

ENGLISH NEWS.

Arrival of the Arctic.

(By Telegraph via St. John.)

NEW YORK, December 11.—The Arctic arrived to-day, P. M.

Nothing had occurred along the Danube. Heavy snow and rain had set in.

The allied fleets are at Brisco. The Turkish fleet had gone to the Black Sea to keep the coast of Circassia open.

The English Admiral, Sir L. Lyon, is on his way to take command of the British fleet.

It is reported contrary to former advices, that Dost Mahomed is hostile to the Russians, as are all the Mahometan tribes in India.

No British news except a reported treaty between Great Britain and France to guarantee the rights of Turkey.

BREADSTUFFS.—Fair business. Reduction of 1d. on wheat, and 6d. and in some instances 1s. on flour, and 1s. on corn.

STILL LATER.

Arrival of the Asia!

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Steamship Asia arrived at 6 o'clock P. M.

No movement of magnitude on the Danube, but continual skirmishes. The Turks obtaining brilliant successes in Asia. Two naval fights had occurred on the Black Sea.

The Russian frigate Waldemar has been captured by a Turkish steamer, and an Egyptian war steamer of ten guns was captured by the Russians. A desperate resistance was made.

The Turkish fleet were preparing to bombard Sebastopol.

A difficulty had occurred between Servia and Turkey.

Further diplomatic attempts to make peace are being made by the western powers.

A Revolution is reported in Portugal, in favor of Don Miguel.

BREADSTUFFS.—Large importations from America has reduced Wheat six pence, flour 1s. to 2s. Corn unchanged.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

SIR,—I notice that the editor of the *Advocate* has become ashamed of his attacks on you in the columns of his paper, and has adopted another course, but not less malignant towards you. He now issues extras devoted entirely to your paper. He has two motives in this; first he hopes to draw you into a like mode of procedure, and thereby keep the little traits in his character from the publicity they must obtain if given in the *Sentinel*, and he hopes to confine the circulation of his extras to those only for whose particular sight they were intended.—Now, sir, I have watched the proceedings going on between you and the *Advocate* with considerable interest and with no little regret, but it is acknowledged on all hands that you were driven into the conflict—that Mr. Todd was the aggressor, and that the aggression was not made without a motive. I am not a resident of Woodstock, but have a pretty good idea of what is going on there, and will give you my views and those of my neighbors of the first cause of the dispute, and I think they will be found to agree with those of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of this County. Mr. Todd asserts that you gave the first offence. Here is a willful perversion of the truth. The first remark in connection with the controversy will be found in the 3rd number of the *Advocate*; you replied in the same strain, and the next number of the *Advocate* contained the attack on your private character. It was worse than useless for Mr. Todd to deny these facts—they are known to every reader of his paper, and he has done himself no good by denying them, or others equally as plain. But, Mr. Editor, this controversy was premeditated—was all settled before it was commenced. Mr. Todd was the tool, and you were to be the victim. The object was to destroy the influence of the *Sentinel*, and to build up the *Advocate* for the purpose of advancing the interests of a gentleman now politically dead in this County. But let us see who has been selected as the tool, in

this affair. Mr. Todd was first brought into notice in this County by the Orange Society. He so far ingratiated himself into their favor, that he was called upon to preach to them at their public assemblies. He professed himself on these occasions as very friendly to Orangeism, and has been frequently heard to declare that he would lay down his life for the cause. Now where do we find him?—Leagued with a man for political purposes, who is known to be the uncompromising enemy of the order! associated with men in the management of the *Advocate*, known to be despisers of everything British, and open enemies to British connexion! Publishing a paper one half of each issue bearing the Royal Arms of England at its head, and the other half surmounted by the American Eagle! using every exertion to destroy the *Sentinel*, an Orange paper, and confessedly one of the best journals published in the Province! How are we then to believe him sincere in his professions of love to Orangeism and British connexion? My faith in him, I must confess, is gone, and he will find to his cost that he has adopted a wrong course—that he has pinned his faith to the wrong man's sleeve. These attacks are intended no less as a thrust at Orangeism than at you, and I caution the members of the Order every where in the County to be on the alert. The Brethren in Richmond have for some time had their suspicions aroused, and for the last two years they have invited the Rev. Mr. Street to preach to them, the call was cheerfully answered, and the change has not been regretted. A change of a like nature, I understand, has also been made in Wakefield and other places in the County.

It is on account of its fearless advocacy of Protestantism in general and Orangeism in particular, and for its honesty and consistent course in political matters, that the *Sentinel* has obtained its influence; this influence stands in the way of a certain gentleman and his friends, and it must be got rid of. Mr. Todd on account of his pliancy is selected as the agent. He makes an attack to draw forth replies that may be misconstrued and made to injure you.—Whatever is said in reply to him, he would lead the members of his church to believe were intended for them. The same may be said of the Son's, but I am really glad to hear that in both instances their aims have been defeated.

By the way, Mr. Editor, it is currently reported here that the managers of the *Advocate* have a legal gentleman in their employ, and that his advice is that you have not yet committed yourself sufficiently to come within the meshes of the law, but that a few more taunts will bring you up to the proper pitch. Please let me know if this is so, and also if the report so industriously circulated by the *Advocate* is true, that you have lost a large number of subscribers in consequence of your dispute with him. More next week.

Yours, &c.,

A PROTESTANT.

Richmond, December 16, 1853.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

SIR,—In your paper of the 19th of November, I saw a communication from "A Friend to Justice," and again on the 10th inst., one from "Vindicator," on the subject of Mr. Andrew Currie's being assessed in two school districts for the purpose of building school houses. It is literally true that he has not been taxed in any but one school district, and that not the one to which he lawfully belongs. But nobody that knows Mr. Currie believes that he would falsify the matter. I believe sir that "A Friend to Justice," has slightly misapprehended his statements. He was first placed in the Richmond Corner School District, and there he voted at two different meetings; and although the people did not agree to tax themselves for building a school house, he liberally subscribed and paid for that purpose. Yet he was taxed in the Maduxnakik District, where he had never any voice in deciding the question of taxation, and this Mr. "Vindicator" well knew. Why then did he not honestly state the circumstances?—What matter whether he was taxed or not at Richmond Corner, when he paid what was equivalent to a tax? But what would Mr. "Vindicator" vindicate? Perhaps to assist him he can produce some documents of his own manufacture, as he is in the habit of doing when he finds it convenient to palm off falsehoods on the public. The facts of Mr. Currie's case are so clear, and so notorious,

that they need no distortion on his part, if he was ever so inclined; nor can his character, nor that of "A Friend to Justice" suffer from the intermeddling audacity of any individual of Mr. "Vindicator's" stamp. Hoping the above explanation will satisfy the public that the mistake of "A Friend to Justice" was more liberal than substantial.

I remain, Sir,

Respectfully yours,

A RICHMONDER.

Richmond, December 13, 1853.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

SIR,—As the election of Parish Officers will soon take place, I have been making enquiry around here as to who we will get for School Trustees; but cannot find any that wishes the office, as it is said to be getting rather out of repute, on account of the power of the Trustees being so limited, for excepting in one instance, it may be said they have no power at all. The instance I have reference to is where they have power to divide the parishes into districts; but even that amounts to nothing, excepting the people adopt the taxation principle and few are willing to do that as the law now stands.

I know that the Act speaks of the people when employing a Teacher, &c., that it should be done with the consent of the Trustees, but this is scarcely ever attended to, and instances have been known where Teachers have been employed, and Schools kept in direct opposition to the will of the Trustees, so that it may be said that their power amounts to nothing, and consequently few respectable persons will accept the office, when there is a County inspection over them, in whose hands the real power is vested. Notwithstanding all this, I suppose we must have Trustees, but the thing is who will serve. I know that whoever are elected must serve or pay the fine, (except where the law exempts them,) but it is hardly fair to compel men to serve in an office they do not wish to hold. Can there be any remedy for this?

Yours, &c.,

C. P.

Woodstock, December 14, 1853.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

SIR,—As we are conversant with the fact that both your time and that of the hands in your office is more profitably employed than in writing or publishing replies to the Rev. Mrs. Muggins, editor of the *Advocate*, we beg to offer our services in getting up and getting out suitable replies to his extras whenever he may choose to publish them. We are, sir, perfectly competent to the task, and consider we will only be doing justice to the editor and the public at large, by helping him on in his mad career.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

TIMOTHY HUNCEBACK.

& COUSIN O. K.

Woodstock, December 15, 1853.

THE MESSAGE—CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

—The first Message of President Pierce to Congress was delivered on Tuesday noon last. It was received in this city yesterday (Thursday) morning in the Boston papers of Wednesday morning. It was sent no further East than Boston by special messenger, where it was delivered to the press, in print, on the announcement by telegraph that its reading had been commenced in Washington.

The Message is a straight forward republican document which does honor to the head and heart of its distinguished author. It represents the country as at peace at home and with all the nations of the earth: its treasury, as full to overflowing—which is unexampled in the world—and the country progressing with astonishing rapidity in population, wealth, and moral and political greatness. A prominent feature of the message is the determination to adhere to a strict construction of the Constitution, which is the safe-guard of the Republic. Filibusters, government railroad projectors, government mail steamer suckers, and all other disciples of Mammon, who raise heaven and earth to lay hands upon the people's treasury, will find in the message a formidable caveat to their unhallowed purposes. The Administration are resolved upon guarding the national treasury, though at the expense of the good opinion of the many harpies who seek to plunder it.—*Bangor Jeffersonian*.

New York papers represent the disorderly state of the city as worse even than any of the mob-infested cities of Canada. The insecurity

of human life has become proverbial, and it is a grave question with many whether it is not practically as bad to live as they do under the despotism of a felonious rabble, or the tyranny of an autocrat. Their police are described, with a few exceptions, as the worst in the world. Indeed, they appear to be excelled only by the city police of Quebec. They are seldom in the way when wanted, and when by accident present, they are more likely to run away than to act. The whole evil lies in a nutshell—it is the accursed system of politics that prevails at primary elections, and thence spreads its ramifications over the entire social fabric. Strike at the root and the poison tree will fall.—*Quebec Gazette*.

MYSTERIOUS ABDUCTION.—The Jersey City Union states that a young lady disappeared from that vicinity on Wednesday night, under mysterious circumstances. She returned from a short walk, with a female friend, just at night. On arriving at the door of the house she stopped, and telling her companion to go into the house, she started quickly down the road, as she said, to look for her handkerchief. Her companion waited for a moment on the steps, and saw her go a few yards, stoop down, and then turn back towards the house. The friend then went into the house. She had hardly shut the door behind her before she heard a faint cry. Thinking that her friend was only calling to her not to shut the door, she mischievously locked it, and ran up stairs, intending to keep the young lady waiting at the door till the servant opened it. From that moment nothing has been seen or heard of her.

Her father and brothers fancied she had gone up stairs; the friend, in the same way, fancied that she had stayed below; and it was after coming down to the parlor that both discovered the absence of the "daughter of the house."—Search was immediately commenced, and the young lady's shawl found close to the house but no other traces have yet been discovered. She is young, pretty, and accomplished, but is not known to have been upon intimate terms with any of the opposite sex.

THE CATHOLIC DIFFICULTY AT BUFFALO.—We have already announced that Bishop Timon of Buffalo, has addressed a letter to the church of St. Louis in that city, commanding the trustees to surrender their church property into his hands, in accordance with the recent decision of the Pope's Nuncio, and threatening them with excommunication if they refuse to comply. The Buffalo Courier says:

"Two weeks last Sabbath, the church and congregation were called together and the letter read in their hearing, that they might take such action as they saw fit upon it. It was unanimously resolved that no answer should be made to the letter, but the Bishop be left to take such course as he thought wise and proper, and such matters at present remain. The members of the church say, they could be no worse off than they are now, as by an interdict, they are deprived of the services of a priest whom the Bishop furnishes, and they refuse to accept of the aid of any but those regularly appointed, even could they be obtained.

A difficulty has arisen between France and England in reference to the Turkish question. Napoleon has informed the British government that it is his intention to send a military force to aid the Turks, and has made a proposition to the British government that England should also send troops for the same purpose. This has frightened Lord Aberdeen and the British Cabinet, who had no intention of taking such a step, but as they could not permit France to send a military force without doing the same, they endeavored to induce the Emperor to change his plans. It is rumored that the French ambassador has left London on account of this difficulty. Public opinion is strong in favor of Turkey and against the vacillating policy of the Ministry.

BRITISH FLEET IN THE TURKISH WATERS.—When the reinforcements now on the way shall have joined the rest of the fleet in the Dardanelles, or Constantinople, it will consist of 29 ships, carrying 1240 guns, 12,332 men, and propelled with steam power equal to that of 7500 horses.