arrangements of which we have often spoken, but no attention has yet been paid to the matter that we ever heard of, at all events the grievance has not been removed. It would seem that the Post Master General and some of his subordinates are under the impression that the department is kept up for their accommodation, and for nothing else, so little are they inclined to listen to complaints. The evil we speak of is the high postage charged on letters between Woodstock and Houlton. A letter is carried through the whole of the Provinces for three pence, and from New York, and we don't know how much further, to Houlton for five cents, while between Woodstock and Houlton, a distance of only twelve miles, ten cents are charged, nor is this all, it frequently happens that the American postage of five cents is paid on letters mailed for the Provinces, but when they arrive here no account is taken of the money so paid, ten cents more are exacted.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—On the night of Saturday the 15th, a man by the name of Joseph Parks, accompanied by three or four other rowdies, attempted to break into the house of one Homer in Houlton to give him, as they termed it a drubbing. They were twice driven off by Mrs. Homer with an axe, and on their coming up the third time she called upon her husband to load his gun and fire, Homer obeyed the order of his commanding officer and Parks received several shot in his head and face, one shot entered his eye the sight of which it destroyed, another went in at his mouth and came out near his ear, he was also hit in several other parts of his head and face, but the wounds were slight.

Our devil says the *Reformer* at one blow, "knocked the *Advocate* into the middle of next week." We fear this is too true, as the *Advocate* has not made its appearance since last Wednesday week.

The Steamers are once more on the route between Woodstock and Fredericton. The *Richmond* arrived yesterday, the *Bonnie Doon* is expected this evening, (Friday,) and the *J. D. Pierce* will be here on Saturday to leave again on her old days, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.—The *New York Day Book* gives the following graphic sketch of matters in that City:—"The failure of a large dry goods jobbing house on Saturday last, is the beginning of a long series of disasters and failures which are as sure to follow the period of high living and extravagance of the last two years, as night follows day. As a people, we are over head and ears in debt, and can only pay by bankruptcy. We owe for our large freestone stores; we owe for our elegant mansions; we owe for our horses and carriages; we owe for our Russ pavement; we owe for our railroads; we owe for the luxuries we enjoy; we owe for our gold watches and jewelry; we owe borrowed money; we owe our servants; we owe our neighbours; we owe every body.

"I owe you" is the currency of the country, and its circulation has extended through all the various branches of trade, industry and speculation.

LOSS OF THE "FAIRY QUEEN."—The *Halifax Courier* says:—

"We learn that the crew before leaving the Steamer went below and secured their watches and other valuables, and also brought the mail bag to shore—and when some of the passengers trunks were recovered, they were found to have been rifled, previous to the final disaster, of the money contained in them."

France will shortly possess a more formidable Navy than at any period of her history.—She will have afloat before a year, 50 ships of the line, and as many frigates, of which 15 are of the first class, and most of them fitted with screws.

## FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The following is the reply from the foreign office to the memorial of the Sheffield meeting:

"Foreign office, Sept. 26. 1853.—Sir: I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., inclosing a memorial agreed upon at a meeting of the inhabitants of Sheffield, praying that the British government will take prompt and decisive measures to cause the immediate evacuation of the Danubian principalities, to make Russia bear the expense of the occupation of those provinces, and to prevent her from again having recourse to similar proceedings.

I am to state to you in reply that Her Majesty's government are fully sensible of the shock given to the independence of Turkey by the late proceedings of Russia in forcibly taking possession of a portion of the Ottoman territories; and as Her Majesty's government continue to be of opinion that the maintenance of the independence of Turkey is essential, not only for British interests, but for the general interests of Europe, the memorialists may feel assured that Her Majesty's government will neglect no measures which they may think best calculated to secure so important an object.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

H. A. ADDINGTON."

Some idea of the relative military positions of the two nations can be obtained from the following extracts. A European staff officer writes from Schumla on the 11th:—

"The Turkish army is now making the last preparations usual before entering on a campaign. The different bodies of troops are all provided with the necessary means of transport. Great magazines are being formed for the maintenance of the army during six months; and in Roumelia an army of reserve, composed of Redifs, is being organized. The marching army now numbers upwards of 80,000 men of regular infantry (troops of the line), and 10,000 irregular foot soldiers, about 10,000 cavalry, and upwards of 130 pieces of field artillery of different sizes. Three lines have been fortified—the Danube, the line stretching from Varna to Schumla, and another line situated further back, commencing at the river Kamesick—which is prolonged towards the east, and embraces every pass of the Balkan to beyond the city of Sofia. Upwards of forty-four points are fortified, and altogether one hundred and twenty different fortified works have been constructed. Works of colossal proportions have been undertaken and executed, and the greatest energy has been displayed.

Kossuth has written a letter in reply to an invitation to attend a town meeting at Stafford, to "memorialize her Majesty on the matter of the Russian invasion of the Turkish principalities," in which he reviews and denounces the whole policy of the British government with regard to Russia, which he declares to have been "Russian in its results, though not Russian in its motives—it has been worse: it has been anti-liberal in principle;" and this he ascribes to the hatred of the government of "the revolutionary principle."

France and England are stepping forward to maintain the independence of Turkey and the integrity of the Sultan's dominions, purely from motives of self preservation; because every man knows that with the Czar seated firmly at Constantinople he would become the Dictator of all Europe, and both France and England must sink into second rate nations before the spirit of Absolutism, which would be enthroned upon the imperial seat of the Constantines.

At Constantinople, the Sophtas, or students, the Hadjis, professors, and the Ulemas were exerting themselves to keep the enthusiasm against the Russians, but which had no need of such a stimulus. Not only had nothing been said of concession, but few or none desired that the quarrel should be decided in any other way than by arms. Even the chances of defeat appear to have been taken into calculation, but they have produced no effect on the public mind.

The Emperor of Russia, before leaving Olmutz, signed an ukase for a new levy of troops, and sent it by courier to St Petersburg.