

Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

It is a Greek proverb that "office will show the man," and we have proved it in the Parish of Perth. It has shown the neglect as well as the incapacity of some, and we wish through the medium of your paper to hold them up to public censure, and to ascertain if public justice cannot be obtained. It was our intention to attend the Parish meeting, and to endeavour to have men elected who are qualified for office. We live up the Tobique river in a remote part of the Parish, and expected to be notified of the meeting; but it was kept perfectly secret until after election, and no advertisement put up in our district, or any where, on the Tobique, unless it was in some private place where the people could not see it.

We have been informed since the meeting that a notice was sent to a person in the upper part of the district, but we don't know why he should conceal the notice, unless it was to deprive the people of the privilege of voting, for fear he would lose offices for which he is wholly unfit. We suspect this person from the fact that he was the only one in the district who attended the meeting.

Yours, &c., RATEPAYERS.

Perth, January 9, 1854.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

SIR,—If Mr. Andrew Currie or any other person considers himself aggrieved by the conduct of the Trustees of Schools, why does he not come forward over his own name and say so, one of those gentlemen stated the other day at the public meeting held for the Election of Parish Officers, that the Trustees were ready and willing to meet any charge preferred against them by a responsible party, at the same time justly remarking, that the Trustees could not be expected to enter into a discussion with anonymous writers who have thought proper to assail them through your columns.

If every public officer is to be held bound to answer the statements or confute the charges of foes who are neither to be seen or touched—he might be engaged in an almost endless warfare and certainly one in which he would be exposed to the calumnies and slanders of irresponsible foes.

As to what A. B or C. may think it proper to allege against the Trustees in your columns—these gentlemen may safely enough expect a sufficient reply in the minds of your readers based upon a knowledge of their general character and zealous performance of such public duties as they have been called upon to discharge.

When a responsible accuser presents himself to the public and makes a distinct charge against the Trustees, I doubt not but that it will be readily met and refuted. That the Trustees placed, Andrew Currie in two districts or that they ever gave him a certificate accompanied with the assurance that it would exempt him from the liability to payment of taxes in the district in which he has been called upon to support a school for the last 12 years are, I am credibly informed, statements wholly unfounded in fact.

A RATE PAYER.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

In reading the communication of one of your correspondents over the signature of "A Friend to Justice" published in the Sentinel of 31st December last, in reply to an article that appeared in a former number signed "Vindicator" in reference to an assessment levied upon Mr. Andrew Currie of Richmond, towards the erection of a school house in a certain district there and of subsequent proceedings growing out of such assessment. I felt a good deal surprised at some of the statements made by "A Friend to Justice," and as my name is used I trust I may be permitted to correct one or two errors into which, out of his abundant and I dare say honest zeal for the public good, he appears to have fallen, he charges the Trustees of schools with "giving to Mr. Currie a certificate, which they informed him would clear him of the tax by which they wished to deceive him (Currie) and the magistrate both and lead the latter into trouble

Without entering into the merits of the question at issue, which is a matter of the utmost indifference to me, I will briefly state such facts as have come to my knowledge touching the affair. He is quite correct in stating that Mr. Currie presented me with the certificate, but he is not correct in stating that they (the Trustees) informed him that it would clear him of the tax. When the certificate was handed to me by Currie, I at once said to him that it was no authority for me, that I could not act upon it, that his name was on the assessment list, and that however much I might regret it, I must proceed against him unless the tax was paid. He complained very much of the hardship of his case and the injustice done to him, as he had already paid as much money as he could afford towards building a school house at the Scotch Corner District, but he distinctly said that he did not blame the Trustees, and that Mr. Jacob told him that it would not clear him of the tax but the difficulty he (Currie) said arose from the interference and mis-statements of some of his neighbors, who had misled the Trustees.

Wishing to satisfy myself with regard to the opinion of Mr. Jacob I called on him with the certificate, he decidedly said it could be no authority for me to act upon, and said that he had stated as much to Mr. Currie himself.

Such Mr. Segee are the facts and the words, as nearly as I can recollect, that passed between Currie and myself, and in justice to the Trustees, I felt called upon to give you a true version of the affair, in order that you and the public may judge how far they have been guilty of the duplicity and intention to deceive imputed to them by "A Friend to Justice."

Yours &c., John Bedell.

Woodstock Jan. 10 1854.

ENGLISH NEWS.

Four Days Later from Europe.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The American steamship Baltic, arrived at New York on Thursday evening last, but she brings little news, in consequence of the intervention of the Christmas holidays.

Consols closed on Tuesday the 26th Dec., at 94 to 94 1/8 ex dividend.

The difficulties in the British Cabinet have been patched up and Lord Palmerston returns to his office of Home Secretary.

VIENNA, Wednesday evening.—A Russian steamer had set two Turkish villages on fire by throwing red hot balls into them.

The combined English and French fleets remained at Bricos.

Persia has formally declared war against Turkey.

Eighty vessels have been lost by tempest in the Black Sea.

LIVERPOOL, Dec., 29th.—Breadstuffs very firm, though the quotations are unchanged.—Over due cargoes will get good markets. Other markets unchanged.

STILL LATER.

New York 26th The Europa arrived this morning—no striking feature in news Russians concentrating forces in the vicinity of Kafelat. Some skirmishes occurring but no important action.

Nothing further from Asia. Treaty ratified between Russia and Persia, Dec., 18th Persians preparing to attack Bagdad. Lord Dudley Stewart at Constantinople was trying to persuade the Sultan to organize the Polish Legion. British Parliament to convene January 31st.—Sweden and Denmark have formed an armed league against Russia.

Commercial.—Arrivals of Grain moderate wheat advanced four pence to one shilling on the week.—Flour one shilling dearer Indian Corn 1s. 6d.

From late English papers.

The London Times in speaking of the Sino-pie affair, says,—The effect this event will have in Europe is not less serious. It dispels the hopes we have been led to entertain of pacification, for we cannot share the opinion that this success will lower in any degree the temper or pretensions of Russia; and it imposes on the allied fleets more peremptory duties. Indeed

as this blow on the naval resources of Turkey interrupts her communications with Trebizend and Batoum, it is highly injurious to her Asiatic army, and all would be lost if the command of the Black Sea were suffered to pass into the hands of the enemy. The British Government and its allies will have, from the moment this intelligence is confirmed, to deal with a state of affairs far more decided and momentous than any which this question had yet assumed; and we earnestly trust that the Cabinet will prove itself equal to the emergency. It scarcely devolves, indeed, on the Ministers of the crown now to determine what positive steps are to be taken under these circumstances; for we cannot doubt that after such an act of aggressive war committed upon a State under the shelter of the united flags of France and England, the Ambassadors and Admirals at Constantinople have resolved at once upon the measures required. The Government at home, as yet less thoroughly informed of the state of the case, must await the arrival of dispatches before they adopt steps involving the whole question of peace and war; but, probably, before such dispatches can be received here or in Paris, the Envoys on the spot will have acted upon the powers given them in the event of a direct aggression by Russia on the Turkish coast. It will remain with Her Majesty's Ministers to afford an effectual support to that decision by the usual communications to Parliament, and by placing our present relations with the Russian Empire in their true shape. Having exhausted every means that forbearance and ingenuity could suggest for the restoration of peace, but having, at the same time, pledged the honor and the naval forces of England to bring this dispute to a successful termination by other means, if all negotiations for peace should fail, it would be unworthy of the position we occupy in the world, and the peculiar obligations we have contracted in this question, to hesitate when the course is clear before us. The English people are resolved that Russia shall not dictate conditions to Europe, or convert the Black Sea, with all the various interests encompassing its shores, into a Russian lake. They desire that a course of consummate hypocrisy should be punished by a signal defeat and that a stop should be put to these aggressions. The Emperor of Russia, who began this war without a pretext, is carrying it on without disguise, and it therefore becomes the imperative duty of the Four Powers, who have so recently recorded their determination to put an end to it, to take all the measures which that object may demand.

STEAMSHIP SAN FRANCISCO FOUND-ERED LOSS OF HUNDREDS OF LIVES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13th.—The steamship San Francisco was caught in a gale, on the night of the 24th December, and disabled. Soon after the heavy sea swept her decks, and washed overboard 240 passengers, including Col. S. B. Washington, Lieut. Smith, Capt. H. B. Field and Maj. Taylor and wife. The ship drifted about until the morning of the 5th, when she was fallen in with by the ship Three Bells from Glasgow, bark Kilby for Boston, and the ship Antarctic for Liverpool, in lat. 33 lon. 39, which vessels took off the crew and the remaining passengers. The troops were divided among the three vessels. The Three Bells arrived here this evening. Her spurs and sails were blown away on the night of the 24th.

On the morning of the 25th the engine stopped the piston rod breaking off, leaving the vessel totally unmanageable, the sea striking her tremendous blows under the guards, and tearing up the planking fore and aft on both sides. At the same time she began making water, when the troops were organized into water-bailing gangs.

At 9 o'clock on the 25th a heavy sea struck her amidships, carrying away both smoke stacks, all the upper saloon, and staving the quarter deck and washing overboard a large number of passengers including Col. Washington, Major Taylor and wife of Capt. Field, Lieut. Smith, two ladies names unknown three civilians also unknown and 150 U. S. troops.—At the same time three were killed namely: Brooks, a waiter, the barber of the boat, and the carpenter's brother, named Duckatt.

On the 28th, spoke bark Killby, of Boston, bound to Boston, who lay by until three o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th, getting passengers on board. Upwards of one hundred got on board, men, women and children, including the officers before reported and their families, Capt. Judd and wife, Lieut. Fremont and family, G. W. Aspinwall, and J. L. Graham. At night, the wind increasing, with squally weather, the Killby let go our hawser at ten o'clock, and nothing was seen of her afterwards. The gale continued throughout the 30th and 31st, and a large number of men were sick and dying. On the morning of the 1st of January spoke British ship Three Bells, which lay by us off and on until 3d, when her boat came alongside. On the same day the ship Antarctic, from N. York for Liverpool, came in sight and bore down for her. On Wednesday the 4th, both ships commenced taking off her passengers, provisions and water, and at sunset on the 6th had them all on board. The next morning took off the crew and officers, Capt. Watkins being the last man to leave the San Francisco. The Three Bells brings into this port 263 souls, including passengers, troops, officers and seamen of the steamer. There were eleven deaths among the crew of the steamer from the time she was disabled up to January 8th.

STARTLING TRAGEDY.—MURDER OF ARCHIBALD O. DODD, Esq.—The following particulars of this most melancholy occurrence are from the Sydney, C. B. News, of Saturday 31st ult.—The deceased, and the unfortunate gentleman, who has perpetrated the crime, were both well known to many persons in this community, among whom the intelligence of the rash act has created feelings of painful excitement and deep regret.

"This town was the scene yesterday morning, of one of the most appalling tragedies, that it has ever fallen to our lot to record, and which deeply convulsed and agitated the whole community. We refer to the sudden and violent death of Archibald Otto Dodd Esq., Barrister at Law, aged 27 years, who was shot dead, in the store of Mr. Burchell about 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, by the voluntary discharge of a loaded pistol at him, by Nicholas Henry Martin, Esq., J. P., and late Post Master at this place, which the latter took at the moment from his pocket.

"A Coroner's Inquest was held on the same day upon the body of the deceased, and a verdict of Wilful Murder returned by the Jury, thereupon, against Mr. Martin—who immediately after the discharge of the pistol at Mr. Dodd, repaired to the office of P. H. Clarke Esq., J. P., and surrendered himself up to justice.

"It appears from the testimony of parties who witnessed the fatal occurrence, that the pistol was discharged at deceased without any previous altercation at the time, and without the slightest warning.

The reason assigned for this shocking act, is an alleged injury done by deceased to a member of the family of the accused.

"The deceased was the eldest son of Judge Dodd, for whom, and his family, the most profound sympathy is felt.

"We most sincerely grieve for and commiserate the families of both parties, thus suddenly thrown into the deepest affliction.

"We have at present merely time to announce the fact of this dreadful occurrence; but shall place the evidence given before the Coroner's Jury, together with the examination of Mr. Martin himself, which will doubtless take place in a few days, before the public next week."

To CORRESPONDENTS.—E. H. W., favour will appear in a short time.

Books.—The individual who has in his possession a vol. of Goody's Lady's Book and of the Anglo American Magazine, both bound, belonging to us will please forward them by the earliest opportunity and save himself from exposure.

The Steamer with the English news had not arrived at Halifax as we went to press. If she brings any thing important we will issue an extra.

The address to the Rev. Mr. Conolly and his reply will appear next week.