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County. Then Mr. C. related how the honorable member for Gloucester had proceeded to Woodstock in all haste and despatch, and how after his arrival he had met something which he had not anticipated, and how he had completely failed in his offorts to brow-beat the Justice. . He (Mr. C.) had respect for Mr. Caldwell, and he thought that Mr. End's observations and malicious statements were uncalled for. Lastly the Hon. Mr. Tilley in his usual eloquent and impressive manner reviewed the arguments that had been made use of by the opponents of the bill, and dwelt with much force upon the Prohibitory Law, and the determination of its friends to sustain it. The question was then taken and the bill sustained by a majority of 8.

March 15th.

Very little business of any consequence was transacted in the House to-day. In the morning some Petitions were presented, which as usual caused some little discussion. Notice of an intention to move an Address to His Excellency was given by two honorable members, one a friend, and the other an opponent of the Government. The object is to have a thorough investigation into the expenses of the late and present administrations, with a view of letting each stand upon its own merits. Some of the members of the old Government have expressed themselves as not opposed to this course, while the present Government, on the score of economy, are confident that they will compare favourably with their predecessors.

The House was in Supply and passed a few small grants, after which there was a short discussion among the members present as to when would be the proper time for taking up the Bill to repeal the Prohibitory Law. This kind of discussion as usual gave rise to the attempts of many honorable members to adhere to the principle of the Prohibitory Law being a Government measure. The minutes of the Executive Council were referred to, in which it was stated that all were responsible for the measure, inasmuch as they had recommended to His Excellency to give his assent to the Bill. That this should constitute the Law a Government measure was repudiated by several members, who contended that after the Bill had passed the two branches of the Legislature, the Executive Council could not do otherwise than recommend His Excellency's assent, notwithstanding the private opinion of some members might be adverse to the Bill. It was asserted by some members that in the course of a year or two if the Law continued to be in ope- but at last he broke his long silence, and said as ration, there would be no deficiency in the Revenue, and that the Government were not called upon world ; we are all great enough to pass over certo consider it in this light. Various opinions were tain details in the treaty of Adrianople, and to me advanced, which resulted as usual in a hasty term i- it belongs to tear it. We accept the rectification nation of the discussion, and the fixing of no time of the limits proposed for Besarabia and for the for the Bill to be considered. The Report of the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works was laid before the House by the Hon. Mr. Brown. This department, it is known, has now control of the Great Roads, Bridges, and all Public Works in the Province, including Light Kars to our ancient ally the Sultan." Houses ; works connected with navigation, &c. &c. The Report was a very elaborate one, and must have cost the indefatigable Chairman much time and labour in the preparation of it. There is map accompanying it, which gives the routes of all the Great Roads in the Province, and the two will be found to combine a fund of valuable and extensive information. The Attorney General's Railway Bills were committed, and fixed as the order of the day for Monday, after which the Provincial Secretary laid before the House an estimate of the income and expenditure of the Province for 1856. EXHAUSTION OF RUSSIA .- Perfectly authentic information relative to the actual state of things in Russia is of such great importance at the present moment that it may be well here to state that Russia is far more exhausted by the prodigious exertions which she has made during the last two years than is generally supposed. The person from whom the information was received expressly stated " that | ment of things, and it is expected that a combinaditions of peace."-Times Vienna' Correspondent

Carleton Sen tinel. SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856.

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

BY TELEGRAPH. Reported for the Carleton Sentinel. ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK 29th March. The Persia arrived at her dock at 8 this mor ning. 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 Wednes-5th inst carrying details of news to that date.

No intelligence of the Pacific has reached Englond. 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 or . cepting a general rumour that negotiations progeed satisfactorily ...

Breadstuffs declined considerably during the week, but on Friday better feeling was Flani lested. Provisions were generally unchanged. Memey continued dear. Consols were quoted from 90 to 912. American stocks steady without chang . Weather considered favourable for farming operations, Bread stuffs depressed, Baltimore Dour 4 As to 50s. Ashe easier.

pass this Bill when they had taken upon themselves to grant Lie ences for the sale of Liqors 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, Chr.p. 15 intituled "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 for ce for a longer period than one year." If the "ight to grant License for the space of twelve r onths be not authorised by the above extract, v.e should like to know what construction the legr 1 accumen of that gentleman wo'd put upon it. B' at Mr. End is such an ardent stickler for the Prof ibitory Law, that he complains against the 'Municipal Council for granting Licence to extend beyond the time fixed for its salutary provision is coming into operation. We rejoice that M'r. E. is such a warm advocate for the principles of T emperance that he wants to see them taking effect as speedily as possible. But how stands the case? On the 12th January 1855, the ac cord ance with the Law referred to. On the 12th of A.pril 1855, - precisely two months after the Li.cence referred to had been granted-the Legislacure passed what is termed the Prohibitory Law, with a clause stipulating that it should take effect of Works, 1,100. on the 1st of January 1856. The Municipal Coun-

cil 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 port Duty, 16,000 ; Casual and Ferritorial, 10,000; which the honourable and legal gentleman is so Supreme Court Fees, 400; Auctioners & Pedlars, 1003 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 cation purporting to proceed from Paris, which says degree of light which he has shed on the subject. It is a very elaborate document, and has evidently County of Carleton that it appears to occupy very prominent position in his mind. In discussinga Improvement of Harbours, Erection of Light Bill to renew the Charter for the Incorporation of Houses, Improvement of Navigation of Rivers &c., the Sons of Temperance, the prolific imagination &c., and shows himself so conversant with the subof that gentleman found abundant illustrations jects on which he writes, as to prove to our satisfrom scenes in Carleton on which to found his most faction, that he is fully competent to discharge the convincing arguments, although what this county functions of his office. Judging from the specihas to do with that Bill we are at a loss to conceive. The conduct of Mr. Justice Raymond for- be satisfied with the judicious selection made by med an extensive field for a full display of the ini- the Government, in placing Mr. Steves at the head mitable talents of Mr. End. We shall not make any of such an important department as that of the comments on that part of his conduct; but leave Board of Works. 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.

porter) for condesending to ask this Legislature to League, on the contrary it was stated most positively that he was not.

Sworn to 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 doem 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 evide it'r written in a hurry, and it is possible that from t'aire cause mistakes may have been made, as we found it very difficult to decipher his communication.',

Provincial Penitentiary, maintensince, £1,500; Education, 3,000 ; Collection and Protection of the Revenue, and Comptrollers' department, 6,500 ; Printing, 2,000; Great Roods 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. Earberie, 100; Province Penitentiary, Murlicip Al Council granted Licence for one year in 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

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cossities but there is something lamentable in seeing such great and magnificent works as these docks-Russian war steamers accompanied by three ganboats have got off Sweaborg by breaking the ice ; were, thus pitilessly destroyed. All that yesterday afternoon remained (worthy of mention) was the these ships have appeared in the Baltic. walls of the western dock, and their fragments; MR. END AND THE COUNTY OF CARLETON .- Attenbefore the week is out those will be added to the tention is directed to the antagonistic position mass of rubbish. It may give some idea of the labour necessary to reconstruct these docks to say which Mr. End has assumed in relation to this a member of the League. ruins, it would be necessary to dig down some County. When the Petition from this Municipaan entirely new foundation.

THE CONFERENCE.-Nothir g in reality is known of the proceedings of the n'agotiations.

The Emancipation. Bel ga publishes a communithat 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, follows :--- " Peace must be restored to the civilized

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

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 Parisas something similar to that of the first taking of Sebastopol, and has already obtained the appellation of Canard alarker.

Despatches from Berlin speak of a similar state-

DESTRUCTION OF THE DOCKS .--- War has stern ne met to regulate the details of the armistice.

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. if Russia had risked a third campaign, her internal tion exists both in Paris and in Brussels for the Having heard that in a recent debate in the weakness would have become so evident, that the fabrication of news with a view to Bourse specula-House of Assembly it was stated by Mr. End that allies would certainly made have very different con- tions. CRIMEA .- Delegations from the two armies had Raymond, Justice Mr. End, being the Attorney for away, for that there is " no cause or pretext for a the defence, it was proved that he (Mr. Justice | rupture" in the affairs of Central America. Cario HANBURG,-March 5th.-It is stated that two Raymond) was a member of the Temperance League this. 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 I further state that I attended those four trials, twenty feet below the original bottom-so much lity for the extension of the Gaol Limits in this viz :- Stephenson, Cluff, Caldwell and Ivory, and has the earth been disturbed by the successive ex- County was introduced to the House of Assembly that Mr. End to all the questions put by him to plosions-to drive piles and use concrete, and form Mr. End opposed it, "and condemned the Municipa- the several witnesses, I heard no one answer as lity of Carleton (we use the language of our Re- that Mr. Justice Raymond was a member of the ganization of the House. Yet we are told now that

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

T 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, Mr. End has such a particular regard for the been prepared with much care. Mr. Steves enters a very minutely into the state of the Roads, Bridges, men before us we think the Province cannot but

> 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 Baitain 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 courtcously 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 ruplurc 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 cooly 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 adminisat the late Liquor cases in Woodstock before G. L. tration upon the Monroe doctrine had been throw a

> The Union talks, too, of Great Britain threater, ing us with war. We had supposed, on the co., trary, that the administration had resolved to ge John Bull out of Central America, and that the negotiations to this end had been brought to the al ternative to England of a backout or a fight. This was the great feature of the message ; and the inportance of its developements upon this subject was if we mistake not, the Excuse of the President for sending it up to Congress in advance of the or-