

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

It is customary with Editors at the close of a volume to take a review of the past, and promise something better for the future. This is our fourth number on a new volume, but we have not thought it necessary to revert to the past, or make any promises for the future, it is enough for us to know that the course we have pursued has given general satisfaction, not only in this County, but in many other sections of the Province. Four years and a half ago, we took upon ourselves the management of the SENTINEL, with a subscription list of about four hundred, now we count nearly four hundred, with a steady and constant increase. This is highly encouraging, and attributable to the fearless course we have pursued in advocating the cause of the people. We have met and expect to meet a determined opposition. Our first offence was in the Connell and Beardsley election, although we did not then, nor have we in one solitary instance since, mixed our paper up with electioneering parties. Yet have we been blamed all the same, but our word for it at another election we will be found fault with for something, we feel rather guilty for remaining neutral at the last election, but we hope to see the day when we will bring up all arrears. Our next offence was giving our firm support to Municipal Corporations, in this we gave mortal offence for which we never hope to be forgiven by the favored few, but we only performed our duty to the people, and nobly gave they sustained us for it. We are not we hope we never will be a radical, we never will advocate a measure to gratify individuals to the injury of the public, change is not necessarily reform, and before we can advocate a measure, we must be satisfied it is not calculated to weaken our allegiance to the British Government, and that it will benefit the people.

We did not intend to have said so much when we commenced this article, but it has slipped from our pen, and we let it go, however while we are on the subject we would just remark that the most dangerous politicians and those most to be avoided in this Country are disappointed Tories, members of the old school; the moment their views are thwarted by refusal of Office or other disappointment, they immediately become the nearest radicals, and sometimes thorough democrats, they call themselves reformers and will go any lengths to oust those who may stand in their way, in the affections of the people. We have many such politicians here, but as a general thing their motives are understood and they are consequently harmless. We again repeat that we believe in constitutional reform, in progression as fast as the people are prepared to receive and act on it, but a change simply for the purpose of change, or for trying some new fangled notion we do not go with.

Before closing this article we would remind our paying subscribers that the time has arrived when they will save from 25 to 50 per cent. We hope they will not see sight of this.

The County Council met in the Court Room on Tuesday. We will commence the publication of proceedings in our next. The question of granting tavern license came up and was negatively voted, 8 to 6, on the following division. Against it, Messrs. Dibblee, Lindsay, Harding, Gallop, Barbee, Burpee, Richardson, and Giberson. For licenses, Messrs. Gray, Hemphill, Carvill, Craig, Cowse, and Hay.

**CROWN LAND OFFICE AFFAIRS.**—The receipts of this Office for Timber and Land sales, from the 1st January 1853, to the end of July the same year amounted to £9,221 12s. 2d. The sum received up to the present time is, £12,758 19s. 2d. It is probable that several hundred pounds more will be received before the end of the month. In the year 1851, the receipts from all sources during the entire year amounted to £6,085 2s. 5d. Mr. Imot came into office in October in that year, but notwithstanding the flaming editorials of Freeman against 'Wilmot,' the duties of the Crown Land Office have been discharged under management with entire satisfaction to the public.

When the receipts of a public officer are steadily increasing it cannot surely be owing to the management of the head of the department—surplus receipts of the timber sales this year already sufficient to pay the expenses of the department. This fact must be as gratifying to Wilmot and his assistants as it is to the public at large.

**THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.**—For the last few days the weather has been extremely warm, and

until lately, with frequent showers. On the fourth of July, the Thermometer stood at 96, and every day since until Thursday, it has ranged from 84 to 94; on Thursday it stood at 98. We are beginning to feel the want of rain very much. Farmers in general have commenced haying, the grass on new meadows is very good, but on the old ones in many places it is light, upon the whole it will be about an average crop. Grain and Potatoes look uncommonly well, but must have rain soon. By the way we had new potatoes for dinner on Tuesday, they were raised on the farm of Mr. F. E. Good in Jacksontown. Who can beat this?

**ALMOST A BURGLARY.**—On Friday last Mr. David Kimball of Lower Brighton, was called from home on business, and left his wife and two small children alone in the house, Mrs. Kimball not liking the idea of being left alone with the children, sent for a neighbor's daughter to remain with her during the absence of her husband. Shortly after the two had retired for the night, they were alarmed by a noise about the house, as if some one was endeavoring to get in at one of the windows. Soon after an enormous bear made his appearance at the bed room window, he raised himself on his hind legs, and deliberately smashed in the lower sash of the window, the women screamed, and one of them dashed a basin of water in the face of the intruder, at this he very coolly walked off to the woods. Our Jim says if the two women had set to and scolded the bear the best way they knew how, they would doubtless have killed him on the spot.

The Anglo-American for July is received and well sustains its character as the best publication of the kind in America. We may also remark that a sensible improvement is perceptible in each succeeding number. Magazine publishing is comparatively new in the Provinces, but the Anglo-American will compare favorably with the oldest published on the Continent. Numbers can be seen at our office. Also, *The House of Orange*, and *History of William and Mary*, published by McLearn & Co, Toronto, C. W.

Where is Godey for July? Our exchanges all acknowledge its receipt, but it has not reached us from the publisher.

Major Tupper, our enterprising Mail Contractor, has lately placed a beautiful nine passenger covered coach on the line between Woodstock and Fredericton, for the accommodation of travellers, also a covered light waggon for putting on and through. The Major is determined that persons travelling on this line, shall go through with all possible comfort and despatch, he deserves the extensive patronage he receives.

**GREAT FIRE AT FREDERICTON.**—We copy the following particulars of the destructive fire at Fredericton on Monday night last, from the *Head Quarters* of the 19th inst.

On Monday night about 11 o'clock, our city was again visited with one of those destructive conflagrations which, of late years, have been of very frequent occurrence. The fire originated in Mr. Wiley's work shop, in the rear of his ware room, on Queen street, communicating with Westmorland street, it next consumed the house owned by Hon. Charles Fisher, and occupied by Mr. Barrett. It then passed along Westmorland street, on either hand, to Queen and King streets, and burnt, on the corner of the former, the large store and dwelling house owned and occupied by Mr. Hale, and set on fire the buildings on the opposite block; and on the latter the corner house formerly owned by Mr. W. Hart, was soon enveloped in flames, which spread down King street, burning the houses owned and occupied by Messrs. Burt and Wiley, and by great exertions were checked at the residence of Mr. A. Phair, Postmaster, which was burnt to the ground. In a few minutes the buildings on both sides of Queen street, were being destroyed with the greatest rapidity; on the east side down to the building owned by Mr. Clark, and on the west the entire block, including the buildings intervening between that and the river, Mr. Coburn's store being the only exception.

Thus in about four hours forty-six dwelling houses and stores, besides a large number of out-buildings, were reduced to ashes. The wind was at first quite light, but the intense heat soon caused a very strong current from the south-west, which, fortunately for the rest of the city, drove the flames towards the river; otherwise it is impossible to say where they would have stopped. There had not been any rain for some time, consequently everything was in the most combustible state.

Among the numerous sufferers are Messrs. Wiley, Hale, Richards, Winter, Thome, Armour, Barber, Bradley, Lucas, Hogg, M'Pherson, Stentford,

Boon, Yerxa, Atherton, proprietor of the City Hotel, Sogee, of the North American, Lemont, and Coburn—the latter having lost his fine dwelling house and had his goods and furniture much damaged.

We sincerely sympathize with our fellow-citizens, especially those of them who were not insured, and it is much to be deplored that many are in this unfortunate situation.

From the greater number of the stores and houses the goods and furniture were in a great part removed, but were carried in the direction of the river, and were consumed before they could possibly be again rescued.

The loss of property is about £40,000, of which about £9,000 was covered by insurance, the Central Insurance Company losing £3,440, the Equitable, over £2,000, and the balance being in American offices.

We also deeply regret the loss which our respected friend the Editor and Proprietor of the *Reporter* has sustained. The derangement of everything connected with his Office must inevitably prevent his paper from appearing this week, but we trust he may soon be comfortably settled and enabled speedily to repair his reverses. We understand Mr. Hogg has taken an office over the store of James S. Beek, Esq., corner of Queen and Westmorland streets, where he will re-commence operations immediately.

## English News.

By Telegraph to News Room via St. John.

Niagara from Liverpool at 8 o'clock A. M., Saturday 8th, and arrived at Halifax at 5 o'clock P. M., July 18th. Pacific arrived out at 4 A. M., Wednesday the 5th.

## LATER.

Hon. John Manners Sutton is appointed Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

Prince Gortchakoff (not the General) arrived at Vienna July 4th, BEARER of the official reply of Russia to Austria. The precise terms of the reply have not transpired, but Gortchakoff also carried Autograph Letter from Nicholas to Emperor of Austria, the terms of which is said to be that by evacuating Wallachia, and leaving free the Danube, the Czar considers that he satisfies the reasonable demands of Austria. Moldavia will not be evacuated as the occupation of that principality is a necessary guarantee for conditions of a future treaty of peace. Colonel Wentenaffel arrived on the 6th at Berlin from St. Petersburg, with Czars reply to Prussia. This reply is in courteous terms.

The Czar will evacuate the principalities when the foreign powers evacuate Turkey, but he will retain a strong military position in Moldavia as provisional security.

The Czar also sent a messenger to Dresden with friendly Autograph Letter to the King of Saxony and other sovereigns who were represented in the Hamburg conference, meantime hostilities continue, and fighting is reported from the Baltic, Black Sea, Danube and Asia.

Austrians have entered Wallachia, and French army is embarking in English ships at Cherbourg, for Finland.

Respecting Austrian occupation of Wallachia all yet known is that on the 2d seventeen steamers with Austrian troops dropped down the Danube.

**From the Baltic.**—Napier's fleet lay in a line of battle before Cronstadt but to 29th June no attack had been made. English Frigate Desperate fired some shot which the batteries returned.

On the 24th 8 Russian Steamers came out of Sebastopol and attacked some ships of the Allied Squadron and afterwards regained shelter of the Batteries. The Allied Ships engaged were the *Furious*, *Terrible* and *Descastes*. The affair seems to have been a running fight. *Furious* was considerably damaged.

Vessels taking soundings at the mouth of Dneister have exchanged fire with Cossacks.

On the Danube 21st and 22nd an important battle was fought, particulars are derived from a despatch of Omar Pasha, stating that the Turks under Girulti Mehet Pacifa fell on the Russian rear guard of 25,000, near Selistria, on the 21st, the battle lasted during two days and Russians lost 25,000 killed—The Russians however made good their retreat.

The Russians still continue their concentration towards Sereth and Pruth, but apparently mean to retain them.

Matchin Isatchka and Tultska are on the right bank of the Danube.

The place of campaign and movements of Allied Army are kept profoundly secret.

Cavalry supposed to be advancing by land to the Balkans.

The telegraph is building from Constantinople to Varna, Shumla, Widden, Adrianople and Gallipoli.

Fifty thousand Anglo French troops are still at Varna, St. Arnaud and Prince Napoleon are there. Gen. Bosquet's French Division has left Adrianople for Shumla.

On the 22nd cannonade of attack on the Russian rearguard was heard by the French, and Gen. Canrobert sent two squadrons of dragoons to reconnoitre.

Omar Pasha is preparing to establish his headquarters at Rustchuk. The communications from the Danube are kept open as far as Sistova by the Turkish Flotilla.

On the 1st Gortchakoff removed his headquarters from Kalarach to Witzitseni.

Gen. Baraguay D. Hilliers commands the Division of the French Army presently embarking for the Baltic.

The English Line of Battle Ships, St. Vincent, Royal William, Algiers, Hannibal, Frigate Termigant, and others are now embarking the force at Cherbourg.

**From Asia.**—The news is bad—on the 9th of June, the Turks met with a severe check in attempting to storm two redoubts between Usurquet and Kutais—the Russian attacked them in flank, during the assault, and defeated them, with fifteen hundred killed, thirteen cannons, thirty five standards and entire Camp Equipage captured.

**SPAIN.**—The Franklin brought news of a military insurrection under Gens. Dulceep, O'Donnell, Messina and O. Lano. The government is severely pressed. The Queen has thrown herself on the protection of the troops—it is impossible to come at the truth from the doubtful statements issued by the Government.

The Insurgents number seven thousand, of whom two thousand are cavalry. They demand the dismissal of the ministry and the Queen's favorites. The outbreak as yet is entirely military.

An action took place near the village of Vicalvaro. The Insurgents charged three times unsuccessfully, and at length retreated upon Toledo.

The Royalists would again attack them when the expected reinforcements arrived from Saragossa and Valladolid.

**ITALY.**—Letters from Italy state that the alliance of Austria with France and England, has generally damped the prospects of the revolutionary party in Lombardy and the Roman States.

The harvest has begun, in Lombardy it is unusually abundant.

**LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.**—The business in Wheat and Flour has been limited without material change from last quotations, but tendency of prices is downward. Indian Corn rather active, at one shilling decline. Some circulars quote wheat three-pence, flour sixpence decline. Richardson Brothers, and other leading houses, quote Western Canal scarce, 36s. to 36s. 6d. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Canada, 37s. Ohio, 38s. Sour, 34s. 6d. White Wheat, 10s. 9d. to 11s. Red, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. White and yellow Corn 35s. Weather wet and cold. Crops not injured.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

The attention of the Supervisors and Commissioners of Roads is hereby called to the following Instructions, and to the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh Sections of the Act 17 Victoria, Chap. 17, to which they are enjoined strictly to adhere; and on sending their Accounts to the Auditor General, as required, they are to make Reports to the Lieutenant Governor of the state of the Roads; in which Reports are to be noted any alterations that may have been made in them, and also the state and number of the Bridges on the Lines under their charge.

The several Supervisors and Commissioners appointed to expend the Road Grants of 1854 are hereby directed and required to send in their Accounts to the Auditor General on or before the tenth day of October next, and are strictly enjoined to keep the expenditure within the amount of the sums granted; and in cases where they may consider that injury or inconvenience would result from delay in executing work which would require a further outlay, they are to report the circumstances to the Government, and are on no account to take upon themselves to expend more than the sums intrusted to them; and in case of any deviation from this rule, they will be surcharged with the amount so expended.

No payment is to be made to any person for Work or Materials on Roads or Bridges except in Cash, or in Cheque bona fide payable at sight.

No Order for Goods on Store or Shop is to be tendered or given in payment for Work or Materials of any kind.

No Supervisor or Commissioner is allowed to set off Money due for Work or Materials on the public account, against any claim or debt due to himself or others, nor receive any allowance as per centage on Goods, Materials or Provisions furnished for the Public Service, on any pretence whatever.

All Supervisors and Commissioners are to observe the utmost caution in making the Advertisements for Contracts full and specific; and that all Contracts framed in pursuance of such Advertisements