

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1855.

The following Despatch via New York is the latest intelligence we have received concerning the European war. No assaults or sorties had occurred, it appears, since our last advices. Preparations are doubtless being made both for assault and defence. The next arrival may be expected to furnish something of importance. We look with some anxiety for intelligence relative to the secret expedition, alluded to in a former telegram, as being fitted out for some important service.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Via St. John.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

ARRIVAL OF THE "BAL TIC."

New York, August 8th, '55.

The Baltic from Liverpool July 28th, arrived this morning.

The war news unimportant—neither sorties or assaults have occurred at Sebastopol. Operations in the Baltic were unimportant. The Germanic Diet has accepted the Austrian proposition together with the three additional points, proposed by Russia.

Preparations for the Danubian campaign continue.

Cotton depressed. Breadstuffs dull and slightly declined, except corn, which has advanced 2s. 6d. Provisions generally unchanged.

RAILROADS.—The following paragraph is going the rounds of the Press, which is certainly cheering and highly encouraging to our Nova Scotia friends.

"The Hon. Joseph Howe has communicated, by last steamer the gratifying intelligence that all the money necessary for the construction of our Railways can be obtained in London on very favourable terms—and at a moderate rate of interest. The Rothschilds are named as the principal parties willing to advance the means."

The 'British North American' has the following remarks on the improvement of the country.

"A day of improvement is dawning on Nova Scotia. Within two years from the present date a railway will connect Halifax with Windsor, and probably a branch will also extend Eastward.—The whole enterprise is in the hands of a vigorous government possessing the confidence of a large majority of the people. If Canada and New Brunswick rally as we hope from their present embarrassment, the three Provinces will, in a few years, be united by an 'iron bond' and we have no fears that Nova Scotia will be a day behind the other two in completing her link in the great chain. But if our hopes of that long sought for union be again disappointed, we will, at least, have some railways of our own, and they will greatly accelerate our speed on the march of improvement. But while our government is pushing forward our great Railroad, the people must not be content to look on with complacently folded hands, as if nothing remains for them to do.—There are many private enterprizes in all directions inviting the people to action."

The 'Nova Scotian' writing on the same subject, says— "Our Railways are now, thank Providence, beyond the reach of enemies and obstructives. One of the first Banking establishments in London, perhaps in the world, have we learn, signified their entire confidence in the credit of Nova Scotia, and have expressed their readiness to negotiate the sale of Provincial Debentures to an extent sufficient to cover the entire cost of the contemplated lines. We have not heard the precise terms upon which the loan will be negotiated, but we have reason to believe that Debentures similar to those of Canada—bearing 6 per cent interest, and redeemable in 20 years—will be issued and sold to the highest bidder, at such times and in such quantities as the eminent Banking House, to which we have adverted, may deem best for the interests of the Province."

Nova Scotia has taken a noble stand in Railway affairs—one that must be pleasing to every friend of progress and improvement. She has had much trouble in bringing matters to such a favorable issue. Local jealousies and political discord—the curse of any country—have exercised the same pernicious influence there as they have done for years in New Brunswick.

Turn which way we will, and we find that Railway enterprize is being prosecuted with energy and vigour. The Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad is opened throughout its entire length from Waterville to Bangor, so that the trains run direct from Boston to Bangor. It is reported that a line is projected from the latter place to Lincoln, which will probably be extended before the lapse of many years to the valley of the St. John.

In Canada the works are going on with extraordinary vigor on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Between Montreal and Brockville, 125 miles, and from Toronto to Somerset, 110 miles, the laying of rails is in rapid progress. The To-

ronto and Hamilton Railway will be opened in November also, completing the line between Toronto and Detroit the present year.

While we trace with pleasure and satisfaction those evidences of progress, and the adoption of such facilities, by the people of those countries to promote their own improvement, we can but regret that New Brunswick should be found so far behind in a similar march. She was the first of the Colonies, we believe, that conceived the design of connecting the interior of the country with the sea-board by means of such appliances, and will probably be the last to participate in the benefits of such an enterprize.

The Reporter said some two weeks ago,— "We firmly believe that the time is coming when the St. Andrews Railroad will be amalgamated with others of a similar tendency, and receive its due meed of encouragement from the country and the Government." We hope our contemporary may be correct in his opinion. It is high time that something were done—something more tangible than mere promises and empty declarations. It is to the Government of the country that we look for the encouragement of that progress which is necessary to keep pace with the enterprise of our neighbours. Let the Government then bend its energies to the prosecution of such measures as will most effectually develop the resources of the Province and promote its general interests, for nothing short of this will satisfy the people of the present age. If a defective system of legislation has retarded the improvement of the country let that system be abandoned. If private or joint stock companies are not the proper mediums for effecting such a desirable result let them be given up. Let us be guided by the experience of Canada and Nova Scotia. Surely if the Debentures of those Provinces command a ready sale in the English market, those of New Brunswick will not be refused. We are somewhat inclined to think that the Province should assume the building of Railways as a Government measure. When that is done, and only then, do we expect those valuable auxiliaries to trade and commerce in active operation in New Brunswick.

The public have doubtless observed with what persevering industry the managers of the Woodstock Journal have labored to get up a quarrel with the Carleton Sentinel, or rather with its editor. Almost every communication that has appeared in the columns of the Sentinel, making the least allusion to the Journal, has been placed to our credit, and the vilest and most vindictive abuse heaped upon us that they could possibly imagine. In the month of October last, shortly after we took charge of the Sentinel, "AN OLD FRIEND"—one of our regular and favorite correspondents while we conducted the Woodstock Telegraph—congratulated us on our return to the Editorial chair; he made some allusions which the conductors of the Journal construed into a reflection upon them, and hence they charged us with being the author. Our correspondent most flatly contradicted such a charge, and denied that he had the slightest reference to the Journal. We disavowed the authorship, and in return were told that we would not be believed if we denied it under oath. We do not wonder at this, for universal experience attests that men whose lives have been one continuous falsehood have no confidence in the veracity of others, simply because truth is a principle of which they know little and care less. A communication appeared in the Sentinel of the 28th ult., which we are free to confess is not flattering to the writers for the Journal. Instead of refuting the charges made against them, a whole column, we are told, is devoted to our especial benefit, charging us as usual with being the author, and couched in the most insulting and abusive language. We have not seen the article, but a friend in whose judgment and veracity we have the fullest confidence has read it carefully, and given us its leading features; and from his statements we have not the slightest hesitation in declaring it to be a tissue of malicious slander and falsehood—that there is not one particle of truth in the charges preferred against us. We defy the writer to prove the correctness of his statements; and until he does so we publicly brand him with being guilty of deliberate and malignant falsehoods—courtesy alone preventing the use of the vulgar title generally applied to such persons.

We step out of our usual course, not to satisfy the Journal, but to inform our readers that we are not the author of a single communication in the Sentinel at any time, reflecting or even alluding directly or indirectly to the Journal. We stated so once before, and we do so now for the last time. We conceive we have an undoubted right to prepare communications if we think proper; but it is repugnant to our disposition to use a mask, when

the editorial columns are under our control. We have not perused a single paragraph of the Journal during the last four months, therefore knew not what was written, neither what was advertised, and consequently could make no comment on matters of which we were perfectly ignorant.

We have been frequently asked why we did not reply to the Journal. To this we answer, there was no question of public interest at stake; and we were fully aware that a mere squabble, abounding with invective and personal abuse, could not be very pleasing to our readers. We know that very unpleasant feelings were engendered throughout the community by the very unprofitable discussion that took place some short time ago between two papers in this village, and we determined, if possible, not to assist in getting up another scene of that description.

We had another reason:—We determined years ago to pay no attention to anonymous communications. Although there is a name appended to the Journal as its editor, we know that he does not write the editorials of that paper, but is used as a mask to cover the sentiments of others. However well Mr. Melville may be qualified to write, he has not the necessary time at command. In fact the reputed editor of that paper admitted, no longer ago than last Saturday, that he did not write the article, which has called forth these remarks. We shall not comment upon the respectable office of endorsing the falsehoods of others, and shall only allude at present to the *manly and honorable* method of abuse adopted by certain gentlemen, (?) which they dare not do over their own proper name.

If the writers for the Journal are really anxious to have a discussion—one of public utility—upon questions having a bearing upon public interests—that will promote an acquaintance with the peculiarities of the government of the country, or that will assist in developing its resources—we are willing and ready to lend our aid, and to defend such principles as we may think best calculated to advance the public good; but to enter upon the arena of personal conflict, in a discussion that will involve sarcasm, invective, and scurrility, the natural result of such a quarrel, we prefer declining for the present, especially when all our space is required to keep our readers posted up in the all-absorbing question of the day—the Eastern war. If they accede to our proposition, let them select any one of their number—we care not who—and let us stand unmasked, each in his own proper person, before the public. We only ask for a fair field and no favour; and we do not fear the result. Let our opponents take their own course; let them continue the cloak of concealment if they please; we care not; only we pay no attention to their remarks, except as suits ourselves, as we are perfectly indifferent to what opinions they may entertain concerning us.

While the public, we think, will readily perceive how studiously we have avoided a newspaper squabble, and that of a disagreeable character, they will not fail to observe the difference of the position occupied by the respective parties: the one indulging on every occasion in all kinds of malicious slander, freely using the assassin's weapon under the mask of concealment,—while the other writes under his own name, expresses his own sentiments, and invites a discussion on questions of general utility.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

The following Chapter (43) is, taken from the Revised Statutes of the Province, and is republished for the guidance of Collectors and Town or Parish Clerks.

1. When any County is incorporated, the collectors of rates for each Parish shall annually, at least ten days previous to the day of election of Councillors, furnish the Town Clerk with correct lists under their hands of all persons rated upon property for Parish or County rates for the year previous, and who have paid such rate, which lists the Town Clerk shall furnish to the Chairman named in Section 2 of this Chapter.

2. The election of Councillors shall take place on the first Monday in December in every year, except in the County of Carleton, in which it shall be on the last Monday in September, twenty days public notice in writing of the time, and place of holding, which shall be given by each Town Clerk by posting up the same in three of the most public places in the Parish. The electors present shall elect a Chairman, who after taking the Oath (A) in the Schedule to this Title, shall preside at the election, which oath, in the absence of a Justice, may be administered by the Town Clerk or any freeholder then present. At which time all Parish officers, or as many as may be deemed necessary for the ensuing year, may be elected by the rate payers by ballot the same as Council-

lors. The Chairman shall send a correct and certified list of those elected to the Secretary Treasurer, within six days after the election. If none, or not a sufficient number, are elected, or no certified list be sent as aforesaid to the Secretary Treasurer, the Council may appoint the Parish officers.

3. No person shall be elected a Councillor unless he be an inhabitant of the County, seized and possessed at the time of his election of real estate of the value of one hundred and fifty pounds above incumbrances.

4. The meeting shall begin at ten o'clock in the morning, and if a poll be demanded, the Chairman shall grant it, and keep the meeting open till four o'clock in the afternoon.

5. The voting shall be by ballot, the names of the candidates shall be written or printed on paper, and put in a box by the elector; at the hour of closing each candidate may choose an elector, to be sworn as Tellers, and the Chairman shall publicly open the ballot box, take out each ballot separately, and read the names thereon, so that each Teller may take them down; when all are read and taken down, the Chairman shall state the number of votes polled for each candidate, and declare the two having the majority elected, the Chairman shall give the casting vote if necessary.

6. The Chairman within ten days after closing the election shall, under the penalty of twenty shillings for each day's neglect, make return in writing to the Secretary Treasurer of the Councillors elected, and shall also deliver to him the number of the votes for each candidate, which shall be open for inspection to any member of the Corporation.

7. The Chairman may, or if required by a candidate, shall administer to any person claiming to vote, the Oath (B) in the Schedule to this Title.

8. The Chairman during the time of election of Councillors or Parish officers, shall be invested with all the powers of a Justice for the preservation of the peace.

9. Each Parish shall elect two Councillors.

SCHEDULE. (A)

Oath to be taken by Returning Officer.

I A. B. presiding and returning officer at the election of Councillors for the County of _____, do swear that I have not received, and will not receive, by myself or any other person, any gift or reward as a consideration of my returning or effecting the return of any person as a member of the Council for the County of _____; and that I will, to the best of my ability, faithfully conduct the present election for the choice of members of the County Council, and truly declare the candidates who, at the final close, shall appear to have the majority of votes; and that I will use the best of my endeavours to preserve peace and good order at such election, and to give all persons entitled to vote, free access to and from the poll.

(B)

Oath to be taken by Voter at Election of County Councillors.

I do swear that I am C. D. whose name is entered on the Assessment Roll of the Parish of _____ and have not already voted at this election.

THE CROPS.—We continue to receive from all quarters the most flattering accounts of the state of the crops, standing and gathered. Meadows, fields and pastures, with very few local exceptions, every where teem with exuberance. We understand that in this neighbourhood, and in this State generally, in fact, the hay crop will be very light, but that all other crops promise well. Corn though late perhaps, certainly never looked better than it now does. In the northern countries of New York, it is said, "the indications were never better."—*Boston Traveller*.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAYS.—The Halifax Morning Journal of last Monday contains the following paragraph, which is most encouraging to our Nova Scotia friends:—

The Hon. Joseph Howe has communicated by last steamer the gratifying intelligence that all the money necessary for the construction of our Railways can be obtained in London on very favourable terms—and at moderate rates of interest. The Rothschilds are named as the principal parties, willing to advance the means. The news is certainly cheering—we shall hear about it shortly.

James Silk Buckingham, so well known as a traveller, and who visited this country some fifteen years ago, died in London about the beginning of the present month.