

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1855.

TO-DAY we are enabled to lay before our readers a summary of European affairs, gleaned from papers received by the *America*.

It appears that the great losses sustained by the Anglo-French expedition in the Black Sea, on the 14th November, have been confirmed. Thirty British and French transports were wrecked, and dismantled at Balaklava, and 18 vessels wrecked and dismantled at the mouth of the Katcha. The English men of war, owing to the strength of their cables, suffered comparatively little, but the French lost the three-decker steamer *Hemi IV*.

The loss of the fine screw steamer *Prince of* 2,700 tons, was a sad disaster. She carried out the 46th Regiment, with the winter clothing for the troops engaged in the siege. The troops were landed in safety, but the stores and supplies were wholly lost. The *Resolute*, with 900 tons of gunpowder, also went to the bottom.

The Lords of the Council have stopped the exportation of Lead to any place in Europe north of Dunkirk, unless their previous sanction is obtained. Ninety tons of Pig Lead, were about to be shipped for Prussia, intended, without doubt, for the brother-in-law of the King, and his most worthy ally the Emperor of Russia, but has been stopped.

The question is asked by an English paper, "Why is Odessa spared?" Had our fleet, says the same paper, in lieu of lying idle, destroyed it, as was most just, and its duty, how much British and French blood had been spared! Nor can it be doubted that, Sebastopol and the Crimea, deprived of its aid, would ere now have fallen.—Who is accountable for this political and moral crime—the Admiral or the Minister? Let them immediately fully repair it."

The Correspondence from Berlin states that surprise, consternation, and rage have seized the Russian party in that capital, at Austria having concluded an alliance with the Western Powers. Some represent Prussia as having been overreached, after having gone so much farther than she need have done, for the very purpose of preventing the accession of Austria to the French and English alliance. Others regret that Austria has taken the initiative, while Prussia has been dragged on step by step unwillingly. Official persons holding appointments spoke only on Sunday of any such alliance as more improbable than ever.

It is further stated that at a Council held in Berlin, on the 6th inst., the King of Prussia had determined on following the example of Austria, to sign the Austro-Western Treaty.

The Isthmus of Perekop is, according to the map, about three miles and a half or four miles broad—probable the part available for the passage of troops not above two miles. While a few thousand soldiers are defending a position of from five to six miles in extent at Balaklava, would it not be possible with half the same force to stop up the neck of the bottle at Perekop? Surely this position is more important than Eupatoria, and, unless the defences are unusually strong, the fleets might gain possession by bombardment, and six line-of-battle ships moored each side of the isthmus would effectually assist a few thousand well-trenched troops ashore in stopping these often repeated Russian reinforcements from penetrating into the Crimea. Had this been done after the first day's siege of Sebastopol, how different might have been the present position of the contending armies.

We are requested to intimate to the person that took a Wagon on Christmas Day without leave, that if he wishes to avoid having his name mentioned in the public prints as guilty of such an act, he had better return it without delay. It appears from our informant that he is well known.

A Hand Book of Information for Emigrants to New Brunswick.—This is the title of a neatly printed little work, just issued from the press of Henry Christie & Co., and written by M. H. Perley, Esq. If the Author added a few chapters on the early history of the Province, this little work might have been rendered exceedingly useful in our Parish Schools. As it is, it contains much valuable information.

Godrey's Lady's Book.—We are in receipt of the January No. of this well-sustained periodical. This is an excellent number. It contains 100 pages 48 Engravings, 60 Contributions and 10 full page Plates. Price \$3 per year. Clubs can have it for \$2. We shall be happy to procure it for them at that rate.

We understand that the Honble James Brown, the new Surveyor General, has been re-elected by the Constituency of Charlotte. His opponent Mr. Thompson, is spoken of in high terms by all classes of people. We have not seen the total numbers polled, but understand the majority was large.

We beg to tender the compliments of the season to our numerous friends and subscribers, and to express our earnest wish that they may enjoy many years of peace and happiness.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A LIBERAL has been received, but not in time for this week's impression.

We understand that Dr. Botsford has presented the Protestant Orphan Asylum Committee with a couple of lots of land, as a site for their proposed building, without annexing any provisions, but that the Institution be incorporated; that its managers be Protestants, annually chosen by the Protestant subscribers, and that neither colour nor sect be a barrier in the way of admission of orphans. The two lots of land are to the north of the Valley Church, and the one butts on the other, so that they face, the one on Spring street and the other on Summer street.—*Chronicle*.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR,—Was I not right in pronouncing William R. Melville, Esquire, the Editor of the *Woodstock Journal*, a prodigy? Has he not shown himself to be one of the very first order? Witness the able article in a late number of his paper, entitled "Destiny of Russia." He had previously sent it to an Editor of a Philadelphia paper, the *Saturday Evening Post*, for publication, so as to give it an extended reading upon the Continent, and have its value recognized and approved by the leading Journals throughout the Union and in the Colonies. The modesty always found to accompany real talent, doubtless, prevented him from giving the production to the public here, until it had been thus honoured; and it is refreshing to see this additional proof of the saying "that modesty is the true test of ability."

But the Philadelphia man has not credited the authorship to Mr. Melville, and "herein particularly," as your friend the discarded Judge, would say, has "manifest injustice" been done. Mr. Melville should demand from the *Evening Post* a recognition of his right to the authorship of the "Destiny of Russia," so that his light may be no longer hidden and obscured, and that his "yellow faze" may become more shining and brilliant.—When it becomes generally known over the land what an able man we have among us—such an one as could pen the article mentioned—our country will become celebrated for producing him, as much as Nova Scotia is celebrated for its production of Grindstones and Plaster.

In your capacity of guide and instructor to Mr. Melville, you should insist upon his making this demand upon the Editor of the *Post*, or otherwise you will come in for a share of the blame. See to it then at once, and beware how you discharge your duty in this respect, for remember Mr. Melville has been "reluctantly compelled," in the discharge of his public duty, to chastise you for a presumed assumption of authority, and in language too, as nearly as possible, of the description of that which so eminently distinguished his great and lamented prototype, Mr. Bennet.

It is expected when the Council, whose servant you are, shall hold their Semi-Annual Meeting, they will pass a vote of thanks to Mr. M. for his careful watchfulness of their interests, and his anxiety for the preservation of their prerogatives, and perhaps bestow upon him some suitable mark of their favour—say two guineas—for each article he has written in behalf of the Council.—There are precedents for this, and you ought to know these are useful things in law, (the Judge can verify the fact) and if the Council should so reward Mr. M., it will be in accordance with like "substantial marks of favour" bestowed upon the Clerk of the Peace by the Justices of old. Let Mr. Melville endeavour to retain the favourable position he now occupies as a public Journalist, not only in the opinion of the Councillors, but in that of the County generally; and in order to merit "favourable consideration" in the division of the public funds, tell him to enter into a contract with the Council at so much per year, for whatever public service the exigencies of the times may require him to perform, and then he would not only be sure of a fixed salary, but might possibly under "peculiar circumstances," get some guineas also. But in order to bring the

Councillors to entertain a proposition of this kind, you will advise Mr. Melville to stipulate that, for the future, his advocacy of Municipal Institutions will be consistent, manly, and straightforward; that the Editorials in one issue of his paper shall not contradict those of another—that he will keep his columns free of personal abuse of his neighbours, when no public interest can be subserved thereby—and that, in whatever he might have to say about men in public life, his statements will be founded on facts, and not upon idle rumours, fabricated, and set afloat by disappointed and vindictive office seekers. In addition to this tell Mr. M., to undertake with the Council, that the elevation of his right trusty bosom friend—his able adviser and assistant—him whom the late Tory Government so delighted to honour and respect—to the Warden's chair, shall form one of his leading objects—one which he will never lose sight of, but strenuously, and at all times, in season and out of season, labour to accomplish. Mr. M. should promise to do this, just to please and gratify the Councillors, who have a real and heart-felt sympathy for their able, though hitherto disappointed brother. They wish him to obtain and occupy the seat he so pathetically sighs for; "provided always nevertheless," (that's a legal phrase) he can be so fortunate as to get it. This sympathy arises from their knowledge of the services this able Councillor has performed for the cause,—they know how desirous he was to have Municipal Institutions adopted in other Counties; for to this end he took great interest in the late proceedings in the lower one, and advised a friend of his, the River Commissioner, to use every exertion to prevent the acceptance of the Charter in York when he returned, because he said, it was so galling to the feelings of a "gentleman" to sit at the Council Board and act in concert with the "Nobodies" elected by the different parishes. Services such as these, together with the complimentary references to their social standing, have thus far, and will probably continue to induce the Councillors for the out Parishes to evince their sense of the "high estimation" in which they hold this member of their Board whenever the opportunity offers.

To these engagements with the Council, Mr. Melville would do well to propose the farther addition of a secret article—namely, to deviate so far from the example of his prototype as to abstain from any reference to the conduct of the salaried officials in this County, which it is feared he might otherwise be inclined to do; and to avoid anything like an expression such as this—"when men are in the enjoyment of good salaries, they are not to devote the time the Government pays them for, in scribbling for newspapers, and through the influence which this official standing gives them, to retard or obstruct the course of any measure a popular Government approves and gives countenance to." If Mr. M. can get this clause introduced into his contract, in some secret manner, advise him by all means to do so. Tell him also not to write one word in justification of any public officer using public money for their private benefit, nor must he approve of any such officers running up accounts with the merchants to be paid from the demands which might afterwards officially accrue against the trader. Urge upon your young and inexperienced brother of the quill to keep as clear of these subjects as he would of the plague. They are ticklish ones and require delicate handling; and neither he or you know enough of the facts effectually to touch upon them.

It will be a matter of loss, intellectually, to this community should Mr. Melville come to an arrangement with the Council, because his style is so piquant and ironical that it is usually very amusing. It is a style that serves to convey a distinct intimation to those who are particularly interested, while other readers are only amused; and the practice Mr. M. has had in its use enables him now, so to point the barb as to send the poison straight into the veins. But in whatever course he thinks it best to adopt, he will doubtless look to the pecuniary consequences, and the official emoluments, and these "considerations" often have a mighty effect on men's minds. I hope Mr. M. will understand the "true intent and meaning of these presents." I have endeavoured to express myself with a sufficient plainness without the use of italics, as I really do not think, in this case, such adventitious aids are at all necessary. W. H.
2nd January 1855.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR.—There are some strange rumours afloat in reference to the Parish Officers of Woodstock; and as the Council sits during the coming week, I think it is well they should look into the matter, and have the accounts published for the information of those who pay Taxes.

As a Tax Payer I should like to be informed if the system which Mr. Lindsay got so much credit for introducing while Overseer of the Poor—be abandoned by the present Overseers. If so, it is no wonder that Mr. Lindsay's presence was not desirable to the present Poor Masters in the Council. Rumour says that Mr. Bradley furnished supplies under contract some two years ago, and that £60 is yet due him, for which the Parish is paying interest. It also says that one of the Poor Masters has furnished from his own store supplies to over £140 the past year, and that without any contract; that the principal part of this has been paid, and rest of the money held by the Poor Master goes to pay his own claim, regardless of that of others of long standing.

Lawyers, it appears have been feed at the expense of the Parish.

Rumour further reports that Doctor Jacob was employed at an expense of £12 or £15 to attend one man; that he was also paid with the other Doctors large bills.

Now if the system that has given so much satisfaction has been thrown overboard, and the *Old* system long complained of has been revived, to wit—Overseers of Poor furnishing supplies from their own shops, paying favourite Doctors, £3 or £4 for services that might be dispensed with.—All this should be known by parties interested.
4th January 1855. A TAX PAYER.

The Hon. Mr. How of Nova Scotia, in alluding to the expression of Mr. Buchanan, on the Reciprocity Treaty—"May they" (the two Governments) "ever be friends," is reported as follows:—

"May they ever be friends? Yes Sir, may they ever be friends. Breathing friendship while he manacled hostility; what followed? But a few weeks after they were such great friends Greytown was bombarded and the British flag insulted. If we are powerless, it is at least a consolation to open our hearts to each other, let us mark the distinction between the friendship of the loyal Province of Nova Scotia for the mother country and that expressed by Mr. Buchanan. Sir, there has been no struggle in which the Imperial Government has engaged since Nova Scotia has been a colony; that her loyal inhabitants have not proffered her unmistakable marks of affectionate regard. Mark the last act of this Assembly at the conclusion of the past session. England was engaged in a foreign war; what cared we for questions relating to the Greek religion, or the encroachments of the Czar on Turkish territory. Personally nothing—We had as much interest in them as in the disputes between the King of the Mosquitoes and the Government of Central America. How did we act? without waiting for Canada or New Brunswick this Legislature passed an address affectionately tendering to her Majesty and her government their cordial and loyal sympathy. In juxtaposition to this let any man read the American papers, and trace the current of sentiment animating the masses of that country, and tell me have they not, from the commencement of hostilities down to the present hour, exhibited unmistakably their dislike of England? Mark their secret treaty with Russia; the batch of Filibustering envoys kept by them in Europe, fomenting disputes and disturbances; their recent treaty with Dominica, with a view to the subjugation of Cuba—compelling England to maintain on the W. I. station a larger fleet than floated in these waters for many a year—their public prints glowing with ill-suppressed joy when the shadows fell darkly on the struggling allies; this is the friendship of the United States; and for this the interests, the dignity of a loyal British Province has been flung away—just as the Russian mother flung her child to the wolves, and the wolves were as savage and voracious after they had eaten it as before.

The eloquent and Honourable Nova Scotian could not have condensed more truth in smaller compass.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—Despatches have been received by the Governor-General of Canada, stating that the Custom House will cease to exist in that Province on the 5th of January, being the end of the fiscal year, and thereafter the duties heretofore performed by the Imperial officers of Customs will be transferred to the Provincial officers. We are also informed that the next English mail will bring a similar order to this Province, and a fortnight hence the Custom House will be no more.—Peace to its ashes!—*New Brunswicker*.

THE SPIRIT TRAFFIC.—We learn from the *Miramichi Gleaner* that the enormous quantity of thirty-two thousand gallons of wine and spirituous liquors were imported into that port during the past season. For a population of about 16,000, the *Gleaner* considers that they have had their share and it is no wonder that drunkenness and disorder