

English News.

(By Telegraph via St. John to Sentinel News Room.)

Two days later from Europe.

Boston March 6th 1854.

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE.

Stupendous naval preparations are being made by England and France. The whole of the Cunard Steamers have been taken by Government. The Baltic fleet of 36 English and 10 French ships is intended to operate against St. Petersburg. The Government have decided to take the remainder of the Cunard Steamers as fast as they arrive, leaving the Company to carry the mails in smaller steamers; many East India sailing ships have also been taken to carry stores, troops &c.—Rumors of peace were still in circulation.

LATER.

Boston March 7th.

The Screw Steamer *Alps* arrived this morning. She brings news to the 18th. Flour, for the week closed steady at 6d decline. Wheat active at former quotations.

No new features in European affairs. Everything wears a warlike appearance. 80,000 French and 20,000 English troops are ready to embark.—Lord Raglan commands the British.

Russia is calling out all her military resources. Immense preparations are making to defend St. Petersburg, and large bodies of troops are hastening towards the Danube.

The British Steamer *Haidee* got aground in the Danube and was seized by the Russians.

There are strong suspicions that Austria will support Russia. The Emperor is placing everything upon a war footing.

STILL LATER.

Via Quebec.

New York March 8th.

The *Atlantic* arrived at Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock last night. She left Liverpool on the 22nd, ult.—She has got aground there, but no fears are entertained for her safety.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Czar's letter arrived in Paris on the 18th. The Emperor Nicholas does not accept the proposal for arrangement which was presented. The *Moniteur* had his reply.

There is no chance of a Pacific solution. The troops were embarking the day the *Atlantic* sailed. Ships were being fitted up with great rapidity at all the ports for the Baltic fleets.

French troops were embarking from Africa for Turkey.

There is nothing new from the Danube.

At Constantinople fortifications were being erected.

The health of the Turkish armies and fleets was excellent.

Six thousand men and 24 ships left Constantinople on the 7th Feby. under an escort of 11 British war steamers.

An important debate in the British Parliament had taken place on the Turkish question, and the navy supplies had been voted. The Queen has issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation of arms, ammunition, and marine engines.

The Lord Chamberlain has notified Mr. Buchanan that he may henceforth appear in court in any costume he likes. The war was very popular in Russia.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY.—3000 troops embarked from here to-day. The Greek insurrection has gained formidable headway, 6000 men being under arms in Europe, Macedonia and Thessaly.

It is said that if Austria does not immediately declare itself France will form an army of a 100,000 men on the Italian frontier and send a force to operate on Italy. This statement is believed to be authentic.

A telegraphic despatch says that the Russians are bombarding Kutschuk.

There is a very doubtful report that the Russians have taken 7 Turkish ships of war. Great enthusiasm in favor of war was arising in Britain.

MARKETS.—Liverpool—Flour and Grain, Breadstuffs were rising, wheat advanced 2d. Flour 6d. rather more doing in Corn, but rates unchanged, Western Canal Flour 41s. to 41s. 6d. Canadian 41s. to 42s.

LATEST.

Via St. John.

Asia left Liverpool 25th ult., and arrived at Halifax at 9 P. M. on the 8th.

No military or naval action has occurred since last, but political events of the highest importance are becoming developed.

Significant announcement appears in the Paris *Moniteur*, saying that after the flags of France and

Austria are united in the East, France will not permit any attempt to separate them beyond the Alps. This is regarded as encouragement for Austria to declare on the side of Allies and threaten to raise Italy and Hungary if she sides with Russia. Same authority says France cannot suffer integrity of the Ottoman Empire to be broken by aggressive attacks from Greece—and further France discountenances present attempts at revolution anywhere.

Attitude of Austria is becoming more and more favorable to Allies, and at the same time Austria continues sending troops to the South Eastern Frontier with the thought to allay apprehensions.

A manifesto is about to appear, stating that Austria continues her efforts in favor of peace, and that the troops are merely to prevent disturbances in Servia, Montenegro and Bosnia.

Attitude of Prussia remains unchanged and unexplained.

It is reported that manifesto agreed to by France and England having all force of formal declaration of war will appear in a few days in the *Moniteur*, and it was rumored that England has sent a final announcement to the Czar naming a definite time within which he must evacuate the principalities.

Greek insurrection has become formidable in Epirus.

Insurgents have taken the town of Aita and besieged the Turks in Citidel.

Armed Albanians go from village to village arousing people and distributing arms gratis.

At Salonica 9th and 10th, insurrections broke out. The Turks attacked and defeated the Insurgents.

England has formally notified Prussia of the intention to send a fleet to the Baltic, and Admiral Sir Charles Napier appointed to command.

The Russian fleet in the Baltic is ordered to fit out for sea.

English ships are surveying off the entrance of the Baltic.

The British Consul at Herne sand, latitude 64 is ordered to send a report on anchorage there for ships of war. This threatens St. Petersburg.

The fleets still remain in the Bosphorus—five additional French ships of the line are to join.

The reported destruction of 7 Turkish Ships was an exaggeration.

Secrecy is observed in the movements of the French expeditionary force.

Prince George of Cambridge will command English Cavalry under Lord Raglan.

It is surmised that the French will disembark at Rodosto in the sea of Marmora, and the English at Enos or Constantinople.

The latest accounts from Persia state that the Shah has officially announced to Foreign Representatives that he will remain neutral.

Lord Palmerston in answer to a question replied that Smith O'Brien having acted as a gentleman in refusing to escape at the expense of breaking the Parole, is to be pardoned.

Mr. Buchanan was at the Queen's Levee.

The tone of the German Cabinet is becoming more adverse to Russian views.

Liverpool Cotton Market remains quiet and inactive.

Liverpool breadstuffs for the week opened active, to advancing, but to-day, Friday, fell off leaving however, on week an advance over previous Friday's prices of 6d. on flour.

Money for short periods continues very abundant—consols leave off at 91 7-8 for money to 91 3-4 for account.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT!—SIXTEEN PERSONS KILLED!—UPWARDS OF 50 WOUNDED!

HARTFORD, March 2—About two o'clock this afternoon, the new steam boiler of Fales & Gray's car factory exploded, destroying the blacksmiths shop and engine room, and badly shattering the main building. There were over 300 persons employed in the factory, over 100 of whom were in that part of the building which was injured. The explosion was terrific—breaking timbers, powerful machinery, and everything about the building in pieces, and prostrating the walls for 100 feet in length. The glass of the main building was broken. The roof and walls fell in a huge mass over the men employed, burying them beneath the ruins.

Efforts were immediately made by the remaining operatives, the firemen, (who were called out for that purpose,) and the citizens, who crowded in large numbers to the spot, to rescue those beneath the ruins. The Mayor superintended the extrication of the bodies, and the ruins were removed with all possible despatch. Nine persons were killed instantly, seven more died shortly after and many others were badly injured.

The immediate cause of the explosion may never be known. The boiler was a new one, of fifty horse power, built of the best materials, and with the greatest care. It has been conjectured that the water was suffered to get too low.

The scene was a most heart-rending one.—When the intelligence was scattered through the city, wives and children came rushing to inquire after the fate of their husbands and parents. Such was the excitement in the South District, in which many of the workmen dwelt, that the schools had to be dismissed at once, in consequence of the excitement among the pupils. The victims were horribly mutilated, and in some instances hardly to be recognized.

It is estimated that the loss of the building and machinery will be from \$20,000 to \$30,000, besides the loss of the business, while the building is being repaired. Messrs. Eales and Gray will at once commence the repairs to their buildings, and urge them on with the utmost speed to mitigate as much as possible the sufferings of their workmen through this frightful casualty.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1854.

To judge from what has already transpired in the House this Session, there is very little prospect of any good being done by the present Members. The few who go there to Legislate, for the people, are out voted or put down by old fogies who cannot see beyond their own door steps, and who fear that every measure brought up, calculated or intended, to benefit the people, is an infringement on their rights. It is a most singular admission for a Member of a Legislature to make in these days, that his constituents are not fit to elect a constable or a hog-reeve, but this has been done this winter, and we are almost ready to admit the truth of the assertion when we look at the acts of those who are sent to the House to represent them. The Speaker, and Messrs. Porter, Smith, Botsford, McPhelim, and Montgomery, say that Municipal Institutions are not applicable to their respective Counties, and Mr. Earle brought in a Bill to repeal the Law relating to Parish Officers, that is, the people of all these Counties are not far enough advanced in civilization to manage their own local affairs, or even to elect a man capable of taking care of their hogs. We believe these statements to be libels; so far as Queen's County, at least is concerned, we believe the inhabitants are as well qualified to look after their own affairs as those of any County in the Province, and we expect to hear that Mr. Earle will meet with a lesson for this act, that he is not prepared for. Only think of it! These men all declare that their constituents are not to be trusted, or are not capable of electing a hog-reeve. If this were so, would not other Counties be justified in taking measures to disfranchise them? If they are so low in the scale of intelligence as to be incapable of electing a hog-reeve, should they be intrusted to elect men who are to assist in making laws affecting lives and property? Most assuredly not! But the day is close at hand, when Queen's as well as the other Counties alluded to, will speak for themselves, and will convince their representatives that they are at least capable of judging between right and wrong.

We were not a little surprised at the statement made by the Hon. Surveyor General during this debate. There is not a man in the House in whose honesty, candor, ability, and straightforwardness, we put more confidence in than his, but his remarks with respect to this County were unlike anything we ever heard of, or from him. We must believe that he was designedly misinformed, and that as soon as he discovers the error, he will make amends. He said, "He had been told the County of Carleton had got out of debt by cutting down the salaries of public officers to the starving point, and repudiating debts honestly due old and faithful public servants. If that was true it did not say much in favor of Municipal Corporations."

Now, nothing can be further from the truth than this—Carleton never repudiated a debt. The Council have not cut down the salary of an officer. It is true that Public Officers receive less under the existing state of things than formerly, but now they receive what the law allows them, formerly they received much more. If the salary of the Clerk of the Peace, or that of any other Officer, established by law, is too low, the Council, or Municipal Institutions are not to blame. A Schedule of Fees, and Salaries in certain cases, was established by an Act of Assembly, and if the Hon. Surveyor General or his informant, can point out a case where those have not been paid we would feel obliged to him. The people of

Carleton Court Enquiry on this subject. Much has been said about repudiation, low salaries, &c. in this County, but we stand prepared to defend any or every charge that can be brought against our Municipality in this particular. Let the enquiry be made, and if a wrong has been done let the public know it; we deny the charges—they are incorrect, and cannot be proved.

We have at last been successful in procuring hands so as to increase the size of our paper according to promise; some luck and a great amount of perseverance was necessary to do this, as printers are extremely scarce. One of the two, we have lately picked up, came from Canada, and the other from the United States—they are both excellent workmen, and we hope for the future to get along without any more half-sheets, as with our new hands and our old boys, or as they are technically called, devils, we possess a crew able to get off as much work and in as good style as the same number in any office in America.

At first sight, many of our readers may not see much addition to the size of the SENTINEL, but let them compare the old with the new, and bear in mind that whatever addition is made to one page should be multiplied by eight, as the addition to each page is of course equal. The real gain to our readers is over one page of reading matter and the same amount is gained for advertisements.

We have not yet completed all of our contemplated improvements. Our Press is new, and of course, works hard, and our time has been so much taken up in moving and in getting things in working order, that we were obliged to let many little fixings stand over, but when all is completed we think the *Sentinel* will compare favorably with any paper in the Province, and that the hardest case of delinquency on our books will appreciate our endeavors to keep pace with the requirements of the Country, and will secure to himself one good night's sleep, by forwarding us the amount of his dues.

POST OFFICE, AT WOODSTOCK.—By Order of the Post-Master General, the Post-Master here has taken an account of the letters and papers received at this Office in one week. The result will surprise those who put Woodstock down as a little do-nothing, village.

The following is a copy of the statement, forwarded to the General Post-Office, for the week ending March 7th, 1854.

MAILS RECEIVED.

No. of Letters received for delivery, - -	429
No. of Papers do. do. - -	2689
No. of Letters rec'd to be forwarded, - -	924
No. of Papers do. do. do. - -	2000

MAILS SENT.

Letters, 1239. Newspapers, - - -	2599
No. of Bags made up and received, - -	166
No. of Money Letters registered during the year 1853, - - -	2132

TO CORRESPONDENTS, and our readers in general.—Many of our friends, we fear, are almost tired of waiting for the appearance of their communications, or a notice whether they are to appear or not. We have several communications on file for insertion, and we have many more that we have not, as yet, been able to look over. The fact is that for a number of months we have been obliged to work at the case early and late, and could give but little attention to any thing else. To gain time we have caught at the first copy that came to hand, and the consequence is, that communications have accumulated on our hands in great numbers, and many things of importance have gone unnoticed; but we hope now we are all right, and in a fair way of coming up to time, and keeping there.

Correspondents must furnish us with their names if they expect us to notice their communications. When they have not sufficient confidence in our honor to entrust us with their names, they had better keep their communications to themselves, or forward them to some other paper.

Notices of Books in our next.

We learn by Telegraph that Harris and Allan's Foundry, in St. John, was burnt last night. It is not known how the fire originated. Insurance £2,000.

Accounts have been received of the death of Emperor of Japan, whose decease will place that court in mourning for three years, during which period no foreign embassy can be received.

It is mentioned in a Russian account of the battle of Akhalyck, in Asia, that the Russians gave no quarter to any but Turks. One gun, served by Poles, was charged by Bagawon's dragoons, and the artillerymen, in despair, flung balls with their