

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854.

We have already alluded to the Railroad systems of Canada, and the great progress of their people in everything relating to their general prosperity. We endeavored to show that we in this Province, ought to be in no way their inferiors; that our natural resources are equal, and in more respects superior to theirs. Our limits will not permit us to give a full description of their Railways, showing the lines they have completed, and those now in course of construction. We mentioned in a former article the extension of the network of Railway. And the *Trois Pistoles*, on the St. Lawrence, an hundred and thirteen miles below Quebec is almost accomplished, and that there will soon be actually within that short distance from our boundary line. A Railway in actual operation, ought it to stop there? Is not the idea of connecting that line with the sea port of St. John and St. Andrew's or both by a Railroad through the heart of our Country, a noble one? What untold wealth would pour down through our country. What thousands of acres of land now uncultivated would then be the homes of a prosperous population! What thousands of tons of lumber of all sorts and sizes, would then find a market.

It is now either rotting or being exposed to destruction by fire continually. It would then be a source of Mercantile wealth to us, enriching instead of impoverishing our Country, our hard working lumbermen and farmers, and surely they are hard working men; we should like to scrape acquaintance with any body of men who work harder, if there is such a body anywhere—and hard working men we say, would not have to work any harder, but they would work with a better heart and to a better advantage. They would not slave their lives out, they would then have a better rest, their labor would be far more productive, the connexion with Canada, the flow of population and produce through our Country to or from the sea, would give new heart to our people. We pause at the thought of the general results which would spring out of such a connexion, the subject is full of interest. It deserves the earnest attention of the Press, the Legislature and the People. It can be accomplished. If we could convince the Canadians that they would open an immense trade in this way. If they could only learn the resources of the Country through which this Railway would pass, they would eagerly grasp the prize. We trust the Canadian Press will take this subject up. We can only refer them to our census for a correct idea of our capabilities; and we do it with pride. We regret that our limits prevent our quoting from it at length local or party squabbling, envyings and strifes, falsehood and calumny, will disappear with the man who fans them up, but these great improvements will last. Once on the road and there is no looking back—We pity the man or men who can, in view of other great results, set down and fan up strife, for such people shall have no quarter from us. We shall scathe them as long as they follow their abominable trade.

Mr. Hoyt's favor has been received with remittance and his order shall be attended to.

We are much gratified at the increase of our subscribers. Notwithstanding some few have fallen off, yet the increase have been over 5 to 1.

| WAGES IN CANADA.           |           | s. | d.  |
|----------------------------|-----------|----|-----|
| Bricklayers                | - - - - - | 11 | 3.  |
| Masons                     | - - - - - | 10 | 0.  |
| Stone-Cutters              | - - - - - | 10 | 0.  |
| Joiners                    | - - - - - | 8  | 9.  |
| Carpenters                 | - - - - - | 8  | 9.  |
| Tinsmiths                  | - - - - - | 6  | 3.  |
| Painters                   | - - - - - | 7  | 6.  |
| Hatters                    | - - - - - | 7  | 6.  |
| Printers (Compositors)     | - - - - - | 7  | 6.  |
| Do. (Power-Pressmen)       | - - - - - | 8  | 4.  |
| Tailors (Male)             | - - - - - | 6  | 3.  |
| Do. (Female)               | - - - - - | 2  | 6.  |
| Shoemakers                 | - - - - - | 7  | 6.  |
| Coopers                    | - - - - - | 6  | 3.  |
| Farm-Laborers (with board) | - - - - - | 3  | 9.  |
| Day-Laborers               | - - - - - | 5  | 0.  |
| Boys and Girls (12 to 14)  | - - - - - | 1  | 10. |
| Dress-Makers (with board)  | - - - - - | 2  | 0.  |
| Railway-Laborers           | - - - - - | 6  | 0.  |
| Needle-Women (with board)  | - - - - - | 2  | 0.  |
| Servant-Maids (per month)  | - - - - - | 30 | 0.  |
| Servant-Men                | - - - - - | 70 | 0.  |
| Servant-Boys               | - - - - - | 35 | 0.  |

The steamer Baltic sailed from New York for Liverpool, on Saturday, with 120 passengers and \$1,250,000 in specie.

English News.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

The British Steamship Arabia, Capt. Judkins, from Liverpool 0th inst., arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, bringing three days later news from Europe.

The Arabia brings 112 passengers. Her news is of little general interest.

WAR INTELLIGENCE.

The Emperor of Russia has refused the terms proposed by Austria, but will retire beyond the Pruth, and there await the course of events, whether they may be hostile or peaceable.

A special meeting of the Austrian Government has decided that this is not to be considered a *casus belli* against Russia. Consequently, Austria will maintain her present position, awaiting the result of the action of the allied armies and fleets upon Sebastopol.

New negotiations are being patched up between Austria, Prussia and the German States, with a view to peace.

It is said that the Czar is about to proclaim his third son, Nicholas, King of Poland.

Bomarsund has finally been destroyed and the troops re-embarked. There is nothing else of any importance from the Baltic.

A portion of the expedition intended for the Crimea had embarked at Varna on the 2d and sailed for the rendezvous at Balisshik.

Greece refuses to pay any indemnity to Turkey. Affairs in the Principalities remain unchanged.

Mr. Soule, the American Minister, has left Madrid for France. The Spanish papers assert that he has left on account of the discovery of the agency he had in the revolution of Aug. 28.

Accounts from Rutschuk of 3d state that all the vessels of the expedition to the Crimea had left Varna on the 2d. It is said that the fleet will consist of 100 steamers, 300 transports, 36 sail of the line, 70,000 troops, and an immense amount of siege and storming materiel.

The first part of the expedition will include 36,000 French troops, 25,000 English troops and 10,000 Turks. Marshal St. Arnaud had issued an order of the day, acquainting the troops with the destination of the expedition, dated Varna, Aug. 25. It was for the Crimea; and the duty of the allied forces would be to take Sebastopol as a pledge of peace.

The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Napoleon, against the advice of their physicians, had proceeded to join the expedition. Both were still suffering from fever.

The Moniteur states that the cholera has almost totally disappeared at Varna.

Lord Gough had been suddenly summoned to London. It is supposed that he will be induced to accept a command in the Eastern army.

The Russian Embassy at Vienna has received notice that the greater part of the Russian army will have quitted Moldavia on the 20th September, and the remainder would leave by the beginning of October, unless hostilities should render a fresh concentration necessary.

The condition of affairs in Asia has improved. Georgia has been surprised by Schamyl with twenty thousand Circassians. The Russians were defeated, and have retired into their fortresses.

Another despatch says that Schamyl had made a descent into Georgia, where he destroyed about 200 Villages. Forty Russian Ladies were carried off—Gen. Bebutov has blown up the fortifications of Bayazid and abandoned the town, in order to throw his forces on the points more immediately threatened.

General Bodisco who recently surrendered the fortress at Bomarsund, is a brother of the late minister at Washington.

GREECE—Advices have been received from Athens to the 2d inst. They state that the commander of the French troops, now in Greece, insists upon their removal to Athens from their present location, as 1000 men have died of cholera.

The ministry was endeavoring to re-establish relations with Turkey.

Paris, Friday night.—A despatch from Dantzic announces that Admiral Napier would leave Ledsund on the morning of the 9th, with the Gladiator, Cumberland and Belleisle, for England. M. Berkneroff has waited personally on Prince Charles of Prussia, an avowed partizan of Russian policy, to whom he was charged with a letter from the Czar.

A large deputation of the Swedish Diet have, at the instance of the Peasants, demanded the occupation of the Aland Islands and their incorporation with the Swedish dominions.

The cholera and the elections occupy the attention of the Spanish people at present.

Paris, Friday.—The Bourse, which was dull on Thursday, has somewhat improved; 4 1/2's have however, declined 2 per cent. The closing prices to-day are:—4 1/2 cents 98; 3 per cents 73.90.

The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Louis arrived at Malta on the 30th from Tripoli.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL. London, Saturday, 9 1/2 A. M.—Nothing later from the seat of war.

Communications.

Chronicles of Woodstock.

INTRODUCTION.

Mr. EDITOR;—Of a truth, we are a great people! and most happy am I, Solomon Second Thoughts, that it hath fallen to my lot, even my small way, to make known to you how in our village, that greatness hath grown towards its perfect maturity; but not feeling persuaded that Woodstock therein, is an abstrac or miniature portrait of this whole county. Happy am I (although sorely oppressed with an inward perception of my detective craft in this most arduous task), that I have been thought by our central Committee a fit expounder of that history, wherein is *enchrysalized*—if I may be allowed to draw a word, *parce detortum*, from the Greek print, as it is a general practice at the club the most veritable essence of that recently discovered aristocratic theory, which it is thought is destined to supplant all other principles in our local Government, and to render us the most *respectable* and the most *intelligent* people in this favored province.

How it came to pass that this duty has been committed to my hands, you shall learn.

Years ago, a very considerate and astute gentleman, honored me, an unprotected and orphan child, with promotion in his family, to the situation of Boy of all Work. It was my especial duty in this station to dig the potatoes for breakfast,—wash and prepare them for the pot, and attend generally about the kitchen until that and other meals were prepared for the family; it was also my duty to watch over and protect the heir apparent, when duty was performed with uniring assiduity much to my *content* in after days, and I need not scruple to affirm, no less to my *honor*, seeing how *notably* he has since figured in high places amongst the salt of the land. Far be it from me to take an undue share of desert for this consummation; it would be disingenuous not to say the Boy's *liberal* endowment at the hand of nature herself, rendered his success in life of easy attainment.

This long inhabiting of mine in these parts, has afforded me all desirable opportunities to note the growth of the place, and especially to mark out the beginnings, the progression, and the sudden magnifying of our village. And being a man—I speak it not vaingloriously—of an enquiring turn, and strongly gifted, as some of our people are pleased to allow, with the perfection of setting down my thoughts in writing; and having that essential requisite of the historian, an ardent and unquenchable love of my subject, it has ever been me custom to put into my tablets, whatsoever I have deemed noteworthy in the events and opinions of my day, accompanied by such reflections thereon as the subject might be found to invite.—Some of these memorandums, with discourses pertinent to the same, have I, from time to time, distrustfully, and with the proper timidity of authorship, ventured to contribute to our newspaper, and thereby has my vanity been regaled by seeing my self in print. By what token I have not yet ascertained—but these lucubrations of mine were not long ago discovered to the Grand Central Committee of unflinching, unterrified, New-light Woodstock Aristocrats, who have been charged with the arduous duty of maintaining the integrity of the party in the present alarming crisis, and of promoting by all means in their power, the indeleasable, unquestionable, and perpetual right of succession to the representation of the County in General Assembly, claimed by and asserted for, all the Candidates of the great unterrified, New Aristocratic school of patriotic receivers of the public spoils.—This Committee now hold their sessions weekly at the Woodstock Exchange Hotel, and having discovered my hand in the lucubrations to which I have alluded above, they have been pleased to express a favorable opinion thereon. and as a sequence thereto, it has occurred to them to fancy, that my poor labors, being duly given to the compiling of such a history as my tablets might afford, of the rise and progress of the new aristocracy in Woodstock, the same would greatly redound to the advantage of the cause in the present momentous struggle. Acting upon this suggestion, the Grand Central Committee have honored me with a request to throw into such shape as I might deem best, those scattered records of opinion and chronicles of fact, whereof I am supposed to have a rich magazine.

Readily and cheerfully I assure you, have I acceded to this request, and with the more relish, as I shall thus be furnished with an authentic occasion to present to the world the many valuable thoughts and eloquent utterings of my ancient patron and master, once a Representative for the County, and now resolved to retain the seat upon the principle of perpetual right.

I pretend to no greater merit in this execution of my task, than what an impartial spirit of investigation, a long acquaintance with persons of every degree connected with this history, an apt judgment in discriminating between opinions, a most faithful and tenacious memory, an abundant and carefully preserved store of documentary evidence, an unalterable devotion to the great principles of equal rights, and felicitous style, may allow me to claim as the chronicler of of this village.

Since I am now brought before the public under circumstances, in which reserve on my part would be no better than affectation, I would also advertise you of the fact that although I do not belong to the Grand Central Club, I am sometimes permitted to act as Secretary, at the special meetings generally held at *Ballock's Hotel*; and that the members of the same, noting my steadfastness of deportment, and the careful deliberation with which I guard myself in the utterance of any discourse, do frequent honor to the temperance of my judgment, by making me the arbiter of such casual controversies as arise therein, touching the true import and application of the principles of the New-light Aristocracy, and of such trivial differences as occasionally occur among them, respecting the proper understanding of the rules of the very intellectual game of Poker; and—if I run no risk of being charged with offering a slight evidence of the reputation I have earned at the club—I would mention that some of its wags have gone so far—facetiously and with commendable good nature, knowing that I would not take it ill, as a more peevish man might, as to call me in allusion to my natural sedateness, *Sober Second Thoughts*.

And now Mr. Editor, you have my honest avowal for what I purpose to lay before you, and a plain confession of my weaknesses. I come with a clean breast to the confessional. You shall have a frugal banquet of it, but the fruits shall be wholesome and of the best. If these chronicles—for they shall be neither overgrown nor apoplectic, do not bring you to a sense of value of this *New-light Aristocratic* principle, then say it to my teeth, there is no virtue in

SOLOMON SECOND THOUGHTS.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

Mr. EDITOR:—Your paper reaches us regularly up here, but we have not seen in any notice of the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to explore a road from the St. John River to this section to the Restigouche.

As the opening of this road is a matter of vast importance to this, as well as to your County, it is but fair that the progress made by the Commissioners should be noticed, and due credit given for the perseverance and industry they manifest.—Nor should the item of expense be overlooked, for as the amount of the grant is small for the purpose we all have an interest in seeing it carefully and judiciously expended. It is therefore to correct these omissions on the part of you gentlemen of the Press in Carleton, that I now intrude myself upon your notice.

The Commissioners began their work at the point where the road leaves the St. John, and proceeded towards the Pokiook, and from thence to the Plaster Rock and Three Brooks. Few obstacles to the making of a good and easy road, at an average expense of any road through a wilderness Country, were met with, and the Commissioners took great pains to locate it, so as not only to accommodate the settlers, but to make the distance as short as possible. From Three Brooks upwards, and across the country to the Restigouche, the route will perhaps be more difficult, but if the Commissioners exhibit the same caution and prudence that they have hitherto done, they will not fix upon a location for the road until after a careful and *scientific* examination of the Country through which it passes.

Time will necessarily be required to do this, and another year will doubtless elapse before the work is completed, if the money should fortunately hold out thus long. But enough has already been done to justify the expectation that the Government will be pressed, not only by our Members, but by those for Carleton, for a liberal grant to make and turpique the road next season, as far as the Three Brooks.

As regards the expense thus far, it is not possible just now to speak with much correctness, but ere long I expect to be able to furnish full particulars. So far as our Commissioner (Mr. Garden) is concerned, we may safely assume, that the disbursements will be kept within the limits of the strictest economy. The men he engaged below and brought here are well calculated for the service they are engaged in. Young, active and