

Nashawaak, Pokiok, Becaguimic, Tobique, &c.
Continued.

441	Emerson, John	2	Green River,
442	do	4	do
774	Brown, Z. B.	4	do
775	do	2	do
778	do	2	do
1177	do	4	do
1106	do	3	Rockway,
1060	Hart, Geo H	6	do
973	Brown, Z B	5	do
917	do	3 1-2	do
772	do	2	do
773	do	2	do
776	do	2	do
766	do	2	do
767	do	2	do
769	do	2	do
440	Glazier, John	6	do
768	Brown, Z B	2	Madawaska,
777	do	2	do

R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854.

We have changed our mind as regards the Journal. If we should consent to write him into notice, as he desires, we would probably receive as little credit as we did for keeping our paper neutral in the Carleton Election.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Elections so far as heard from, show a most singular fatality to one old Member. St. John County puts out one; the City one; York one; Westmorland one; Northumberland one; Victoria may be said to have refused one. Kent alone has returned the old Members.

The number thrown at the different Polling places in this County on Thursday, was as follows:

	CONNELL,	HARDING,	ENGLISH.
Woodstock,	207	65	189
Richmond,	163	87	115
Northampton,	22	3	27
Simonds,	66	59	30
Wakefield,	149	128	44
Brighton,	129	106	29
Wicklow,	87	64	63
Kent,	30	23	34
	853	535	531

The Sheriff's return in Victoria is as follows:

	Rice.	Tibbitts.	Waters.
Grand Falls,	35	24	48
Tobique,	16	181	14
Perth,	8	23	8
St. Leonard,	58	70	78
St. Basile,	108	46	94
Madawaska,	129	43	90
St. Francis,	72	25	64
	426	422	396

Scrutinies were demanded and protests made in Victoria.

Kerr, Johnston, Street and Sutton are returned for Northumberland—Williston left out.

Hannington, Smith, Landry and Steadman for Westmoreland—Botsford out.

Kent returns Cutler and McPhelim, the old members.

By Telegraph from Fredericton to News Room.

Queen's County—Gilbert 549—Earl 529—Ferris 537.—Two Parishes to be heard from.—Gilbert and Ferris supposed to be the men elected.

LIQUOR LICENCES IN ST. JOHN.—The Common Council of the City of St. John have refused to grant licences for the sale of spirituous liquors in the City, but the Magistrates in Session have decided to grant them for the County, so that a thirsty Citizen has only to cross Portland Bridge to "Wet his Whistle."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. N. Jones will please excuse us for so long withholding his communication; it by some means got mislaid, we hope it is in good time.

Friend Freeman, your kind notice of Carleton will not go unnoticed. Our reply on this as well as a few remarks on other subjects, have been crowded out to make room for the English News.

Book Notices &c., in our next.

The Steamer Richmond, with a large number of passengers and a heavy freight, bound for Tobique, broke her main shaft on Wednesday evening, when within two miles of Woodstock, it is thought she cannot be taken down without a rise of water.

An American Editor says, there are two great parties in his town. The Postmaster is on one side and every-body-else on the other.

NEW HAY.—A Passenger in Wednesday's stage from Fredericton, informs us that he saw a field of new made hay on an island a few miles below Eel River, a considerable portion was up in cock, and looked bright and well cured.

Our old friend the Morning Times has been discontinued, not for the want of support, but the Publisher found it too hard work to issue a Tri-Weekly and Weekly both, [The British Constitution] will be continued. On the discontinuance of the Times, the Editor says:—

"We ask no sympathy for its discontinuance; it is receiving handsome support, as its advertising patronage and its circulation will show, and had become a good paying business; but as it was issued in the first place to pave the way for a good weekly journal, and as that weekly has now a greater circulation than we had reason to anticipate in such a short time, we retire from the laborious duties and never ending anxiety and excitement of a morning paper life, pleased with the prospect of a more quiet existence, and less exciting duties."

Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR.—A few words in reply to Mr. Dow's communication in the Advocate, of the 17th instant, although I consider it quite beneath me, to notice the scurrilous language made use of by that gentleman; neither would I was it not to inform the public that if his taunts were intended for me, they are unwholly void of foundation. Now if Mr. Dow hath ought against, or intends by any means to ridicule me, by his slanderous talk, let him make use of my name like a man, being careful at the same time to express only such sentiments as he can prove. I am much astonished at a man of Mr. Dow's profession, denying things which he must surely know to be true, and in which I believe he was instrumental. What I have alluded to is the communication in the Sentinel of the 6th instant. After the sixth line, which, Mr. Dow says to be false, that is, their not having an open club meeting for the space of two months, the substitution of the password, and the expulsion of Members, (four at least of which I am confident) in violation of the bye-laws of watchmen. The number is not so much, but the way in which they were expelled is what will be undoubtedly looked at. As Mr. Dow is an elderly gentleman, and his eyes no doubt a little dim, he had better place spectacles before them and give this a careful perusal before he denies it a second time, for that the next result may be more fatal. I will say a few words more, to show the partiality which existed in that honorable body. During the same evening spoken of, they notified one individual to attend a charge been brought against him, not of course wishing to part with the rules altogether, as well as humanity and brotherly love, as it might be long before they could get possession of them again. Mr Dow also speaks of clearing the Club of spurious counterfeits which if done would most assuredly render it minus.

Now if David Dow wants anything more of the schoolmaster here is his man.

Yours,
G. N. JONES.

English News.

By Telegraph to Sentinel News Room via St. John.

Arrival of the Canada. Halifax, June 21.—The Canada from Liverpool on the 10th, arrived here this morning at half-past 1.

LATEST.—Better feeling in Paris Bourse.

Advance of the Russians towards the position of the allied armies is announced, and has created considerable uneasiness in the money world at Paris.

It is stated that all the better classes of persons are flying from St. Petersburg. They fear the troops now arriving, composed of Cossacks.

The Times' Paris correspondent alluded to existence of ingenious intrigue in the Turkish Council, and mismanagement of war department in Constantinople. Russian bribery is hinted at.

Sianghai, 12th.—In Tea nothing has been done, in Silk large purchases have been made; Opium declining; in Canton there have been large settlements in Tea with high rates.

THE WAR.—Intense anxiety hangs on late of Silistria. Russians made desperate efforts to take it, and Marshal St. Arnaud has sent 70,000 men to relieve it, namely 24,000 French, 15,000 British and 30,000 Turks of Omar Pacha's force. Russians have 70,000 besieging, and assault continues day and night.

Russians had made practicable breach, but freshet in Danube prevented storming.

Advices May 25.—Reported that might hold out for 15 days. The commandant, Musha Pasha, says he will blow up self and fortress rather than surrender.

Night of May 29, Russians made three attempts but were repulsed with fearful loss, leaving 1500 dead beneath the ramparts. Turks also made a sortie, and effected dreadful massacre of Russians 4,500 is reported number of killed and wounded.

Head quarters of allied army are at Varna; and is calculated that by 7th Anglo-French force would be at Shumla, thence to Silistria, being three days march, consequently by 10th, or say 15th June, be in face of enemy, when battle must ensue. Had been considerable fighting elsewhere.

Gows, Governor of Widden, writes that May 31st severe affair occurred at Silistria, where Turks defeated 2000 Russians, killed 500, and captured their artillery; other encounters more or less sanguinary, are also reported. All Russians at Bucharest are ordered to advance to Dauube.

Paskiewitch was at Kalarach June 1st. At latest dates the force at Lesser Wallachia was still falling back. Gen. Wysock advises Poles not to go at present to Turkey, as the formation of a Polish Legion is delayed.

BLACK SEA.—Despatch says Admiral Hamelin, dated May 21st, states briefly that during proceeding 20 days nothing had been done, except cruising near Sebastopol, without meeting enemy—Letter from captured frigate Tiger says Russians treat prisoners with great kindness.

BALTIC.—Nothing further had been done in Baltic. Napier's own division are leaving Hango Roads, will proceed along northern coast of Gulf of Finland, to within 20 miles of Helsingfors.—Corry's division, including French squadron, will cruise southern coast, until arriving near Cronstadt. Both divisions will unite and anchor in line across Gulf, thus cutting off enemy's communication with St. Petersburg by Sea.

The French fleet, 22 strong, passed Rugen 4th, steering N. E. Force of steara gun boats hastily fitting out in England. Five English ships of war are on their way to blockade the White Sea.

ASIA.—Letters from Kars, May 5th; report the effective force under General Guizon and Kervin Pacha, 20,000 men, with 64 guns, and 2 regiments of Arabian cavalry. Have been no movements except skirmishing. Is some sickness; food and ammunition abundant, and two months' pay lately distributed to troops, leaving 6 months' pay still due.

Circassians under Schymal were preparing to attack Tiflis.

The Turkish flotilla recently sent with munitions to army in Asia arrived safely.

From Constantinople 30th, occupation of redoubt of Kallap is confirmed. Anapa was evacuated, and was also supposed was Kulais.

GREECE.—Athens despatch, May 29th, confirms that insurgents had gained victory in Thessaly. Turks lost 700 killed, many prisoners and 5 guns. Turks had, however, gained successes at Andepia-us.

New Greek Ministry have taken oaths, and satisfied requirements of Porte, by issuing peaceful orders, and dismissing all functionaries implicated in the insurrection. Among those disgraced are four Aides-de-Camp of the King. The Porte consequently refrains from further measures against Greece.

American squadron was at Syria June 1st, question perhaps is how far America can consent to subversion of Greek nationality.

POLAND.—Further disarming ordered in Russian Poland, none but Government employees now permitted to retain fire arms.

MOROCCO.—France and England having notified the Government of Morocco of their war with Russia, Emperor has replied "that no Russian flag shall enter Moorish ports during the continuance of the war."

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVES.—Meeting between Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia, attended by their respective ministers, was to take place on the 9th at Terchen on Saxon frontier, was suspected that meeting would not increase cordiality of Austria towards Western Powers, especially as has transpired that Count Nostiz is bearer of a letter from the Emperor of Austria to Nicholas. Is, however, stated that Prussia had sent a note advising Russia to accept Austria's invitation to withdraw from the Turkish principalities. There is rumor that Russia is inclined to authorise Austria to propose an armistice.

Important movements are also discernable among the German states. At conference of eight governments recently held at Bamberg, was unanimously resolved that it is the intention of all the German states, to adhere purely and simply to the

convention of April 20th, if it be submitted to Diet, at same time was drawn up basis of a note to Austria, if these powers shall further consult the Diet. The note agrees to defend Austrian and Prussian territory, if menaced by Russia, provided Austria and Prussia will agree to defend German territory with their whole force instead of their continuing against invasion; but the German States demand the right to reconsider before engaging in any act of aggression. Bavaria is the negotiating power between the parties.

Change of Turkish Ministry.—Mehemet Kepnesli Pasha, recently called from Government of Adrianople to be Minister of Marine, is appointed Grand Vizer. He was formerly Turkish minister at London, and is a liberal. Halil Pasha succeeds as Minister of Marine. The change is not considered politically important.

BRITAIN.—Lord John Russel laid before Parliament a treaty with Spain, respecting the Cuban slave trade. Mr. Hume asked if Government would also lay before House any documents received from British Consul at Havana, in order to ascertain if those anti-slavery decrees were enforced, as within past 3 months 3 cargoes of slaves had been landed in Cuba. Russel replied that treaty decree just laid on table, being dated March 27, could not have had practical effect in Cuba at dates.

Government has agreed to appointment of Secretary at War—Duke of Newcastle being the man. Lord John Russel has accepted office as President of Council, remaining in House of Commons, Sir George Gray, Colonial Secretary. Kosuth made eloquent speech at Sheffield on non-observance of Poland. London Times has editorial endeavoring to counteract effect.

10,000 sabres are taken from Tower of London to equip an equal number of Turkish Cavalry.

Overland India Mail from Calcutta May 1st, Canton April 20, reports that insurgents, assisted by Europeans, had driven Imperialists from Shanghai, on April 4th.

Brazilian mail steamer "Buaziliera," with Rio dates to April 27th, arrived at Liverpool—news unimportant.

FRANCE.—There had been several defalcations in the Paris Stock Exchange, but none of serious import; Admiral Bandin dead, aged 70; M. Turgot returns from Madrid on leave, is still suffering from wound given by M. Soule.

SPAIN.—Lord Howden, British Minister, is to have a command in the East. He is succeeded by Mr. Atway.

Six war steamers are to be sent to Cuba instead of four, and will take out 6,000 additional troops.

PORTUGAL.—The Aranto semi-official Journal states that Portugal will if possible, maintain entire neutrality.

ITALY.—From Genoa some rumors of Russian ships cruising in the Mediterranean under neutral flag.

The double conscription is causing great distress throughout Lombardy,—subsistues cost 8000 francs.

Another miracle is reported from Rome. The picture of Madonna, in the Church of San Antonia Di Padova, at Civita Vecchia, has been winking at worshippers.

SWITZERLAND.—Austrian Cordon against Tessino is abolished.

Prussia has forbidden export of ammunition. Breadstuffs generally are again quiet—extreme quotations being nominal.

The Broker's Board quote Wheat unaltered, Flour 6d. dearer, Yellow Corn 1s. dearer on week, while of other Circulars some report Market unchanged, and others quote all articles lower.

Quotations given by Brown & Shipley are Western Canal Flour 38s. to 38s. 6d., Philadelphia and Baltimore 38s. 6d. to 39s., Ohio 39s. 6d, Sour 34s. to 35s, White Wheat 11s 9d, to 12s 6d, Red 10s 6d to 11s 9d, White Indian Corn 39s to 40s, Yellow 41s, Mixed 39s.

THE RUSSIAN SHIPS IN THE PACIFIC RUNNING INTO A HOSE-NET.

Vice-Admiral Sir Fleetwood Pellow has lost a chance which his successor will doubtless turn to good account. Sir Fleetwood left Hong Kong on the 16th of March, touched at Singapore on the 22nd, and re-embarked without delay for Trincomalee, whence he was to proceed by the overland route to England. Sir James Stirling would arrive at Singapore in the last mail packet. The declaration of war will have been received by that time; and it was known at Singapore on the 4th ult, that the Russian squadron in the Pacific had left Manilla for Batavia, and the news would reach Calcutta a few days later. The officer in command at Hong Kong had ordered two ships of war—the Lily, 42 guns, and the Spartan, 26—to take up their station permanently at Singapore, so