

just sufficiently dissimilar to clash with each other and to perplex those interested under them, tends, in a still greater degree, to the same result. (To be concluded.)

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

SIR,—Another election for Councillors is at hand. On the 24th inst. all good men and true, will be expected to do their duty. In order to do so, it is important that they read, mark, and inwardly digest the advice so timely given in the Journal of last week. The Rate-payers of this County will no doubt feel under many obligations for the disinterested opinions of the little but erudite writer of the last effusion of your contemporary. I quite approve of the course of selecting honest men, but it appears that heretofore the Rate-payers have not come up to the mark. Now I do not think it at all complimentary that the Rate-payers have heretofore selected Thieves to represent them. I am an old settler in Carleton, and I have heard it whispered about that since the adoption of the Municipal Corporation in this County a vast amount of plunder has been stopped. I will refer to two instances that can be easily understood. There are two officers in the County that usually managed to get £150 a year out of the County funds.— Since our Corporation has been acting, not one third of that amount has been paid to the said officers. I think in these instances the pockets of Rate-payers have been picked by the very honest men that the Journal would like to see in power again. This view of the case was fully sustained by one of the Judges to whom one of these worthies applied for a Mandamus in the matter of £15—of course an honest bill; but the Judge advised the acceptance of the sum offered by the Council, about £9; which the worthy official consented with much meekness to receive. The present Councillors do not come up to the standard of the Journal; and hence it may be fairly assumed that he views them as serfs and tools; very complimentary truly to our Councillors and their constituents. I have no doubt had the majority of the Board assisted in the work of spoilation and plunder, so beneficial to a few office holders, no particular advice and instruction would have been considered necessary at the present. The Rate-payers owe a debt of gratitude to the active little scribe, for the tacit acknowledgement he has made that things don't exactly suit him and his party; and that the Councillors so far have proved true to their trust.

It is also further admitted that Councillors should possess some natural abilities, common sense, and information; inferring, of course, that they should be educated. This is, no doubt, a very desirable qualification. The farmers of this County have not received, as some I know here, their education at the public expense; but I have yet to learn that education is all that is required, for I believe that it does not require the use of that which makes man a brute, neither would I admit that it is at all desirable to have men of that stamp to fill an important office. I would prefer a man with less of such education, and more of common sense. It is plainly intimated that the Rate-payers have in times past chosen very bad Councillors, blustering and overbearing men. Those who the shoe fits let them insert their toes.

Now I will give a little advice. I frequently go to Woodstock. That town is what a green yankee would call a damned place, so far as evil speaking and slandering are concerned; and the parties who excel in the elegant language of the day have a fitting Journal through which to send their views abroad. I have frequently asked what is the trouble? what is wrong? and have been told that the farmers round the country are a pack of fools. They do not know their own interest; they have not common sense enough to select their own rulers. A few nabobs about the village have nightly congregated around the social bowl, and imagine, as did the Tailor of ——— street, that they are the people, and that they should bear rule, and hold all the offices, get what they wanted and their bills paid as certified by a few J. P.'s., as in the good old times; that it was quite enough for the people to do as they were advised, and to pay their taxes without any grumbling. Now about all very clever; but the people in the different Parishes not long since enjoyed a kind of independence that does not exactly suit the Village would be aristocrats; that they have and will continue to exercise their privilege to act for the interest of the whole, and not for a few office holders. Now it happens that the writers for the Journal have a great idea of Church and State,

and that it is very great presumption in a dissenter to think to fill an office of emolument. The little scribe, whose vanity was so mightily tickled a few days ago by some person saying that the advice to Rate-payers sounded like him, is strongly suspected to be of this class; and has on more than one occasion been accused of being deeply tinctured with Puseyism. It is one peculiarity of Puseyism, that its adherents invariably deny that they are imbued with its sentiments—something strange; and I shall not be surprised to hear of the nervous, energetic little writer of the article referred to, ascend the rostrum next Monday, and there most indignantly deny his connection with doctrines that in this Province, at least, are decidedly unpopular. But who ever knew the like to happen in this County of any office of value being held by any other than a Churchman. Dissenters of Carleton, mark that and act accordingly.

"The worst we fear," says the Journal, "are the people themselves, who, prompted and coaxed in every manner by their governors, obstinately refuse to do their share towards the establishment of a sound and good system of common school education." Now, Mr. Editor, this is a little too much; the people of this County not interested in education! The Inspector should have the effect of inducing a better state of things. I trust that this subject will be seriously looked to by the people, and that they will pay prompt attention to their own interests. As to the state of agriculture in this Parish, all seems to go on well. The Society is in a flourishing condition, and managed by practical farmers. In Woodstock I understand it has got into the hands of a few of the village brethren. The funds seem to be rather low at times, and this is the treatment the farmers have received. They had better take the management in their own hands.

It is said that another set of candidates are coming forward for the purpose of carrying out retrenchment. This class of persons would fix the salary of a County official just a shade above the "starving point."

One word to the office holders of any value in the County. Let well enough alone. Mind your own private affairs, and let your neighbours alone. Let the Rate-payers select such men as they deem proper; let them manage their own local interests as suits them best. Let the Rate-payers be on the alert on Monday. Listen to the advocate for extravagant salaries. He is full of fine promises, very liberal in his talk, and will manifest a warm feeling towards the farmer; but mark him, farmer; think if you are willing to go back to old times, when the credit of your County was below par. When extravagant salaries were fleeced out of your pockets to pay men who neglected the duties of their office; think of this and contrast it with the present healthy state of your County finances, and govern yourselves accordingly.

TOBIAS.

Carleton, September 18th, 1855.

GRAND FALLS, Sept. 19, 1855.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

MR. EDITOR,—I can make due allowance for the chagrin and disappointment experienced by parties defeated in an Election, but there are some statements in the communication of "An Eye Witness" which call for a few observations. The report that the "Irish" had conspired to take possession of the polling places at Grand Falls, Grand River, and at St. Francis, originated with the friends of Mr. Cyr, and was by them freely circulated some days prior to the Election, for the purpose of injuring the cause of Mr. Waters among the French. The term "noisy jabber," which he has applied to the assemblage at the poll in this Parish, would apply equally well to any other body of men assembled for the purpose of election. In pretending to give an account of the manner in which "elections are conducted up here," he would do well to recur to the former elections held in this County, particularly to the general election last year, and show the manner in which the friends of Mr. Watters were treated at the poll in the Parish of Andover during that election.

It is a well known fact that a certain party took complete possession of the poll in that Parish, maltreated the friends of Mr. Watters, and threatened to take the life of Thomas Finn, Esq., nominee for Mr. Watters, if he attempted to challenge the votes of Mr. Tibbets' friends, and by their threats of violence so intimidated the said Mr. Finn, that he was obliged to remain a silent spectator of their illegal proceedings; and in this district, where there are not more than 60 legal votes, nearly two hundred were polled for Mr. Tibbets, in consequence of which unlawful proceedings Mr. Watters lost his election.

The inhabitants of Grand Falls, feeling themselves aggrieved at the manner in which Mr. Watters was defrauded of his election last year, and

knowing well that the same scheme would be resorted to in order to defeat him the present election, determined to use every means within their power to counteract this evil, and lawfully to secure the election of their friend Mr. Watters.

The polling commenced in this Parish at the usual hour, and proceeded quietly, with the exception of a slight interruption occasioned by one of Mr. Cyr's friends, who drew a bowie knife, making at the same time some very improper threats; order was, however, promptly restored, and things went on as before. The votes came in very slowly, owing to a determination on the part of Mr. Cyr's nominee to challenge every vote, and compel each elector to take the oath of qualification before he would be permitted to poll. About three o'clock tidings were received from the Parish of Andover, that Mr. Watters' friends were driven from the poll, and that every man and boy was voting for Mr. Cyr; this being circulated among the people around the poll so excited their indignation that, in their eagerness to poll their votes, they made a rush to the polling booth, and in their confusion overturned the table at which the poll clerk was seated; the presiding officer then swore in some special constables, order was again restored, and Mr. Cyr's nominee, who left the poll at the time the rush was made, was sent for by the presiding officer, but refused to come. The polling was then resumed, and continued till 4 o'clock.

The charges made against the Sheriff by "An Eye Witness" are scarcely worthy a reply. If anything was to be feared from the report that the polling places at Grand River and at St. Francis were about to be taken possession of by a mob, it will naturally be supposed that the presence of the Sheriff would be as necessary at either of these places as at the Grand Falls,—in fact, from the peaceable and orderly manner in which elections have hitherto been conducted at Grand Falls, there was no reason for supposing that any particular attention on the part of the Sheriff would be required at this place. The conduct of the Sheriff throughout this election, as far as I have learned, has been strictly just and impartial.

"An Eye Witness" is well though not favourably known in this community, and I would suggest to him the propriety of attending to his own affairs, and leave off slandering his neighbours, if he would have his own dark deeds remain in obscurity. I would therefore say unto him, BEWARE!

Yours, &c,

FAIR PLAY.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

SIR,—Passing along the street on Saturday evening last, I saw a considerable crowd of people gathered together, and thinking from the noise and excitement that appeared to exist that there would be a row; and sure enough I had not to wait long before it commenced. I could plainly identify the parties engaged in this shameful affair; they are well known to the public as being the principal promoters of similar disgraceful scenes that occurred of late in our village, and I am sorry to say persons styled peace officers appeared to take a prominent part. Such individuals are unfit to serve the public in any office whatever, and should never be allowed to act in the capacity of a Deputy Sheriff or Constable. I am a little surprised that those who have the appointment of such officers should choose individuals who rival Craven in the display of the supple-jack and revolver. It cannot be that such appointments are made in order to secure the good will of a few individuals who are supposed to have some influence. You will hear from me again if necessary. JOE.

Woodstock, 19th Sept., 1855.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR,—Coming up to Woodstock on Saturday last, I found the road obstructed by a number of persons engaged in horse racing. This is not a very pleasant state of things for a traveller to encounter. I was detained in the village until after dark, and when I got ready for a start, I found a considerable crowd of persons collected in the streets. As I passed along I could easily detect the fumes of alcohol, and plainly distinguish the bloody nose. I can recollect the time when, if a similar case occurred in the streets, the Deputy Sheriff was promptly at hand to quell, or at least to assist in quelling breaches of the peace. Times have changed since then. It is quite time that a change in this respect should be made. So sensible is the Sheriff of this himself, that I am informed, he deemed it necessary to reprove his Deputy for the part he took in the disgraceful affair of Saturday evening. Would it not be wise on the part of the Sheriff to adopt some more stringent measures than a mere reproof in reference to the frequent infractions of the Peace that

I have been told have of late occurred in your Village. As the Supreme Court meets next week I hope the Grand Jury will investigate the affair. BEX.

September 17th, 1855.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 22, 1855.

The Rate-payers of the County are reminded that the election for Councillors in the several Parishes will be held on Monday next.

The Supreme Court for this County will commence its sitting on Tuesday next,—Judge Ritchie presides.

We beg to direct attention to a CONCERT which the Quartette Club of this place purpose to give in the Union Hall, Upper Woodstock, on Tuesday evening next. As a number of new pieces have been under rehearsal, we say to our friends,

"Come to the Hall, one and all,"

As we can assure them that they may look for a real musical treat.

The following despatch is really meagre in the extreme. We did not look for much important intelligence by the present arrival, still we hardly expected that the present position of affairs in Europe were in such a tranquil state as to furnish no items of interest from the seat of war.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

Baltic arrived. The week which her advices cover is more barren of news than any similar period since commencement of war—absolutely no political news.

Splendid harvest weather in England, and crops generally bountiful. No change in quotations for Breadstuffs. Consols closed 90 7-8.

In the absence of anything important from the Crimea or the Baltic, we select the following from the European Times. From this it would appear that the distress of the Russian troops before Sebastopol is so severe, that the early evacuation of the south side of the city would not surprise those who are acquainted with the real state of affairs. It is not unreasonable therefore to look for something important by the next arrival at Halifax.

We announced last week on the authority of General Simpson's telegraphic despatch to Lord Pamure that the bombardment had recommenced on the morning of yesterday week, and the public have been looking anxiously during the last few days for an account of the final assault and the possession of Sebastopol. These hopes have experienced disappointment, for the Monitor of Wednesday corrected the mistake, and declared "this is not the case." General Pelissier adds:—"This fire is that of our cannon, which, as is well known, has powerfully contributed, since it has recommenced to the facilitation of our siege works and approaches directed against the line of works of the Malakoff." The public must therefore await with what patience it may for more decisive news; for it now appears that the cannonade here referred to was merely preliminary to the bombardment and assault.

All the accounts from Sebastopol prove that the place is on the point of falling, less perhaps from the fire of the Allies than from famine. The Daily News, which has put forth during the last few weeks exclusive intelligence on this head, says in its impression of yesterday:—"According to advices of high character, the distress of the Russian troops at Sebastopol is so severe that the early evacuation of the south side would not surprise those who are best acquainted with the real posture of affairs." Several deserters too, had come in, who gave a deplorable account of the internal condition of the fortress; and the reliable statements of previous deserters made known, as we showed last week, the attack contemplated by Gortschakoff on the lines of the Tchermaya. Rats are proverbial for leaving a falling house, and all the indications of a fortress falling stare us in the face. We are evidently at the beginning of the end and the sooner the end comes the better, for the works of the allies are now so near those of the enemy, that the losses of the French in the trenches are about 100 per night, and our own about 50, owing to the close and almost unerring aim which the besieged can now take at the besiegers. The list of the casualties which General Simpson's last despatches enclose, although forwarded anterior to the great battle of the 16th—it is dated the 11th—is conclusive on this point.

We are now only beginning to experience the advantages of having the Sea of Azoff in our possession, for the famine which at present prevails in Sebastopol is entirely owing to that circumstance, and if earlier means had been taken to secure what was so tardily and easily accomplished, we should in all probability have spared the necessity of again wintering in the Crimea, which it is tolerably clear we shall have to do, whether we get into Sebastopol or remain before it. Shut out from the Sea of Azoff, the