

are well assured, reign throughout her vast dominions; the present is grievous and the future terrible; and all the efforts of fanaticism and all the traditions of loyalty cannot prevent the war from becoming as unpopular as it is unjust. In England there is nothing more cheering than the manly and noble spirit of the people. There have not been wanting those who strove to persuade the masses that their blood and their treasure were being sacrificed for no adequate object, and that any concessions were better than perseverance in a war so unjust and so unprofitable. But the clear instinct of Englishmen enabled them to see and feel that there was more at stake in the matter than their blind guides chose to admit, and to adhere to the cause they had taken up with a steadiness and pertinacity which put to shame the vacillating counsellors who first involved us in war, and then told us that it is vain to contend with the manifest destiny that urged Russia on to the conquest of the East. On that spirit we unhesitatingly rely convinced from the successes we have already obtained, the augmented resources which we possess, and the unwavering resolution of an unanimous nation, that we have only to go on in the same career in order to terminate the war with the success which the justice of our cause and the purity of our motives desire.

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

Sir,—I notice in your last issue a communication signed by J. R. Tupper, stating that Mr. Michael McGuirk was appointed a Magistrate on the recommendation of Messrs. Connell, Beardsley and English. In reply I will simply say that the statement is not true. It is true that Connell and Beardsley in 1850 did recommend a number of persons for appointment, but Mr. McGuirk's name was not included.

After the first election of the late Mr. English, at his request Mr. McGuirk's name was added to the list, but he was not appointed on that recommendation. In order to defeat my election in 1853, a promise was understood to be made to the Rev. Mr. Barron, to add the names of three Roman Catholics to the Commission of the Peace for this County, the result of which was that Messrs. Kelly and McGuirk were appointed. I do not know who recommended them. Mr. Tupper appears to be acquainted with the circumstances; and that Messrs. Rice, English and Partelow did recommend them. I have no reason to doubt. Having fully replied to this attempted slander at the last election for this County, I only notice it now in justice to my late esteemed friend, H. H. Beardsley, Esq. I remain yours, &c.,

C. CONNELL.  
Woodstock, 11th February, 1856.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

Sir,—In the *Sentinel* of last week I noticed an article over the signature of a "Freeholder" calculated to mislead the public with reference to a Bill read before the Sessions "To incorporate the Town of Woodstock." The statement of "A Freeholder," that there shall be a Market House as soon as one can be provided, is not true, as that Section of the Act for the incorporation of Moncton, in Westmorland County—of which this is a copy—is omitted. The interests of both town and country, in all matters affecting the prosperity of either are identical; and the public may rest assured that so far as this Bill is concerned, the mover in the measure has not been influenced by any other motive than a desire to improve the condition of both.

X.  
Woodstock, February 11, 1856.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

Sir,—I have read the *Huffy* address to Mr. Todd, in the *Sentinel*, signed by more than one-fourth of the members of the Woodstock Baptist Church.—See Address,—*Sentinel* Nov. 10th, '55. And as the writer seems to have displayed himself in his favourite style, I wish to reply. I feel indignant to know, that the person who solicited signatures, has credit for officiating, lately, at the burning of an effigy, and also figures conspicuously, in the *Sentinel* of the 23th January, in taking back statements made by him—and could not read that which he wanted signed, neither could the signers read it. I observe, that quite a number of the children, and others, who signed that article, know nothing about me; although the writer speaks of "every kind of evidence"—that, (of course) means no evidence at all. I admire the writer's forbearance to "retort ten-fold vengeance"—which, belongs to the infinite, and commend as many as, God-

like, can forgive, but feel under no obligation to them; as, the guilty, only, need forgiveness. I ask not, for mercy, but claim justice, as a right—and appeal from their judgment, to the Supreme Judge. The writer will not "indulge in resentful feelings." What, I ask, but morbid resentment, characterizes every reference to myself, in the address. He blunders into some truths, viz:—"innocence can never be slain by false accusation;" this I feel the truth of, despite his imputations.

The question involved in his next sentence, "Could we in reality," &c., ought to have been entombed, and never put before all the readers of the *Journal* and *Sentinel*. He says "artlessness has been employed," I say, truth will out, I had rather be accused of artlessness than deceit. And lastly, he wishes to "manifest in some faint manner," the "mutual confidence" &c. If that was all that was intended, I think 'tis faint indeed.—He speaks of "Scattering Beams," I meant the beams of a house, and call it dividing. Eleven from twenty, and what remains?

I also conund, and discover the Corn...., in the address from Jacksontown. They say "as to my character," they, ("as a Christian Church,") do not wish to speak." If so, why do they offer their opinion, so loudly? but opinions become mere shadows, when opposed to facts, and figures.

They say my "tongue, or pen, cannot injure." Very true, 'tis acts, immoral acts, that injure a man, these I have exposed; and of such I defy those persons to convict me—(And some who live in "Glass houses" had better "be careful how they throw stones.")

I have published facts, fearlessly, and they publish opinions, and use abusive epithets, and disprove nothing. They charge me with making lies (very Christian like), but dare not put me to prove facts, the proof would be more intolerable.

Now I wish it understood, that I have not sought to quarrel with these Churches, nor do I intend to. On the contrary, I respect and esteem any person who, by acts, show that they have the "pure and undefiled religion," which prompts "to visit the fatherless and Widows in their affliction, and keep themselves unspotted from the world;" and hope that in future no "Achan" may provoke a castigation that may touch the Church, as a Reverend Gentleman did last Thursday, by saying, (to tantalize me,) that he was gathering shavings "for a bon-fire." But burn away christian friends, I take the "will for the dead;" there may be virtue in the smoke.

A. PAYSON.

Woodstock, February 13th, 1856.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

Sir,—Please insert the following list of Officers of Victoria Watchman's Club for the present Quarter.

- A. Dickenson,.....S. O.
- W. Taylor,.....J. O.
- R. Holmes,.....R. S.
- E. M. Boyer,.....C. S.
- R. Bakem,.....C.
- Amos Boyer,.....T.
- W. Septill,.....M.
- O. Gallop,.....A. M.

R. HOLMES, R. S.  
Victoria Corner, January, 1856.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1856.

No arrival at Halifax at our going to press.

A desire to give our readers a synopsis of what is doing at Head Quarters, prevents any editorial remarks this week.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Carleton Sentinel.

FREDERICTON, February 14, 1856.

This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, at two o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,  
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

You will join with me in the expression of gratitude to the Almighty for the many blessings which have been bestowed on the people of this Province during the past year. The agricultural crops of the season have been generally abundant. The Fisheries have been successful; and, although our trade has exhibited in some degree that depression to which the commerce of the world had been more or less subject during the same period, we have, I

am happy to believe, no reason to fear that the progress of the Province in commercial prosperity has received any permanent check. Above all, our heartfelt thanks are due, for our exemption, under Providence, from any recurrence of that disease by which some portions of the Province were so severely afflicted during the preceding year.

The continued cessation of operations on the Railway works which have been commenced in the Province, is a subject which has, during the recess, engaged my anxious consideration. On the recommendation of my Council I directed the Attorney General to proceed to England, charged with a mission, the particulars and the results of which are fully set forth in papers which will be laid before you. You are fully alive to the importance of extending the means of internal communication between different parts of the Province, and the effect which may be expected therefrom in promoting emigration and advancing the general prosperity of the community. I am sure that the measures which will be submitted to you for the purpose of facilitating and promoting the construction of Railways in this Province, will receive your earnest attention.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Accounts of Income and expenditure for the past year; estimates, prepared by the Government of the probable revenue, and of the necessary expenditure for the current year, will be laid before you. You will perceive with regret that the expenditure of the year 1855, has largely exceeded the revenue received during the same period; but the amount of revenue collected is nearly identical with that stated in the estimate which was laid before you at the commencement of last Session.—The excess therefore of expenditure over the revenue is not to be attributed to errors in the estimate, or to an unexpected diminution of the revenue of the year. The system by which supplies are now granted has obviously failed to secure that equality between the current revenue, and the current or ordinary expenditure of the Province which is indispensable to the maintenance of financial order; and it will be for you to consider whether the public interests do not demand that some alteration should be made in this system. You are aware that in the Mother country the Executive Government is directly responsible for the financial condition of the country; and this responsibility is justly regarded by the Imperial Parliament and by the people as the main security against financial embarrassment.

The character and present position of the unfunded debt of the Province claim your attention. The deposits in the Savings Banks are liable to be withdrawn at call; and I recommend you to consider whether the application of the whole of the money thus deposited to defray the ordinary expenditure of the Province, without making any special provision for meeting the calls of the depositors is in accordance with those principles on which the financial affairs of the Province should be conducted.

You will not fail to remember the close connection which exists between the establishment of a sound financial system, and the power of constructing public works calculated to promote the development of the resources of the Province; and I am well assured that in the consideration of any scheme for the formation of works of this description, involving the expenditure of capital beyond the annual income of the Province, you will bear in mind the necessity of making full and ample provision for securing, both for the present, and for the future, the prompt and regular payment of all bills on the Provincial Treasury.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,  
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Experience has indisputably shown that the continued progress in prosperity of a community, as well as their social character and position, materially depends on the encouragement which is afforded in science and to the cultivation of literature and arts.

The report of the Commissioners to enquire into King's College is before you. I trust that means may be devised to ease any defect which may exist in our Collegiate system, and to provide for the improvement of the educational institutions of the Province; and that we may have the satisfaction of knowing that the full advantages of a good academic, as well as common school education, are offered by the Province on liberal terms to the youth of the Province, without distinction of class or creed.

I have given directions that the Report of the Commissioners of Public Works should be laid before you. You will now have, for the first time, a synoptical statement of the condition of those extensive public works, on the construction and

maintenance of which a large portion of the public revenue is annually expended, and I trust that the establishment of the Board of Works has already given, and that it promises still further to secure efficiency and economy in this important branch of the public service.

At the conclusion of the Session last year the efforts by the allied armies before Sebastopol, distinguished as those efforts had been by conspicuous gallantry and patient endurance, had not as yet been crowned by success. Since that period Sebastopol has fallen. When this event became known in this Province, the general feeling of joy and exultation, which was loudly proclaimed in every part of the Province, was indeed a sufficient assurance, if any such assurance had been needed, that the loyalty of the people of New Brunswick had not degenerated or grown cold; and it is a source of peculiar gratification to us, that among the heroes of the War in the East, the British North American Provinces may claim a representative in a most distinguished officer.

I leave you to your deliberations with the earnest prayer that Providence may bless them for the promotion of the real and lasting interests of the Province.

Legislature opened at 2 o'clock with the usual formalities. Many members of both Houses were absent.

Mr. End moved to introduce a bill to repeal the Prohibitory Law. Division taken, and leave granted. This vote not considered a test of feeling of the House.

Mr. Boyd moved for leave to introduce a bill to regulate the sale of liquors. Several Committees appointed.

Mr. McPhelim expressed his dissatisfaction with Commissioners of Public Works not being in the Assembly.

Address in reply to the Speech moved by Mr. McNaughton, seconded by Mr. Tibbits. It is to be discussed on Monday.

Mr. Kerr moved a resolution to appoint a Committee of selection to recommend the names of the members for the several Committees.

Mr. Hayward moved that the House go into mourning for Messrs. English and Taylor.

Mr. McPhelim attacked Printing Expenses—got quite violent.

Some discussion. Generally understood that Reporters are not to be paid.

House adjourned at 4.30.

FRIDAY, February 15th.

The House was principally occupied with routine business during the morning. Several Committees were appointed.

Mr. Street moved the usual Road Committee.—Considerable discussion arose, as it was thought that the Great Roads should be under the control of Board of Works. Resolution finally carried to refer Bye Roads only to a Committee.

Mr. Hatheway laid on the table a series of Resolutions to transfer the initiation of money grants from the Assembly to the Executive; and gave notice that he should move them at an early day.

Nothing else important; House adjourned early.

Via the Quebec Line.  
ARRIVAL OF THE "PERSIA."

New York, February 9th 1856.  
The *Persia* arrived at 10 A. M. She left Liverpool on the 26th, bringing London papers of Friday and Telegraphic news of Saturday. The chances of a speedy and pacific settlement are on the increase, and Austria's sincerity is as much questioned as on former occasions, but appearances are all fair and straight forward. The Czar has ordered his army in the Crimea to cease hostilities without waiting for a formal armistice, although it is rumoured that an armistice will be agreed on for three months. France, England and Austria, continue in accord although it is foreseen that grave questions must arise during negotiations.—No place of meeting has yet been decided upon.—Despatch of to-day of doubtful authority, says it will certainly be in Paris or London. Also, that Baron Brulow will be Russia's Plenipotentiary. It will be as late as February 2nd, at least before all preliminary signatures are appended to the document.

LATEST.—The *Daily News* of Saturday, on undoubted authority, says that preliminaries will be signed probably before Tuesday, certainly before the meeting of Parliament. An armistice will be concluded immediately after signing preliminaries, and negotiations with the view of a final and comprehensive treaty will be commenced immediately. It further states that it is the determination of the Allied Powers to exercise to the fullest extent the right reserved to them by the Austrian proposals to bring forward additional stipulations to the general interests of Europe.