

Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR—The world is very apt to be ignorant of what is going on around them. Hundreds of people in our own County, think that human nature is to run the same eternal round of good and evil—and that as their Grandfathers lived so will their Grandsons; And I confess that some of their Grandsons, in this enlightend day are more ignorant than ever their Grandfathers ever were, for I am sure they had more common sense than to beg themselves into office; And such an office as some of our young aspirants are seeking after, such as Parish Clerk, or collector, of Taxes, &c., all this they esteem as high office, which calls from the public in their views general respect and great honour. Never was a Wellington more proud of a victory than they when crowned with those paltry titles. And in this parish or County we have a certain class of people who as head's of the affairs of the County wish never to relax or yield to the general voice of the people and having everthing their own way, for instance if the Election of parish officers by vote is not in accordance with their friends and wishes it is over ruled by the Court. A fine law this for parish Elections. It reminds me of a story I once heard. A minister traveling on horseback over a desolate road through wild and worthless land, he came to a log hut, dirty shatterd, and wretched he, stopped to contemplate the too evident poverty of the scene. A poor self starved fellow, with uncombed hair and unshaven beard, thrust his head through a square hole, which served for a window, with—I say I judge I aint so poor as you take me to be, for I own this ere land, just so with the present law, the more we have of it, the poorer we be, let the power be taken from the Court and given to the public, then and not till then will our parish progress. And now then Mr. Editor what will you think when I tell you in some districts one or two years have passed without having a days work done on the roads by Statute labour. All this may be accounted for by the present law. And those whom the parish Election put out of office; the Court reappointed them again, in plain contradiction to the voice of the people. Which individual characters as far as I can learn solicited the charity and mercy of the Bench to re-elect them to their original office. I am Mr. Editor inclined to believe that a Tax-gatherer gets very well paid for his service and this alone with the honor of his office counterbalances the trouble the poor fellow has in seeking after it.

Yours &c, &c,

CRACK ON.

Queens March 6th.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR—The following skit on intemperance was handed in to the *Temperance Advocate* for insertion, but for some cause or other it did not appear. Will you have the kindness to give it insertion and oblige

ANTI-WHITE EYE.

Through Woodstock streets to sport awhile,
The rummies all did wander,
With liquor light, their eyes were bright,
With me their money squandered.
Oh! the white eye,
The pure and limped white eye,
I'll sell it all to those who call,
And never charge them extra.

Says one to me, where'er you be
With your Pestle and your Mortar
I'll come to you, for I know you're true,
With your Scruples, Drains and Measures.
Oh! the white eye, &c.

Says I no no, it cannot be,
The temperance folk will fine me,
And turn me back from all their rooms,
And never more admit me.
Oh! the white eye, &c.

But money is my rule of faith,
And the guide of all my actions,
I'll take the change, let what befall,
And sell the drams by scruples.

Oh! the white eye,
The pure and limped white eye,
I'll sell it all to those who call,
And never charge them extra.

Woodstock, March 4th, 1854.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR—I shall not seek to lower your paper or the Press in public estimation by attacking private person or Character neither shall I make use of firelings to do so, as it is only the resort of persons who lack truth and honesty of purpose to support their cause and in this instance expected by me. Neither shall I admit such attacks even from men so far above me in point of morality to deter me from showing up a public injustice.

The public abuse to which I allude I find has created for itself substantial proof of its existence

by petition got up from a source unknown to me, condemning in loud terms the mal-expenditure of money on that road under the present Commissioner, and praying for a change; it is signed by upwards of one hundred individuals, residents on that line of road and sent in to the House; and as I find I am so ably supported in my statements and endeavors to obtain justice for the back-settlers in that section, I shall leave the matter in the hands of those gentlemen who are intrusted with the representation and adjustment of such abuses, and will if required, furnish them with affidavits to the same effect.

Yours &c,

JOHN D. BAIRD.

Woodstock, March 7th, 1854.

Legislative Summary.

(From our own Correspondent.)

(By Telegraph)

Monday March 6th.

Mr. Cutler gave notice of an address respecting parish schools, the Provincial secretary would give the information required—Mr. Cutler expressed his satisfaction, he did not approve of addressing the Governor, for information that could be given by a member of the Government.

Progress made in the Codified laws—long discussion on a section empowering two magistrates to send vagrants and paupers to Provincial Penitentiary. Wilmot & Jordan thought it unfair that all the paupers should be sent to St. John instead of being confined in the several County Jails—Connell Boyd and others contended that the Penitentiary was built and supported by the Province and that other Counties had as much right to send prisoners there as St. John—Johnson and Smith contended that two magistrates ought not to have the power to send to penitentiary without trial by jury—section passed.

Discussion on the road law.

Tuesday March 7th.

A Bill passed to incorporate St. John and Westmorland Steam Boat Company—Attorney General added a rider to the mining Bill, imposing a fine of £10 on parties who carry away coal and minerals without a licence from the Government.

Progress made in a Bill relating to Highways in the Parish of Portland, also a Bill to increase the capital stock of the South Bay Boom Company to £1500. A resolution passed to allow Harry Gilbert of St. John to be heard at the Bar of the House by Council on the 15th inst relating to the North American Railway Company occupying land for Stations, warehouses &c., all the House yeas except Mr. McPhelim

Hon Members Partelow, Wilmot, Hayward and Montgomery obtained leave of absence till Saturday to go to St. John on business connected with the railway. Seventeen chapters of the codified laws passed to-day.

Wednesday March 8th.

House in committee passed a Bill to incorporate the Petticodiac water Company.

Mr. Earle moved a resolution to be taken up in the House relating to mining leases in Queens County.

Temperance Anti-Temperance and Orange Petitions presented.

12 o'clock order of the day Codified laws—near 5 hours debate on a Chapter relating to appeals from Magistrates decision in suits brought by sailors. Motion for appeal sustained by casting vote of the chairman, when Committee came to a section that only the prayers of the Liturgy of the Church of England be offered for the Prisoners in the Provincial Penitentiary. The Honorable Mr Connell, Mr. Geo. Kerr, English and others, moved that part be struck out, it being late and few members present Chairman reported progress Subject be taken up to-morrow—but little progress made in the laws to-day.

Thursday March 9th.

Motion made by Mr. Porter, to strike out of the journals, that part having reference to appeal in suits brought by seamen—the Speaker said the matter could be brought up when that part of the Bill received a third reading.

Hon. Mr. Connell gave notice of an address to His Excellency and presented several petitions from the Magistrate's and others of Victoria in reference to the refusal of a Charter to that County.

Hon. Mr. Grey hoped as the petitions reflected on the Government a particular day would be appointed to discuss the matter.

Long discussion took place on a resolution moved by Mr. Kerr respecting the milage paid to members, Mr. Stiles moved that the Committee also ascertain the amount paid to members when absent from the house. A member from each County constitute the committee, five Chapters of the codified laws passed.

Extracts.

In England all is bustle. The *Morning Herald* yesterday—a good authority on naval matters—says:

Not a minute is lost in any of the military departments in evoking the resources of the country; and we are glad to perceive that the government appears to be fully alive to the necessity of making such a demonstration as shall leave no chance for disaster or defeat. The eyes of the whole world are turned upon the gigantic scale of our armaments and the alacrity with which each department springs to the demand for the munitions of war.

At the Horse Guards and at the Admiralty, at the Ordnance Office and Somerset-house, the work of preparation is incessant; early and late the officials are to be found at their posts, and everybody seems to be working "double tides."

It is now well known that a considerable number of troops are to be sent to the Mediterranean and Constantinople forthwith.

We have stated that a battalion of Guards are under orders for service in the East. Report sends them away on the 18th inst. The precise army force, however, we believe is not yet determined upon.

It has been also whispered that three battalions of marines, if so many can be mustered, are to be sent to the eastward.

The stores of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, are now being picked out and fitted for active service. That which was Mr. Cobden's horror, the great number of guns and gun-carriages in store there, is now the country's best protection.

The navy, it will be seen, has a treble duty.—Not only ships and sailors have the Admiralty to provide, but they have to furnish marines, coast forces, and transports for the conveyance of the army.

The coast-guard force is being collected from the respective stations, and berthed on board the ships at present fitting out at the ports. Clothing, hammocks, kit, &c., are to be provided for this fine and most efficient body of gunners and sailors. Here is the nucleus of the complements of ten efficient ships of the line.

To replace these men in the coast-guard the Greenwich out-pensioners are to be enrolled.—They will serve on the coasts, and will be supplied with the necessary clothing. Fifteen hundred only, we hear, are to be enrolled at the present time.

The fleet is being equipped with the greatest possible haste, and we trust very soon to see in the Downs of Yarmouth Roads such a specimen of the gigantic strength of England that will delight our countrymen, astonish our foreign friends and make the enemies of the peace of the world tremble.

The Admiralty are in daily communication with the Earl of Dundonald—the hero of a hundred fights, and who was never beaten; and it is said that Sir Charles Napier will command the Baltic fleet, and, if so, we shall hear a good account of the Russian ports on that sea.

It is mentioned that Admiral Corry's fleet is to assist the French Toulon fleet in conveying the French army to Turkey.

TROOPS ORDERED TO CONSTANTINOPLE.—The regiments under orders for Constantinople together with the dates at which they are directed to hold themselves in readiness to embark, are as follows:

—4th (King's Own), 22nd March; 7th (Royal Fusiliers), 25th; 9th, 6th; 14th, 3rd; 17th, 4th; 21st (Royal North British Fusiliers), 15th; 17th (Inniskillen), 10th; 23rd, 17th; 35th, 13th; 38th, 28th; 39th, 2nd; 42nd (Royal Highlanders), 30th; 50th (Queen's Own), 18th; 62nd, 5th; 63rd, 7th; 79th (Cameronian Highlanders), 29th; 82nd, 16th; 88th (Connaught Rangers), 27th; 89th, 1st; 90th, (Perthshire Light Infantry), 9th; 93rd (Sutherland Highlanders), 21st; 95th, 24th. The following regiments will be all remaining in the United Kingdom to do home duty:—The 35th, 20th, 97th, 46th, 33rd, 77th 91st, 12th, 19th, 23rd, and the Rifle Brigade. It is intended, early in the ensuing month, that a camp, consisting of 30,000 English militia, shall be formed either at Chobham, or such other place as the general in command of the army shall deem fit.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—Fifteen days was the period fixed by the Admirals of the Russian vessels to return to their harbor in the Black Sea.

A camp of 40,000 men is being marked out at a place on the Sea of Marmora, six miles from Constantinople.

In Asia Gen. Guyon had resumed offensive operations against the Russians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 30.—Two French and

two English steamers, under Admiral Barbier de Tinnan had put to sea. Achmet Pasha is appointed commander on the Georgian frontier. The bad feeling caused by the return of the fleets is entirely dissipated.

A letter from Trebisond, of the 14th ult., states that Schamyl, at the head of 10,000 men, was marching against Zakatila, the important military position of the Russians. The Russians, says the same letter, had made an attack upon Sefo, near Fort St. Nicholas, occupied by the Turks, but they were repulsed.

The combined quadren were about to leave the anchorage of Beycos, and go to sea again on the 27th or 28th. The new Turkish convoy, destined for the army of Asia, was ready. Kourchid Pasha (Gen. Guyon) had wrought a great chance in affairs in Asia, introducing regularity and discipline and creating the best spirit among the Turkish soldiers. Hostile operations were suspended, owing to the state of the country, which was covered with snow.

THE RUSSIANS IN WALLACHIA.

A correspondent in Wallachia says:—"The cold is intense and the snow is a foot deep on the ground, and the Russians have been living in tents ever since they left head-quarters, so we may fairly presume that horses and men will be greatly cut up before they come into action. In addition to this they are dependent for their supplies on the villages, and pay for all they receive by notes payable by the Wallachian treasury for expenses alleged to have been incurred by the army of occupation engaged in suppressing the revolutionary movement in 1848. This is one of the most barefaced attempts to disguise robbery that I have ever heard of. Prince Paskiewitch, who has now taken the command of the army, has issued a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of Wallachia, in which he informs them that he was about to deliver them from the presence of the barbarians the Turks, whom he states he is about to drive into the Danube. The Wallachians, however, seem to consider their expected deliverance to be a clear case for the application of the proverb, "Out of the frying pan into the fire," for great numbers of the militia have come over with their arms into the Turkish camp, and several villages near the scene of operations have sent in addresses to Archmet Pacha, signed by the inhabitants, and bearing their common seals, signifying their adhesion to the Sultan, and offering to join his forces if required. One of them refused admission to the Russian advanced guard, and fired upon them, to which the enemy replied with artillery. There can be no doubt that should the latter meet with any serious reverse, the peasantry would harass them terribly in their retreat. This hatred of Russia is confined to no class, and to no district. It is almost as hearty amongst the Wallachians as amongst the Turks; and doubtless, if the war should continue, they will find means of showing it. Skirmishes take place nearly every day. The Turkish force in cavalry at Kalafat includes nearly three thousand men, consisting of two regiments of regulars, and one of bashi buzuks, or irregular Asiatic volunteers. The latter are not well armed and often indifferently mounted, of course for a charge in line they are worth nothing whatever, but they are admirably adapted for this out-post duty, and are said to be held in great dread by the Cossacks, whom they attack with their lances with great fury, and whenever one of them succeeds in killing his opponent he invariably carries off his head as a trophy. The greater part of the cavalry is, at present engaged at the out-posts, as nearly every load of forage has to be fought for."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—The New York *Courier des Etats Unis*, of Thursday, publishes a portion of a private letter from Paris in which the following passage occurs:—"Here at Paris nothing very positive is known in regard to what passes between M. de Kisseleff and M. Drouyn de L'Heys. but I am able to affirm that the following questions and answers have been exchanged between the French and English governments:—

Immediately after it had received information of the Czar's response, the English Government telegraphed the following dispatch to the Tuilleries:—"It is agreed that we shall send 30,000 men and you 50,000. Our 30,000 men are ready, are yours?" The French Government replied:—"Our 50,000 men are ready but not the means of transport." To which Lord Clarendon answered:—"We will supply the means of transport." This statement differs from the commonly received one as to the number of troops to be sent respectively by the two Governments, but agrees substantially with the report that the En-

Carried to 6th page.