

Let our Provincial Merchants imitate his example. While we take due care to provide for our temporal wants, let us not neglect the culture of the mind, that mind which Dr. Watts says, "is the standard of the man!"

To reflect on the future destiny of these Colonies of Great Britain, would carry the mind forward until it is lost in the vastness of the theme; but while we stand on the borders of this world of wonders, and reflect on the influence which the present may exercise on the future, we may put up a fervent prayer to heaven, that the lessons which history imparts may not be read in vain by those who have to stamp their impress upon the character of their country. As the future man is shadowed forth by the feelings, dispositions, and habits of the child, and as these receive their direction to good or evil, according to the influences by which they are surrounded; so the features which this young Province shall hereafter exhibit, will greatly depend upon the manner in which they are moulded in infancy, and those in whose plastic hands the work is placed, are answerable to their country and their God for its faithful execution.

We have in this highly favoured and intelligent Province, which has never been desolated by the scourge of war, all the advantages, which the accumulated experience of past ages and distant countries can bestow. Let us avail ourselves of these advantages, and let us show to the world, that the inhabitants of Victoria county are capable of governing and representing themselves.

[Other communications alluded to, deferred until next week.]

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR,—I notice that "ONE OF THEM" in their *Journal* of last week has condescended to make a violent attack on you and also on the Rate-payers of this County, simply because that they have minds of their own, and elected independent men to transact the local business of the County. The great offence seems to be that the Rate-payers have not selected the retainers of the opposers of the Municipal Council residing in and about the village of Woodstock. The former practice was for a few J. P.'s, about the town to do all the business;—pass Bills not allowed by the Grand Jury—such as the Sheriff's, Clerk of the Peace, and occasionally a Coroner's bill with Jury fees included, but never paid to the parties. The J. P. was very negligent too in allowing amounts collected from Rate-payers placed in his hands for collection to remain, where he could appropriate them to his own private use; and this method of transacting the public business was not confined to merely one of that worshipful body.

The erection of the County into a Municipality has had a good tendency in this respect, as the Council has extracted largely from some of these worthies, sums which have been placed to the proper account.

As to the Law requiring that accounts to be examined by the Grand Jury that is very true; but will "ONE OF THEM" undertake to say that all accounts were submitted for examination; and that bills not assented to by the Grand Jury were not frequently paid?

It is well known that every effort has been made by "ONE OF THEM" and his organ to get persons elected who were opposed to the Corporation in order to bring its working into discredit. Has not their favorite, elected for Woodstock, at all times spoken against the Institution privately; and excepting the advocacy of the Sheriff and Clerk of the Peace's claims what has he done? As to Taxes, I am informed that in most of the Parishes, Woodstock excepted, the taxes are merely nominal. Woodstock pays a Road Tax; and this year a large amount I know, was ordered for a Fire Engine.—Now I am told that the assessment for Poor is large; and the way this comes about is that the Poor Masters selected had rather large hearts, but had little funds to pay; and the consequence is that Woodstock has been suffering from their own acts, having been induced by "ONE OF THEM" to elect improper persons. It was publicly stated (so I am informed) that one of the Councillors for Woodstock, did not think it worth his while to investigate the Poor Accounts; and under such management what could be expected?

There are some men who never like to hear the truth. Your remarks of the previous week were so much to the point that they raised the ire of "ONE OF THEM," he concluded he would try his old trick; and you have it—in the grossest misrepresentation of facts and wilful perversion of truth. The Rate-payers have, however, not only been relieved from the pernicious influence of "ONE OF THEM" but from the oppressive and arbitrary conduct of the whole tribe; and it will take something more than his trumped up falsehoods to induce them to give up the privileges they prize so highly. If this dis-

interested patriot believes what he writes, why does he not try and get a petition to get rid of so great an evil. No! Mr. Editor, the people of this County have suffered too much from a dominant party to go back to a system of Executive rule in local matters. If "ONE OF THEM" could smuggle himself into office in defiance of the people it would suit his views exactly—because he knows they would never elect him,—therefore he presumes that the people of this County are too ignorant to choose their rulers.

The great trouble is that the Council is used for the aggrandisement of a certain party; not that party is the people in this County. Who are the men of reform and progress? Men who think that one man is just as good as another, if his principles and conduct be correct. It is such a man as this the people wish to transact their business instead of the old Tory rule which the *Journal* has so great a desire to see return to power in this County. But "ONE OF THEM" and his clique are very much attached to Municipal Institutions, because they are in favour of reform and go for progress and equal rights; but alas! there is a great drawback; the people have had enough of their services and require them no longer. This is the reason that the Corporation has proved a failure.—Had it been otherwise; had there been even a majority to secure the Sheriff's old charging prices, some sixty or seventy pounds annually to the Clerk of the Peace, and Coroners' Bills however extravagant, then Municipal Corporations would have been all that is desired.

Let the people of York beware of this Tribe. A number of them are scattered about that County; and I have heard that a strong effort will be made there, as was the case here, to get the opposers of the Corporation elected in order to bring it into disrepute. My advice to the Rate-payers of the County of York is not to elect ONE OF THEM, or any of the concern.

A man that cannot run a correct line is ill calculated to give advice on Municipal affairs, to which he has given so much opposition, and the establishing of which has had the effect of relieving him from power, which he has so long abused.

FREEDOM.

Wakefield, November, 1855.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1855.

CARLETON MUNICIPALITY.—We are indeed to make a few remarks on this subject, from having had our attention directed to a communication which appeared in of last week's *Journal*, and which a correspondent in to-day's paper characterises as "a gross misrepresentation of facts, and a wilful perversion of truth." We had determined to pay no attention to anonymous correspondence; but there are assertions made in that production, that should not be allowed to pass uncontradicted. We shall not enter the arena of controversy with any unknown scribbler, being well aware that such writers frequently give utterance to sentiments which they dare not make over their own proper names. We shall only state a few facts, in order to prevent the public from being deceived, assuring "One of Them," that whenever he thinks proper to append his own proper signature, we are prepared to discuss County matters as fully as he may wish, but shall pay no further attention to him while he preserves his "mask" of concealment.

The following extract we take from the article in question—the italics are our own; and we ask the reader to compare it with the statement following, which we defy "One of Them," and all of them to successfully contradict:—

"One of the most popular and persuasive arguments employed by the advocates in their canvass for this change was, that as the Justices had, in the closing act of their administration, ordered assessments sufficient to discharge the liabilities of the County, if the Municipal Act were adopted there would thenceforward be little or no taxation upon the County. And into this belief they actually copied a portion of the people. But how has the case since proved? Have the visits of the tax-payers been less frequent than before?—or have their demands, generally speaking, been satisfied with a much smaller amount of money than before? To this query there are plenty of persons ready and willing to give a prompt and negative answer.

"And this very year the taxes are complained of as being greater than they were ever before in the history of the County. And what has been done, I would ask, with the moneys so assessed? The editor of the *Sentinel*, as Secretary Treasurer, will perhaps be so kind and condescending as to enlighten us somewhat on this point; and at the same time inform us what has created the necessity for this extraordinary assessment this year, seeing there are no rat account debts—no small pox debts—no Court House or Gaol-building debts—or any other debts of an unusual character to be liquidated."

The object of the writer is evidently to mislead,

and to make it appear that the County has been taxed this year beyond any precedent in its history. Will the public be surprised to hear that the writer, "One of Them," knew that when he penned that article, he was giving utterance to palpable, to deliberate falsehoods. The County of Carleton was erected into a Municipality in 1852. In May of that year, the Council assumed the management of the local affairs of the County; and notwithstanding the bare-faced and unblushing assertion "that there are plenty of persons ready and willing to give a prompt and negative answer," the Council has not up to the present moment issued, or caused to be issued, a single assessment warrant for County purposes, only one for £200, ordered in July 1853, to pay off a balance due for Small Pox Debentures, for which the Justices had left the County indebted previous to its incorporation.

That the taxes are heavy this year in some of the Parishes cannot be denied. A few words of explanation will show why this is the case. It is usual for the Councillors of any Parish to attend to the business of that Parish. That is in fact a prominent part of their duty—a duty with which other Councillors never interfere, unless complaints are made which require investigation.

At the last January Session of the Council, Mr. Dibblee asked for a warrant of assessment for £261 to be levied on the Parish of Woodstock; £200 of which for support of Poor for 1855, and £61 to pay balance of debt due from the previous year for Poor support.

Mr. Dibblee also asked to have £65 assessed on Woodstock, being a proportional part of the debt due for Poor by the said Parish before it was divided,—having been contracted in 1852.

Mr. Dibblee also asked to have £100 assessed on the Road District in Woodstock for repairs of Roads, &c.

Mr. Dibblee also asked to have £200 assessed on the Fire District in Woodstock;—so that £627 have been assessed on Woodstock, including, of course, £300 levied on the Road and Fire Districts.

The Councillors for Richmond, at the said January Session, asked for £40 to be assessed on that Parish for support of Poor for 1855; to which add £40, a warrant for which was issued in July 1854, for Poor, but was not collected until the present year; and also a warrant to assess the said Parish in £44, the proportional part due by that Parish before it was separated from Woodstock. Thus it will be seen that Richmond was taxed £174 for Poor for 1855.

The following will show the amounts taxed on the several Parishes for 1855:—

Woodstock.—For Poor,.....	£227 0 0
" Roads,.....	£100 0 0
" Fire purposes,.....	£200 0 0
Total for Woodstock,.....	£627 0 0

Richmond.—For Poor,.....	174 0 0
Wakefield do.....	30 0 0
Simonds do.....	20 0 0
Brighton do.....	45 0 0
Northampton do.....	20 0 0
Wicklow—None,.....	0 0 0
Kent do.....	0 0 0

The above are all the warrants of assessments issued for 1855, with the exception of a few for School purposes, and one or two for the erection of Pounds. It will be seen that they are all for Parochial affairs—support of Poor, and that not a single warrant has been issued for any County purpose whatever. The taxes for Woodstock and Richmond are high, but is that the fault of the Council? Do they control men's circumstances? Have they added to the number of poor, or have they increased their wants?

Had the Rate-payers of those Parishes been so much dissatisfied as is stated in the communication alluded to, they could easily have dispensed with the further services of their Councillors, and Overseers of Poor; but instead of this they have re-elected for another year the very same Councillors who have saddled such an enormous taxation upon the County, as has been represented by the truth-loving correspondent of the *Journal*; and this, we think, affords ample proof that their conduct, so far, has met the approval of their constituents.

We repeat, and we beg to draw attention to the fact that the only warrant levied for County purposes since the erection of Carleton into a Municipality, was for £200 to pay off a balance of debt contracted by the Justices. The object of this veritable writer is easily understood; and we envy not the degraded—the contemptible position any man must feel he occupies when he has to resort to such base—such deceptive representations in defence of a system that has been anything but satisfactory to the people of this County.

Have their demands, generally speaking, been satisfied with a much smaller amount of money than before? Such is the inquiry of "One of Them," and the object is doubtless to convey the idea that

Municipal Institutions are expensive things. The following list of the salaries of the County officials, will shew the difference in the annual expenses between the old and new systems, and afford a sufficient answer to the charge of increased taxation:—

Salaries previous to Incorporation.

Clerk of the Peace,.....	£65 0 0
Treasurer,.....	15 0 0
Auditor,.....	10 0 0
Gaoler,.....	40 0 0
Total,.....	£130 0 0

Present Salaries.

Clerk of the Peace,.....	£20 0 0
Secretary Treasurer,.....	5 0 0
Auditor,.....	5 0 0
Gaoler,.....	7 0 0
Total,.....	£62 0 0

Amount saved yearly in salaries, £68 0 0

By TELEGRAPH.

By the way of San Francisco.

Reported for the Sentinel.

By the arrival of the United States steamer *John Hancock*, we are in possession of the following.

The Russians on the Amoor River have fortified the place strongly. The British steamer "*Baracouta*" had been at Ayan and found it deserted; they however discovered secreted goods of the Russian Fur Company which were burnt with a small steamer on the stocks. The *Baracouta* off Elizabeth Island, encountered the Bremen brig *Creta*, with 140 Russian Officers and soldiers on board, which she captured and carried into Hong Kong. The Russians on the Amoor had succeeded in getting their fleet through the passage, and the Allied fleet had attempted it without success. The British Admiral issued a Proclamation to the inhabitants of Ayan, that they might return provided they did not molest any of the vessels anchoring there for provisions, &c. Previous to the sailing of the *John Hancock*, it was currently reported, that the Allied fleet were in the Gulf of Tartary, and would attempt a passage of the Amoor River, where no doubt if they succeeded, they would find a warm reception—all the towns along the coast were deserted. Should the allied fleet succeed in getting through the passage we may expect interesting news by the next California steamer.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Sentinel.

New York, Nov. 15, '55.

The *Pacific* arrived this morning. An extraordinary excitement in England was occasioned by a rumour of war with the United States, and that Mr. Buchanan had demanded his passports. Mr. Buchanan was obliged publicly to contradict the rumour.

There was no news of importance from the Crimea, both armies were going into winter quarters. Some trifling successes have been gained by the fleets which have now sailed towards the Gulf of Perekop.

Lord Stanley, Earl of Derby's son, is offered the Colonial Secretaryship. General Codrington is appointed Commander in the Crimea in place of Gen. Simpson. Hamilton Seymour is appointed Minister of Vienna.

The difficulty between France and Naples is settled.

Wheat a trifle lower. Flour unchanged. Corn a trifle dearer. Consols 88 1-2. Money unchanged. Freight dull. Sugar advanced 5s. to 6s.

WILLIAMSTOWN AND GREENFIELD PRESBYTERIAN MELTING HOUSE.—We are pleased to learn that the zealous Presbyterians in the above named settlements have recently erected a Frame for a Meeting House which they expected to have desired in this week. It is being built on a very desirable situation so as to accommodate the two settlements. The site was given, we understand, as a donation by Mr. James Buchanan, who has subscribed liberally for the completion of the building. The building is 22 feet by 36, and when finished will certainly be creditable to the energy of our friends in that quarter.

We have to apologize for a mistake made in noticing a Call having been given to the Rev. Mr. Johnston by the congregations of Richmond and Greenfield. By some means—and the fault was partly ours—Williamstown congregation was omitted. We beg to assure the good people of that settlement that it was purely an oversight, and that there was no intention in overlooking the fact that Williamstown has contributed largely to the support of the Minister, and since that towards the erection of a Meeting House.

What has become of our fair Correspondent "MARIE?" We should like to hear from her.

To CORRESPONDENT. — "AN OBSERVER" has been received and will meet with due attention next week.