

sition becomes more active and rapid in the grain so long as it moves at all, or till the kernel is filled; which will in part account for the fact that grain severed from the root, after the proper supply of nutriment for the kernel has been elaborated in the stalk, ripens so much quicker than it would if left attached to the root.

There is another very important advantage secured by cutting grain before it becomes "dead ripe." Most farmers find the straw of their cereal crops of value as fodder for stock; and this, when cut green, is much more nutritious than if left until all its nutritive juices are exhausted, and the fibre rendered hard by becoming mature in the field.

It is supposed by some good cultivators, that wheat intended for seed, should be allowed to ripen a little more than that intended for grinding. —*New England Farmer.*

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854.

It has been often, and truly said by eminent writers that ministers of the Gospel, and teachers of religion, should be men of irreproachable character, whose examples ought to be such, that those whose duty it was, to look up to them for advice and direction, could not, by any possibility, find an excuse for a deviation for their duty, in similar acts of theirs. As with persons in such situations, so it should be with others, whatever position in life they may occupy, but especially with men whose office places them at the head of the administration of the Law, within the limits of a certain jurisdiction.

When the highest Officer in a County entrusted with power, allows himself to be guided less by justice and right, than by the temporary gratification of a vindictive and revengeful feeling, and find his excuse in the approval and justification of a disappointed and clamorous clique, it can be no matter of surprise if others of a lower grade, and not subject to the responsibilities of the superior should likewise presume upon the same immunity.

The High Sheriff of this County, during the progress of the late Election, and the pretended Scrutiny before him, has in the opinion of very many persons, acted in such a manner, as to set an example of the most pernicious tendency; because they think that the Law which should regulate and guide his actions, ought also to regulate the course of his Deputies and the different constables throughout the County; for if the Master can, with impunity, over-ride the law in his department it will certainly encourage the servants to do so too. Holding the same opinions and desirous that those who live at a distance, and may not have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with all the facts and circumstances—we propose in this, and in future numbers, to redeem the promise we made on a former occasion, and we venture to predict, that when this is done, there will be few dissenting voices upon the question of the necessity of putting an effectual stop, at once and forever to the possibility of like occurrences.

That Sheriff's Scrutinies are mere farces "and nothing else," few will undertake to deny—for they seldom or ever fairly result in any alteration of the majority as determined by the people—unless indeed it is to increase it.

In St John where some of the ablest men of the Province were engaged in it,—all the necessary records at hand, and with twenty days more time than Mr. Sheriff Winslow had at his disposal—the only change in the Poll-Book obtained was an increase of the majority of the man the electors had chosen—and there, with all the advantage of convenient records and of extended time, the officer presiding was obliged to close his Court and leave the business unfinished, so as to return the writ of election according to its test.

Confronted with all these circumstances and many other similar cases, as the Sheriff of Carleton must have been, for they were matter of notoriety—knowing as he must have done—for it was the Act under which he got his appointment—that the law, dividing Carleton from York, made the records there, part and parcel of ours, and with barely a full week to search all these records and to carry through his Scrutiny; yet he persisted in pushing it forward, despite the earnest remonstrances and the strong protests of those, who were willing and even anxious at the last hour to save him, for the consequences to which the stormy passions of his nature seemed likely to urge him to become liable. But all such remonstrances and protests were unavailing, the natural disposition of the man was to be gratified, at the expense of the character of the officer—the propensity to revenge imaginary injuries could not be mastered, and he could not forbear striking a blow, however temporary in its effect, which was designed to exhibit, what has been elegantly

termed "a superior kind of contempt" for the man who had dared to differ in opinion with him.

In Election matters, so far as the Candidates and their friends are concerned, almost anything is excusable to attain success—but the man who presides over the County—the one whose hand and seal gives validity to the return which fastens upon it a Representative, should never allow himself to commit a wrong in the expectation that the occasion would make it venial. And if Mr. Sheriff Winslow ever flattered himself that his conduct in this affair would escape censure, let him now be undeceived—and if what we have said, or may hereafter say on the subject shall appear to some to be expressed in strong, or harsh language—let it be remembered that in contending for the maintenance of a principle, it is better and even necessary to meet the question, boldly and fearlessly—and in doing so, a lesson may possibly be taught those who now hold office, which it is essential should be borne in mind for all time to come, and which may not be without its effect upon those who succeed them.

We here give a Copy of the Protest handed to the Sheriff by Mr. Harding's Counsel, and in our next issue (or the succeeding one) our remarks shall be continued. Our readers will notice the date of the Protest (28th June,) and recollect that the writ under which the Sheriff acted, was returnable at Fredericton by 3 o'clock P. M., on the 3rd July—"Between times" as Larry would say, there was a Sunday. Will any one be presumptuous enough to assert, that here was time to Scrutinize and adjudicate upon over one thousand votes?—

Copy of Protest.

"Sufficient time not being allowed by the Sheriff to Leonard R. Harding, to prepare for a Scrutiny of the votes Polled, and the Sheriff peremptorily refusing to give time for the purpose aforesaid, until even to-morrow, the said Leonard R. Harding, hereby most solemnly protests against the conduct of the Sheriff as being unjust towards him the said Leonard R. Harding and his Electors, and partial so far as Richard English the other Candidate is concerned, and being now unprepared to prosecute the Scrutiny, the Sheriff refusing to give time sufficient even to compare the Copy Poll-Book, furnished yesterday with the Original Poll-Books. The said Leonard R. Harding hereby protesting as aforesaid, demands his return from the Sheriff, as one of the Members duly elected for this County, for the said Leonard R. Harding having a majority of votes Polled, as appears by the said Poll-Books. And the said Leonard R. Harding further protests that the rules of evidence, prescribed by the Sheriff are unfair and unjust.

(Signed,) L. R. HARDING.

The said Leonard R. Harding further protests, that no list of votes objected to on the part of the said Richard English has been furnished to him, the said Leonard R. Harding.

(Signed,) L. R. HARDING.

28th June, 1854.

Some uneasiness being felt by a portion of the community, with regard to a possible visit of the Cholera, notices were posted up on Wednesday, calling a meeting of the people *en masse* at the Mechanics' Institute, in the afternoon, which was responded to by a goodly number of the inhabitants. James Robertson, Esqr., was called to preside, L. P. Fisher, appointed Secretary. A series of Resolutions, prepared by the latter gentleman were then passed, having a view to a general inspection and cleaning up of the streets and yards in the village, Lower and Upper Corner, the removal of all offensive substances therefrom, and appointing a Committee of twenty to carry out such measures as they might deem necessary for these purposes. A subscription was opened to raise money to defray any expenses which might be incurred in the prosecution of their object.

At a meeting of the Committee, the scene of operation was divided into districts, and sub-committees appointed to visit the yards &c., making such suggestions to the occupants as they might deem to be requisite. On Thursday they attended to these duties, and made a thorough inspection, which there is no doubt will lead to beneficial results, and much improve the sanitary condition of this, and the adjacent villages.

The Committee appointed to examine into the sanitary condition of the yards &c., in this village, having attended to that duty, recommend to the inhabitants a due regard to cleanliness of their houses, and premises; and to this end suggest that all decayed vegetable and other offensive matters be at once removed; cess-pools or collections of stagnant water covered with ashes; cellars cleaned out and properly aired; sinks of all kinds to be purified by throwing into them, coppers dissolved in water, or lime. Manure heaps, where not removed, may be sprinkled with lime or have a coating of fresh earth applied. It is also suggested that out-buildings be well whitewashed, and to meet this intention the Committee have procured some lime, which can be had in small

quantities at a reasonable price, on application to Mr. E. M. Truesdell. Persons unable to purchase, can get an order, on making request to any one of the Committee.

We have to apologize to our readers for the non-appearance of the remainder of the story called—*The Separation*—which should have appeared in this number, but unfortunately the paper containing the story has been lost, and we are therefore compelled to do the best we can. Should the paper be found, the ending of the story will be published.

On Saturday evening last we were again visited by a terrific thunder storm, but passed off doing as far as we can learn little damage, though many trees have been destroyed by the lightning.

A special meeting of the Council will be held on Tuesday the 8th inst., to make precautionary regulations in reference to the Public Health.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

On a former occasion I was compelled to appear before the public, to refute some grossly unfounded imputations against my Character, which were promulgated through the means of your Press, and I did then feel in hopes that from thenceforth, I should be allowed to pursue my various avocations—which you are aware leaves me but little time to figure in the Columns of a Newspaper—in peace and quietness, as it is my desire to leave others to the undisturbed pursuit of theirs. It was therefore with no small degree of regret, that I observed in your last issue, and to my great surprise "among your own Editorials," other insinuations of a still darker hue, I allude to your attack on the Post Office from which the plain inference to be drawn is "That the Postmaster, the partner of Mr. English, must have opened L. R. Harding's letter and divulged its contents to Mr. English, who published it." Now it is truly lamentable that an Editor of a Paper, and one claiming for himself such a high tone of character, should stoop to make his Columns the Engine, for throwing about the County such mean innuendoes against the character of a fellow Townsman, and one, who from his constant business intercourse with the Editor, for very many years, and who previous to the first attack above alluded to, considered himself on terms of friendly intimacy with him, he must know in his heart, that the malicious—I cannot call it by a milder term—accusation, is as false as the black heart of the man who first gave out, that the letter had the appearance of having been opened. But it seems to me you have taken a very unwarrantable liberty with Mr. English's Name (more particularly as he is away from home, and has been for some weeks) in saying that he published the contents of the letter in the Journal. I have taken that paper since its commencement, and have seen no such publication in it. I did observe a short Editorial noticing the letter in question, but how you can presume to apply the authorship of that article to Mr. English, I am at a loss to conceive, your assertion that he did so, is as untrue as to charge me with the vile crime your remarks would lead the public to believe me guilty of, if you are not satisfied with my contradiction, I can furnish the Publisher's affidavit to the fact. Now Sir, it seems to me your cheeks must tingle with the sense of shame at your wanton and outrageous use of Mr. English's name. How the Writer of that article knew that Harding had got such a letter, I know not. It is likely Harding was pleased with getting a letter from the Ex-Speaker, and probably exhibited it to some of his cronies and it thus leaked out, in fact, I have been told that he was so elated, that he spoke of the circumstance openly. I recollect distinctly seeing the letter pass thro' my Office to its proper destination, the Upper Woodstock Way Office, it only remained with me about three quarters of an hour, during which time, myself and clerks were busily engaged in despatching and distributing mails, so that if we were disposed to play "Paul Pry," we had not the time to do so; I say I recollect the letter because the TITLE of "M. P. P." attracted my attention, and I am therefore enabled to say, that whoever asserts, that the letter had the appearance of being opened, with the intention to fix the opening on me or any person in my Office, for I myself despatched it, says that which is false. I must confess, that I suspected its contents, from the fact that the Hon. C. Council got a letter in a similar hand-writing the same evening both bearing the post-mark "Shediac," the place of Mr. Harding's residence, and from my knowledge that it is usual, in Candidates for the Speakership, to address the several members, seeking their influence to that end—but to make a clean breast of it, I may as well say that I could not resist a smile

and I believe I mentioned my surmises to my clerks. I may add that Mr. English got a similar letter a mail or two afterwards. Harding got the letter from the Way Office Keeper, or rather from his assistant the day after its arrival at his office and he opened it in his store, it is therefore somewhat singular, that if the letter bore evident marks of having been so violated, that nothing was said at the time, which was the only period when it could have been detected. The man, therefore, that could afterwards, in such a deliberate and malicious manner, originate so foul a calumny, richly merits the punishment, described by a celebrated poet in the following words—

"Oh that a whip were placed in every honest hand,
To lash the scoundrel naked through the land."

Your remark about the "Coop of a Post Office, twenty feet long by eight wide," were I think uncalled-for, when you reflect, I rather think you will find that that space is not so inconsiderable after all, for the purposes of a Post Office, and I doubt very much, if, in any Public Building, which might be put up, the public could have so large and comfortable a place with Fire and Lights wherein to await the delivery of the mails, as the present location affords, I agree with you however, that it would be safer, and I think on the whole, advisable, for the Government, or if the Government should not do so, the people of the town, to raise a fund to put up a safe and substantial building, and if such a thing is done, I'm sure the public will find me willing, cordially, to co-operate with them, but as I get no allowance as rent even for the "Coop," I think neither you, nor the community can expect me to erect, at my own expense, such an office as you seem to think necessary.—The want of the "free circulation," which you refer to, it strikes me, is a matter entirely affecting the postmaster and his clerks, and therefore needs no reply.

I observe also in another of your Editorials you have thought proper to refer to the Commercial Bank, which no doubt is intended as another hit at me. I was not aware that there was any individual in this village, who was better acquainted with the management of the Agency here, than myself, but your allusion "that the influence of the Bank was exercised to its fullest extent at the late election" was really quite new to me, how you have been enabled to make this discovery, amazes me exceedingly,—but I am nevertheless skeptical, that you cannot shew, satisfactorily where this influence was used, and unless you can, I fear that my opinion, of the authenticity of that which emanates from the Columns of "The Sentinel"—will not be improved. I should not have alluded to this last mentioned slur, nor, in truth, if the circulation of "The Sentinel" had been confined to the limits of this country alone—where its character, as well as my own, are well known—Should I have taken any notice whatever of your remarks, but as unfortunately, it does extend into places abroad where I have some acquaintances, and where the Sentinel is not so well known. I deem it due to myself to answer your insinuations, and I trust for the future you will leave me to the prosecution of my business, and not attack me again, unless you should have some grounds for your innuendoes.—and moreover, to use your own words as applied to Mr. English, "I never did, I never will suffer a man to insult, vilify and abuse me with impunity."

JAMES GROVER.

Woodstock, August 2nd, 1854.

English News.

By Telegraph to News Room via St. John.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, Monday 31.

The Canada arrived at Halifax on Monday 31st, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

On the 18th, Napier's and the French Fleet left Baro Sound for the Island of Aland.

Russia and Austria it is said have asked England and France to state the conditions on which they are willing to conclude peace.

Russian party asserts that the Allied Military Operations are nearly at a standstill.

The attack on Sebastopol indefinitely postponed.

The attack on Cronstadt will not take place on this year.

On the 16th the Turks had taken up positions near Guirzuvo.

MADRID, 15th.—The Insurgents were masters of Madrid.

Earl Aberdeen brought the following message from Queen Victoria Regina:—Her Majesty to