

# THE CARLETON SENTINEL



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By James McLaughlan

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

**WHAT POLAND WAS AND IS.**—The following extract from an article in the January number of the Westminster Review shows what were the ancient limits of Poland when in the fullness of her power, and how she has been swallowed up by the greedy vultures of Russia, Austria, and Prussia—all three of whom were once dependant upon Poland for their own existence:

"If we take up a map of Europe published before 1772—not an easy thing to be got now a-days—we find the central space of that map occupied by a country called Poland, considerably larger in appearance than either France or Spain, and not much less than the whole of Germany; extending in fact, from the Baltic to the Carpathians in one direction, and from the Oder to the Dnieper in another.

Statistical authorities estimate the area of this country at 180,000 square miles, and its population at about 15,000,000, France, at the same time, having about 20,000,000 of inhabitants to an area of 208,000 square miles, and Russia herself not more than 25,000,000 to her already disproportionately large area. If we lay down this old map and take up another published after 1795 and before 1815, we shall find that this Poland has wholly disappeared from among the states of Europe, and that the central space which it occupied has been appropriated in different proportions, by its former neighbours, Prussia, Austria and Russia. Again, taking up another map published after 1815 and before 1831, we find a new or second Poland figuring as a distinct European state, within the limits of the same central space, but equal in extent only to one-sixth of the original Poland and without any seaboard. This second Poland, called in the maps the Kingdom of Poland, contained according to the authorities, an area of about 47,000 square miles, and a population of about four millions.—Finally, if we look at any of the present maps of Europe published since 1831, we find this second Poland also obliterated, and the part of the map which it filled, included without distinction, in the yellow expanse of Russia.

From the above description, an idea may be formed of the magnificent proportions of Poland proper. Poland could, if restored and enleagued with her gallant Sclavonian neighbor and relation Hungary, put an effectual check to the encroachments of the Czar. Thus far shalt thou go and no farther; here shall thy Cossack legions be stayed.

The necessity for Crimean expeditions and Baltic and Black Sea blockades would be entirely done away with, if only Hungary, and Poland occupied such positions as of right belonged to them, if they only wielded their ancient and appropriate influence in the confederacy of European nations. Time, the stern and impartial Nemesis, is evidently on the point of lifting these two prostrate nationalities from the earth.—*Boston Chronicle.*

**VOLCANIC REPEATING PISTOL.**—We have seen and fired a pistol, recently invented and patented, which bids fair to excel every thing in that line that has yet been offered to the public attention.—It seems to combine all that could be desired in such a weapon. Colt's pistols, compared with it, seems like a distortion, or a clumsy, uncouth, and ridiculous affair for a fire-arm. The volcanic pistol carries a Minnie or conical ball, in a rifle barrel, and will put it through a three inch plank at a distance of ninety yards. The receiving tube will hold ten ball cartridges, which may be deposited in two seconds of time. The pistol may be discharged thirty times in fifty seconds! It is so contrived that it is not liable to accidental dis-

charge. There is no priming—no caps—and therefore no danger to the eyes from any ignition near the breach. Neither is there any recoil, so as to jar the arm or disturb a sure aim. The whole construction is so simple as not to get out of order even from long use. The powder and ball are enclosed in the same metallic cover, so that a person could swim a river with one of these in his belt, without in the slightest degree injuring the powder. In short, the weapon is in all respects one of the most perfect things in the shooting line that we ever took into our hands.—*New Haven Palladium.*

Mrs. Young, wife of Brigham Young, the Mormon, has written a letter to the Boston Times, dated at Pittsfield, Mass., Feb 8, in which she says:—

"Once more I embrace the opportunity of writing to you to inform you that I shall be in your city to give lectures on Mormonism next week or the week following. I will acknowledge I have some fears to lecture on this point, for I have been informed, upon good authority, that Mr. Young has sent on two men to stop my career. They say I shall not give a lecture; but I shall try—and I hope the people of Boston will protect me, a woman, for I have done nothing that I regret, except joining the society of Mormons and marrying their leader. They cannot find or bring any thing against my moral character. I am ready to meet them or any other Mormons, at the hall. They say I was legally married to Brigham Young. I was, in their way; but will this government tolerate that? Will it give me up, and let the Mormon emissaries carry me back to Salt Lake? If I have done anything criminal I will go without resistance. But they do not pretend to say that.—All they say is, he (Mr. Young) is my lawful husband—but they forgot he had twenty odd wives when we were married. I was at the time innocent and sincere. Since, I have seen enough, and known the society to be corrupt and governed by bad men for bad motives. I shall tell everything just as it is. I shall not stop for the feelings of those who may be present, no, not for Mr. Young himself, but shall tell the whole truth, and unfold all the mysteries connected with the institution."

**FIRE.**—About one o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the fine new brick and stone building of the Hon. Mr. Ritchie, on Rocky Hill. The Engine Companies were early on the spot, but the flames had obtained such headway that the entire building was gutted before they could be subdued. The workmen were engaged in finishing the interior, and a large quantity of combustible material was on the premises, consequently the fire spread with great rapidity. The roof and a portion of the rear walls fell during the fire. The building was insured for £5000.—*New Brunswick.*

**THE NEW TARIFF BILL** passed the House on Friday, somewhat unexpectedly, having been attached to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. It is the same, we believe, in substance, as that reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. It reduces the duties on articles now paying 100 per cent. to 80; on those now paying 40 to 32; those paying 40 to 24 per cent. In other words, it reduces the present rates 20 per cent. As we have before stated, it reduces the duty on wool to 8 cents a pound, and makes raw silk and flax, most kinds of dyestuffs, and various other articles used in manufactures, duty free: To take effect July 1, 1855, providing the Senate concurs.—*Bangor Courier.*

"I don't like to patronise this line," said a culprit to a hangman. "Oh, never mind this once," was the reply, "it will soon suspend its operation."

## Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR.—It matters not how noble and pure, the birth of a poor man's son, so long as poverty is his companion he is not fit to be named among those sons who have purse proud fathers to bestow on them, professions of gentility. But remember the greatest men of past ages, arose from the miserable depths of poverty, and became leading stars to generations yet unborn. It has often been a wonder to me, that the British Provinces has no regard for enlightening the understanding of natural genius—unlike the United States, which uses every effort to raise, illuminate, and bring forth great men from the shackles of poverty; how many of the bright stars of genius have laid obscure, who never had means of bringing into existence, a name which might have been crowned with more glory than those who have achieved Britons greatest fame. And I now have the pleasure of laying before your readers, an instance of natural genius.

In this Parish now lives a youth of eighteen years of age, who for the past six years, has been suffering from bodily infirmities, and after applying to all the physicians he met with, he found no relief. In the meanwhile, he believed that Nature in her wide domains had placed every herb and vegetable for a wise purpose, and with a firm resolution, he applied himself to study and experience the use of different herbs and roots, until he completed a perfect cure of himself, to the astonishment of all who knew him. Since then, his name has become quite popular, likewise his medicines in every case which he has been called upon, has made effectual cures to the utter astonishment of country Physicians. And I also can speak for my own family—my wife, for 3 months past, has been troubled with sore breasts, and having tried every remedy which was recommended, nothing cured until I came across a box of his salve, for the small sum of 3d., which completed a cure; and now, I would recommend those who are affected with disease, to call on Gilbert Chase, Cambridge, Queens County, and provide a remedy for a trifle.

E. W. WHITE.

[The above communication was mislaid and was discovered only a few days ago. We hope the writer will make due allowance.]

(To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.)

MR. EDITOR.—I have said that "the proposed provisions for correcting Lists and testing Voters, were admirable for their simplicity;" yet I think without affecting that simplicity, they can be much improved in point of efficiency. In the several Shiretowns no doubt, the ratepayers can select from among themselves persons, who from their knowledge of the general principles of Law, are well adapted to discharge the duties of Revisors: but is this true with respect to all other Parishes? The revising of these Lists is not so easy and simple a matter as it would seem to be at the first blush. Without some practical knowledge of judicial matters,—of the law of evidence, and experience in the interpretation of Laws, no man is qualified to discharge the duties of a Revisor with justice to all parties, and attain a result shewing that a due consideration to all interests has been given. A class of persons so qualified cannot be found in a majority of the Parishes: in many of them, one man so qualified cannot be found!

One of the objects of the "Bill" seems to be to get rid of the Scrutinies contingent on the present law. To do this effectually, the Lists when

revised and filed should be declared in sufficiently large terms, to be conclusive on all parties. As the Bill now stands with the glaring prospect of many inaccuracies happening in the preparation of the Register, is the declaration in Sec. 10—"shall be the Register of Electors for the County &c.," sufficiently comprehensive and binding? Or, in other words; cannot a Register so prepared be successfully attacked before a Scrutiny Committee for inaccuracies, as containing the names of persons not possessed in reality of the qualification; and as not containing persons who have the qualification? If it can be, in these respects what will have been gained by passing this Bill?

The scheme proposed will no doubt be received favorably by some persons from the fact that it seems to be a *cheap one*. On this point persons will be greatly disappointed; for their preconceived notions will receive a severe shock at a sight of the Bills laid before the General Sessions by the three revisors. And when to this is added that terrible result—a Scrutiny, we may well pause and ponder over this part of the proposed law. In this dilemma, and without any pretension to be heard except for the consideration that may be due to the observation itself, I would suggest, (though fully aware that the proposition will be received with great disfavour,) that a Revisor should be appointed for each County by the Executive; that he should be a Barrister in good practise, and of not less than ten years good standing at the bar—in all cases where possible, a resident in the County. The Revisor to attend in each Parish on giving due notice of the time and place, for the purpose of revising the lists.—Such lists when revised and filed to be conclusive on all parties and persons, and so to be received by the House on the trial of any Scrutiny. The manner of paying Revisors &c., may be left as it is, though it would be much more satisfactory to the Ratepayers if a scale of fees for the necessary services, were added to the Bill.

I do not propose this alteration as a permanent provision. When the Ratepayers from attending the Courts of the Revisors so appointed shall have become so familiar with, and so practised in such matters as to be capable of discharging these duties with justice and satisfaction to themselves; then the appointment of these Revisors should be given into their hands as provided in Sec. 2nd.

I must acknowledge my surprise on finding by the 62nd Section, that the number of Representatives, and their division to the several Counties, remain unaltered. Upon what principle these matters as they now stand were based, I know not; but it must be conceded that such grave questions should be determined upon some fixed basis. It is generally admitted that Population should determine the number of Representatives in any given district. How far this rule has been followed will be seen by comparing the representation with the population given by the census of 1851.

City of St. John, Pop.	22,745.	returns	2	members.
County Charlotte,	19,938	"	4	"
" Kings,	18,842	"	3	"
" Westmorland,	17,814	"	4	"
" York,	17,628	"	4	"
" St. John,	15,700	"	4	"
" Northumberland,	15,064	"	4	"
" Gloucester,	11,704	"	2	"
" Kent,	11,410	"	2	"
" Carleton,	11,108	"	2	"
" Queens,	10,634	"	2	"
" Albert,	6,313	"	2	"
" Victoria,	5,408	"	2	"
" Restigouche,	4,161	"	2	"

If any conclusion is to be drawn from this comparison it must be, that other causes than the one mentioned have appointed the members.—