

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854.

The Article copied into our paper last week from *St. John Chronicle*, respecting an increase to inters prices, has caused some alarm among a v of our readers. But they need not be under apprehension on that score. We do not mean increase the price of our Journal, we know but well that any such movement would be the gnal for the withdrawal of a large number of mes from our subscription list. People in gene cannot understand why Printers prices should up in proportion to everything else, or why they could be increased at all. Wages, Materials, ovisions, and almost every thing else has gone o 100 per cent, but the price of printing remains e same; instead of 1s 3d. the old price, farmers e now receiving 5s. per bushels for their potatoes, on 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., for butter, 15 to 20s. cord for wood, and so on for everything they have dispose of; Printers must pay these prices they cannot live on the wind, and they must pay increas-d wages, but if a hint is thrown out that in order to ve, they too must increase their prices, they are reatened with a withdrawal of patronage. They re told we compel you to pay 3-4 of a dollar more n every bushel of potatoes you consume, but we ill not allow you a farthing more on your paper. his is bad enough, but we have a greater evil to oplain of and which if not speedily removed ill compel us to give up the business and try omething else for a living. We allude to the ackwardness of many of our subscribers in pay- g for the papers. It will scarcely be believed ut we state it as a fact, that we have a number of subscribers on our books who have taken the *Sen- imel* from its commencement, (six years ago,) and who have not yet paid the first cent. Can these nen be called honest? They doubtless call them- selves so, but if all our subscribers had treated us after that fashion, ourselves and family would have starved to death long ago, it is not their fault we are yet in the land of the living. Another lass have let their subscription run two or three years without paying anything, these are not blameless as they know we require food and cloth- ing, and that we must pay our hands and pay for our materials; how in the world do they think we can do so when they will not pay over even a part of our hard earnings? There is still another class, the worst and most despicable of mankind,—and to this belongs the Hon. R. L. Hazen,—they re- ceive the paper two or three years and then refuse to take it from the Post Office or to pay for it, for- tunately we have but a few of these on our list and they nearly all reside in St. John. We shall look to them one of these days.

At no time since the *Sentinel* has been under our charge has the increase to our circulation been so rapid, but unfortunately this increase is a draw- back upon us, very few pay in advance and our outlay is considerably increased without a corres- ponding income. We do not attach any blame to new subscribers for this, it rests with themselves whether they pay in advance or not, they know our terms and know they must pay more at the end of the year than if they paid in advance, but we must have our pay from old subscribers or we cannot and will not continue the paper. Several hundred of them have received the *Sentinel* for years and pay nothing for it, they speak in high terms of it, tell what good it has done and is doing for the County and the Country at large, but they never trouble themselves to enquire how we are enabled to meet our engagements or continue to furnish them with the paper gratis. Now we can do this no longer, our purse and patience have both run out, and if we do not receive encourag- ement in some tangible shape from these subscri- bers, we must reduce our list to those who pay or give up the business entirely. We work hard for the benefit and amusement of our readers and will be happy to continue to do so, provided we receive a fair remuneration in return, but in these times of scarcity and high prices we cannot and will not give our time labor and materials for nothing. Our next call on delinquents will be in another shape.

We have received a further supply of *Derrianna*, *Ireland's Miseries*, *Rise and Fall of Popery*, and *The Coming Struggle among the Nations of the Earth*, from A. Cridge, Esqr., Agent in New Brunswick. These books are published by Thos. McLear, Toronto, and are highly interesting at all times but more particularly the present. Call and examine.

It will be seen by our Telegraph dispatches that the British war Steamer "Terrible" is well named, with one shot she destroyed a Russian magazine

The Elections.

The Editor of the *Freeman* is working hard to persuade Catholics throughout the Province to return men of their own persuasion to the Legisla- ture, and talks loudly of Catholic liberality in voting for Protestants. Where he sees no chance for the election of Catholics he goes in strong for those Protestants who will do the Bishop's bidding. He is very anxious to see a House composed entirely of Catholics. The last done very well, the Catholics were never refused anything they asked for, but the vote was not unanimous. The Orangemen and all sound Protestants must be removed, there must be no barrier, no opposition to Popery in the New Brunswick Legislature. But the gentleman has reckoned without his host. It is well known that in times past Catholic Repre- sentation has been the strongest in the House, but the effort to increase the majority has opened the eyes of Protestants in many Counties; they are quite willing that Catholics should enjoy equal rights and privileges with themselves, but they will go no further, and in seeking to obtain more Bishop Connelly and the *Freeman* have made a retrograde movement. Orangemen ever act on the defensive, and had the Bishop remained quiet on the Orange Bill, and in matters connected with the coming election, Orangemen as a body would not have interfered, but as matters stand they will feel called upon in several places to act together. In Fredericton they have nominated four persons, Hon. Charles Fisher, and Messrs. W. H. Needham, James Beck, and Thos. Pickard, Junr. The first three have also been nominated by the Sons of Temperance, so that these four are quite sure of being returned. In all probability like movements will be made in St. John and other places. We cannot yet state with certainty what will be done in this County or who will come forward, but we can tell the *Freeman*, that he cannot set the Catho- lics of Carleton off as a separate body in politics. In no County in the Province is Orangeism so strong as in this, and in no County does a better feeling exist between Orangemen or Protestants of any kind, and Catholics, the latter have found that Orangemen bear no personal ill feeling to- wards them, they seek their rights and will maintain them at all hazards, nothing more.

We cannot close these remarks without giving an extract from the Article in the *Freeman* alluded to. "In Westmorland more than any County in the Province has the debasing influence of English intercourse and rule on the French population been manifested."—Comment is unnecessary.

We direct attention to Mr. F. A. Stoddard's advertisement to be found in another column. Mr. Stoddard is well known as a Daguerreotypist, hav- ing spent the greater part of last summer in Woodstock where he gave general satisfaction, he has brought with him Frames, Cases, and Gold and Gilt Locketts, of the latest and most fashion- able styles. He invites the Public to call and examine specimens whether they wish pictures or not.

It appears by the following article from an American paper that at least one Brother Jonathan has an itching for British merchandize, and would as soon steal it as get it in an honest way. In our opinion privateering in this war would be rather a dangerous experiment. When the United States were at war with Mexico, the press was loud against Privateering, calling on the Government to treat all Privateersmen who might be captured, as Pirates, and we are not sure but such a notice was given by the Government. At all events letters of Marque were not taken out by Europeans, but this is quite a different affair, so says Jonathan.—Hear him.

"Were England at war with America, the Atlantic would grow black with British privateers; but Russia has no commercial marine of any consequence, while England has—it therefore could not pay John Bull to enter on the game of reprisals. But privateering has always been acknowledged in the code of International Law as a legitimate weapon of offence in the hands of conflicting powers; and while every clause of that code which bears against America is rigidly upheld by Britannia, we feel ourselves under no peculiar obligations to abolish a passage of the law which chances to be of temporary inconvenience to the "ruler of the waves." Yet again, and behind this, there is a reason more cogent why privateering for the present should be theoretically RECOGNIZED, if not put into practical operation. The Czar, in his blind rage against the Western Governments, has threatened to reconstitute the nationalities of Poland and Hungary on an independent base; should he adopt this course, the sympathies of every Republi- can, wherever found, must follow his standard, and we might then legitimately, and ought positively, to ASSIST HIM by every means in our power; by pri- vateers and crews, by arms and money; to this it must come at last."

It will be seen by the Sheriff's notice in this days impression, that the Polling Place for the Parish of Kent will be at the widow Giberson's in that Parish, and for Brighton at the School house on Charles Rideout's farm.

The Election in Carleton will take place on the 22nd of June next. The nomination will be on the 17th, and the declaration on the 24th. We learn that the Election in York comes off on the 9th. Mr. Waters has returned from Victoria and is, we are informed, quite sanguine of success. He will meet with a determined opposition. The Candidates in York have not all issued their cards. We cannot learn how many are coming out, but have heard ten or twelve spoken of. Some of them will get "licked" and risk it.

The Election for a Councillor to serve in the place of John Hay Esq. deceased, came off in Richmond on Thursday last, and resulted in the return of Oliver Hemphill by a majority of 39 votes over John Broadstreet.

A misstatement appears to be going the rounds in this County as to the vote of one of our Repre- sentatives on the question of taxing wild lands.—The mistake occurred with the reporter. Below is the correct vote.

On motion of Mr. Earle, the House went in com- mittee on a bill to tax the wild lands of this Province, and to appropriate the amount thus raised to the improvement of the roads. As a similar bill was introduced by Mr. Earle at the last session of the Legislature, and fully discussed and reported, it is unnecessary to publish similar remarks made on the present occasion. The Hon. members who spoke in favour of the principles of the bill, were the Hon. Attorney General, and Messrs. Earle, Macpherson, Connell, Harding, Hatheway, Lewis, Johnson, Williston, Gilbert, English, M'Leod, Gor- don, and Rice, the Hon. Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Ryan. The speakers against the bill were the Hon. Surveyor General, and Messrs. Smith, Bots- ford, Jordan, Porter, and Stiles.

We understand that the Congregation of Saint Andrew's Church intend taking up a Collection on the approaching General Fast, (the 31st inst.,) for the benefit of Wives and Children of the Soldiers who have gone to the continent in the service of their country. We are pleased to observe this, and hope the example will be followed by all the Churches of this city.—*St. John Observer*.

And throughout the Province say we!—*Sent*.

English News.

(By Telegraph from St. John to News Room.)

LATER.

NEW YORK May 22nd.—Franklin arrived at Sandy Hook at half past 10 dates Liverpool May 10th. No special war news—Consols rose to 88 in consequence of Chancellor Exchequer's Budget announcing that no loan will be received for war purposes. Paris Bourse rose on the report that Denmark and Sweden had joined the western powers—Austria has presented fresh terms to Rus- sia—if declined she will join English and French—Russian fleet is reported sailed from Helsingford may 5th when Admiral Napier signalled Allied fleets to prepare for Sea immediately.

Cotton unchanged, flour extensive demand at advance of one shilling Corn advanced 1s. Beef advanced, pork very firm—lard unchanged Man- chester markets quiet unchanged—London money market easier—*Artic* not arrived out.

STILL LATER.

By Telegraph.

America arrived at Halifax at 7 A. M. Wednes- day.

Reports Ship Baldom having seen a large Steamer, which afterwards disappeared, she may have been the City of Glasgow. Alliance offen- sive and defensive between Sweden and the Allied Powers nearly concluded—it is reported that Spain Portugal, and Piedmont are willing to join West- ern Alliance, and if necessary to supply a contin- gent. Hanover declared against letters of marque—it was reported that Austria is about to do like- wise. 14 Russian merchantmen captured in the Black Sea. Admiral Dundas has proposed ex- change of prisoners—it is reported that Amphion Captain King was ashore near Revel, it is feared the Captain and Crew were made prisoners.

The inhabitants of Odessa are returning to the town, the places of business are opening again.

Bank of England the 11th reduced discount to 5½—same day Bank of France reduced to 4 per cent—Bullion decreased in Bank of England £400,000 increased same amount in Bank of France.— Bombardment of Odessa was far from decisive, be- ing mere distraction without result, the mode of attack was new the Steamers sailed round in a circle 2000 yards from the Batteries and delivered fire of the guns when passing, also their red hot shot—Russians fought with extreme bravery.— During the action a red hot shot from the Steamer *Terrible* blew up a Russian magazine, a Russian Frigate in Harbor took fire burned to the waters edge and blew up, also 12 smaller Ships and two ships of war building—Rockets set the lower part of the City on fire, it burned for two days, British

loss less than twenty killed and wounded Russians 12 killed and 60 wounded—after the action British Admiral sent a circular to the fleet that he had in- flicted retribution on the Russians for firing on a flag of truce—Russian version of the affair quite contradictory to that of the Allied Admirals—it is reported that for the present the Admirals had aban- doned the intention of attacking Sebastopol— some British Steamers had approached the har- bour and thrown a few bombs but no reply. A few ships would remain cruising before Sebasto- pol—the rest of the fleet went some to European coast—some towards Asia.

BALTIC.—Napiers fleet reinforced by line of bat- tle Ships—Cumberland, Prince Regent, and ten French Ships. Weather fine, no reliable news from the Danube. It was reported from Vienna that the Russians had received new cheeks.

The report that the Russians intend to evacuate great Wallachia arose from Prince Paskiewitch having made a change in Gortchakoff's plans and strongly censured him. It was supposed that Paskiewitch would defend Bucharest at any cost. Part of Hayden Paskins camp ordered immedi- ately to Adrianople; 15,000 British troops at Constan- tinople April 30th, Lord Raglan and Prince Napo- lean had arrived. The difficulty between F. Bar- raguay De Hilliers, French Ambassador and the Turkish Government is settled—Hilliers recalled.

British Parliament—Lord Ellenborough called attention to the enormous expense already incur- red for transport of troops £3,000,000. Duke of Newcastle replied that the money was not yet all expended, Troops healthy, it was also stated that Admiral Dundas' report of the Odessa bombard- ment was received and would be published the same as newspaper reports. At Liverpool numer- ous troops ships are fitting out.

FRANCE.—A camp of 50,000 troops formed at St. Omar it was stated to be destined for Finland to co-operate with Swedish, they will be convey- ed at Englands expense. It was reported that Na- poleon has written to Otho, commanding him to desist from aiding Russia, also threatens to occupy Greece with French troops, if this summons is not attended to, 12,000 men already detailed for occu- pation.—Austria also notified Greece, that she would send troops unless order is kept.

Commercial advices from Petersburg report Neva full of broken ice, weather warm, supply of tallow about the same as last year.

GREECE.—Blockade of Greeks by allies offici- ally announced. Insurrectionists beaten at every point, although energetically fostered by Russia.— Persia has now declared against Russia, and de- mands restitution of the captured Provinces.

CHINA.—Imperial forces defeated.

Liverpool—Cotton closes heavily with slight de- cline.

Breadstuffs again active—wheat advanced 2d— flour 1s corn 1s. Quotations white wheat 11s 4d to 12s 8d Red 10s 4d to 11s 4d western Canal flour 37s 6d Baltimore and Philadelphia 38s Ohio 39s Canada 37s 6d to 38s 6d sour 33s to 35s. Imports small—weather favorable for Agriculturists.

FIGHT OF THE FURY WITH RUSSIAN FRIGATES.—Advices from Kavarna Bay, April 14, state that on the 10th H. M. S. Fury left the fleet there on a cruise, unaccompanied by any steamer. The west coast of Crimea was sighted next day. During the night and early next morning she gradually edged in to the shore, but the brilliancy of the moon was a drawback to her plans. On the 12th at 3 30 A. M., she steamed ahead at full speed, and at 5 30 sighted Sebastopol. By this time the sun had ris- en, and the morning being unclouded objects were visible at a long distance. Two Russian merchant men were seen coming out with colours flying, one of which rapidly approached. Fury passed her and took a survey of the harbour 2½ miles distant.— Two men-of-war brigs were in sight, and two fri- gates at the mouth of the harbour were crossing royal and tp gt yards. At 6 A. M. Fury changed her course, set Austrian colors, and bore down on the merchant-men. At 7 took one of them in tow and steamed off at full speed. The brigs follow- ed by the frigates were soon in chase under all plain sail, and a steamer was getting up steam.— Wind N by S. force 5 to 6,—the most favorable for them—at 7 35. The frigates gaining on Fury the latter being then three miles to leeward. Fore and aft sails were now set, the prize cast off, steam brought to its highest pressure, and fury started off to windward. Still the frigates seemed to gain and the position of Fury became critical, two miles only intervening. All the water, &c, except two days requirements were started. At 8 30 one of the frigates dropped, and the two brigs, but the other frigate still in close chase. At 54 the wind- ward frigate and Fury were almost within range of the long guns of the latter, when "open fire" was the order. The sternmost gun dropped a shell a