

you will require it by and by. Don't say anything about it, but Wilmot and Gray are dreadfully alarmed: they thought the advertisements would quiet the *Constitution*, and there's where they missed it. Wilmot, I think, regards it as a just retribution.

Mind and, if possible, as I advised some time since, coax the *Sentinel* into a committal on the Catholic question:—its Editor seems very bold in expressing his opinion. Our people don't believe in such liberty, unless it be on their own side; therefore, by a discussion, you at once induce the true ones to give up that paper and take the *Journal*, while the latter gets the credit of preaching up good will, brotherly love, and all that nonsense.

To the Editor of the *Sentinel*:

Sir,—In your last issue I observed a communication from "N. Churchill," in which, speaking of an attempt which he made to learn the name of an anonymous writer in the *Journal* he says:—

"After some delay I saw Mr. Edgar, but he denied being Editor, or being at all responsible for the articles in the *Journal*,—admitting that he, with others, did write occasionally for that paper, but declining to give the name."

In this extract from Mr. Churchill's letter there are four false statements.

1st. I did not deny being Editor.
2nd. I did not deny being responsible for the articles in the *Journal*.

3d. I did not admit that I wrote for the *Journal*.
4th. I did not admit that others wrote for the *Journal*.

The facts are these; Mr. Churchill accosted me in the street, and said that he wished to know if I could give him the name of the communication signed "Somebody;" adding that Mr. Melville had referred him to me. I explained to Mr. Churchill that as there was no person announced in the *Journal* as Editor the proper means to come at the Editor was by letter through the Post Office. He then asked, "you cannot, then, give me the name of the author of 'Somebody?'" I replied, "Certainly not, in this way; but you can ask it through the Post Office."

What induced Mr. Churchill to put forth such statements I cannot conceive. I am wholly unaware of having ever given him the slightest cause of offence.

Be good enough to give this letter an insertion in your next issue.

I remain, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
JAMES EDGAR.

Wakefield, January 19th, 1857.

The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1857.

We again surrender our editorial columns to matters which we trust will be as welcome as any thing we could prepare ourselves. The news by the *America* is of very great interest and importance. We have felt very sensibly, this week, the benefits of our telegraphic communication with Halifax. The tremendous storm with which we have been visited, has cut us off from our usual sources of intelligence; the mails having been delayed in every direction; but, thanks to the Telegraph, we are posted up in the affairs of the old world—the present movements in which are regarded with so much anxiety by all.

Below will likewise be found the Report of the Grand Jury of Victoria County, presented at the late January Session. It will, we think, prove interesting not only to our numerous readers in Victoria, but likewise in other Counties, as it shows what our neighbours are doing, and what recommending, in the way of social reform.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the *Sentinel*.]

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

ST. JOHN, Jan. 19.

America left Liverpool Saturday 3rd, and arrived at Halifax at 5 o'clock P. M., on Sunday 18th.—Experienced heavy weather. Off Tuskar, exchanged signals with barque Kobinoor. 9th, in latitude 50°, longitude 31°, spoke barque Thomas, under jury mast, but did not require assistance.

Atlantic out, January 1st. City of Manchester from Philadelphia arrived at Liverpool January 1.

INDIA.—Details of Indian mail are to hand.—Bombay to Dec. 3rd, and Hong Kong, Nov. 5th.—No news had reached India from Persian expedition, but 78th Highlanders, and other reinforcements were to be forwarded immediately. Letter in Indian Papers attracts attention, describing Bushire, which, writer thinks, could offer no defence, but further advance of British invading force impossible; only road being through three mountain passes, not fifteen feet wide, and impracticable for artillery. Total distance is only 143 miles.—Dost Mahomed is busy with warlike movements, but takes the opportunity of asking the British to restore Peshawar to himself and family.

Details of China news confirm previous telegraph, viz., that Oct. 8th, Chinese, having taken twelve Chinese seamen from coaster under British flag, were called on by British Consul for reparation.—They personally insulted the Consul, who then called in the assistance of Admiral Seymour. Admiral brought British squadron, viz; Calcutta, 80 guns, Lydell 44, Nankin 50, Comus 14, Steamer Niger 14, Executioner 14, Baracouta 6, Sampson 6, Hornet 17, Coromandel 3. Admiral demanded that the Chinese Viceroy should apologize and salute the British flag; Viceroy refused, and therefore Oct. 14th, fire was opened on all the ports, and all were captured by seamen and marines except one, abreast of which 24 war junks were anchored, which junks were afterwards attacked and destroyed by the Baracouta. Some of the forts were burnt, and others were occupied by detachments of Royal Artillery. 117 guns were spiked. Some days elapsed, but Viceroy would not apologize; he however sent to Admiral Seymour prisoners purporting to be the seamen taken from the ship; but they not being the same men, the Executioner on 27th opened fire on the City walls and Viceroy's Palace, the Royal Artillery opening from captured forts, while Baracouta steamed up a branch of the river, and threw shells into forts on heights. On 29th the City wall was breached and stormed by marines and sailors, under Commander E. Elliot. Viceroy's Palace was also carried but the British retired at night-fall. The 3rd and 4th old City was shelled, and on the 6th the Baracouta destroyed the junks above mentioned, receiving 80 shots in her hull and rigging. On the 12th the Bogue forts at entrance of Canton river were taken. On 15th the Chinese had remanned the river forts, and fired into mail steamer Canton on her way down. The British and American Ladies were removed from Canton, and sent on the 23rd, with the treasure, to Hong Kong. A detachment of Marines from the U. S. Ship Portsmouth assisted in guarding the factories.

Accounts of American proceedings are not full. Is, however, announced, that an American steamer was fired upon by one of the Chinese forts in the Macao passage, whereupon U. S. frigate Portsmouth immediately proceeded to destroy it, and also notified to the Chinese authorities, that unless instant reparation was made for the insult offered to the flag, hostile operations would be commenced.—The San Jacinto, after landing Dr. Parker, of Macao, Nov. 10th, returned to Whampoa, and is anchored off French Island, with Portsmouth and Levant.

British Consul Parkes, of date Nov. 6th, officially informs European community, that Admiral does not deem it expedient to say what further measures he will adopt, but sees no immediate prospect of restoration of quiet. The mail steamer when leaving met a French frigate approaching the scene.

THE SWISS DIFFICULTY.—Hopes of peace now preponderate, warlike preparations continue.—Meantime Mr. Fray, United States Minister at Bern, has gone to Berlin, reported to offer the mediation of the United States. Other reports of good offices on the part of the United States prevail, viz: that America will lend \$20,000,000 and ships of War to convey the Swiss regiments from Naples. This may be mere report, but is favorably received in England. The President's Message to the Swiss Federation is published, dated Dec. 25th. It is lengthy, and reviews minutely all steps of the situation. Substance is that on Dec. 20th, all foreign Ministers at Bern made proposals that if the Federal authorities would give up the trial of Neuchâtel prisoners, their respective courts would endeavour to induce the King of Prussia to recognise the absolute independence of Neuchâtel. Considering this proposal as likely to produce the desired effect, and regarding it as favourable that the Legation of the United States had declared its readiness to join these collective assurances, the Federal Council declared itself ready to recommend to the Federal Assembly that the trial of the Neuchâtel prisoners should be stopped, and that the prisoners must leave the country until a final arrangement respecting Neuchâtel had been settled. This reasonable proposal fell to the ground, because some other powers refused to sign a collective note on the subject; and Switzerland could not concede further without compromising the free constitution and sovereignty of the Confederation. The Federal Assembly therefore, before the adjournment, passed the following decrees:

1st. Federal Council will still endeavour to procure a peaceful recognition of the independence of Neuchâtel.

2nd. The military levies ordered are approved; an unlimited credit is allowed; and Federal Council is authorized to take any ulterior measures necessary for the defence of the country to the last extremity.

3rd. A loan of 30,000,000 francs is authorized. This information will be communicated to the citizens when adopted. The Commander-in-Chief will be appointed. The Assembly is not dissolved, but prorogued. STOEPPFLI, President of Switzerland.

It is said French army of 60,000, under Gen. Canrobert, will be assembled on eastern frontier to meet any emergencies. Berlin reports, probably exaggerated indeed, assert that France will occupy Neuchâtel and Geneva, and Austria Pays de Vaud. Also added with more probability, that France and Austria are united in intention to seize opportunity of the *embroglio*, to wring from Switzerland a concession that her territory shall no longer be a harbour for political refugees.

2nd January was the day specified for march of Prussians against Switzerland. It is now postponed till 5th, some say till 15th or later.

CONGRESS OF PARIS.—The Plenipotentiaries of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Peace met at Paris, Wednesday noon, at Hotel of Foreign Affairs. At first meeting, Commissioners of Plenipotentiary were verified; programme was read, stating that, whereas the difficulty had arisen in

executing Article 70 of the Treaty of Paris, the contracting parties had met to consider under what circumstances the difficulty in question could be arranged. Compliments were then exchanged on the conciliatory spirit exhibited all round. A new line would therefore be traced out as a Bessarabian frontier; Russia renouncing her pretensions to New Bulgrade and the Isle of Serpents; the Delta of the Danube being given up to Turkey,—and, in compensation for these amicable approaches, a district of land to be accorded to Russia, towards the north of Moldavia. Was reported outside that none of the Plenipotentiaries offered any remarks against the propositions, but that some minor point was mooted of a nature unknown to public. Conference on Wednesday sat five hours. Each member had large map, prepared by Commission of Engineers, on the localities of dispute.

BRITAIN.—Shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Co. appeared in the London Stock Exchange at 30 to 50 per cent. premium. Dinner was given by County of Forfar, Scotland, to Lord Panmure; his speech was altogether congratulatory on state of country, and present efficiency of army, which he advised the country not to diminish. Wm. Brown, Esq., of Liverpool, M.P., has undertaken to erect, at his own expence, a free public library, at cost of £30,000.

Disaffection is again reported in Neapolitan army, but statements are vague.

LATEST.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* contains a decree convoking the Senate and Legislative bodies for Monday, 16th February. The official journal also gives long accounts of the Court receptions of New Year's day, which appear to have been full of state and ceremony, but not much different from those of former years. The silence of the *Moniteur* on the subject of the Conference gives contradiction to the conjecture that all business was finished in the Congress. The *Constitutionnel* announces that the second sitting will take place on Saturday or Sunday at farthest. The *Pays* says that the next sitting will take place soon. The Swiss in Paris are signing an address of thanks to the *Presse*, for the part it has taken in the Neuchâtel question.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Debats*, says:—The account which has been given of the concentration of a considerable military force near Bakou, on the Caspian, is confirmed, these troops are composed of picked regiments from the Caucasus. The other troops concentrated in the Caucasus are very numerous. The five Corps of which they are composed can act in concert at any given moment. In addition to the corps of Bakou, which belongs to the army of the Caucasus, and in case of need could proceed to Persia, there is another corps, that of Orenbourg, which if required could take part in an expedition. It would be destined to invade the territory of the Afghans, and prevent their fighting against Persia, in concert with England.

The troops would proceed from Orenbourg by the road, followed by the expedition of Browski on Riva. Permanent pickets of Cossacks have been established on this road, as well as other establishments of great importance to an army when marching across such wastes.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY.—VICTORIA COUNTY.

The Grand Jury for the County of Victoria, for the January session of 1857, have examined all the accounts laid before them, and also taken into consideration all matters relating to the County submitted to them; They therefore beg to make the following report:

1st. The Grand Jury have examined the County Buildings, and find them in a good condition, particularly the Jail, which they must say is kept in an unexceptionable manner. They also recommend that the keeping of the Jail and Court House be put up at public competition—Benjamin Beveridge, C. A. Hammond and L. R. Coombes, Esquires, to be a committee for that purpose, to receive Tenders from persons wishing to contract; and that all the stoves and stove pipes not in use, belonging to the County, be sold at public auction, and the proceeds paid to the County Treasurer without delay. Also, that the Court House, until further arrangements be made, be placed in the charge of the Sheriff to be used as the law directs.

2nd. They have examined the County accounts and recommended that those mentioned in the annexed schedule be passed and paid.

3rd. The Grand Inquest recommended that all County Officers, Justices of the Peace in particular, who traffic in intoxicating Liquors without Licence, or make themselves conspicuous in the Public streets from the use thereof, be reported to the Government, with the request that they be dismissed from office. The Grand Jury, in making this recommendation, believe the course they have taken necessary for the future welfare and well being of the County.

4th. The Grand Jury recommend that the Clerk of the Peace be authorized to furnish the different Collectors and Assessors of Rates in the County with proper printed forms to enable them to make their returns as required by law.

5th. The Grand Jury recommended that in future all contracts entered into for the necessary supplies for the County Buildings and County offices, be under sealed tenders, and handed to the High Sheriff of the County; and that he be empowered to carry out the same.

6th. They also recommended that no account Current be kept by any County officer with any Merchant or Trader for any articles required for County purposes.

7th. The Grand Jury recommended that the sum of fifteen pounds be placed in the hands of the Sheriff, to procure chairs, and other articles necessary to accommodate the Public during the sitting of the Court.

8th. The Grand Jury beg leave to state that the accounts of the late Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Grand Falls, viz., Messrs. William Hart,

and Geo. Currier, M. D., are correct, and that the statements made by certain persons to the contrary are without foundation.

9th. The Grand Jury recommend that an assessment be made on the Parish of Perth, for the support of the Poor, for the sum of twenty pounds; and also the sum of forty pounds on the Parish of Grand Falls for the like purposes.

10th. The Grand Jury recommended that the accounts of the Revisors be prepared.

11th. The Grand Jury wish to bring under the notice of the Court the neglect of duty of certain Parish officers, particularly the Commissioner of Highways for district No. 2, Grand Falls, who had not made any returns whatever. They also trust the Court will order the Clerk of the Peace to notify all the County and Parish officers of the proper time of sending their accounts to the Auditor, in order that he may have his Returns ready for the Grand Jury on the opening of the Court.

12th. The Grand Jury recommended an assessment to be levied on the County for the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, to pay off all debts, and meet necessary contingences.

13th. The Grand Jury congratulate the County on its present healthy state, and also that no matter of a criminal nature has been brought under their notice.

14th. The Grand Jury also tender their thanks to the Auditor Wm. Macleuchlan, Esquire, for his kind services rendered to them during the present Session. The Grand Jury also request that this report be published once in the *Carleton Sentinel* newspaper.

P. H. BEARDSLEY,
Foreman.

Grand Falls, January 16, 1857.

TO FAULT-FINDERS.—Some of our friends, who have received bills during the past few weeks, have, we learn, been very much offended thereat. We humbly conceive, however, that there is no just grounds for offence. If they are in arrears for two years and over, surely they need not find fault; if for one year, we think that newspaper accounts, as well as accounts in other kinds of business, should be settled once a year: indeed, many subscribers complain when they are not reminded when their year is up. If any persons have received bills not showing as much to their credit as should appear, there is a mistake somewhere, which may very easily be rectified; and if there was any particular bargain made with former proprietors, not specifically carried out by the present, that can and will readily be made right.

The above, we think, includes all those who have received bills. Just think of it fairly, and acknowledge, as we think you must, *it's all right!*

There is another class of grumblers,—those who find fault with what is put in the paper;—our respects to them anon.

THE "FREEMASON'S MONTHLY MONITOR."—We have received the prospectus of a Masonic Magazine, under the above title, which Mr. Edward Willis intends to publish in St. John at an early day. We have no doubt he will receive that encouragement which he deserves. Mr. Willis says:

"In New Brunswick, Masonry never stood on a more noble or more solid foundation than it does at the present time. A Grand Lodge has been formed; the subordinate Lodges are in a very healthy condition; a splendid hall has been consecrated,—and it only remains, to crown the beneficent efforts of the craft, to secure the publication of a Masonic Magazine such as he proposes to issue."

Terms, five shillings per annum.

On Thursday last Mr. Samuel Armstrong was brought before the Clerk of the Peace and Mr. Justice Raymond, charged with having, on the day before, made an assault upon Mr. Charles C. Bull, with pistols, loaded with powder and ball,—with intent to kill. After examination of the witnesses, the prisoner was committed for trial before the Supreme Court.

POLICE RECORD.

1st Jan. to 22d.—(Furnished by the Marshall.)
BEFORE THE MAYOR.—R. L. Armstrong, for using insulting language to David Jones—fined 5s.

John Melton, for being drunk in the streets—fined 5s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communication and remittance from S. M. S., Johnston, Queens, received. M. A. E.—Your favour is inadmissible this week, it is too personal. No answer to last Charade.

Any of our friends who ordered the *Sentinel* last week, and did not receive it, will please excuse us. We printed some fifty copies more than our usual large edition, and still we had not enough to supply the demand. They will be sent this week.

Communication from N. Churchill received, and will appear next week. Several other communications on hand, marked for publication or under consideration.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he now resides, in the Parish of Richmond, four miles from Woodstock, on the Houlton Road. This farm contains 196 acres of land, of which 180 are cleared;—there are, likewise, a good framed dwelling house, 2 barns, and other conveniences.

TERMS.—25 per cent. down, balance on time.
WILLIAM SHANNON.
Woodstock, Jan. 20th, 1857.