

We will take Central Bank Money in payment of Arrearages for the Sentinel.

CARLETON SENTINEL.

Woodstock, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858.

THE ELECTION LAW.

This will, no doubt, be discussed at the approaching session of the Legislature. The members will approach its consideration with judgments matured on the subject by their experience of the working of the law during the last elections; and we may hope that, with what triumph and additions it may this winter receive, it will become perfected in all its provisions. The provision for a Registry of Voters all admit to be a good one. The Ballot system we believe a majority of the people prefer; although in this County there are very many of our most intelligent voters who regard it with but little favor, considering the open vote as more manly and independent. There are, too, a variety of opinions expressed as to machinery by which the Ballot system should be carried out, some preferring the present open ballot, some the sealed envelope; and some, again, we have heard approve of the Australian system, a description of which will be found on our first page. All agree that the less machinery there is about the law the better; and we think the suggestion a good one, that it might with advantage be made similar to that under which our municipal elections are held. It is, likewise, very generally admitted, that the provision of the law which allows the Sheriff to retain for a length of time the boxes and uncounted ballots should be amended.

The opinion seems to be that, at each polling-place, immediately after the close of the poll, the chairman should count and check the votes. This would render the working of the law less liable to the suspicion of foul play. The franchise is another part of the subject upon which there exists a great variety of opinion. The spirit of the times seems to favor as great an extension of this great privilege as is consistent with the well-being of the state—to approach as nearly as possible to universal suffrage, without adopting it; and an opinion very prevalent, and one which seems reasonable, is, that all who pay above a poll-tax should be allowed to vote. A provision should be made in the Election Law, we think, having special reference to office-holders under Government, by which they should be, as in England, entirely disfranchised, or by which it should be clearly and distinctly explained what rule of conduct they should adopt at elections in order to prevent the loss of their respective offices.

By the ballot system, of course, it cannot be known who they vote for, therefore no law could affect their single vote; but it might be laid down that, when an official had taken a conspicuous and active part in canvassing at an election, he should thereby be liable to forfeit his situation, whatever the result of the election might be. Then he who departed from that course would assume the responsibility, without a shadow of an excuse.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The proceedings by which the Course of Lectures for the winter was inaugurated, on Wednesday evening, passed off in remarks of the President, Mr. Baird, were in exceeding good taste and very happily expressed. The Lecture by Dr. Robb, on the "Philosophy of Natural Forces," accompanied by numerous and very successful, as they were interesting, experiments, was one to be admired, not only for the learning and research displayed, but likewise for its familiar illustrations of the deep subject in hand.

The audience was large, intelligent and attentive, and seemed to appreciate most fully the desire of the learned lecturer to instruct them. At the close of the Lecture, on motion a unanimous vote of thanks to Dr. Robb was given; then he was greeted with hearty cheers; after which the Dr. returned thanks, and read, as appropriate to the season of the year, a beautiful poem of Tennyson's, "Ring out, Wild Bells." Mr. Pleasant presided at the melodeon. It was announced that the Rev. Mr. Stott would occupy the lecture stand next Wednesday evening—subject, "Pictures from the Poets."

PARISH ELECTIONS.—The Councillors elected for the various parishes are as follows: Woodstock, Messrs. Alexander Gibson and Wm. Lindsay. Northampton, Messrs. George Clowes and Robert Hemphill. Richmond, Messrs. Wm. Gray, and I. Kilburn. Brighton, Messrs. Wm. Hayward and Benjamin Richardson. Wicklow, Messrs. Joshua Hartley and Albert Estabrooks. Simonds, Messrs. S. J. Carrill and James Montgomery. Kent, Messrs. Gibson and Craig.

In Woodstock a good deal of interest was evinced during the day, and considerable canvassing indulged in, although a very commendable degree of good feeling prevailed throughout. If it is right to assume that political feeling entered into the elections, we have considerable cause for gratification for the Liberal element is somewhat increased in the new Council. In Woodstock the "Independent" power is evidently as we have before predicted—dead. Without reference to politics, we congratulate the County upon the character of the men whom they have selected.

The Masonic Ball on Tuesday evening, we learn, passed off with great relief, every one of the large assembly seeming to realize that it was the pleasant party they had attended. Indeed, the committee of arrangements had made all the necessary preparations in the way of music, decorations, supper, &c., with such exceeding good taste and thoughtfulness, that not a want was felt.

We have much pleasure in stating that £500, insured by the Liverpool and London Fire Insurance Company on the Gaul recently destroyed by fire in this County, has been paid over, without delay. So much for insuring in prompt paying offices. Mr. M'Lauchlan is the Agent for Carleton. See advertisement.

We are requested to remind Councillors elect, that they are required by the Act of Incorporation to assemble at the Court House, on the second Tuesday in January, (the 12th inst.) to elect a Warden, &c.

We hate to do it,—excuse us if we say that a part, if not the whole, of that amount due would greatly oblige and assist us. If our long delinquent subscribers would only pay up, what a paper we would make the Sentinel. Sometimes we dream that the books are all squared, and then comes the vision of a magnificent sheet, worthily to respect our readers. Do help us to realize the vision.

CANADA ELECTIONS.—The only returns which have reached us as yet are from Montreal, where M. Dorion and D'Aray McGe are elected; and Toronto, where George Brown and W. B. Robinson are the men.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston.—We have received from the publishers the January number of this new and popular magazine. We are glad to learn by the publishers' advertisement on the cover of the No. before us that "The success of this periodical has convinced the publishers that the time has come when a magazine of the first class—earnest, able, scholarly, and yet attentive to popular wants—has become a necessity to the American public."

Those who desire to become subscribers to a standard work should remit \$3 and order the *Atlantic Monthly*.

The contents of the present No. are: Notes on Domestic Architecture; Maya, the Princess; Catawba Wine; The Winds and the Weather; Akia by Marriage; Spartacus; Who Paid for the Prima Donna? Two Rivers; The Actor of the Breakfast-Table; Agassiz's Natural History; Flanking Ship Off-shore; Mammoth (Life in Calcutta); Books; The Diamond; Lens; The Sculptor's Favourite; The President's Message; The Wedding Veil; Literary Notices.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM.—The charming little child's paper which bears this title, we have before us, and we have much pleasure in again calling the attention of parents and children to it as a paper worthy their support. It is edited by GRACE GREENWOOD, and is furnished at the low rate of 50 cts. for single copy; \$2 for 5 copies; \$5 for 15 copies. You can see a specimen copy at our office, or obtain one free by addressing L. K. Lippincott, 132 2nd St., Philadelphia.

From Mr. Boyle we have received a copy of a New York edition of the *Misstep Tragedy*, published by B. O'Brien, Esq. Mr. Boyle has the work for sale at his store in this town.

The duties of Mr. M'Coy's school will be resumed on Monday next.

We republish the telegraphic despatch received by us on Saturday last, in order that the news it contains may reach those whose papers were sent out prior to the receipt of said despatch.

We recommend attention to the letter of "X," in this issue, on a question which seems to be creating a considerable amount of discussion through the County. We will readily give insertion to the views of those who think differently from it. All we say on this subject now is, that the people need not be frightened by that popular bugbear, taxation, for we agree with our correspondents in the belief that no direct taxation need be levied on the County in order to the erection of new public buildings.

In answer to the enquiries of the *Head Quarters*, respecting certain reports reflecting upon a family at Wicklow, we say, that had we any good grounds for believing such reports when we ourselves heard them, we should not have hesitated to make the called-for exposure. We did not have such grounds, and therefore said nothing about the reports. We learn that Mr. M'Mullin purposes giving the *Head Quarters* informant an opportunity to make good his insinuations before his country.

We remind those who are not already subscribers to the *Sentinel*, that the beginning of the year is a good time to commence. As we purpose to publish at Fredericton during the coming session of the Legislature, the *Sentinel* will be as usual valuable to those who desire to keep themselves posted in the doings of our Legislature, and will be furnished to those who wish it during the session.

Will those of our subscribers who purpose paying in wood or grain make it known to us as soon as possible, so that we may know what we have to depend on in that line?

RAILWAY PROGRESS.—Tenders were received last week, by the Railway Commissioners, for the construction of twenty-four miles of Railway, from Groom's Bridge, near Hampton Ferry, to Sussex Vale; and for seventeen miles of railway from the Bend toward St. John. The portion from Groom's Bridge to the Valley, divided into three sections of eight miles each; the first of these, from Groom's Bridge to Norton, has been taken by Messrs. Blackie & Henderson of Nova Scotia, contractors on the Halifax and Windsor Railway. The next section of eight miles, in Norton and Studholm, has been taken by Mr. Dillon P. Myers of the United States, the contractor for the Lake Umbagog and Sussex, has been taken by Mr. Thomas King, of the well-known firm of King Brothers, mail contractors.

At the other end of the line, the first ten miles from the Bend to Norton, have been taken by Messrs. McBean & McDonald of Nova Scotia, late contractors on the Halifax and Windsor line. The next section of seven miles, from Norton along the Petitcodiac into Salisbury, has been taken by Messrs. Thomas and Charles Walker of Quebec, who at present are executing portions of the railway at either end.

The sections of Railway now let, are to be completed by the several contractors in September, 1859, at which time, if the work is faithfully performed, we may expect to visit the beautiful vale of Sussex by railway from this city. The only part of the whole line from St. John to Shediac, not yet under contract, is from Sussex Vale (at or near Sheik's) to Salisbury, a distance of about thirty miles, which if all goes well, may be put under contract next year. Then, to meet the railway through Nova Scotia from Halifax, a section of twenty-six miles only will be required from Shediac to the boundary at Bale Verte. If Nova Scotia makes equal railway progress with New Brunswick in the next two years, we may expect to pass by railway from this city to Halifax in 1860.

Turning our attention Westwardly, we find that a section of railway, thirteen miles from Bangor toward Calais, is now open for traffic; and that another section of twenty-two miles, from Calais to Salisbury, on the route toward Bangor, is also completed and now in operation. The gap between these two sections does not much exceed fifty miles; and when that is filled up, there will be uninterrupted railway communication from Calais to all parts of the United States and Canada.—the railway already stretching far beyond the Mississippi and being pushed on rapidly toward the Rocky Mountains.

Viewing the vast network of railways to the Westward of this Province, and taking into consideration also, that a section of eighty miles from St. John to Calais, will in a short time be all that is needed to bring New Brunswick and Nova Scotia into connection with the great railway system of North America, it is not too much to expect that in five years from this time, a traveller may depart from Halifax by railway, and continue his journey, without break or interruption, by railway only, to Fond-du-Lac, at the extreme Western end of Lake Superior, and perhaps even much further to the Westward.—*New Brunswick.*

We observe by the London *Times*, that between the 23rd of November and the 3rd of December next, New Brunswick Debentures were selling at a premium of 1 to 2 1/2 per cent.; and that two at a discount! How well our Provincial credit has been sustained at home, we leave this fact to determine. Aye, the right men are in the right place at last, and all the equivocations, falsehoods and foots, sneerings of their enemies only serve to fix them more firmly than ever.

We might also refer to a local cause which places the Government in a most favorable position with the people. We allude to the extent and variety of the public works to be continued for the winter. These, it will be observed, are not the humbug demonstration of boring holes in the ice, to ascertain the level of a river, nor the pretended completion of an ice-laid Railroad a mile at least out of its course, for an exhibition on Patrick's Day.

but they involve the substantial accommodation of the people in the erection of Bridges, and that species of Railroad work which can be carried on in winter without damage to the public funds.—*Reporter.*

THE ELECTIONS.—The Election in Northumberland took place on Saturday. There does not appear to have been a very large vote cast. Mr. Willison and 704, Mr. Sutton, (the late member) 614. In Westmorland three Liberals were nominated, Messrs. Harrington, Gilbert, and Price. Mr. Price refused to take the qualification oath. The election took place yesterday. Mr. Harrington (ex-Speaker) had 1229 votes; Mr. Gilbert, 787.

SHOCKING MURDER.—A Mrs. Bazil Hall residing in Alexander County, Virginia, was killed by a negro servant about week since. The family were proverbially tyrannical to their servants, and on this occasion the negro was told to take some wood out of a fire, when she seized her mistress by her head, and backed her into the fire, and held her there till her screams called assistance. She died in an hour or two.

Mr. Isaac Buchanan, candidate for the Canadian Parliament, for the County of Huron, conceiving that the British form of Government is unsuited to the wants of Canada, in an address to the electors, declares himself in favor of the American system. Mr. Buchanan wishes it to be distinctly understood that he does not propose to carry traitor to the Queen's simply claiming that a new system of colonial government is not incompatible with the integrity of the subject. He says the working of the Provincial government since 1851 has involved the Province more and more deeply in debt.

COMMUNICATED.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

Mr. Editor.—Sir: I have learned with some regret that the County Gaul has been destroyed. I say some regret because I am always sorry to hear of property being destroyed; however, with this case there are some circumstances connected which, in my mind, makes the present occurrence seem providential. The Gaul, sir, was not, as every one is aware, a proper building, neither was it situated in the proper place. It is the second time our County Gaul has been burned, and this time it is located where help, water and other facilities in plenty were at hand, it might have been easily saved. In the last instance not only was all the personal property on the premises destroyed, but it was only by God's blessing on the almost supernatural efforts of a persons that some prisoners were rescued from the building. This is no hard reason why the Gaul should not be rebuilt at hand. Again, sir, a large portion of the offenders have to be carried, besides the necessity of supporting a Lock-up House at the town. Again, it has been justly, and often too, remarked that the Gaul's salary is too small; there can be no doubt of it, although it is as large perhaps as the actual separate duties of the officer warrant; but were the Gaul situated at the Creek, the Gaul might hold several offices which would not interfere, but rather accord with each other, and the aggregate of the salaries would pay him well. Then, sir, it seems monstrous that the Court House, which is so centrally located, I do not think a precedent, save in the County of Sunbury, can be found for it. Apart from their expense, there is its non-conservativeness of public justice, its inconvenience to Judges, Crown Officers, &c., &c.; its bad location, its great inconvenience to the farmers and country residents who may, from choice or necessity, wish to attend the Court, &c.; when they do so, they wish, at the same time, to transact business at the Creek, and to attend to the two calls upon their time puts them to much inconvenience and expense.

But a strong objection to the building of many appears to arise from a fear of taxation. Well, if taxation would accrue, the Woodstockers would have to bear a large part of the burden. But, sir, I have no fear of taxation resulting from a removal of the public buildings. I believe that if the County Government, a grant of money would be made to the County of Sunbury, which would be a valuable insurance money of the old Gaul, &c., would preclude the necessity of levying any tax upon the people.

I have exceeded the space I proposed at starting to you, and must leave this subject for the present, inviting the candid attention of my brother farmers to it. I am, Sir, yours truly, X.

SIMONDS, Dec. 28, 1857.

LEWIS P. FISHER, Esq., Mayor of the Town of Woodstock, and Chairman of the Election of Councillors for the Parish of Woodstock.

You see, Mr. Fisher, I give you all your titles, and also that which I say to you is through no feeling of disrespect either to your private character or to your office.

When people occupy public situations, their demeanor and acts are subject to public criticism, and it is the privilege of any one in the community to pass judgment upon the one, or call in question the propriety of the others.

With regard to your conduct as Mayor of the town, it is not my intention to make any observation; and I do not intend to do the purpose of questioning your decisions while acting as chairman at the election held here to day.

Your profession has, doubtless, taught you the force and meaning of the English language; and you are supposed to have made yourself acquainted with the letter and the spirit of any laws which are framed for our guidance and direction, and when called upon to administer those laws, to decide the questions submitted to you according to the obvious intention of their authors.

You and I may have different notions about Liberal principles; but, however we may so differ, it is but the right of every man to the privilege of entertaining his own belief, and not be obliged to be treated with overbearing insolence or official hauteur.

At the Election for County Councillors, held here to-day, I remarked to you in the morning, "I was glad you were chosen to preside at the meeting, because I thought you would decide any question submitted to you according to the meaning of the Municipal Law." I confess I was disappointed, and, while endeavoring to elicit information, was met by a sneer, and a flush attempt to state a laugh at my interference. Let the facts be stated, so that the public can judge between us.

When a gentleman was nominated as a candidate, I objected to your receiving the nomination, because he had not paid his rates for the current year. You overruled this objection, and told us plain words that the law was so framed as to enable a candidate to evade the payment of taxes, and yet be eligible for election. You allowed his name to be recorded, and received votes for him.

After the election, and before the successful candidates were declared, I protested against the legality of the election, because the Electoral List had not been furnished to the Parish Clerk ten days before the election, because the list showed upon its face that it had been altered and amended, and because it had not been certified or attested to by the Collector. You seemed to consider these objections as of no consequence, and proceeded to declare the Candidates elected.

The Municipal Act is in force in other Counties than this, and, if these your decisions are kept in mind, and if these your decisions are kept in mind, and if these your decisions are kept in mind, every one should know of it, and act accordingly.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the Carleton Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

New York, Dec. 25.

The Persia has just arrived. Later dates from India state that there were about sixty thousand mutineers before Lucknow. There had been some severe fighting. General Outram had been wounded.

There had been no communication with Lucknow for a month, but it was believed the city would hold out. Greatheart, with 5000 men, was only three miles from Lucknow, and Campbell with 5000 more was en route to that city.

There had been no new outbreaks. Two thousand troops were arriving per week. Preparations were going forward for an assault on Canton.

ENGLAND.—The House of Commons has appointed a Special Committee on the Bank Charter. The demand for money in London was diminishing, and the rates of discount were lower.

The Wolverhampton Bank had resumed specie payments. Gold was flowing into the Bank of England. Breadstuffs had advanced slightly. Wheat had advanced 1d. to 2d. Consols for account 9 1/4 to 9 1/2.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

BATTLE OF ATRA.—On the morning of the 10th, Greatheart's movable column marched into the cantonments of Agra, and the troops were with a long and fatiguing march, had just encamped, when they were unexpectedly attacked by the enemy as they were preparing for breakfast. The rebels expected to have nothing more than the British to deal with, and the advantage on both sides were equally taken by surprise. Four Ghazies (Mahomedan fanatics) bearing drums now entered camp, and cut down an officer who was washing and a sergeant-major who was asleep. Their guns opened on our camp, while their cavalry charged on our flank, before our men had time to get into their arms, and succeeded in capturing one of our guns. Never was surprise more complete, nor one more rapidly repelled. In five minutes our men were in their saddles, and before the fifth shot of the enemy had been fired our horse artillery were replying. The Sikhs charged first followed by the British, and succeeded in capturing one of the enemy's guns, and the British, when the infantry consisting of Her Majesty's 8th and 75th, with the Sikhs, came into action, and our guns opened fire. Lieutenant French was killed, Lieutenant Jones severely wounded, when they with nine of the Lancers, attacked about fifty Sepoys in possession of the gun which was instantly retaken.

The British, who had been on the ground at the time, as senior officer instantly took command. A stout resistance at first was attempted; but on the approach of our guns the hearts of our adversaries failed them. Rushing down the Gwalior Road, they dispersed themselves over the fields of millet, which the country is now covered. The Lancers and Sikh cavalry kept at their heels, and cut them to pieces, while their horse artillery, always in advance, moved them down with grape. Where the crops were too heavy for horse to penetrate, they were pursued by Her Majesty's 8th and 75th Regiments, and the 2nd and 4th Punjab Infantry. The worn-out men acquired strength from the excitement, and the wearied horses sympathized with their riders. After a fierce contest of two hours, during which great havoc was occasioned by our artillery, the enemy were completely routed, and driven ten miles along the road to Gwalior, where they only escaped by being able to reach the river. Here a body of infantry, drawn up on the further bank to assist the fugitives, were cut to pieces by our guns. All their baggage camp equipage, and treasure, their guns (thirteen in number) with an enormous quantity of plunder, fell into our hands. They are said to have left about 2,000 dead on the field, our casualties amounting to about eighty. Greatheart's forces which had been sixteen days almost incessantly on the march, during which they had fought two pitched battles, and four affairs of lesser note, in which together about 4000 of the enemy must have fallen, found a portion of the fugitive insurgents made their way to Bhurtpore, where they were refused admittance, and ordered by the Rajah to lay down their arms. Here a body of infantry, drawn up on the further bank to assist the fugitives, were cut to pieces by our guns. All their baggage camp equipage, and treasure, their guns (thirteen in number) with an enormous quantity of plunder, fell into our hands. They are said to have left about 2,000 dead on the field, our casualties amounting to about eighty. Greatheart's forces which had been sixteen days almost incessantly on the march, during which they had fought two pitched battles, and four affairs of lesser note, in which together about 4000 of the enemy must have fallen, found a portion of the fugitive insurgents made their way to Bhurtpore, where they were refused admittance, and ordered by the Rajah to lay down their arms.

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