

Correspondence.

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

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

SIR.—Circumstances having thrown me among the inhabitants of Grand Falls during Election week, and being an observer of "the manners and customs" of people generally; let me endeavour to give you as brief an account as possible of how Elections are managed up here. There had evidently been considerable excitement brewing among the different parties, during the past week; many reports were in circulation, some of which reached my ears, such as, "the Irish intended taking possession of the Polling Booths, not only here, but at Grand River and St. Francis—in fact quite early this morning a party did start for Grand River, where (I am credibly informed) one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, was the first to violate British Law, in having assaulted a Constable, but when we consider the fact of his having been labouring under the excitement caused by an over-dose of Alcoholic stimuli, this failing must be overlooked, especially in Election times.

Another report stated that the Sheriff anticipated a row, and not having the organs of Combativeness and Destructiveness sufficiently developed to endow him with what is termed "Pluck," and moreover fearing lest he might "lose the number of his mess," or have some new "Bumps" developed on his Cranium, by what is familiarly known here as a "Stick;" migrated to the north, and found himself on Polling day at "St. Francis"—Bye the bye, some person who was better acquainted with the prominent characteristics of his organization and disposition, stated that owing to the organ of Acquisitiveness predominating very largely, and the travelling fees amounting to three pounds or thereabouts, was another grand question to be considered in these hard pressing times. One fact quite certain is that several influential persons waited on him and particularly requested that he would remain here, to preserve peace and quietness. But no!—off he must go—and mark the result.

Polling commenced at 8 o'clock, A. M., and a very noisy rabble remained in the vicinity all day. About noon pails, full of rum, with capacious Tin Caps, floating beautifully on its surface, appeared on the ground—one of the Constables was pointed out to me as carrying "the little something to drink" for the folks;—certainly a nice employment for one holding such a situation—a pretty gentleman for preserving the peace surely. About 3 o'clock a party returned from Grand River, and having it seems been disappointed in not having had an opportunity of flourishing "the darling old stick" up there, immediately rushed upon the door and succeeded in taking possession, at the same time beating away a gentleman named Peltier (I think), who was in the act of voting—ousted C. A. Hammond, Esqr., Nominee for Mr. Cyr—and forcibly bringing back the Sheriff's son, who was acting in the capacity of Poll Clerk, and during the melee had attempted an escape through the window to secure himself and Poll Book; insisted on his taking about sixty names—all for Mr. Waters.

One of Mr. Waters' friends, and who by the bye, I've been informed was at one time severely disappointed in not obtaining an appointment to the Magistracy, was one of the first to attack the Polling Place, and personally assisted in destroying the table, and by his presence urged on others to acts of violence. Surely the County ought to feel thankful that such an appointment was never made. One or two other persons were threatened, and one young man (Beardsley) showed a spirit of determination to part with his life dearly, for when set upon he drew a bowie-knife, and thus defended himself from a severe if not serious beating.

After the Poll closed, I had an opportunity of witnessing a most fearful row, in which many persons were most severely maltreated—but it seems to be an understood arrangement among themselves, or what is termed in the South a "free fight"—"Supple Jacks"—"the darling old stick" and "rocks" seemed to be the favorite weapons. Such a mutual "set to," I must never again witness in any of Her Majesty's possessions; and here let me remark, that notwithstanding this fight occupied an hour or more, not one individual in the person of a Peace Officer made his appearance, so that fighting and bloodshed ran riot here.

The next morning the Sheriff arrived in the village looking as though he had earned, received, and spent his three pounds on his way home.

Mr. Editor I have infringed too much I fear on

your time and columns, but here is a statement of facts, and let it be known generally throughout British land, that there is a spot, where the boasted majority of British Law, amounts to nothing, and that is in Grand Falls, Victoria County, New Brunswick.

Sept. 13, 1855

EYE WITNESS.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1855.

We select the following from a well written editorial in the *Toronto Globe*, and give it to our readers in preference to an article we had prepared on the same subject:—

WHY SEBASTOPOL IS NOT TAKEN.—It is not long since an American paper declared that an Inkerman, where the glory of the British soldier culminated, British prowess was seen to have grown dim. Writers so notably veracious as these, rejoice that Sebastopol is not taken, and although they cannot think it, never hesitate to say or insinuate, that France and England cannot subdue it. The only sincerity for which we can give such people credit is, that they heartily wish them failure in every attempt to do so. Others, who know the stuff the allied armies are made of, the indomitable spirit of the two great powers engaged, the fact that new auxiliaries are fast coming into the field, and likely still to come, the fearful drain and ruin which this war has already brought upon the Russian empire; the immense and scarcely touched resources of the Allies; and above all that, call it by what name you will, this fight is one between civilization and barbarism, between progress and stagnation, between liberty and the direst despotism—others, who know these things, feel that, sooner or later, Sebastopol must fall, unless a mysterious Providence render all the forces on which we most properly and safely calculate, utterly vain. Still there have been great delays, and for these each has had his own way of accounting. Some have not hesitated to accuse the Allies of want of skill; others have traced all to supposed fundamental blunders; while others have suspended judgment and waited in pain and patience, until events should so develop themselves, and particulars be made so public, that something like a broad and fair opinion might be formed on the subject. Respecting the whole course of the war, this time has not yet come; respecting particular features and points, it seems to be near at hand.

The Siege of Sebastopol is as a whole, like no other known in modern warfare. Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and San Sebastian fell speedily before Wellington or his Lieutenants in Spain. In 1830, Antwerp was taken in 21 days. In 1854, Bomarsund fell after a few hours cannonading, the French employing only four sixteen pounder field pieces, and four puny brass mortars, while the English employed but three 32-pounders. These seven guns and four mortars took Bomarsund in a day. The only additional effort made, was that of Captain Pelham, who, with one large 10 inch gun, and the help of a score of sailors, all but effected a practical breach at a separate point, in an equally short time. Only 1,000 men were employed in the operations, and among these, the casualties amounted to about twenty-four in all. Meanwhile the great fort was untouched, but the Governor saw that he had no chance, and so surrendered at discretion with 2,200. These are the simple facts of the case, and as they need no comment, we make none.

The case of Silistria was wholly different.—The place is commanded by high grounds, so that the regular fortifications of the town are of comparatively little use. Well aware of this from the experience of 1829, the Turks fortified the heights with out-lying earth-works, against which, necessarily, the Russians directed their attacks. The siege began on the 15th of May. On the 24th of May the Russians attempted to carry one of the works, the Arab Tabia, by assault, and were signally defeated. On the 28th of May they came on again, and were again repulsed. Then they tried to overcome the besieged by mining; but the Moslem heard the sappers under ground, found out the way they were coming, constructed a new earth work inside the one they intended to annihilate, and let them waste their powder at will. The result was that the siege was raised, to the great glory of Turkey and the comfort of everybody, on the 22nd of June, Bomarsund was taken in a day. The Russians, after 42 days hard work and great slaughter, did not take Silistria.—If then, the Allies succeeded so well in the Baltic, why do they get on so slowly in the Crimea? The causes of the Russian repulse on the Danube will explain the whole.

Silistria was besieged during May and June, 1854. Bomarsund was taken in the following August. The battle of the Alma was fought on the 22nd of September. On the 28th, the allies reached the south side of Sebastopol. All this time the Russians in it were learning. They saw that their own carefully built stone forts, fell like porcelain towers. They saw that the Turkish mud works never fell at all. And they profited by these facts; like the Turks, throwing up earthen ramparts at every point on which the besiegers intended to make an attack. Had Sebastopol been fortified with stone, or rather had its defenders expended on its stone fortifications alone, it would have fallen inevitably by the end of October 1854. But they had grown wise by their reverses, and have hitherto foiled the Allies, with the same weapons by which the unskilled Turks had foiled them. Up till this momentous siege, the superiority of the Allies was universally acknowledged, and the capacity for endurance, belonging to each kind of fortification, was so precisely reckoned, that any man could tell almost to an hour, when in a given case the garrison would surrender; 34 days was the utmost length to which any defence could be prolonged. But the mud batteries round Sebastopol have set all former inductions of facts at defiance, and are still testing the skill, the valour, and the patience of the Western powers to the very utmost. Todleben saw the only plan by which the safety of Sebastopol could be prolonged, and with the rapidity and dexterity of genius, at once adopted it to the circumstances of the case.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—We spent an hour with much satisfaction in listening to an interesting and highly instructive Lecture delivered by the Rev. Thomas Lightbody, of Sheffield, N. B., before the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening last. His subject was well chosen, viz.—ATTTESTATIONS TO THE TRUTH OF THE BOOK OF GENESIS FROM SCIENCE AND HISTORY.

He displayed much research and ability in the very happy manner in which, he presented such an important subject to the consideration of an intelligent and respectable audience. It is true that the Subject was in a measure new to a number of persons present from the fact that it had never been presented to them before in the shape of a popular Lecture, proved, as it was very fully, from the investigations of Science and the records of history. The necessity of an acquaintance with the Sacred volume was urged with much earnestness, and in such a manner as to secure the approbation of his hearers.

We regret that our limits will allow us to give only the following brief synopsis.

The Lecturer shewed that the words of Scripture might be misunderstood, and so might the laws of nature, and hence the necessity of having a full and exact knowledge of what is really taught in the Bible, as well as of that which is known otherwise to be fact—at least to the extent we compare them. He remarked that if there had been any opposing facts to contradict any part of Scripture, rightly interpreted, Grotius, Bacon, Milton, Boyle, Sir Isaac Newton and other celebrities would have been likely to have known concerning them—yet they believed the Bible. He further premised that in making the proposed examination it would be unfair to proceed as if the Bible had been professionally written to teach any particular Science.—Astronomers themselves in common conversation speaking of the Sun rising, &c., &c.

He then proceeded to take up particular expressions, facts, and narratives, and showed how science and history corroborate them. This he did at considerable length, but the audience, which was very large, seemed to listen with the greatest attention throughout. He concluded by reminding his hearers that that on the threshold of which he had merely entered, was but one of many arguments to prove the truth and consequently the Divine origin of Scriptures. He requested all to go home and read a portion, and as they did so just to ask themselves,—

"Whence but from Heaven could men unskilled in arts

In different ages born, in different parts,
Weave such agreeing truths, or how, or why
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie?
Unasked their pains, ungrateful their advice;
Starving their gains and martyrdom their price.

We take the liberty of directing the attention of our Farmers to a very useful, and as far as we are capable of judging, a very excellent implement of husbandry, manufactured by Mr. Hay, of this Village, viz.—A POTATOE DIGGER, or as it is otherwise termed, CULTIVATOR. The pattern, we understand, is of the latest improvement, and was procured from the States, where the Cultivator is in high repute.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—The New York Herald says that a private treaty has been made with the Dominican to the effect that St. Domingo has pledged itself to France, England and Spain to grant no privileges to the American government, or to American citizens without the consent of those nations.

Letters received from Mr. Howe, in England, convey the pleasing intelligence that he has effected a loan of \$150,000 for Railway purposes. Success to Nova Scotia.

"An Eye Witness" is severe upon the proceedings at Grand Falls, during the Election on Monday last. To any person or persons feeling aggrieved by such remarks our columns will be as freely opened, so that both parties may have a fair hearing.

Election for St. John.—The nomination of Candidates will take place on the 18th inst, and the election on the 22nd. There is a number of Candidates in the field.

Cholera is raging at Barbadoes and Surinam.

The crew of the St. John race boat Superior, had arrived in Boston to test their skill with the Boston Club.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a young man named Miles, aged 21 years, while engaged in working at Mr. Wright's new ship on Saturday, fell overboard and was drowned.—*Morning News.*

It is stated that Mr. Gillespie, of the sufferers by the Burlington Railway tragedy, made a will, wherein he disposes of property to the amount of \$600,000, and directs that in case of his death, or that of his wife, the Railroad Company be prosecuted to the last cent of his fortune.

A new Province has recently been added to Holland by draining the ground over which the Sea of Haarlem washed; 20,000 acres land having thus been reclaimed by this operation.

An armed Canadian Government vessel carrying some 10 or 12 guns, unexpectedly made its appearance the other day in the Restigouche river. It seems that complaints have repeatedly been made of parties cutting and carrying off Timber and logs within the limits of Canada, contrary to law, and by passing with the property across to the New Brunswick side of the River, evade the officers and escape the penalties prescribed for such offences.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

A quiet country lad in Argyleshire, who held three silver medals from the Highland Society for ploughing, having heard that his brother was killed at Inkerman, threw up his situation, joined the Argyleshire Militia, got trained for six weeks, and then volunteered into the line, and is now on his way to the Crimea, to be revenged on the Russians for the death of his brother.

IRISH GALANTRY.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Times relates an instance of Irish gallantry that can scarcely find a parallel. As Mr. Howard A. Hughes, an Irishman residing in Truro, Mass., was lying at the Burlington City Hotel, having had both of his arms broken and sustained other serious injuries, from the Burlington Railway accident, one of a number of ladies who were ministering to his relief asked him if he could tell where he was injured internally. He replied that when so many bright eyes were looking at him he was sure that he was injured about the region of the heart.

THE DANISH SOUND DUES.—The Silesia Gazette, a German paper, publishes a statement to the effect that it is the intention of the United States government to address a circular to all the European cabinets, declaring its intention to resist the payment of the Danish Sound Dues, and calling upon the continental States to follow its example.

FORCES OF THE GERMAN STATES.—It may not be generally known how insignificant the German States are as regards their standing armies in the event of their being involved in the present struggle. The total number of the combined forces, including Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurttemberg, Baden, Hesse-Cassel, Brunswick, and a host of smaller States, with Grand Dukes and expensive Courts, only amounts to 136,200 infantry, 21,800 cavalry, 21,850 engineers with 460 guns. This does not include Austria and Prussia.

CONTRADICTED.—The rumours that Sitka has been deserted by the Russians is contradicted.—It is stated by the French officers of La Forte an Alceste, who were quoted as authority for the information, that they were misunderstood in the matter.