

## Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of Correspondents unless Editorially endorsed.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR,—As you are aware that the *Journal* of last week contains a most slanderous attack upon me as a Magistrate, I hope and request that you will give me an opportunity of replying through the columns of your paper. I sent the following remarks to the *Journal* on Tuesday morning last, quite time enough I thought for this week's paper, but the Editor could not give me a hearing until next week, which he has promised to do at that time. You will admit that it is right for me to give my reply as wide a circulation as possible.

August 14th, 1855. G. L. RAYMOND.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

SIR,—In your Editorial of last week, as is your usual custom for the want of other material, you have made a slanderous attack upon my private as well as public character. My colleague, Mr. Cleary, may answer for himself. With reference to the decision of the case of Hannah and Underhill against Payson, it was decided as I believe according to law, which I in the position I held felt bound to carry out. If while one of the Editors of the *Journal* undertakes to explain Law and gain a point to suit himself, and has not a couple of pliant tools in the shape of J. C. P's., to do his bidding, that's his own business and no fault of mine. I do not feel disposed to be held up to public scorn by any man, or set of men and remain silent. Others in this place have been abused from time to time. It may do for them to treat the low scandal, contained so frequently in your editorials, with contempt; but I cannot nor will I do so, even should the Clerk of the Peace, the Collector of Customs, and some others that I might mention, come out over their own names.

I am prepared to meet a gentleman or responsible Editor when he acts in an honorable manner, but to meet such a slanderer under the mask of an Editor, who has not the courage to use his own name, is not so easy. The present cabal or crew (that is those whose mouth-piece the *Journal* is) principally belong to the established Church, (so called) and by means as they claim of hereditary right have appropriated to themselves all the offices of emolument in the County; and they think it perfectly ridiculous and out of course that G. L. Raymond, a Dissenter, should be allowed to hold a Commission of the Peace. You say the Commission of the Peace must be revived; no word about that before the Municipal Council was established; but I say remodelled, and there are many who would subscribe to the same. Too many in that office I am sorry to say are actuated by prejudice instead of principle, even while on the seat of Justice. Some of those who have composed that celebrated body for a number of years, not long since had a narrow limit assigned them, which was eventually enlarged by the Bankrupt Law, and not one shilling paid to the creditors. Yes! I will only go back one year, and I can point out some persons in this Village who hold high heads, yet five shillings on the pound was the best that could be done for their creditors. Nothing said about them. I suppose they have hereditary rights so to do. Among the assets of the above named Payson was a Note of Hand, drawn by A. K. S. Wetmore, and turned in by Payson for the benefit of his Creditors. If it had not been for the advice of some of this very cabal or compact, my creditors would have received more than five shillings on the pound. It was not my fault that they did not get it. Time of course reduces a man's means who is not in a position to do as he would. What little I have, however little it may be, is ready for an equitable distribution among those to whom I am indebted. I cannot force them to take it.

I feel well satisfied with my decision in the above named action; and I believe the Attorney for the defence, (in whom the people of this County have as much confidence as any other Lawyer in Carleton, at all events as much as they have in the Clerk of the Peace) will certify, if called upon, as his opinion that the decision was given strictly in keeping with the Law according to the evidence touching the case.

As to the abuse heaped upon an old man who has seen nearly seventy winters, by the Plaintiff's Attorney, there is no man who has known that aged gentleman, who would believe the *Journal* and all its Editors, that he would appropriate to his own use one shilling of what did not belong to him.

I am, sir,  
G. L. RAYMOND.

Woodstock, 13th August, 1855.

To the writer of the leading article in the "Woodstock Journal" of August 9th.—

SIR,—I have read your article of the 9th inst., and compared it with the sentiment by which the proprietor of the "Journal" professes to be governed—

"He is a free man whom the truth makes free,  
And all are slaves beside."—Campbell.

(Oh that we had more Campbells and less asses) and I must say I was surprised (until I followed the scribe far enough to recognize your cognomen, and the identity of the bond slave) at so many wilful perversions of the truth as are contained in that communication. But I was astonished, on following you through, at the malicious and ridiculous, even brutish feelings, which prompted the writing of that article, commencing as you do with a subject that should not be made a handle of, to bring to public notice a column or so of falsehood and slander, worthy wholly of its writer. In reference to what you say of the late respected Judge Street, I make but the one remark, that you use that as a handle, or introduction.

But your falsehoods I shall take up in order:—First you say, "Our attention has been called to a recent adjudication in this place"—here you lie yourself out of, and another into, a very unenviable position—I mean, that of father of the batch—as you do not, and another does, profess to be the editor of the "Journal." 2nd, "The universal sensation produced"—this was only in your pigmy brain, and excited imagination respecting certain guineas, while you acted as attorney in the case.

But you speak of sensation as a general thing, among the community; this leave to a truth-discerning public. 3rd, "A merchant of this place, &c., made over"—here your attorneyship lies again. The fact, "as detailed" to you by the party on oath was, that he sold and received payment in full for the property. 4th, you say, "one of his creditors got wind of the transaction, and became alarmed"—and the truth is not in this.—His creditors in St. John received letters from himself, shortly after the sale, in which he stated the fact in good ink and a legible hand; this was not snuffing the idea from the floating breeze, as you insinuate. "A proposition was made by the Woodstock merchant, but on its being accepted by the creditor below, was receded from"—this is entirely false. The party offered his St. John creditors ten shillings on the pound, payable in instalments, and received soon after a document from them, in which they engage not to trouble him, on condition of his paying said instalments for ever and ever, or "every year," accompanied with an assurance that if he ever failed in making payment on the day, he might be sure of "trouble for many years to come;" this was rejected, so the proposition made was not receded from, hence the falsehood No. 5. But two creditors make a league at once to keep him in "trouble for many years." 6th, you say, "While there he endeavored to complete an arrangement, &c."—it is a groundless falsehood; the "arrangement" was made before, and completed on the 10th day of July, soon after the documents were received from St. John, containing assurance of "trouble" ahead (with an anchor to it), of which the first instalment is duly received and appreciated.

7th. You say, "And then applied for the benefit of the insolvent debtors' law"—this is also false. The sale of the accounts which you call "property to the amount of £200," having been made some time before the party was sued, he applied for the benefit of the law immediately after being arrested, and before being "locked up in gaol." Now if the Clerk knew the truth, why utter this falsehood?

8th. You say, "In course of the examination of the applicant, the foregoing facts were shown"—this last is your giant in the communication, swelled in its repetition to a monster lie.—The "facts shown" were, that this party sold property to the amount of £600 and upwards to another, to whom he owed about £280 and interest, and who had endorsed his notes to the amount of £319, and who has lately paid the creditors of the seller £50, making in all £649 paid by the purchaser for said property; and the amount for which the "individual" who lately bought the accounts is held responsible, is over £160, including his own claim of £40, which his name as endorser will show—and the £200 of accounts will not pay all of this in one year at least.

Hence this next, No. 9. As it is neither strange or "wholly incredible" (seeing your falsehoods are all your-own) that two justices, governed by conscience and a due regard to justice and the law, should sustain the application for the benefit of the insolvent debtors' law in this case—the applicant having assigned whatever he had of value to his creditors, according to law.

But why all this preamble about Chief Justices,

the Attorney General, Responsible Government, Chandler, Hazen, Bliss and Fisher? Why of course to bring yourself into public notice. What! do you contemplate Legislative honours? No—What then? Ah! "tell it not in Gath," whisper it only among your kind—you wish by all this, and your regiment of falsehoods, to vent your malice, spleen, and pent up bitterness of vindictive jealousy, upon the "two magistrates." I leave you to their mercy, which you seem destitute of, despite your deep sympathy, (with guineas bought, of course) which you affect for the "too-confiding creditor of St. John," and your keen feeling of the "discredit and reproach cast upon this county by its merchants' dealings with their St. John creditors," for here you pounce again upon "the two magistrates." And never a word about your note in favour of the Rev. J. M. Stirling, counted bad a few days since in court, which I have long held unpaid—Judge Cleary (in whose hands it was placed), with forbearance, and I, with unwarrantable leniency, waiting from month to month for payment of the balance promised by the Clerk of the Peace in and for this County of "discredit and reproach;" and you now deny the debt? Good. Now, sir, as far as you are concerned, the "credit of this County has ceased to exist long since." Ah! oh yes, I see! so, so, you question my integrity, my honesty; well, well, says you. Oh no, sir, no; never said anything about that—never said anything about your note of course—oh no! nor heard anything about a note for the piece of cloth for a suit for a certain gentleman, that was not paid as soon as it was due, nor any other time since that I know of. But you wish to have the Commission "revived and purged a bit" soon. You mean, of course, to wake up and bring into life and office once more those whom you imagine should alone inherit all offices, or situations of emolument, and have your friends only again enjoying "the monopoly."—Well, I think with you, "This affords additional evidence of how exceedingly careful our rulers should be in the selection of men to whom are committed the exercise of irresponsible and absolute power," and the disposal of the marriage licenses and bears' noses (of "our noble County") in particular. I say, sir scribe, have you any tender regard for these things? they say you have—do tell?

I am, Sir,

Quite comfortable without a cloak or mask,  
A. PAYSON.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1855.

Below we give the latest intelligence received from the seat of war. It will be seen that it contains nothing of particular moment, unless it may be the report that the siege of Sebastopol was about to be raised. We do not place much confidence in such a rumor, although it may be possible that the Allies have determined to carry the theatre of war in another direction. The following, which we clip from Wilmer & Smith's European Times, gives a rumor in circulation in Paris, that a combined attack was to be made on Sebastopol by sea and land. If this be true, and the attempt should be made, we may look for some startling news from that quarter before long. Should the fleet be able to effect an entrance into the harbour, which is rather doubtful, and thus co-operate with an energetic and well arranged general assault by the land force, it is highly probable that the capture of that fortress will follow, but at the expense of a vast amount of life:—

"Nothing new from Sebastopol—nothing at least that is discouraging. If the allies are pushing onward, the enemy is not less energetic in counter manoeuvres, and another series of dreadful struggles must soon ensue, quite as severe as the unfortunate one which marked the 18th of June. The decline in Pelissier's popularity, both in this country and in his own, since that melancholy event, is very remarkable. Our French neighbours are easily excited, and as easily depressed. Two months back General Pelissier was the god of their idolatry. We learn now by the gossip of the French capital, that he cannot agree with his brother officers,—that he is hot headed and rash,—that he is constantly wrangling with General Bosquet, and that, should he fail in the next movement, he will fall—disgraced. These are gloomy forebodings, and we are gratified to state that the tone of the latest English letters from the Crimea are much more hopeful. Some of these letters speak in warm terms of the condition of the British army; and of the enthusiasm which prevails. The shrewdest of the writers, however, make the same complaint which prevailed in Lord Raglan's time—namely, the absence of a commanding intellect at

the head of the army, and this want, we fear, we share in common with our allies. But criticism like this will look very small and most illiberal, if the pending combined attack on Sebastopol by land and sea should succeed. According to a rumor which prevailed in Paris within the last forty-eight hours, 100 vessels and 40,000 men are to be engaged in this attack, while from the land side the assault will be vigorously followed up the same instant. Of course, this movement of the naval force presupposes that means have been taken or can be taken to force an entrance into the harbor, despite the obstacles which the sunken Russian vessels may present. Even while we write more encouraging intelligence reaches us—an attack by the Russians on the small Redan most gallantly repulsed by the French, according to a despatch from Gen. Pelissier.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Via St. John.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

## ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

America arrived at Halifax 4.30. P. M., 15th August.

SERGE.—July 20th.—Approaches on the side of the Malakoff advanced considerably, touching the place. Everything prepared for a general action in 15 days. Cholera nearly disappeared.

Times correspondent writes that stagnation seems to reign in the Camp and trenches.

Latest advices, 29th, from the Crimea announce continued preparations for a grand expedition.—All lighter vessels of fleet are assembled at Kamiesch, destination unknown. It was reported in Paris on the 3rd, that the French government had official notification that the bombardment of the Malakoff and the Redan is resumed, preparatory to assault. It was telegraphed from Constantinople, 26th, that Bashi Bazooks had murdered General Beaton—afterwards contradicted.

Omar Pacha's visit to Constantinople had reference to accepting the command of the army in Asia.

Kamiesch and Balaclava are crowded with vessels for secret expedition.

Telegraphed from London Press Newspaper to Liverpool that the siege of Sebastopol is about to be raised, and that communications had been received by the Western powers from Germany which may lead to startling results.

BALTIC.—No alteration in the position of the squadrons.

BRITAIN.—The Queen sent a message to the Commons requesting provision for war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to issue £7,000,000 stg. additional Exchequer Bills.

Government stopped recruiting at Halifax for Foreign Legion, to avoid any question arising with the United States.

Hyde Park Riots Commission request time to consider their report.

Offers were sent to the French Government for six times the amount required.

Foreign Legion will probably be recruited in Spain.

Rumored that France will suppress insurrectionary movements in Italy.

INDIA.—Profound peace reigns, and commercial prospects more favourable.

No improvement in Chinese advices. Recent reverses of insurgents temporary.

Flour easier—Weather, alternately heavy rains and sunshine—No damage yet done. Money in increased demand and dearer. Consols closed; 91 1-4 to 91 3-8. Freights to United States dull.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL LINE.

[Reported for the Morning Chronicle.]

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC

Eight days later from Europe

New York, Aug. 9.

The steamer "Baltic," arrived at 6 o'clock this morning.

Neither sorties nor assaults had occurred at Sebastopol.

Operations in the Baltic are unimportant.

The German Diet has accepted the Austrian propositions together with three additional points proposed by Russia.

Preparations for the Danubian campaign continued.

MARKETS.—Cotton depressed.

Breadstuffs dull and slight declined, except Corn, which has advanced 2s. 6d.

Provisions generally unchanged.

The Baltic, when off Holyhead, on her outward