

Communications.

(To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.)

Sir,—The question is continually being asked, why is not a portion of the Parish of Woodstock erected into a Corporation? A meeting was held here last fall to take into consideration the propriety of applying to the Legislature for the necessary power. Owing to a desire on the part of some persons present, to prevent ill feeling, nothing was then done; although it appeared to be the opinion of a majority of the inhabitants of the middle part of the Parish that some steps ought to be taken to effect the object. It cannot be denied that there is a necessity for the exercise of a power of control and supervision over our villages, which does not appear at present to exist; or if it does is permitted to remain dormant, for reasons which can only be conjectured. It is lamentable to observe the utter disregard which is frequently manifested; and without entering into what I believe are the causes of this—lest it might be considered censorious—I would observe, that there are often indications of a spirit of insubordination, which if left uncontrolled and unpunished will lead to a repetition of scenes in the remembrance of the whole community. It is a sad state of society, and bodes no good to the people, when we hear the constituted authorities declare that they cannot enforce the laws in existence, or that the laws are not sufficient to effect the desired end.—Apart from these considerations the state of our village at present in reference to the public health calls loudly for authority to make and enforce sanitary measures. The accumulation of every kind of nuisance imaginable in and about our streets, wharves and dwellings, are preparing food for disease and pestilence; and we cannot but dread the advent of the fatal scourge which visited us last year. It is said that the Municipal Council have in course of preparation Bye-Laws for the purpose, but I think it is doubtful, judging from the past, whether these will be enforced. What we want is authority vested in a body of men, living in the villages, who being deeply interested in their own condition and welfare, will make the necessary regulations, and see that they are rigidly enforced, without stopping to enquire, or quibble about the expense; but we can never have this until the villages are incorporated. I believe if this were the case our streets would present quite a different aspect from what they do at present. The truth is, there is neither control, authority or regulation, but everything is allowed to take its own course undisturbed. Laws, and the administration of justice under them, are turned into ridicule. It is time for the intelligent to wake up.—You will probably hear from me again.

Yours &c,

AN INHABITANT.

Woodstock, 10th May, 1855.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR,—I wish to make it known to all concerned, through the medium of your paper, that several parties in this Village are secretly preparing Spring Guns to protect their Clothes lines in the night time. And as I am one that would not encourage stealing, yet I would be sorry that any of our village folks should be found dead in the morning, with a bundle of clothes grasped in their hands, (as was the case in the States) to the disgrace of their families, and the further disrespect of our village abroad.

One who wishes to give timely warning
Woodstock, May 1855.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1855.

Below we give the latest intelligence from England, Austria, and the Crimea. It will be seen that the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 9th of April, and that no breach had been effected sufficient to warrant an immediate assault upon the city. The compiler of the despatch observes that it is difficult to form an estimate of the real progress of the siege. That the advantages have been in favor of the allies can hardly be questioned, although the statement said to have emanated from Prince Gortschakoff would imply that the Russians were satisfied with the progress of matters. It appears that the Russians made a sortie of the 14th which led to a severe struggle with the French. It is said to have been the most sanguinary since the affair of the Inkerman. The Russians were repulsed, and the French have advanced; but as the details are not given we are unable to form any idea of the loss on either side.

It appears pretty evident that the Allies entertain the opinion that they made a wrong calculation when they invested Sebastopol. The brilliant affair at Alma, by which the Russians were driven from their strongly fortified position, enabled the Allies to change their position. They crossed the rivers Katcha and Belbeck, thence following the recession of the shore, traversed the mountainous country to the valley of the Inkerman; thence they pursued their way, within reach, for some time, of the enemy's guns, across the Tchernaya, and debouched upon the heights in the rear of Balaklava. This daring feat in an enemy's country, with but scanty information relative to the course necessary to reach the South of Sebastopol, was said at the time to have baffled and confounded Prince Menschikoff. Much as the strategic skill of the commanders was extolled, and brave and prompt as were their troops to carry their designs into execution, yet but few important results have attended the invasion of the Crimea.

A plan has been proposed by General Canrobert which, had it been adopted last summer, would, in our opinion, have placed the city of Sebastopol in the hands of the Allies ere this. It is to take possession of Perekop, a narrow isthmus which connects the Peninsula of the Crimea with the mainland, and to effect a junction between the English and French and the troops under Omar Pacha. The Russian communications with Odessa and other places through which they received supplies would have been cut off; and it is easy to perceive that with the command of the Black Sea, and the possession of the only means of inland communication, the allied army could, in a short time, have reduced the garrison of Sebastopol to the necessity of a surrender, unless, indeed, they had been provisioned for a lengthy siege, which is not likely, as it was not anticipated that an attempt would be made on that city.

The Vienna Conference has broken up without agreeing upon a basis of peace. The policy of the Emperor of Russia is said to be more audacious than ever. An agreement of views has recently taken place between Austria and Prussia, which bodes no good for the cause of the Western Powers. The course that Austria appears to take does not surprise us in the least. It is just what we looked for, as we never had confidence in her professions of friendship. Her policy will no doubt be somewhat embarrassing to the plans of England and France for the present, but in the end will be productive of good. We believe that no satisfactory guarantee of a lasting peace can be given until Poland be resuscitated, and restored to her former rank among the nations of Europe, and Hungary be established in her independence. Europe would then have natural and national boundaries to resist Russian aggression, and a means of checking the deceptive and insidious policy of Prussia and Austria; but this cannot be effected while the latter power continues in alliance with England and France.

English News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Sentinel.

From St. John.

The *Asia* left Liverpool on Saturday, 28th April, and arrived at Halifax on Monday, May 7th, at 9-40, P. M. The *Atlantic* sailed on the 23d.

LATEST.—Nothing from the Crimea later than the 19th, British, and 22nd Russian.—French expedition they say till 10th or 15th.

VIENNA CONFERENCE.—The Hermit took out the news of the total failure of the Vienna Conference. Since then there have been supplementary meetings or "Pour parler," without result.—The Plenipotentiaries assembled on Monday the 23d, and signed Protocol of the 12th or last conference. The meeting it was agreed should not be considered as a thirteenth conference. A meeting of the Representatives of the four Powers was held on Thursday the 26th, at the request of Prince Gortschakoff, when some inadmissible propositions were made, by the Russian Plenipotentiaries, and rejected on the part of France, England, and Turkey. Lord John Russell had left. Previous to leaving Vienna, he had a private interview of two hours with Count Buol. Drouyn De Shuys's departure is postponed for a few days to discuss matters with the Austrian Government.—One report says he had left.

SEBASTOPOL.—Bombardment continues. The general tone of opinion in England is that the war must continue for a lengthened period. The policy of the Czar Alexander is spoken of by the *London Times* as a new and more audacious policy, and is so regarded throughout Europe. It is difficult to form an estimate of the real progress of

the siege. A comparison of various accounts produces the impression that the fire of the Allies is superior to that of the city; but the city returns the fire steadily.—The "Independence" of Brussels has received from Vienna an alleged despatch from the Crimea, that the Allies have suspended the Bombardment. It is not stated on what day the fire ceased, but the Independence believes that the date of the despatch is posterior to that of last official intelligence, viz., to April 22nd.—Details say, on the morning of the 24th, bombardment and cannonade have continued day and night since day break of the 9th. Each of five hundred guns firing 120 rounds daily. The enemy's fire not much reduced, although the Mamelon is silenced, and some of the Round Tower guns dismounted; yet the Redan and Gordon Batteries still keep up heavy firing. No sign of an immediate assault. During the night of the 14th, the French destroyed the Russian Rifle ambulance in front of the Malakoff tower. A terrible battle between a Russian sortie and the French raged during the night—perhaps the most sanguinary since Inkerman.

April 17th.—A despatch to the French Government says,—Fire of French batteries maintains its superiority. French had taken the Russian ambuscades in front of the Malakoff Tower, and have added them to the French lines; have also crowned a Ravine which the Russians had along the fortifications of the City—where Russians formerly kept their reserves—have also sprung a mine before the Flag-staff battery, at a distance of 50 meters, thereby opening a new parallel which has been successfully joined to the others. From the 12th to the 14th the French loss was only 300. The situation of affairs was considered satisfactory by the French.

April 19th.—The French Minister of war learns that the besiegers were still advancing and were consolidating their position. On the night of the 18th the Russians made a strong sortie but were promptly repulsed. Prince Gortschakoff's account of the same date says,—"The besiegers fire on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, was less violent—our batteries replied successfully. On the night of the 18th, one of our battalions made a sortie to destroy the enemy's most advanced works—our object was fully attained, moreover the loss of the garrison the past few days has been less.

THE LATEST.—Is also from Gortschakoff on the 22nd, and states that after 12 days bombardment the fire of the allied force had become weak and caused little damage. The Telegraph is now complete from London to the Crimea, except a few miles between Bucharest and Ruschek,—but the British Government keep exclusive use of it. Dukes Michael and Nicholas again set out for the Crimea.—Menschikoff is not dead.

Petersburgh Journal publishes the Imperial rescript expressing the Emperor's satisfaction, hoping that Menschikoff's health will soon be restored, and bestowing on him and descendants, a Palace at St. Petersburg.

Mehemiti Ali, the Sultan's brother-in-law is arrested and sent to Sinope on a charge of being troublesome.

BALTIC.—The blockade of Lebow is commenced from the 17th, and of all ports to the eastward of Riga to the 19th April.

BRITAIN.—In Parliament much energetic questioning of Ministers had taken place on various subjects respecting the war,—the scope of all the questions being to hasten matters. Sir George Grey stated that authority was given to Governors of American Provinces to enlist men for the regular army, not for the Foreign Legion, inasmuch as all Colonists were British subjects.—Roebuck's Committee continued.—The Duke of Newcastle had been examined. His evidence tended to exculpate himself. Notices are given of motions for decimal coinage and to invite a Congress to establish a uniform decimal system throughout the world.—Some notice is excited by report that an American Squadron is to make demonstrations against Cuba.—It is admitted that war between the United States and Spain would much complicate European policies.

FRANCE.—It is still reported but doubtful, that Napoleon will command the Allied armies. It is officially announced that his departure is postponed for a short time. The late Minister Bucos has been buried at the expense of the State. General Forey is appointed Commandant of Oran Algeria. The Clipper "Great Republic," is taken by the French Government for troops.

BELGIUM.—The new Minister has declared his intention to adhere to principles of Free Trade.—Marshall Santa Cruz, Bolivian Envoy, has taken leave of the King.

SPAIN.—Some advantages are granted to Foreign Import trade, and Consular forms are simplified.

ITALY.—Difficulty has arisen between Sardinia and Naples respecting a snit at Law. Exequator of Napoleon, Consulate of Genoa is withdrawn.

SARDINIA.—Ministry has resigned—cause unknown, General Durando undertakes the formation of a new Government.—The steamship *Crelsus* from Genoa for the Crimea with Sardinian troops, was burnt, but the passengers saved.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.—Berlin Correspondents say it hardly admits of a doubt that an approximation of views has recently taken place between the Austrian and the Prussian Governments, which bodes no good to the cause of the Western Powers. Baron Hesse with his whole staff is ordered to go to Gallicia, May 2nd, but probably only to review the army. He is reported to have stated that the Austrian army under no circumstances could be ready to take the field before August.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Overland mail, by Telegraph.—Shanghai, March 9th, Bombay, April 3d.—Persia openly avows adhesion to Russia.—Trade in India dull and money scarce.—Chinese insurrectionists have evacuated Shanghai and Canton.

Russian Frigate *Doano*, was lost near Japan.—Living Age was wrecked on the Prahas.—Ratification of Amor.—Treaty with Japan concluded at Simoda, February 21st.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—Market excited particularly for Indian Corn, which had advanced 3s and quoted.—Wheat 45s 6d. to 46s.—Mixed 46s 6d.—Yellow 46s 6d. to 47s.—Buyers resisted further advance and markets closed firm.—Flour 1s 6d. to 2s. dearer, with healthy business.—American in small compass and held.—Western Canal, new 38s. to 40s.—Old 41s. to 42s 6d. Baltimore and Philadelphia 42s to 44s.—Ohio 43s.—Wheat in active demand—rose 6d to 8d.—White wheat 11s 9d. to 12s 4d.—Red 10s 6d. to 11s 6d. closed steady.—Consols 88 3-4 7-8.—Freights from Liverpool to United States unchanged.

As the season has arrived when our Merchants generally make their arrangements to secure supplies for their summer consumption, we have much pleasure in directing their attention to the extensive establishments of MESSRS. HALL & FAIRWEATHER, MESSRS. WHITEKIR & STRONACH, and MESSRS. STEWART & MCLEON, of St. John, as well as that of Messrs. CHALONER & HUNT, Fredericton, as may be seen more fully by referring to our advertising columns. We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with those gentlemen, but have heard from others competent to judge, that they bear a very high character for gentlemanly demeanor and correct business habits. Our Traders will do well to give them a call.

As a large amount of traffic is carried on between the upper Counties and the City of St. John, we would suggest to the Merchants of that City, as well as Fredericton, that the *Sentinel*, with its extensive circulation—finding its way into almost every settlement between Gagetown and the River St. Francis, affords an excellent medium for advertising. Orders will meet with prompt attention, and will be inserted on the most liberal terms.

FARMERS, WHY DON'T YOU INSURE?—It has long been a matter of surprise to us why people in the country generally take so little interest in guarding against losses by fire. Frequently have we observed the industrious farmer—the persevering mechanic, succeed in providing themselves and families with comfortable residences; and after they had surrounded themselves with all the appliances of comfort and refinement, how often has it happened that fire within a brief space has swept away the labor and industry of years, and reduced many to experience much misery and inconvenience, which a little forethought and judicious management might have prevented. A small amount expended yearly would remove a good deal of anxiety, and place parties in a position to commence a new building without delay, should they be so unfortunate as to be visited by fire. We advise every one to insure enough, at least, to cover the cost of materials in case of such an emergency.

We are most happy to recommend to the consideration of the public at large, the "Liverpool and London," and the "Atheneum Fire Insurance Companies." They are both English Companies, each possessing a Capital of Two MILLIONS STERLING. Having the honor to act as Agent for these Companies, we shall be happy to execute any orders in that line from parties wishing to insure in either or both of those offices.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the May No. of this really splendid Monthly, but have neither time nor space to notice it at length this week. Judging from the "Contents," we should deem it equal to any of its predecessors.

A destructive conflagration occurred in Boston, on last Friday, destroying property to the amount of half a million of dollars.