

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Carleton Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

New York 20th March.

The *Persia* arrived at her dock at 8 this morning. She left Liverpool on the morning of Saturday the 8th inst.

The *Persia* and the *Quaker City* arrived at Liverpool together on the morning of the 2nd inst.—Both steamers were detained off the Bar for want of water for some time. The *Quaker City* sailed from Liverpool at 10.30 on the night of Wednesday the 5th inst carrying details of news to that date.

No intelligence of the Pacific has reached England. The *Quaker City* took out the report of the signing of the Preliminaries of Peace, but subsequent information would imply that the Plenipotentiaries had merely appended their names to the preliminary arrangement. She also conveyed the speech of the Emperor Napoleon in the Legislative Assembly, in which he spoke in cordial terms of the English Alliance, and while he hoped for Peace it was necessary to be prepared for either peace or war.

The *Persia* brings nothing to add to the above excepting a general rumour that negotiations proceed satisfactorily.

Breadstuffs declined considerably during the week, but on Friday better feeling was manifested. Provisions were generally unchanged. Money continued dear. Consols were quoted from 90 to 91½. American stocks steady without change. Weather considered favourable for farming operations. Breadstuffs depressed, Baltimore Flour 4s to 50s. Ashes easier.

THE CONFERENCE.—Nothing in reality is known of the proceedings of the negotiations.

The *Emancipator*, *Belge* publishes a communication purporting to proceed from Paris, which says that the first four points were at once decided on Thursday, and that the discussion of Saturday was reported to be very warm, and was so in fact between Baron Brunow and the English Plenipotentiaries, during which Count Orloff remained quiet, but at last he broke his long silence, and said as follows:—"Peace must be restored to the civilized world; we are all great enough to pass over certain details in the treaty of Adrianople, and to me it belongs to tear it. We accept the rectification of the limits proposed for Besarabia and for the Adriatic Province; we adhere to the condition about not re-establishing the fortress of Bomarsund and desire that the Isles of Aland shall be a menace for no one. There is no doubt we will give up Nicholaieff without compensation and the City of Kars to our ancient ally the Sultan."

The *Emancipator* goes on to say that this language caused, as well it might, a profound sensation—so profound, that the Plenipotentiaries remained silent, no doubt with joy. One of them found his utterance sufficiently to say—"After we are all agreed let us sign." The signatures were at once affixed and the Plenipotentiaries shook hands and parted. The *Emancipator* unluckily announces that on the following day, Monday, the Emperor's speech would announce that peace was made.

The *Independence* does not enter so much into details, but it maintains its assertions of preliminaries being signed, and also states that the Emperor's speech would contain the announcement about Peace. This story is regarded about Paris as something similar to that of the first taking of Sebastopol, and has already obtained the appellation of *Canard clerker*.

Despatches from Berlin speak of a similar statement of things, and it is expected that a combination exists both in Paris and in Brussels for the fabrication of news with a view to Bourse speculations.

CRIMEA.—Delegations from the two armies had met to regulate the details of the armistice.

HAMBURG.—March 5th.—It is stated that two Russian war steamers accompanied by three gun-boats have got off Swaborg by breaking the ice; these ships have appeared in the Baltic.

MR. END AND THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.—Attention is directed to the antagonistic position which Mr. End has assumed in relation to this County. When the Petition from this Municipality for the extension of the Gaol Limits in this County was introduced to the House of Assembly Mr. End opposed it, and condemned the Municipality of Carleton (we use the language of our Re-

porter) for condescending to ask this Legislature to pass this Bill when they had taken upon themselves to grant Licences for the sale of Liquors for a term extending beyond the time fixed for the Prohibitory Law coming into force." This was satisfactorily contradicted by Mr. L. R. Harding, who stated the facts in the matter. The Bill was lost, we are informed, by a majority of two.

Perhaps it would be well to enquire whether Mr. End had any just ground on which to prefer such a charge. The 3rd section of 17th Vic, Ch. p. 15 intitled "An Act to regulate the sale of spirituous Liquors," passed 1st May 1854, contains the following explicit language:—"But no wholesale or Tavern Licence shall be in force for a longer period than one year." If the right to grant Licenses for the space of twelve months be not authorized by the above extract, we should like to know what construction the legal acumen of that gentleman would put upon it. But at Mr. End's issue an ardent stickler for the Prohibitory Law, that he complains against the Municipal Council for granting Licence to extend beyond the time fixed for its salutary provisions coming into operation. We rejoice that Mr. E. is such a warm advocate for the principles of Temperance that he wants to see them taking effect as speedily as possible. But how stands the case? On the 12th January 1855, the Municipal Council granted Licence for one year in accordance with the Law referred to. On the 12th of April 1855, — precisely two months after the Licence referred to had been granted—the Legislature passed what is termed the Prohibitory Law, with a clause stipulating that it should take effect on the 1st of January 1856. The Municipal Council not being possessed of that keen intellect—that prophetic vision—so peculiarly the property of Mr. E., could not foresee that the great boon—of which the honourable and legal gentleman is so great an admirer, that he prefers it to "Rum and Onions" at any time—would so speedily become the law of the land, and therefore committed the blunder which has called forth such eloquent denunciations. But there is an End to all things, and the learned gentleman will doubtless put a happy termination to such acts in future from the very great degree of light which he has shed on the subject.

Mr. End has such a particular regard for the County of Carleton that it appears to occupy a very prominent position in his mind. In discussing a Bill to renew the Charter for the Incorporation of the Sons of Temperance, the prolific imagination of that gentleman found abundant illustrations from scenes in Carleton on which to found his most convincing arguments, although what this county has to do with that Bill we are at a loss to conceive. The conduct of Mr. Justice Raymond formed an extensive field for a full display of the inimitable talents of Mr. End. We shall not make any comments on that part of his conduct; but leave him to the castigation he received at the proper time for his unfounded assertions, and ask him to reconcile them with the following affidavits which have been handed us for publication.

Copy of Affidavit of George N. Brewer.

Having heard that in a recent debate in the House of Assembly it was stated by Mr. End, that at the late Liquor cases in Woodstock, before G. L. Raymond, Justice of the Peace, Mr. End being the Attorney for the defence, it was proved that Mr. Justice Raymond was a member of the Temperance League so called. I deem it but just to hereby certify that I was asked while on the stand as a witness in said cases if I was a member of such League? I answered that I was, and he Mr. End also asked me if Mr. Justice Raymond was not a member of the League? I told him (Mr. End) that Mr. Justice Raymond was not a member of the League, and also further state that he (Mr. Raymond) is not now nor has he been a member of the League.

Sworn before me this }
18th day of March, '56. } Geo. N. Brewer, Constable
A. B. SHARP, J. P.

Copy of Affidavit made by James Clark.

Having heard that in a recent debate in the House of Assembly it was stated by Mr. End that at the late Liquor cases in Woodstock before G. L. Raymond, Justice Mr. End, being the Attorney for the defence, it was proved that he (Mr. Justice Raymond) was a member of the Temperance League so called. I deem it but just to hereby certify that I was asked while on the stand as a witness in said cases, if I was a member of such League? I answered that I was, and he Mr. End also asked me if Mr. Justice Raymond was a member of the League? I told him that Mr. Raymond was not nor is he yet a member of the League.

I further state that I attended those four trials, viz:—Stephenson, Cluff, Caldwell and Ivory, and that Mr. End to all the questions put by him to the several witnesses, I heard no one answer as that Mr. Justice Raymond was a member of the

League, on the contrary it was stated most positively that he was not.

Sworn before me this }
18th day of March, 1856. } James Clark, Constable
A. B. SHARP, J. P.

As a report is in circulation that Mr. End contemplates taking up his residence in Woodstock, we deem it but right that his predilections for Carleton should be known, so that the people of this County may be prepared to appreciate the versatile genius of the honourable gentleman.

Expenditures for the year 1856, and for which Grants will be required to be made by the Legislature. (Our correspondent has evidently written in a hurry, and it is possible that from mistakes may have been made, as we found it very difficult to decipher his communication.)

Provincial Penitentiary, maintenance, £1,500; Education, 3,000; Collection and Protection of the Revenue, and Comptrollers' Department, 6,500; Printing, 2,000; Great Roads and Bridges, 16,730; Bridges under Contract, 8,000; Internal Navigation, 2,250; Public Buildings, 750; Lunatic Asylum, 4,000; Indians, 250; Return Duties, 6,000; Bye Roads, 4,554; Civil List, 14,500; Clerk Pleas, 250; Judge Parker, 800; Clerk Crown on Circuits, 250; interest on debts, 6,190; Education, 19,600; A. Barberie, 100; Province Penitentiary, 300; Salary to Province Treasurer, 500; Pensions to old Soldiers, 420; Agricultural Societies, 800; Post Office Department, 4,500; Expenses of Legislature, 9,000; Jury Fees, 1,200; Board of Health, 1,000; Fishery Wardens, &c. 350; expenses Board of Works, 1,100.

Expected Revenue.

Ad-valorem, £64,225; specific including liquor imported in November and December, 27,669; Export Duty, 16,000; Casual and Territorial, 10,000; Supreme Court Fees, 400; Auctioners & Pedlars, 100.

The Railway question has occupied the attention of the House since Monday, and will probably not be decided before next week.

A copy of the Report of the Hon. Mr. Steves, Chief Commissioner of Public Works in this Province, for the year 1855, has been laid on our table. It is a very elaborate document, and has evidently been prepared with much care. Mr. Steves enters very minutely into the state of the Roads, Bridges, Improvement of Harbours, Erection of Light Houses, Improvement of Navigation of Rivers &c., &c., and shows himself so conversant with the subjects on which he writes, as to prove to our satisfaction, that he is fully competent to discharge the functions of his office. Judging from the specimens before us we think the Province cannot but be satisfied with the judicious selection made by the Government, in placing Mr. Steves at the head of such an important department as that of the Board of Works.

MR. CRAMPTON THE ONLY PRETEXT FOR A WAR.—The Washington *Union* of Thursday last concludes a long editorial article, published, no doubt by authority of the Administration, with the following important declaration:—

"But we cannot forbear to add one remark, which is, that Great Britain is thus threatening the United States with war, not because we have infringed her laws or insulted her sovereignty in any the least thing whatever, but only because, after she had infringed our laws and insulted our sovereignty, we courteously request her to relieve us from the presence of her Minister, Mr. Crampton, for reasons the most cogent and unanswerable.—There is no other cause or pretext of a rupture between the two countries.

"No other cause or pretext of a rupture!"—Why according to the President's Message, we had supposed that the Central American embroglio was the main question—that the real cause for war lay in John Bull's violation and false interpretations of the Clayton Bulwer treaty. But now, in effect, we are coolly informed that then patriotic indignation of our President, concerning the usurpation of England in Central America, was all humbug, and that all our efforts to strengthen the administration upon the Monroe doctrine had been thrown away, for that there is "no cause or pretext for a rupture" in the affairs of Central America. Curious this.

The *Union* talks, too, of Great Britain threatening us with war. We had supposed, on the contrary, that the administration had resolved to get John Bull out of Central America, and that the negotiations to this end had been brought to the alternative to England of a bailout or a fight. This was the great feature of the message; and the importance of its developments upon this subject was if we mistake not, the excuse of the President for sending it up to Congress in advance of the organization of the House. Yet we are told now that