

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1854.

We notice by the report of the Grand Trunk Railway, that the work there is going on in good earnest. Mr. Jackson has made of New Brunswick all that he wished (which was a mere tool), which he handled as best suited his own purpose, for after the completion of the Railway from the Bend to Shediac, he will leave us to plod along as best we can. It is to be regretted that we have been humbugged so long, but we hope that those gentlemen (who were so willing to swallow all his propositions) do now begin to get their eyes open and see where Mr. Jackson's interest was, and how they were deceived.

It is time we think that the people of New-Brunswick do make up their minds to look into these things, and ascertain who is in the fault, and in future take the management of their own affairs in their own hands, which is their undoubted privilege, and not be duped by such designing persons so frequently as has been the case.

The following extract may be read with a degree of encouragement by the people of New-Brunswick.

## QUEBEC AND TROIS PISTOLES.

I have now to refer to the Trois Pistoles Section which has been finally located from its point of departure from the Quebec and Richmond Railway to the Riviere du Loup, 113 miles. Plans of this portion have been duly deposited in the proper offices, as required by the acts and the usual notices in reference thereto, published.

The right of way has been secured for eighty miles.

The construction of the first 40 miles from the point of departure on the Quebec and Richmond Railway to St. Thomas, was commenced early in the Spring, and by this time, fully one-third of the grading of its length is complete.

The masonry for the large bridges is progressing, and the iron-work for those bridges is finished in England, and we are advised will be sent off as soon as its shipment can be effected.

The whole of the ties are provided and in course of delivery, also, the whole of the fencing which is now being erected.

The rails, about 1000 tons, have been provided, although only 100 tons have yet reached us.—The remainder will be forwarded as speedily as ships can be found for their transportation.

One thousand one hundred and forty two men and 34 horses are now employed upon this section; and with the exception of two large bridges, the whole of the grading will be completed this season.

It will be seen by the above, that a Railway is now actually being built by Canada to within about 50 miles of the Boundary of New Brunswick and 100 of the Grand Falls, this is encouraging, and if we are so fortunate as to get rid of Jackson, we may look forward to a time and that not far distant, when the Capital of New Brunswick and the City of Quebec will be within the pleasant journey of a day (in a rail-car, through a both romantic and fertile country) of each other.

The travel between Canada and New Brunswick, and the immense increase that would follow on the opening of a Rail Road from St. John or Fredericton, to connect the Trois Pistoles section and also the immense quantity of merchandise, Lumber and Produce, that must necessarily pass upon such a road, induces the belief that the next Session of the Legislature will not be allowed to pass away without some action having been taken in this important matter. Let some of our Legislators bring forward a measure, or induce the Government to do so, that a Rail Road be commenced at Fredericton, with the object that the Trois Pistoles section shall be its terminus, and nothing short of that—and if only 10, 15 or 20 miles can be built per year, let that be done. And with the present prospect of a free access to the American market for cord-wood, tan-bark, lumber of all descriptions and farm produce, and with such an excellent means of conveyance by water, as there would be from Fredericton to the United States—Any person can see at a glance that such an enterprise could not help but remunerate handsomely. Besides the opening up of a tract of country, the resources of which are now to a great extent unavailable.

Last week we mentioned that the health of the village at that time was good. We regret however, that since our last issue, several deaths have occurred which has caused some alarm. We trust however, that we have had the worst, and that in another week, we may be able to report our village in its good state of health.

APPEAL TO TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES THROUGH-OUT CANADA.—The Parliament of united Canada recently elected, having been called together for the dispatch of business on the 5th day of September next, the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society begs leave respectfully to suggest, that it is of the utmost importance, that all the temperance organizations of the country should immediately complete their preparations for a successful campaign in favor of obtaining the Maine Law from the present Legislature. Petitions should, without delay, be prepared, and forwarded as soon as possible after the House meets, that an early opportunity may be taken of ascertaining the prospects of prohibitory legislation. The Committee is well aware that already much has been done in many parts of the country; but it is feared so much may be left undone, that its anxiety and urgency will be appreciated. Let another effort be made to obtain relief from the oppressive and immoral traffic in intoxicating drinks.

JOHN DOUGAL, President.  
J. C. BECKET, Secretary.

Montreal, August 14, 1854.

We hope that public opinion in New Brunswick will compel (if not already disposed) its Legislature to step up upon the broad platform of "Abolition" of drunkenness, and the cause of it, which is the Importation of Alcoholic Liquor!!!

It appears that the Providence of God has already taken that stand, for it is an undeniable fact, that more than three-fourths of the victims who have fell by that dreadful disease Cholera, have been persons who have indulged more or less in the use of Alcoholic Liquors to excess.

It is rumoured there will be a short Session—if not, that the House will be called together earlier than usual, to take into consideration the Reciprocity Treaty.

Rate-Payers on Property, whose rates are not paid on or before the 14th inst., will not be allowed to vote at the approaching Election of Councillors.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Caustic, is very severe, but unadmissible at present. If necessary we shall use his letter.

S. Q.—Thanks.

We understand that there has been another "flare up" at the Bend. It seems that our American friends cannot get along with English ways and manners, and we do not wonder at it, if all be true that we hear about *overbearance* and *pompousity*. In the mean time operations have been suspended. We shall next hear of the "great contractors" giving up the ghost in New Brunswick altogether.—*St. John Morning News*.

OUR RAILROAD.—The American Contractors on the Railroad between the Bend and Shediac, have stopped the work, and disposed of their horses, &c. The high price of wages, and the difficulty of procuring men, we understand are the principal reasons they assign for abandoning the undertaking.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

## English News.

## ARRIVAL OF "PACIFIC" AT NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1854.

The Pacific arrived here yesterday afternoon. The capture of Bomersund is confirmed. The Austrians have entered the Principalities—no other movements of importance.

The London Times has a strong article on the delay of troops at Varna, where cholera is raging frightfully, and thinks it better to lose thousands of men in attacking Sebastopol than by confining them to a malignant camp. The Times intimates the loss by cholera at ten to fifteen thousand men.

Flour had declined 6d. to 9d. since the sailing of the Europa. Wheat had also slightly declined.—Speculative demand for Indian Corn. Yellow quoted 38s. to 39s. per quarter. Other markets generally unchanged.

## From Late English Papers.

## CAN SEBASTOPOL BE TAKEN.

It is General Macintosh's opinion that Sebastopol cannot be carried by a sort of *coup de main*, either by land or sea. It can only be taken by regular approach from some distance, and by a force superior to the Russians either in the field or in position. If this be so, the great arsenal of the Black Sea cannot be carried so quickly as many suppose. Although practically the country south of the Danube may be safe it is not altogether clear of Russians.

Austria has not yet advanced into Wallachia; there is no saying when she may reach Moldavia, and cover the Delta of the Danube. To withdraw the allied armies and a large portion of the Turkish army (for it is doubtful whether the allies are strong enough of themselves,) to begin a campaign in the Crimea would be a greater risk than men charged with actual responsibility may be inclined to run. Hence, however important the author's account of the Crimea may be for the caution it impresses, it is not so attractive reading as if it promised victory off hand. The precise condition of the land side of Sebastopol is now not known; but General Macintosh infers that it is not left so exposed as late travellers have represented; and if the town itself could be "walked into," even that is not easily done. "So late as last year (1853) travellers, who, however, were not military men reported that the town was still altogether open to the landside. Detached works may, however, have existed even then, which escaped their observation; and there is little doubt that, since the occurrence of war, the Russians have been busied in extending the defences on that side.

The landing places, near the Monastery of St. George, are to precipitous to be surmounted in the face of a defending force prepared for such an attempt; and any force landing on the level shore between Cape Kherfon and Sebastopol would most probably find itself at once engaged in a general action, and would have to fight for a space large enough to encamp upon. I am, therefore, certainly of opinion, that a descent, made in the immediate neighborhood of Sebastopol, even with a strong and well-appointed force, especially after so much time has been allowed to Russia to erect fortifications there—though these may be only field works—and to collect forces for their defence, would be a very bold and indeed hazardous undertaking; and that, while a subsequent hasty re-embarkation, should it occur, without any object having been attained, would in itself be inglorious a great loss in men and material would hardly fail to attend such a repulse.

The correspondent of the London Times writing from Giurgevo, July 29th, says:—

"The Russian division have fallen back towards Bucharest. A reconnaissance was made on the 29th and reported that the Russians had retired behind the Argish, burning the bridge in the rear. A Cossack prisoner said that a proclamation had been made to the army, desiring them not to be discouraged at this retreat, which was made in order that the line of operation might be constructed, and England, France, and Turkey meet on Russian territory when they advanced.

The news from the Lower Danube is extremely scanty, and generally of a negative kind. The French division is not at Matschin in the Dobrudscha, and it is merely a rumour that the allies have fixed on Odessa for their winter quarters.—The allies have not attacked Sebastopol, and consequently have not been defeated there. Up to the 4th the great expedition had but left Bulgaria, but it was not doubted that it would start in a few days.

No authentic account of the operation at the Isles of Aland and against the fortress of Bomersund had been received. The group of Islands lying about 25 miles from the coast of Sweden, and 15 from that of Finland in the Gulf of Bothnia, is known to the Finns by the name of Ahvenemma. It consists of 80 inhabited and 200 uninhabited islets, the largest of which is about 18 miles in length by 14 in breadth. On this Island the Russians have within the last twenty years built the fortress of Bomersund, and it is here that the French Army of the Baltic, supported by the marines of the British fleet, is now engaged in the first important operations of the war. The fortress is said to be large enough to shelter an army of 60,000 men within the range of its guns. It is certain that the place is one of considerable extent, capable of containing a large garrison, and not likely to be taken without the operation of a regular siege. Among the rumours respecting the purpose of the allied commanders in the East, one of the latest is that they will direct the main force of the expedition against Odessa and the Isthmus of Periscope, with a view of cutting off the enemy's communication between the Crimea and the mainland during the winter. This rumor presupposes an adjournment of operation against Sebastopol until spring.

A letter from St. Petersburg in the *Weimer Gazette*, says:

"The Emperor contemplates shortly paying a visit to Warsaw; but it is possible that his journey may be declared, for he has to-day received a telegraph despatch from Revel, announcing that Admiral Napier expects a considerable number of troops from France. This would be the third ad-

journalment of an imperial journey during the present year. Last month the Czar wished to go to Kiew, to have a conference with Marshal Paskievitch, but was prevented by the news of the approach of the allied fleets to Cronstadt. The Emperor also proposed to go to compliment the King of Prussia on the frontier, but was prevented by the rumor that Sweden was collecting an army at Carl Fohamestadt, to operate against Finland. The Czar, notwithstanding the reiterated remonstrances of the Empress and the Grand Duchesses, will not abandon the capital at the moment of danger. The necessary preparations for the defence of the city are terminated. Forty thousand troops of elite are assembled."

ADDRESS OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD TO THE ARMY.—In Varna, Marshal St. Arnaud issued the following address to the army on the 30th July:—

"Soldiers of the Allied Armies—We shall soon advance into the territory of our enemy. I rely on your obedience, your bravery, and steadiness in the fight. The task we have to complete is no light one. The enemy we have to encounter is strong and numerous. The forty years of peace passed by us in promoting commerce, industry, and the arts, have been spent by him in the study of the arts of war, and in military preparations.—From your bravery France and England await a victory. The eyes of all Europe are upon you.—Show yourselves the worthy sons of your brave fathers. We march into the land of the enemy, resolved on victory. As conquerors must we see our fatherland, or never more return."

THE WOUNDED RUSSIANS.—On leaving Bucharest, Prince Gortchakoff left an address for the commander of the troops who should next occupy the town (a summary of the contents which was given some days back). The following is the document in question:

"I find myself necessitated, on evacuating Bucharest, to leave 30 sick and wounded, who cannot bear the fatigue of transport. I do not know by what troops the metropolis of Wallachia will be occupied; to whatever nation, however, they may belong, I am convinced that in their hands I can confidently place the fate of these sick and wounded Russian soldiers, and that their treatment will not only be in accordance with the laws of humanity, but that your excellency, in consideration of the special care bestowed on the wounded at Sinope, and those of the Tiger, in Russia, according to the commands of his Majesty the Emperor, my illustrious lord, and in consideration of the care taken of the sick and wounded who have fallen into the hands of the Russian troops under my command, will render the obligation reciprocal by acting towards these prisoners in a like manner. Recommending," &c.

The reports from the Black Sea has struck profound sorrow into the hearts of the British people, not unmingled with indignation. It appears from the Times that from 10,000 to 15,000 soldiers of the allied forces have fallen victims to the Cholera in the camp at Varna.

On the occasion of the "Fete" of St. Napoleon, 2,582 pardons or reductions of punishment were granted.

Cholera was making steady progress in London. Amongst the deaths were Lord Jocelyn, son-in-law of Lord Palmerston, and Lord Beaumont.

It is reported that the Russians having raised a Moorsom shell from the wreck of the Tiger, while endeavoring to ascertain its components, exploded it, by which seventeen men were killed.

The bark Georgiana, from Limerick, with 12 "Union Girls," as they are called in the shipping list, arrived at Grosse Isle, below Quebec, on Sunday of last week, all well.

The subscriptions to the Austrian loan amount to about 218 millions of florins.

The Danish Government refuses to allow the establishment of a cholera lazaretto for the allied forces.

The Bey of Tunis is reported to have sent 42,000,000 francs to the Sultan to assist him in carrying on the war.

A newspaper correspondent at the camp at Devna was recently fired at, and the person who shot at him was arrested and flogged.

Kossuth has said lately, speaking of the slow war in Europe, that "the liberal party in Europe fully approve of a war undertaking for the integrity and independence of Turkey, but that it is opposed to the manner in which it is carried on, since the liberal party is convinced that it neither will save Turkey nor humble Russia, but that its only result is the strengthening of Austria."

A mulatto slave who worked in the office of the Louisville Journal, made his escape to Canada a few days ago, and sent his mistress a letter therefrom, informing her of his safe arrival.