

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1855.

As the Editor's time has been taken up this week in attendance with the Municipal Council, which commenced its January Session on Tuesday last, he hopes that his readers will kindly overlook any inaccuracies they may discover in the present issue of the *Sentinel*. Next week he intends giving a full detail of the proceedings of that body, so that the public may be fully posted up in the local affairs of the County.

## MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Parliamentary Session was opened on the 12th December, by Her Majesty in person, with the following Speech:—

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have called you together at this unusual period of the year, in order that, by your assistance, I may take such measures as will enable me to prosecute the war in which we are engaged with the utmost vigor and effect. This assistance, I know, will be readily given, for I cannot doubt that you share my conviction of the necessity of sparing no efforts to augment my force in the Crimea. The exertions they have made, and the victories they have obtained, are not exceeded in the brightest pages of our history, and have filled me with admiration and gratitude.

"The hearty and efficient co-operation of my brave ally, the Emperor of the French, and the glory acquired in common, cannot fail to cement more closely the union which so happily subsists between the two nations.

"It is with satisfaction that I inform you that, together with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded a Treaty of Alliance with the Emperor of Austria, from which I anticipate important advantages to the common cause.

"I have also concluded a Treaty with the United States of America, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been equitably settled. The Treaties will be laid before you.

"Although the prosecution of the war will naturally engage your chief attention, I trust that other matters of great interest and importance to the general welfare will not be neglected.

"I rejoice to observe that the prosperity of my subjects continues uninterrupted.

"The state of the revenue affords me entire satisfaction; and I trust that by your wisdom and prudence you will continue to promote the interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"In the estimates which will be presented to you, I trust you will find that ample provision has been made for the exigencies of the public service.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I rely with confidence upon your patriotism and public spirit. I feel assured that in the momentous contest in which we are engaged, you will exhibit to the world the example of a united people. Thus shall we obtain the respect of other nations, and may trust that, by the blessing of God, we shall bring the war to a successful termination."

The passage relative to the victories of the Crimea, where Her Majesty declared they had filled her heart with gratitude and admiration, was delivered with graceful emotion. At the conclusion of the speech Her Majesty rose, and, giving her hand to Prince Albert, left the House. The assembly of spectators then dispersed.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, after the reading of the Queen's Speech, there was an important debate upon the war. The address in answer to the Royal Speech was moved by the Duke of Leeds, and seconded by Lord Ashburton, in the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Abingdon. Both noble Lords expressed approval of the sentiments expressed in the speech, and eulogised the bravery of the allied troops.

The Earl of Derby remarked that he had little fault to find with the address, which was strongly contrasted with that of last year, when so much was promised and so little actually done. He eulogised the gallantry of the allied armies in the Crimea, and suggested that it would be most grateful to the feelings of the whole French nation if some mark of honorable distinction were conferred upon General Canrobert. He taunted the Ministers with their past and present opinions respect-

ing the French alliance. He next proceeded to comment upon the course pursued by the Government in the conduct of the war, not so much as to what they had done, but because the words "too late," applied to all their proceedings. In declaring war they were "too late," in sending their fleet to the Black Sea they were "too late," and they were "too late" in sending an army to Turkey; and, although Ministers had taken credit to themselves for the energy displayed in sending out an army of thirty thousand men in three months—which boast was almost a reflection on a great country like this—yet even in this matter they were "too late," for their preparations should have been made three months earlier. But even after this great exertion, they neglected to make any provision for reinforcements, and it was admitted that their army of thirty thousand men had no reserve whatever.

To crown all, they were "too late" in arriving at Sebastopol. That expedition appeared to be a step in the dark, without any knowledge of the strength of the place, except from the many warnings which were given against attacking it at all. He commented and condemned the defective supply of stores. With regard to the treaty with Austria, their lordships could express no opinion upon it, as they were wholly ignorant of its provisions. He strongly condemned both Austria and Prussia for their policy; he had little faith in either of those nations. The noble lord concluded by urging upon the Government the necessity of energetic measures for the prosecution of the war, a course in which he was convinced they would be sustained by the public feeling of the country. His party would offer no factious opposition, but would do its best to maintain the honor and interests of the nation. The whole nation sympathized with the Crown and the Government in the war. He amused the House by referring to the dinner to Sir Charles Napier previous to his departure to the Baltic. The results of that expedition were nil; but he did every justice to the gallantry of the fleet. He concluded with an eloquent tribute to the British army in the Crimea.

The Duke of Newcastle replied at great length in defence of the Government; he said the policy of the Government had been identical with that of Napoleon III. It had been that, as they were faithful to the alliance with Louis Philippe so long as he was upon the throne of France, so will our present alliance be fixed, and perhaps more firmly, from the resolute character of the Emperor of the French, and the open handed fairness which he has shown. He asserted that a great moral effect had been produced in the Baltic. He defended the Government against the charge of dilatoriness in conducting the war, and said that from the first the invasion of the Crimea had been contemplated. On the day on which the first official instructions were given to Lord Raglan, instructions were also given to him in a separate dispatch to make inquiries with reference to the condition of Sebastopol, with reference to the forces in the Crimea, and to the means of invasion, and the best mode of carrying it out.

He denied that the order to attack Sebastopol had been given in spite of the opinion of competent generals. On the contrary, so far as military opinions were concerned, they were in favour of the measure. The siege of Sebastopol was decided upon immediately after intelligence was received that the siege of Silistria had been raised, and on the 29th of June, only seven days after the raising of the siege of Silistria, his dispatch giving directions for the invasion of the Crimea, was written to Lord Raglan. The first step taken upon ordering this expedition was to send out reinforcements.

The Duke, in continuation, explained the causes of the delay in getting the expedition off, which was in part caused by the length of time necessary to obtain the materials, and in part by the cholera. He lauded the manner in which the embarkment had been effected, and said the British force there landed amounted to 27,000 men and the French to 24,000, and besides these there was a body of about 8,000 Turks attached to the French army. With regard to the charge of not sending reinforcements, he said that they had been forwarded as rapidly as possible.

The Duke of Newcastle proceeded to speak of the recruiting system, and said that at the first declaration of war, recruits came forward freely; during the summer months there was a falling off, but when it became evident that the siege of Sebastopol was to be protracted, they began to pour in, and the number now offering was six or seven fold what it was six months previous. The noble Duke readily admitted that the siege of Sebastopol was likely to be more protracted than the Govern-

ment at first imagined it would be. Of the troops sent to the Crimea, he said:

The emergency had demanded the despatch of troops to the Crimea, who had not been completely trained, notwithstanding that some of the generals would have preferred their being kept until the Spring, when they would have been efficient. Their lordships might blame him if they pleased. Lord Raglan had, however, pressed for them. They were unprepared for the successful efforts Russia had made in reinforcing her armies in the Crimea. In one day's march the Russian reinforcements travelled forty-two miles. Respecting the British reinforcements: "Since the month of June, more than 40,000 men have been sent from this country to the army under Lord Raglan, and of that number 12,300 have been forwarded within the last two months. I believe some of your lordships will be surprised when I tell you that the whole number of men, from the time of the commencement of hostilities down to the present time, including a few who are about to proceed, the whole number of men, including officers, will have exceeded 53,000.

The speaker continued by stating the amount of arms and ammunition sent out. With regard to ordnance, sixty-two guns were sent out at the commencement of the war, besides two complete battery trains of forty-two guns, with an enormous supply of shot and shell, seven nine-pounder batteries, and two troops of Royal Horse Artillery.—The whole amount of small ammunition sent to the army is 22,933,000 rounds, of which 18,000,000 rounds were Minie ammunition, and the Government is continually sending more, as ships can be obtained for the purpose. Besides the above, forty-two large guns and mortars, 9,000 shell, and 28,000 round shot were sent from Malta to the Crimea.

The noble Duke next proceeded to refute the charges that no foresight had been shown in providing the troops with proper clothing, and stated that the number of pairs of woollen socks sent out amounted to 150,000; of woollen shirts, 100,000; of pairs of flannel drawers, 90,000; of woollen gloves, 80,000 pairs; besides about 40,000 railway wrappers; 40,000 water-proof capes; 40,000 furo coats; and 12,000 pairs of seal skin boots.

Of this amount, something like a third was lost in the "Prince." In addition to this government has ordered sheep-skin coats for the whole army—55,000. Hats had been ordered, and independent of those to be sent from Turkey, Malta and France, 11,500 had been sent from England. The charge that the men were nearly in rags was undoubtedly true, but a second and a third complete set of uniforms had been ordered and had undoubtedly arrived. The charge that the army was half starved, was untrue—in fact no army was ever better fed. Of surgeons, 465 had been sent out, with beds, clothing, &c., for 10,000 patients, and other articles for the use of the sick and wounded in proportion. The Noble Duke paid a high eulogium on Lord Raglan and said:

"No one but one who has been in constant communication with him can form an accurate notion of his merits. Greatly as he is valued in this country, his full merits will not be known until his dispatches, and perhaps his private letters, which are in the custody of myself and his family, are made public.

I trust it will not be necessary to depart from that glory of England, voluntary enlistment. My noble friend, the general commanding-in-chief, has, with the consent of her Majesty's government, given to each battalion two officers' commissions for the sergeants in Lord Raglan's army. It was given after the battle of Alma, and it will be given again. (Cheers.) This encouragement will be found to work well. (Hear.) Lord Raglan has also conferred the good-service pension on the non-commissioned officers under him; and every exertion will be made to increase the efficacy of the force."

In conclusion the Duke of Newcastle declared it is his belief that it is the resolution of the country to prosecute the war, and said: "I say we are prepared to prosecute the war with firm resolve and unflinching firmness. We will not reject overtures of peace, but we will not consent to any but an honorable peace. We have the fullest confidence in our army, and in our noble people, and in the firmness and friendship of our powerful ally, and we do not fear the least for the result. (Cheers.) We have full confidence in the Ruler of the destinies of nations, and we have the highest hope of bringing the contest to a satisfactory issue. It is not for us to determine the time when it will be possible to bring such a war to a close; but we will bring it to such a close as will give repose to civilization, and security to

these nations of Europe which have been thrown into confusion by the act of one aggressive sovereign."

We inadvertently omitted last week to notice the Annual Examination of the Wesleyan Sunday School of this village, which took place on New Year's Day in the presence of a large and highly respectable audience. We have seldom witnessed a more interesting scene. We are not certain of the exact number of scholars; but think there were about ninety present. There was one feature in the appearance of this school that forcibly arrested our attention, and that was the extreme youthfulness of a large portion of those receiving instruction at this institution. The examination was conducted by the Superintendent L. P. Fisher, Esq., and the very prompt and accurate answers to the various questions proposed, elicited frequent marks of approbation from the spectators. Several pieces were recited in very good style, and a few Dialogues (original well understood, and prepared for the occasion,) were introduced with a pleasing effect. The exercises of the day were highly creditable to the Superintendent and the different Teachers associated with him "in their labour of love;" and could not fail to be extremely gratifying to such Parents as were present.

An ample and excellent repast was next put under discussion, and the rapid manner in which, notwithstanding the delicacies, but the substantial of the season disappeared, gave ample proof that our little friends were as fully capable of appreciating the good things before them, and that they had quite as much relish in administering to their physical wants, as they had previously displayed in their mental exercises.

## Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

Sir,—The interest I strove to make with you in behalf of the Editor of the *Journal* does not seem to be properly appreciated, and I regret that he has permitted so much of the old Adam to exhibit himself as he has done on the occasion. The best intentions are often misconstrued, or rather those to whom advice is tendered are reluctant to understand its proper import and their own true position, and consequently the good effort sought to be produced is not accomplished. Be it so, the fault henceforward must not lie at my door, if out of this discussion, there should arise circumstances to call forth explanations calculated to wound the feelings or affect the interests of those who have provoked it. 'Twas all very fine in the *Journal* for many weeks past to fill its columns with the vilest abuse of different members of the community, and so long as the slanders were treated with contempt, its Editor presumed upon the immunity, and thought such silence indicated a fear of him and his paper. Let him now be undeceived. The game he has undertaken is one that others can play at as well as himself and he will find that there are people who can "see" him and "go something better."

Another gross injustice has been done to Mr. Melville (similar to that which the Philadelphia Editor perpetrated) in the matter of an article pointing out our duties as British Colonists in "this hour of England's need." He should not furnish his leading articles to distant papers for publication before they appear in his own, and if he persists in such a course, his "Yellow Fuzze" will really become tarnished and faded. Advise him to discontinue the practice.

I notice Mr. Melville is very fond of the word *alias*. It must be on account of the euphonious sound of the last syllable, for it seems to have pleased him so much that its ring and melody are continually in his ear. Let us see how it will sound when applied to the *Journal*, and then, as one of our Candidates at the last election said, "proceed to other matters." Well now William R. Melville, Esq., Editor of the *Woodstock Journal*, *alias* the discarded Judge, *alias* the Deputy Treasurer, and Secretary to the Agricultural Society, *alias* the County School Inspector, *alias* the Banking Post-Master, *alias* the Cholera Doctor, *alias* the Village Weigher of Hay, *alias* the Gallant Major "wot won his laurels on the plains of Coteau Sook," *alias* the temporary Assembly Member, *alias* starn Blyther, and *alias* the old Gander. After all these *alias*-asses, it can be no matter of surprise that he has conceived a fondness for the word which tempts him to drag it into every article he writes. The combination is a regular "Committee of Public Safety, and founded upon the same principles as the Jacobine Club of the old French Revolution; yet the child is far before the parent