

The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1853.

So much has been said against the present House of Assembly, that we hope every effort will be made at the next general election to return men who will look more after the interests of the country and less after their own.—In the present House there are good men, better are not to be had; they have been tried, and have ever proved true to their trust; these will doubtless be returned as long as they wish to remain in public life, but there are others again, who never should have been any thing more than lobby members, scarcely that; they are unprincipled, fit only for the hulks, or California mines, and we hope their race in the Legislature is run. There is not a member in the House whose worth or uselessness is not known to his constituents, and we look upon it as a duty that each constituency owes to the Province at large, to return none but men of honesty and integrity; if they should unfortunately be deceived once in their choice, let them try another the very first opportunity. Two or three weeks at the end of the last session should not be allowed to atone for three or four years of selfish legislation. This course is too often pursued, and with success. Members who have for three years studied no other interests but their own, will, when near the close of the last session, suddenly turn Patriots, and nothing is too good for the dear people. They who have all along been masters, are then the humblest of slaves, and ready to make any sacrifice for the benefit of their constituents. This wheedling and truckling is too often the cause of members being returned, who if they had their deserts would be sent to the Penitentiary. It is well known that bad legislation is the great drawback to our advancement as a country—

This being the case, is it not the bounden duty of every voter in the Province to do his utmost to bring about a better state of things? Electors must first be independent themselves before they can elect independent representatives; if an individual can buy a constituency he will sell it again, and he has a perfect right to do so; it is true this is slavery in its worst form, but if a people voluntarily sell themselves into slavery they should be subject to the slave laws, and are liable to be sold again whenever it may suit their purchasers' caprice or convenience to dispose of them. The people of this County are already beginning to cast about them for Representatives, and as far as we can learn it is their intention to adopt the most prudent course that can be devised, viz., to call a public meeting and agree among themselves as to who shall represent them. It may be said that at a public meeting no choice can be made, the minority will not go with the majority, and but few will attend, &c. To this we answer that enough can be got together to give the voice of the County, and people generally in a matter of this kind will give heed to the doings of a public meeting if properly organized and conducted; it is the only safe plan by which the public can be fairly represented, and by which a stop can be put to the purchase of seats by individuals. All that is required is a movement to be made, some one must lead, and we think it cannot be started too soon, as a general election may come off earlier than is expected.

We have on several occasions attempted to point out the great advantages to be derived from the introduction of Woolen Factories in this place, and also establishments for the manufacture of various other articles which we are now compelled to import, and which are constantly draining the country of money. Could any thing like a correct estimate be made of the sums yearly sent away for the purchase of articles which can be made here as well and as cheap as any imported, it would exceed all belief. Any quantity of wool can be raised in this County if a market could be found, and the establishment of Factories would not only create a market for this article, but for every other kind of country produce, consequently our Farmers are more interested in the matter than any other class of men; but all would be benefited. Here we have the raw material for the manufacture of a large portion of the various

articles that are now imported, yet they are comparatively useless for the want of a little enterprise in those men who possess the necessary capital. We do not believe in going on our bended knees from year to year to the Americans, praying them for reciprocity in trade; rather let us help ourselves, and do as they have done, manufacture instead of importing. We have but little they require from us in the way of trade. They do not want our lumber—our fish they would steal, and our minerals are buried in the bowels of the earth. We have depended too long upon the energy and enterprise of other people, and have allowed our resources to lie dormant, but we hope the evil days are about at an end, in this county at least, as we learn from good authority that efforts are being made to get up a company for the manufacture of axes, spades, shovels, manure and pitch forks, rakes, and various other articles which are used in this County in great abundance. There is no earthly reason why establishments of this kind, if properly conducted, should not be a money making affair. The high price of labor is no argument against their introduction, had we any kind of works going on to induce laborers to come amongst us, they would soon find their way here in numbers sufficient to reduce the present high wages to a fair standard. If for no other reason, farmers generally should interest themselves in works of this kind, because they will create a market for all kinds of country produce, and will save large sums of money yearly to the Province. We hope all who are able will lend their aid to erect and support an establishment for the manufacture of those articles we have named above, others will soon follow, and in a short time both Town and County will be benefitted to an extent surpassing belief.

We would like very much to know where the editor of the *Head Quarters* obtained his information that the Corporation of the County of Carleton passed a no-confidence vote in the City Council of Fredericton for their action on the liquor licences. Our County Council acted wisely—nobly, in withholding licences, in accordance with the letter of the Law, and they will probably express an opinion in the matter at their next sitting, but they have had no meeting since the licences were granted in Fredericton in May last. The resolutions, referred to by the *Head Quarters*, were passed at a public meeting held in the Institute here a few weeks ago.

We learn from Fredericton that the Government has refused a Charter of Incorporation to the County of Victoria, and that the Hon. Mr. Kinnear will go up to enquire into matters and things connected with the proceedings at the Public meeting. Things do not appear to go on very harmoniously in the Government. If we are not much mistaken a mine will shortly be sprung in that body which will astonish the natives. If successful, Mr. Anglin will doubtless become Queen's Printer. We shall learn more before our next issue.

The *Religious Intelligencer* came to us this week very much improved in size and appearance, it is exceedingly cheap, only 1s. 3d. per annum, scarcely sufficient to pay for ink and paper.

The Constitution and Church Sentinel has also undergone a great change recently, it is now one of the largest papers published in Great Britain. The name has been changed to "The Sentinel." It is published in Dublin, weekly, at the low price of 21s. per annum.—The Sentinel is truly, and in every sense of the word, a Protestant Journal. Persons desirous of subscribing for a valuable paper across the water, will find their money well laid out by sending for this paper. It can be seen at any time on our reading room table.

**FIRE.**—The Steamer Carleton lying at the foot of Connell's wharf, was set on fire by some disposed person on Monday evening last; and burned nearly to the water's edge. There was not the least effort made to extinguish the flames as it was generally understood she was set on fire by her owner, to obtain her iron fastenings.

**GOLD DISCOVERIES IN WOODSTOCK.**—This is a startling announcement, but it is a fact; we saw a twenty dollar gold piece yesterday, and a story is current that large sums have been lately dug on Bull's point. We visited the diggings and saw evident marks of labor, but what amount has been taken out we are at present unable to say. As soon as we learn the particulars we will lay them before our readers.

The June Sessions opened in this place on Tuesday last. We believe there were but few civil cases on the docket; but plenty for assault and battery. As the Court has not yet closed, we reserve particulars until our next.

"Justice," on the new appointments in this County, came too late for insertion in this number, but will have a place in our next. Our own remarks on the same subject have also been crowded out this week.

ENGLISH NEWS.

Arrival of the Baltic.

(By Telegraph via Quebec.)

NEW YORK, June 27.—The steamer Baltic arrived here at half past six o'clock, A.M. She encountered westerly gales most of the passage. She brings 157 passengers.

The news is of an important character. Russia had reiterated its demands in Turkey, with the ultimatum of the occupation of the Danubian Provinces in the event of a refusal, but no war was expected—the assurances of the Emperor were considered of a pacific nature even in the face of the threat. It is stated that dispatches have been received in Paris containing the assurances of the Czars unwillingness to do anything to disturb the peace of Europe, and for his anxiety that the dispute between him and the Porte shall be settled without appeal to arms.

It is stated that the delay has been extended from 10 to 15 days in order to afford time for negotiation, and even the occupation of the Danubian Provinces would not necessarily be followed by war. Advices from Trieste of the 6th inst. state that the French, English, and Prussian officers in the Turkish army are actively employed in taking measures of defence. One of them, Capt. Jungman is placing the citadel of the Bosphorus in a state of defence. Mr. Petite has been sent to the ports of the Danube. Admiral Stub is engaged in organizing the fleet, he has not yet however been appointed to any command.

The Egyptian General Sultinan Pacha sailed for Constantinople on a special mission. ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords on the 13th inst. in answer to a question by the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Clarendon stated that it was in concert with the French Government that the fleet had been moved up to the neighborhood of the Dardanelles, and that there was the most cordial understanding between the English and French Governments, both Governments believed that Constantinople will use the same discretion and moderation in exercising the powers entrusted to them, and he hoped that the measure which was only one of precaution would insure peace.

The city of Southampton had given Commodore Vanderbilt a splendid entertainment.

A good deal had been said in Parliament relative to the imprisonment of British colored seamen in South Carolina ports.

The Russian question now seems to have resolved itself into the view which France will take of the entry of Russia into the tributary principalities of Turkey which seems to have been definitely decided on by Russia in the event of her ultimatum being again rejected.

It is difficult to conceive how such a step can be taken without being received as a declaration of war. The Government of India Bill was only gone into the House of Lords. The ships Waterloo, Adelaide, and Anglica had arrived from Australia, with 74,000 ounces of gold.

The Queen held the second Drawing Room of the season on the 14th inst.

The camp of exercise at Cobham was opened on the 14th inst.

Ten tons of baggage are allowed to each cavalry regiment, and 15 tons to infantry. The men are to lie in tents, stables are to be built for the horses, and a pavilion for the Queen.

EGYPT.—Previous to Solomon Pacha's embarkation to Constantinople, he had a long interview with the English Consul General.

The Russian fleet consisted of 23 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 6 corvettes, and 2 smaller vessels, well manned, but the fleet was deficient in steamers.

STILL LATER.

QUEBEC, June 30.

The new mail steam screw ship Lady Eglington, with one day's later news arrived here last evening. She made her first passage to this port in only thirteen days five hours from Liverpool.

DUBLIN.—Up to this morning it would appear that the two late members continue in the field. Col. Vandellier has as yet made no sign. Great excitement in the Country.

FRANCE.—Paris June 15.—The "Echo de Monfluer" states that orders have been received by the Maritime Board, to make a levy of all mariners in that port that are able and fit for service, not even the married men are excluded from the effect of this measure.

Alarming rumors have kept the exchange in a state of fluctuation all day; those rumors have not, however, been confirmed, nevertheless the funds have fallen.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna June 11.—It is asserted that the Russian Ambassadors at Vienna and Berlin insist on Austria and Prussia discontinuing that passive part they have, up to the present, played in the Oriental question.

MONTENEGRO.—The Lloyd paper states that on his return to Montenegro Prince Daniel distributed 200 medals with the Russian arms among the troops and that he has assured them they would soon have an occasion to prove their valor, not indeed in defence of their own land, but for the purpose of re-conquering from the Turks the territories of which the latter had deprived them.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been recently made:—

The Honorables E. B. Chandler, Hazen, Gray, Wilmot, Montgomery, and Hayward Government Directors for the European and North American Railway.

Robert Payne, Esq., Police Magistrate in Portland, in place of Jacob Allan, Esq., resigned in consequence of ill health.

James Ketchum, Esq., Commissioner to build a bridge over the Maduxnakik at Woodstock.

Francis E. Winslow, Esq., Deputy Treasurer for the County of Victoria.

Edwin J. Jacob, Esq., Master in Chancery extraordinary.—*Reformer*.

We were visited yesterday afternoon with a slight shock of an earthquake, which was very sensibly felt here and also on the opposite side of the harbor. The glass was broken out of the houses, and the earth was felt to shake. It appeared to commence at the westward and passed off to the eastward, with a rumbling noise lasting five or seven minutes.—*Eastport Medway, June 3.*

GRAND ORANGE LODGE.—The annual session of the Grand Orange Lodge of New Brunswick, commenced its sittings in Kingston, King's County, on Tuesday last. The chair ably filled by the Deputy Grand Master, Joseph Coram, (the Grand Master being absent from the Province)—Upwards of one hundred delegates were in attendance on the occasion, and a vast amount of business was disposed of.—The Lodge adjourned on Wednesday evening. The next meeting will be held in Fredericton.—*St. John Chronicle*.

The inhabitants of the County of Victoria have agreed to accept the Municipal Corporation Act. This is wise. We do not expect much improvement in this Province, until the people take the management of their local affairs into their own hands.—*Church*.