

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

DEAR SIR,—In the Journal of the 17th inst., I find a communication signed "THOMAS LOOK;" and the public might well look and wonder if the publisher of that veracious sheet could issue one number without attacking some person. The publishers of that respectable paper would fain make the public believe that they are the only honest, upright, moral, liberal men in the community, and those who may dare to differ from them are dignified with all the handsome and pretty names that the vocabulary of their billingsgate can designate. I have been really amused in observing how men can suit themselves to the times, and how they can congratulate other Counties on the adoption of Municipal Corporations, when it is well known that the supporters of the Journal are all opposed to the principle, with the exception of the little Scribe, and he is said to have left them to themselves. I will not except the man that displays so much tact and judgment in striving to go with the majority on all occasions. But, Mr. Editor, I have digressed. I will leave the "long headed man," and come down to the pompous Gentleman that the writer had in view. He says "he is a man of the right stamp and a gentleman." I might ask if certain acts are characteristic of a gentleman? But I will leave the illustration of those acts until another time, when I may give you a sketch of some queer doings in which a certain gentleman figures somewhat largely. But the Major is connected with the Iron Works; and where pray did he gain his laurels? Was it at Corn Sook? The Iron Works have been liberally dealt with by the Government of the Province in a grant of 10,000 acres of wood land. Do the Company want him to legislate for their special benefit, and thus add a little more to the odious monopoly? I am inclined to think there is something dark about this which smells even stronger than "leather." This gentleman has a mail contract, and it is quite likely the Government would count upon his vote should he reach the Legislature. Mr. Connell comes in as usual for a share of abuse; next Mr. Harding, a Farmer; then the Mechanic that smells so strongly of leather. It is certainly a great thing to be a gentleman. Why, Mr. Editor, the working portion of a community are the bone and sinew of any country; and the Farmers of Carleton will remember those gentlemen when the time arrives and will act accordingly. It was Farmers and Mechanics, who faithfully discharged the duties of Parish Officers, and stoutly advocated the acceptance of Municipal Corporations, and although they thus laboured successfully for their country's good, they are ridiculed and despised on account of their humble calling by the gentlemen—yes by the self important GENTLEMEN of the Journal, who opposed the Municipal Bill, and have always resisted the people getting their rights and privileges. But Farmers and Mechanics taught them a lesson they will not soon forget; and the lesson has not been without effect. Just observe how they whine and cringe, and try to make the people of this County believe that they are, and always have been in favour of local self-government. I have exceeded my bounds. You will hear from me again.

Yours, &c.,

I. C. U. MASTER JIM.

Corn Sook, January 21st, 1856.

The above was crowded out last week.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR,—On looking over your paper of 26th inst., I was not a little surprised to see in the communication of "KOOL SAMOHT," a variety of statements calculated to deceive and mislead the public; in fact, your correspondent reverses the truth quite as much as he has the name of the Journal writer "Thomas Look." There is no truth in saying that the Company have prepared £1,000 "to pay the expense of getting one of their body returned as a Representative;" the Company would prefer laying the money out in purchasing cordwood, much more than by insulting the Freeholders of Carleton with the supposition that they would send any man to the House of Assembly for money. Base insinuation—worthy only of "KOOL," that the voters of the County, foremost in adopting Municipal Institutions, and first in every good movement embodying liberal principles and progressive reform, should be thought capable of selling their birth-right for filthy lucre—out upon the vile calumniator.

But the monopoly of the 10,000 acres which is daily added to &c.—the very name of monopoly is odious, none exists here however; true the Company have the blocks containing the above quantity as a reserve of wood-land for the Furnace, and

which they are preparing to open roads through, and tramways to, when the land will be sold to actual settlers, and wood and charcoal taken in payment. The people of Brighton will then feel more of the benefit of the monopoly than they do at present, as the Company now pay only from a fifteenth to one eighteenth part of the whole taxes of the Parish, but will then likely pay a third or fourth part, and thus this odious monopoly will indeed benefit them by lightening their taxes. The daily additions to this large tract exist only in the imaginative brain of "KOOL" and are like the fancied conversation between the Major and DAVE, without foundation. The Company want wood, not land, and it matters little whether it is bought on sleds or standing in the forest; making it into charcoal gives employment to many a man, and helps to feed hundreds; nor does it stop there, this charcoal again smelts our Ironstone, giving work to many more, and furnishing an article of export calculated to bring this rising Province into note in England, as producing a Steel Iron, rivalling and taking rank with the best Iron of Russia and Sweden. But where is the monopoly? Our County has miles of Iron-stone in various localities, open to any with means and enterprise sufficient to carry them on. Wood abounds; the Iron brings a price superior to India Charcoal Pig; then why are the Company alone in carrying on Iron Works, and why the jealousy of a concern which has done and is doing the country so much good, in fact turning the very stones into money—expending this winter about £4,000 in wood? and yet this is monopoly. Shame on you "KOOL;" you are a foul libeller on the people of Brighton, and on Mr. Connell, who helped all in his power to secure to the Company this reserve of wood; and will you pretend to say he does not understand your interests, and that if he did not consider the introduction and expenditure of capital incident to the operations of the Company for your advantage, he would have consented to their having the land.—No, no, trust him for that, he is too wide-awake; he could see farther ahead; he knew that Iron Work would distribute a great deal of money, and rather than lose the establishment of such a concern among you in the County, he would if he could, give them the land out and out free gratis for nothing.

With regard to the political part I will only observe that one of the Company was not up this way a short time ago trying to get up a requisition for the Major. If the people of Carleton want the Major to represent them, they can make a requisition for his services without being spurred on by any one, and as "KOOL" has shewn the Company to be so largely interested in Brighton, and the Major being one of the Company, I think the invitation will come with a very good grace from that Parish, who of course should expect to be largely benefitted, as the Major in advancing the interests of Brighton, would be but adding to the value of the large property of which he is part owner.

I saw Pete on his way home this evening, he said, "Och, did you see me in the Sentinel, the devil a word o' truth is in the whole of it. Sure no man in Brighton ever wrote it, they did it themselves at the Creek. I think that stout man near Q. Shaw's, what dye call him? (J—d—n?) Yes, that's the name, had a hand in it, as he was making great laughing and devarision out of me the day."

"Oh no, Pete, he did not write that."

"Well then, the Printer and myself said nothing much about the election, and nothing at all about the Agency, exceptin a little we said about the Rooshian War."

Trusting you will give the antidote with the bane, I am Mr. Editor, Yours truly,

DAVE.

Woodstock, 30th January, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

SIR,—I am very sorry to inform you that a few days ago I heard that my name was inserted in a certain document published by A. Payson, regarding Mr. Todd, with a design to injure his character. Now, sir, I feel it my duty as a Christian, to state to the public, that Payson made use of my name without my knowledge in any respect whatever. I also have pleasure in assuring the public, that I always found Mr. Todd to be an honest, candid, Christian man.

Yours, &c.,

WM. ALBERTON.

Woodstock, 16th January, 1856.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR,—A few days ago I saw my name employed by A. Payson, in a kind of circular published by him against Mr. Todd. In the first place, I know nothing regarding my name being put there. And in the next place, Mr. Todd always treated me in every respect like a gentleman and a Christian, and

I am very much dissatisfied with Payson, for using my name as he has done. Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Woodstock, 16th January, 1856.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR,—I never was more surprised in my life than to see my name in connection with some remarks published by A. Payson, against Mr. Todd, which I very much disapprove. Now, sir, I consider Payson had a great deal of impudence to employ my name without my knowledge or consent, and especially against a person I so highly esteem, as I do Mr. Todd.

In reference to the matter alluded to by Payson, there was a former impression resting on my mind regarding the said purchase from Mr. Campbell, but that all becoming null and void, I then offered Mr. C. thirty pounds for the land; Mr. C. asked fifty pounds. Mr. Todd then out of the purest motives as a Christian, came to settle our business. We both agreed to leave the matter to him; he decided that the land should be thirty five pounds, to which decision we both agreed.

Yours, &c.,

CHARLES U. BREWER.

Northampton, 22nd January, 1856.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR,—Not long since I saw my name in a circular which had A. Payson as its author. I wish to inform the public that my name was put there without my knowledge. It is true I am one of W. E. Payson's creditors. And it is also true that I never expected any of my pay from Mr. Todd, because I knew he was not left in circumstances to pay any of Payson's debts. I wish Mr. Todd had been left in possession of means; I am satisfied that I should have got my bill. Yours, &c.,

WM. C. NICHOLSON.

Woodstock, 23rd January, 1856.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR,—As I saw my name connected with a list of charges published by one A. Payson, I take this opportunity to inform the public, that Payson took a liberty with my name which he had no right to do. And furthermore, Mr. Todd's dealings with me, have always been very satisfactory.

Yours, &c.,

ASAHEL M. BRODERICK.

Upper Woodstock, 26th Jan'y, 1856.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR,—With much regret I learned that my name was inserted in a hand-bill, of which one Payson is the author. Now, I consider myself, under no obligation to Payson in making use of my name in connection with any transaction. Mr. Todd is a gentleman whom I always respected, and in any dealings that we have had, he treated me just as every honest man should. In reference to getting any pay from him for W. E. Payson, I never expected it, but was glad that he got some property to help to secure himself. Yours, &c.,

PETER RYAN.

Woodstock, 28th January, 1856.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR,—A highly respectable audience were very agreeably entertained on Wednesday evening last, in the Hall of the Institute, by the Woodstock Quartette Club, who acquitted themselves very creditably indeed. The members of this Club certainly deserve credit, not only for offering their entertainments at the present time when there is such a dearth of anything of the sort, but also for continuing to spend their leisure in the practice and study of so ennobling a theme as "Music," in preference to the useless, and worse than useless pursuits of so many young men in the community at present.

Hoping that they may often make themselves heard, and find their efforts fully appreciated, I am sir, yours,

"VOX."

Woodstock, January 31st, 1856.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1856.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PROHIBITORY LAW.—As we intimated last week, sundry packages of Liquors were seized on the premises of Matthew Stephenson and John Cluff, of Upper Woodstock, and John Caldwell and Thomas Ivory at the Creek Village. The only resistance offered was at Caldwell's.

On Monday an investigation was held before Justice Raymond, when John Caldwell was called upon to shew why certain Liquors seized upon his premises under a Warrant of Search should not be forfeited. A. K. S. Wetmore Esqr., and L. P. Fisher Esqr., appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Wm. End Esqr., M. P. P., and G. W. Cleary Esqr., for the defendant.

We took copious notes of the testimony offered by George Brewer, Constable, Deputy Sheriff, C. H. English, and Sheriff Winslow, as well as that of H. E. Dibblee, Deputy Treasurer, who was called by Caldwell to prove payment of duties. We conceive it unnecessary to wade through all the testimony. Suffice it to say that proof was given that three several packages were seized, one of which was rescued, and the remaining two were at present in a place of security.

The defence was ably conducted by Mr. End, whose sparkling wit and biting sarcasms were so keenly and pointedly retorted by Mr. Fisher as to tell with marked effect upon the audience. We have seldom seen a greater display of talent than was exhibited in the Court House on Monday last. Mr. Caldwell had an able advocate; but the provisions of the Law, notwithstanding the ingenuity of a clever Counsel, told powerfully against him. Mr. End faithfully discharged his duty. It is but justice to Mr. Fisher, to state that the manly and independent course he pursued, the legal knowledge he displayed on the occasion, and his frequent bursts of eloquence were loudly cheered by many who were decidedly opposed to the Law, and had strongly censured the seizure of the liquors under its provisions.

Mr. End dwelt at much length upon what he termed the defects of the Law, arguing that as it did not contain the elements of a prohibition, it could not be called a prohibitory law, and that penalties for its violation could not be enforced.—He commented upon the first section in support of his opinion, urging that to make it prohibitory the language should be, "No person shall manufacture" &c., whereas it reads "Whoever shall manufacture" &c. To this Mr. Wetmore very happily and with much effect opposed the phraseology of several sections of the Criminal Law, which was precisely similar—viz:—"Whoever shall be convicted of manslaughter."—"Whoever shall kill another by misfortune," &c., &c.—and argued that if his learned friend's construction of the Law was correct, then the penalties for such grave offences could not be enforced. Mr. End passed some severe strictures upon the Temperance League, and concluded by urging the arbitrary and coercive nature of the law, which he argued was of such a character, that the Justice should not condemn the liquors that had been seized by virtue of its provisions.

Mr. Fisher closed the discussion by the best speech we ever heard him deliver. He said he did not belong to the Temperance League, nor to the Sons of Temperance, yet contended that men had a perfect right to combine together for a legal purpose. He remarked that it had been frequently said, that the Prohibitory Law was unconstitutional. He briefly stated the difference of power possessed by the United States and Great Britain in the enactment of laws. In the former they had a written constitution, and therefore could not make a law to exceed the provisions of that constitution, while in the latter there was no written constitution, consequently no restrictions existed to limit the enactment of such laws as were deemed necessary for the well being of the nation. He argued that any law passed by both Branches of the Legislature, receiving the assent of the Lieutenant Governor, and the sanction of Her Majesty, became the law of the land, and was perfectly constitutional. The people of this Province had asked for a Prohibitory Law and they had got it. It was a constitutional law; and strange to say, that among those who had asked for it many were to be found resisting its operation. He concluded by urging those who heard him to respect the law, and not resist it; and that if they were not satisfied with it, to ask for its repeal in a constitutional manner.

The Justice deferred giving a decision until Monday next.

We have said nothing about the crowd of persons that assembled on the day of seizure—their evidently excited state of feeling; neither have we commented on the resistance that was offered to the officers of the law in the execution of their duty. We purposely refrain from so doing, as we have no wish to create any undue impression while the matter is under course of investigation.

The cases of Stephenson, Cluff, and Ivory, were taken up on Tuesday before the same Justice, and decisions on all are to be given to-day.

Exceptions were taken by Mr. End to the course pursued by the Justice, who declined giving the information on which the Warrants had been issued. Messrs. Wetmore and Fisher both expressed their opinion that the information should be produced. The Justice stated, that in looking over the 13th Section of the Prohibitory Law, which reads: "That in every case the officers shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities, and subject to all the duties provided in the laws relating to the protection and collection of the Revenue," and