

Nashawaak, Pokiook, Becaguimic, Tobique, &c.  
Continued.

441	Emerson, John	2	Green River,
442	do	4	do
774	Brown, Z. B.	4	do
775	do	2	do
778	do	2	do
1177	do	4	do
1106	do	3	Rockway,
1060	Hart, Geo H	6	do
973	Brown, Z B	5	do
917	do	3 1-2	do
772	do	2	do
773	do	2	do
776	do	2	do
766	do	2	do
767	do	2	do
769	do	2	do
440	Glazier, John	6	do
768	Brown, Z B	2	Madawaska,
777	do	2	do

R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

Throughout the whole of the late election in this County, we have carefully abstained from making any remark, calculated, in the slightest degree to excite ill feeling, or create dissatisfaction among our numerous subscribers. We adopted this course because we were content to allow every Elector in the County, to exercise his franchise, according to his own judgment, and without any undue, or improper influences being brought to bear upon him.

It will however become our duty at an early day, so soon as the excitement of the election shall have subsided, and mens minds become settled, to enter fully into the subject, especially in regard to the conduct of the Sheriff, not only in accepting a vote after the closing of the Poll, at the station where he presided in person; but also in regard to his conduct on the Declaration day, and in the management of the Scrutiny which was pretended to be held before him.

It is a painful duty to be obliged to notice the mis-conduct of a Public Officer, particularly one who whatever may have been the objections raised against him in the columns of this paper, has always been upon terms of friendly intercourse with us, and with many of whose connections we enjoy the advantages of a friendly intimacy, but the circumstances of the case in hand—the strange and almost in-explicable conduct of the sheriff—his utter disregard of all law and precedent—the indecent haste with which he urged, and insisted upon urging forward the business of his Scrutiny Court—and more than all—the rule he established whereby many of our oldest and most respectable Freeholders were disfranchised, because forsooth their titles had not been transferred from the records of York, after this County was set off from it—does certainly require us, to lay aside all delicacy—and we feel we should not be doing our duty as a Journalist—were we to withhold from the public, a full, complete and truthful statement of all the facts and circumstances.

Our readers may therefore expect, that at no very distant day, this statement, with the necessary commentaries will be given to them, for we shall not shrink the duty which has thus been forced upon us. In doing so however, we shall not follow the example of some persons in this village, whose inclinations, (perhaps it is only a habit, acquired since they have taken up their residence among us) lead them to substitute calumny and abuse for facts and arguments. We shall speak of public men and of their public acts. With their private relations or their social characters we can have no concern.

While we thus pledge ourselves to the performance of a certain duty however painful it may be, and awaiting as we have already stated, the proper time to fulfil that promise, we feel constrained to express our opinion, and we are confirmed in it from the fact, that the information comes from varied and reliable sources, that there is a wide spread feeling of dissatisfaction and disgust at the conduct of the Sheriff, which cannot fail, sooner or later to make itself publicly manifest.

On Thursday of last week a dispute arose about some work to be done on a raft a few miles above Fredericton, between a man named William Shay and an Indian in his employ, when Shay struck the Indian with a handspike on the head, causing concussion of the brain, of which the Indian died a few hours after. Shay gave himself up to a Magistrate, and as the Court is now sitting, will have his trial immediately.

The San Francisco Herald of date 1st June mentions an extensive conflagration in that city on the previous day. Loss estimated at \$43,900. No lives lost.

English News.

By Telegraph to Sentinel News Room via St. John.

New York, July 1st.—The Europa arrived last night.

Silistria still held out up to the latest dates of the 14th.

It is announced that Austria and Prussia have jointly framed a reply over ruling the objections of the smaller German States.

The Baltic Fleet was at Boresund, twenty miles from Helsingfors.

Nothing later from Asia, Greece or the Black Sea.

The Allies are still proceeding to Varna.

A bill giving Canada an Elective Senate passed to a second reading in the House of Lords.

Very wet weather in France—Fears for the crops.

Prince Paskiewitch has been severely wounded.

Breadstuffs—advanced 1s. on Flour, 1d. to 2d. on Wheat Corn, Meal declined 6d to 1s. General markets unchanged.

LATER.

By Telegraph to News Room via St. John.

America from Liverpool Saturday 24, and arrived at Halifax on Wednesday at 10 a. m. The Baltic arrived at Liverpool 7 in the morning on Wednesday the 21st. The Washington sailed from Southampton on Wednesday the 21st.

War News is of the greatest importance.

LATEST—That at conference at Teschin was decided that Prussia would not finally declare war on Russia, but would place a proposition of Russian Army under the orders of Austria.

SATURDAY, June 24th.—Latest Intelligence.—Gen. Dumenbrg has succeeded to the chief command of Russian forces in consequence of the wounds received by the General lately in command.

Gen. Lunders had his jaw carried away by a cannon ball.

THE BALTIC.—The reports of the English loss at Kamla and Kilebh are confirmed.

On the 21st all the screw steamers proceeded to Cronstadt.

The fleet of upwards of forty vessels have been signaled from the western end of the island of Cronstadt.

Peninsula Mails.—Russian Agents were trying to instill some new spirit into the Mignelite party.

St. PETERSBURG, June 12th.—Several ships had arrived with goods, and they were likely to find return cargoes, the officers and crew of the Tiger, it is said, were to be exchanged for Russians.

THE WAR.

The siege of Silistria has been raised, the Russians defeated by the Turks and driven across the Danube. Order of events is as follows—siege operations, the war begun in May 17th until June 15th; the attack and defence were carried on incessantly, and with equal bravery on both sides. Reported storming parties directed against the entrenchments. Mines and counter mines were exploded, causing immense slaughter to the besiegers and besieged.

JUNE 7th.—Mussa Pacha, the brave Turkish commander was killed by a shell; soon after which Prince Paskiewitch, Russian commander, was struck and disabled by a spent ball, and will probably die.

JUNE 13th.—Tremendous attack ordered under Gen. Gortschakoff and Schilders, but after severe fighting, were repulsed, and Turkish brigade sent from Shumla by Omar Pacha, succeeded in entering the fortress, thus reinforcing the garrison on the 15th.

A desperate hand to hand contest ensued, and ended in a complete discomfiture of the Russians. Prince Gortschakoff was severely wounded, and Schilders had his leg shot off, and two of his officers were killed. The carnage among the Russian troops was dreadful, and they retired fighting across the river. Pursuing their advantage, the Turks crossed an arm of the river, seized the islet of Hoppa, and blew up the Russians' siege works thereon.

The Turks then brought out their guns and erected temporary batteries on the bank of the river, before the north face of the fortress. The Russian battalions east and west of Silistria immediately retreated in good order across the river, and destroyed the bridges behind them.

The Russians are now in vicinity of Kalarash, awaiting reinforcements, and several detached corps are marching in haste from Slatina, to join them. This victory was gained entirely by the Turks—the French and English not having made their appearance. Siege of Silistria being raised, must alter whole Russian plan of operations in Bulgaria, and consequently must change plan of allies.

It is surmised that Paskiewitch will order his whole force to fall back on Jassy—ere this the Russians have probably relinquished all their possessions on the left bank of the Danube, excepting the forts of Hirsova, Matschin and Isaktchia and the dependencies of these places.

Russian accounts via Bucharest admit that the operations against Silistria are suspended, but they say that the siege is not finally raised.

The Russians have evacuated Mogureli and Siminitsea, five thousand Turks have occupied Turkickui, and it was reported that the Turkish Garrison of Butschwk crossed to Giurgero killed 400 Russians and took nine guns.

The black sea. Admiral Dündass and Hamlin issued a circular on the 7th announcing the close Blockade of the mouths of the Danube—the most of the fleet were cruising off Sebastapool, six or eight ships were at Varna assisting the embarkation of troops.

Transports with heavy guns having arrived, perhaps Sebastapool may be attacked soon.

BALTIC.—Nothing of importance—two English Steamers destroyed wharf and some gun boats at Kenin in the Gulf Bothnia. English Ships Odin and Vulture landed 150 men at Gamba, Karleby but were attacked by Russians and driven back to the Ship with loss of three officers and three seamen killed—two officers fourteen seamen wounded and twenty-nine, taken prisoners.

Napier has sent four ships against the place, and all Russian pilots are sent into interior.

British under Admiral Plumridge, have taken possession of Tormea, unopposed—will be fortified as a station for English troops, activity continues in fortifying Swedish ports.

GREECE.—Advices from Missolonghi—June 14th say, that the insurrection, is totally extinct in Epirus but Turkish Troops are marching to Thessaly where Hand Petros refuses to submit. Frigates—Cumberland and Saramac where at Tchirens.

ASIA.—Sefler Pacha is appointed Governor of Circassia and Adasia—

Circassians commanded by Emir Mohomnt, Schamyl's Lieutenant, reports to have defeated Russians at Dariel near Kanleach, with great loss to the enemy. Schamyl was in full march upon Tiflis. No date given.

NEGOTIATIONS.—A rumor is current that Russia again makes peaceful overtures through Austria, but as the terms are said to be the immediate retirement of the allies from Turkey, it can scarcely be regarded as true.

A rumor is again afloat in the English papers that the Czar will abdicate, but no dependence can be placed in the statement.

The Czar is likewise reported to be sick, and for the alleged reason did not meet the King of Prussia, he has, however, ordered Prince Dolgoraki, Minister of War, to proceed immediately to the Danubian Principalities to draw up an accurate report of position of affairs in a military point of view. This rumoured mission produced profound sensation at St. Petersburg.

It is officially announced that the convention between Austria and the Porte, for Austrian occupation of the Moldavia-Wallachian Principalities was signed on June 14th, and at a Cabinet Council at Vienna on the 19th, Emperor presiding, it was resolved if an evasive answer comes from Russia, Austria will demand a final ultimatum by a categorical reply within 8 days.

It is stated that Napoleon has intimated to the Austrian government, that France will interpose to crush any revolutionary movements in Hungary or Italy, while Austrian troops are engaged against Russia; a similar declaration is expected from England. Russian loan is negotiating at Hamburg, 16 million Roubles at 5 per cent.

BRITAIN.—Nothing of interest discussed. On the Notice Book is a motion to enquire if Government has taken steps to secure for Britain equal advantages with America in the trade with Japan. Lord Dudley Stuart has moved for a copy of the Servian protest against the Austrian occupation. Also for a Copy of the Austro Prussian Convention with its additional article.

The London Times has editorial expressing the greatest satisfaction with the reciprocity treaty just concluded by Lord Elgin, but regrets that Britain has not secured a share in the American coasting trade. The Government organs still advocate immediate attack on Sebastapool, and of Crimea; also recommended that part of the Baltic fleet be sent to the Black Sea. The Danish Consul General is appointed to legalize all official documents for Russia.

Several failures have occurred, viz: Davidson & Gordon, Metal Brokers, London; Howatt Moor, of Leeds; Malstead, Wakefield. Thos. Taylor & Son, Halifax; Stowe, Baristowe & Co., in the Worst trade, with some smaller firms.

A difficulty occurred at Liverpool on board the ship Fidelity, between the officers and crew. John Lynagh, was shot and the chief mate stabbed; eight out of thirteen of her crew, were arrested but were afterwards liberated.

Brevet taken place in the British and Indian army.

FRANCE.—Conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor during his promised visit to Baths of Pyrene has been discovered in department of Sarne and Garonne—150 arrests made—Prefect dismissed and is to be succeeded by M. Baroche—reports of

ITALY.—The French agent having arrived at Naples to buy corn Neapolitan Government forbade export of breadstuffs.

The King has retired to Goeta which he is fortifying.

Liverpool Cotton Market active with large business doing, and an advance of one eighth. Market closed very firm.

BREADSTUFFS.—Fine weather throughout Britain, with improved prospects of the crops in France have depressed Liverpool markets which closed flat, business being confined to supplying immediate wants of consumers. Holders are therefore eager to realize at a decline of a shilling to two shillings on flour, and threepence to sixpence on wheat, and one shilling to two shillings on corn.

Quotations are.—Western Canal, 37s to 37s 3d. Baltimore and Philadelphia general qualities, 37s 6d. White Wheat, 11s 10d. extra 12s 3d. Red 11s to 11s 9d. White Corn, 36s to 37s. Yellow, 37s to 37s 6d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef very firm but demand this week less active; more doing in Pork and Bacon. Hams and shoulders fair request. Rice in fair demand. Sugar dull. Tea quiet and unchanged.

Manchester market more cheerful and good business doing. Money easier. Consols advanced to 93 1-2 to 93 3-4.

AFFAIRS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Interesting extract from a Letter written at Saint Petersburg, May 6, 1854, by a Gentleman highly informed, and of the highest character.

As you may suppose, we are surrounded with all the outward symptoms and preparations for a great war. There are said to be at this time in and immediately around the city 120,000 troops, which is about double the usual number kept here in time of peace. The streets are constantly full of soldiers, and the city is under martial law. No one can pass the gates and barriers after 9 o'clock, and in the lower parts of the town, near the batteries, it is supposed that the inhabitants will not be allowed to be out of their houses after that hour. I have read with great attention the correspondence which has resulted in bringing on this war, and my sympathies are, I confess, on the side of the English and French, not that I am an enemy to Russia, or do not find many of her people amiable and good, but I should regard it as the greatest misfortune which could happen to mankind that this deadly system of government which has a tendency to blight all that is noble and free among men, should be any further extended. For this reason I should regret to see Russia get control of Turkey, and I fully justify the Western Powers for the steps they are taking to oppose Russian ambition. It is terrible to contemplate a contest with such a power as Russia, and the Western Powers show great boldness and magnanimity in meeting the evil at the present time, rather than by temporizing with it, to leave the struggle to some future day, when the chances against them would be much greater. I have lived long enough in Russia to learn practically the full meaning of the word despotism, and every day's acquaintance with it increases my gratitude that my lot has been cast in a country where, as yet at least, it is unknown. I continue to hope that our public schools and the good sense on the intelligent classes will preserve us from it.

THE GREAT NAVIES OF THE WORLD.—We find the following table in one of our exchanges, showing the extent of the five first navies in the world. It is said to come from a pamphlet published by an intelligent American naval officer, and is doubtless correct.

	Vessels of War.	No. of Guns.
England,	667	13,330
France,	328	7,145
Russia,	170	5,896
Holland,	102	2,319
United States,	69	2,020

The same writer says:—"I find from the British Navy list of 1852, that the Government of Great Britain had 480 war vessels, besides those employed for harbor and coast defence, of which there was quite a large number. They do not, according to my computation, amount to quite so large a number as that stated above. But since the list was prepared, an addition has been made in view of the Russo-Turkish war, which will doubtless make the number as great as that stated above. Great Britain has now, according to statement in an English paper, two hundred and two steam vessels of war, of fifty-five thousand three hundred power.

According to our last Navy Register, the United States have two thousand one hundred and fifteen guns, instead of two thousand and twenty-nine, as stated above. It is clear that the United States, with commerce and tonnage equal to that of Great Britain, has only about one-eighth of her naval force. This is too great a disparity. What would