

TERMS OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL: For a year, \$1.00, in advance; for six months, \$0.50; for three months, \$0.25; for one month, \$0.10. Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861.

A Great Mistake.

We felt in giving the figures we did last week to the Enumerators, but are sorry to find that, in following him, we have sadly miscalculated the value of property in Woodstock. The Enumerator to us and to the public, stated the land in Woodstock to be valued at \$23,000; an examination of the assessment list, however, shows that these figures should be \$275,000, a slight mistake of \$252,000. There are two individuals whose property pays the interest on an amount close to the total. We trust that the Enumerators here and elsewhere have not made similar mistakes, for they are not only misstatements but misstatements injurious to the tendency to any place.

The figures which we give, upon our own authority, we think, about correct; but we omitted a few establishments in the Town, which from there extent should be mentioned. Of these

PARSON'S TANNERY.

at the Lower Corner, a Waggon and Sleigh Factory, in which horse power is employed, and where he drives an extensive and profitable business, carrying on all the various branches which are included in the building and completion of vehicles. Then again we may mention the

LIME KILN.

lately put in operation under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Stevens, situated on the bank of the river within the Corporation, where is being turned out in large quantities a lime, which is said, by the workers in that article, to be very superior. We hope before a great while to refer to the Iron Works at the Upper Woodstock, as being again in full operation, when they will receive, as they demand, extended notice.

War! War! War!

Our readers have in this number despatches received by telegraph, conveying intelligence of the way in which the news of the Mason and Slidell seizure was received in England. However much subsequent news may modify the opinions of the people, Government, and press, of Great Britain, and making every allowance for the intense tone which, under the first flush of excitement these despatches bear, we cannot but discover that war is fearfully imminent. If the simplest proposition which the late English news involves, that the seizure of Mason and Slidell in the *Trent* was illegal, correct, then of course England cannot avoid asking restitution of their liberty and reparation for the result. This leaves two courses open for the United States, the first to "back down," restore the prisoners and apologize, a course which we secretly think the Cabinet will submit to, humiliating in the extreme as such a course would be. The other is to bid defiance to England and contest the matter at the cannon's mouth. We hope she will choose the former alternative. War is fearful! The war now raging in the United States assumes a character revolting in the extreme, and scarcely less so would seem a war between the United States and England. There never was a time, perhaps, when such a war would be more unequal; the latter distracted by internal troubles, her sons in the army at the West, her sea and land borders would be at the mercy of England, who, perhaps, never was so strong for fight, by sea or land. The Provinces, happy and contented, have but one desire, and that is a perpetuation of their connection with England, therefore from disloyalty in that quarter, the United States have nothing to hope for. Spontaneously with the existence of the necessity, all along our borders, will the Provincialists rally to the support of England's cause, and rally too, firm in the conviction that while British honor is at stake there are other and higher interests involved, viz, the rights of nations and the liberties of all peoples.

The English press seem almost unanimous in the opinion that the seizure was a great outrage; was indeed, what Commander Williams of the British navy, on board the *Trent*, in charge of the mail, denounced it as, in the name of the British Government, an act of piracy, and, with equal unanimity, the English press, declares the duty of England, as plain, but indulges the hope that by a speedy dissolution of the act of Capt. Wilkes, the Cabinet at Washington, will avoid the necessity of any unpleasant correspondence; this hope however has proved groundless as the Cabinet, Congress, and people have endorsed the act.

Meanwhile the duty of our Government as of every citizen is plainly to do everything consistent with honour, to avoid war; nor is it consistent with manliness, or good sense, any untoward or hasty demonstration, calculated to embitter or injure the feelings of our expected adversaries. Still to prepare for every emergency is equally a duty, and no doubt our Government will at once take the steps which wisdom may dictate, in order that we in New Brunswick may not, in the hour of need, be wanting in proper preparation to do our part; and we feel equally assured that the people will be as ready to do their duty.

Our latest despatches bringing the *Jura's* news, convey intelligence which indicates a secession of France from that union with England in this matter, which former advice seemed to warrant. We have always thought that the French alliance would dissolve before any difficulty between England and the United States, and were quite prepared to find that the present difficulty is but the lighting of a flame which shall envelope before it is extinguished the greater part of the world in an universal war.

It may be that we should find it convenient, if not necessary, not to issue a paper next week. If we do not our new volume will commence with the new year. We shall at all events issue an extra containing whatever news of importance transpires. Our readers, by this delay, will have time to think over their indebtedness—towards the money—commencing the year with a clean sheet.

The Grammar School semi-annual examination took place on Wednesday last, passing off with the usual amount of credit to all concerned.

Do not forget that the Tea Society in commemoration of the opening of the Presbyterian College will place on Thursday evening next. Tickets \$1.00, \$0.50, and \$0.25.

With this number ends the 13th volume of the *Sentinel*. It ends and a new volume will commence at a time when the most important events seem to be culminating.

The signs of the times indicate that the new year will afford matter of intense interest to engage the attention of the writers for, and readers of, our local newspapers. Every one will want to know, and at the earliest date, what is transpiring. To afford them reliable information, and afford it promptly and regularly we shall have to call to our assistance every faculty offered by telegraph. In the past we have been careful to do our duty in these respects, so far as possible, sometimes exceeding the bounds of prudential economy. During the present year we have been at a very heavy outlay without any assistance or remuneration from private individuals or clubs, in obtaining news from the States; we shall be compelled, looking as things do now, in the coming year largely to add to our expense in that direction. We feel therefore, that while striving to do our duty to our readers, we have a right to expect them to act towards us with justice. They want the news and can have it, but they must pay for it. With the end of this volume we shall render bills generally to our subscribers—to those who are only in arrears one year, as a statement of their account in order that any mistakes may be corrected at once, although we hope that these will be few and far between, and that they will be promptly forwarded, immediately, the amount due to—those who are over a year (some one, two, and three) as a reminder, first, of their indebtedness, secondly, as an intimation that the bill must be settled or they forfeit the privilege of reading the *Sentinel*.

This is a favorable time for new subscribers to send in their names—they may obtain the *Sentinel* a year for \$1.00 in advance.

The roll of the proposed Cavalry Company is not filling up very fast. There will be another meeting held on Monday evening next, at the Town Council Hall, at 7 o'clock. On Tuesday evening last the adjourned meeting was held, and was addressed in terms well calculated to call up every feeling of patriotism by the Chairman, Capt. Burd, W. F. D. B. Esq., C. H. English, Esq. There can be no doubt about it whether war results or not, the services of a troop of horse will be required. Her Majesty's troops, munitions of war, &c., will be transported by this route, and these as well as special messengers will need an escort. Let the young men of the County then rally, and show their willingness to do their duty to their Queen and country.

The weather during the greater part of the week has been very wintry, but without any snow. To a large number of our citizens of both sexes, this, however, proved rather a pleasure than inconvenience, affording them a fine opportunity, which they took advantage of, of enjoying the exciting and healthful exercise of skating.

A happy Christmas, to our readers all, we wish. May they not, amid the exciting questions of the times, forget the hallowed associations of that happy day, nor fail of enjoying it as of yore.

NEWSPAPER CHARGE.—Mr. Woodrow has disposed of the *Globe* to Messrs. Ellis & Armstrong, who will hereafter conduct it.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for January 1862 has reached us. The illustrations offered for the year to subscribers are very enticing, and our readers are well aware that this magazine is a most desirable one. For \$1.25 and the postage we can furnish it to our subscribers.

Mr. H. A. Johnson, the very obliging and efficient telegraph operator in this town, deserves and will be accorded very generally, thanks for his patience, and attention on Sunday afternoon with and to the anxious crowd which beset his office waiting for the English news. No one knows better than we do that Mr. Johnson is a good fellow, a good operator he is known to be, and we take pleasure thus publicly thanking him for his many acts of attention.

The *Religious Intelligencer* is improved very much in appearance, having donned a new dress, and will receive no doubt still more extensive patronage. It is a matter of taste, but we do not admire the taste which is shown in giving to so many of the St. John papers Headings in the same, or nearly the same characters.

The following is from the Halifax "Express."

It appears that the authorities in Boston were aware of the fact of Mr. Breckenridge being here, and the Attorney General of Boston sent a notice to the Captain of the *Canada*, preventing him from sailing from Boston, forbidding him taking Breckenridge on board. We learn that Capt. Mair very quietly replied that he was not supposed to know who his passengers were; and he would like to see any passenger taken out of his ship, while under the protection of the British flag. It is also stated that the same notice was served on the Captain of the *Canada* here; but we are informed, that no notice was taken of it, and Mr. Breckenridge is now on board the steamer, en route to Europe.

A SENSIBLE AMERICAN VIEW.

We have much pleasure in transferring to our columns the following manly and convincing remarks from the Boston *Traveller*:

"We do not suppose that England could conquer the North, nor do we suppose that she would be so unwise as to attempt its conquest. We are competent to beat off any force that she could send against our shores, provided always that we should have time to prepare for that force's proper reception; but we could not be so unwise as to suppose that, in sixty days from the beginning of war, giving victory to the South, and that, too, without moving a single regiment of infantry or company of artillery. In what does our military superiority to the South consist? Plainly in the possession of a powerful navy, which gains steadily in strength every day, but in nothing else whatever. Though we have 900,000 men enlisted in our armies, and it is not at all probable that the South has more men over half that number of effective, if indeed they have as many as that, yet in the field they have fairly matched us. This is not owing to any superiority of Southern men over Northern men as to such superiority exists, but to a variety of causes; to the excellent positions which the seacoast towns have taken up, and which are very defensible, such positions as that of Manassas in Virginia, and that of Columbus in Kentucky, neither of which ought to have been allowed to take; to the character of the South's climate, which renders it very unsafe, according to all accounts, for Northern men to enter the Southern country either in winter or in spring, in summer or in autumn; and to political considerations, which cause our army to resemble an elephant in shoals, reducing its strength, but making the strong unmovable, for any useful purpose. When we turn to the sea, all is different. There our pre-eminence over the rebels is, like the sea, boundless. We have everything in us, and they have nothing. If we make a proper use of our naval means, we can conquer the enemy even if our soldiers should never move a mile from their present camps, though it would prove a slow and costly process. But all this presupposes the preservation of peace with foreign countries that possess working navies. If we quarrel with England, she would only have to send less than the third part of her navy to our Southern coast, and there would soon be an end to the war in that quarter, and we might look for the speedy transference of the scene of hostilities to the

North, which has not seen a hostile ship or camp for six-and-forty years. A British fleet and Southern army would take possession of Fort Pickens, of Ship Island, of Forts Pickens, Port Royal, Morris, and of Port Royal. We know that they would be well resisted, but we see no ground for supposing that they could be successfully resisted. We should be outnumbered and outwitted both by sea and land. England's navy was never greater than it is now, and it never was more well-trimmed as it is now. A dozen of her best ships could knock to pieces in half an hour a fleet as numerous as the three fleets that fought at Trafalgar, if the latter should have no heavier armaments than belonged to the vessels of Nelson, and Villeneuve, and Grouville. The *Monitor* could send the *Victory*, the *Beaumont*, and the *Redoubtable* to the bottom of the sea in ten minutes. England's navy is at it is more stronger than are the navies of all America and France. Such has been the effect of competition between England and France in navy-making, that never had the former availed herself of the claim to be considered the Imperial Mistress of the sea, she has at the close of the year 1861; and it is this country should be made to disappear from the list of the nations, or should only be bally beaten in a maritime war, there would be nothing to prevent England from assuming, openly, the ocean dominion for herself. The hope of such a result proves that great dislike of our country prevails on the part of a very large section of the American people. That it is not participated in by the whole, or in fact by the more respectable and thoughtful class generally, is well known to all who have any acquaintance with that class of Americans. It seems, however, at present, to be fostered by the "powers that be" on the other side of the line, precisely as it has been for months in Canada, doubtless with a view to show the partition to the Government, and thus to make political capital out of it. It is a policy that men can be found on both sides, and it is a policy that will do more harm to their conduct than a tendency to bring upon their countries in the name of patriotism. This ill-feeling between the two countries is not decreasing, as we had hoped, but constantly increasing with a steady progress which is deeply to be regretted.

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It is gratifying to find that these precautionary measures are being taken to place the Province in a proper state of defence. We understand that in every city, town and village in the Northern States had been towards England and every Englishman in the country is a most anxious extent. The Government has well come when the people of Canada must show their Yankee neighbors better manners. Then let us all be prepared to shoulder our musket, and to show them, if ever the necessity should arise, that we will not any longer tolerate their insolence to the good old mother country.—British Herald.

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A report was freely circulated in Toronto on Friday and Saturday that Lord Minto had telegraphed to the Canadian Government, advising them to allow the *Landrail* to pass through the Strait of Bellefleur on her outward trip from Portland, and to guard her from any violation by American vessels of war, similar to that which the *Trent* was obliged to submit to.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.—The Montreal *Advertiser* in the following paragraphs relative to the working of the passport system recently resuscitated by the Federal Government, affords a strong argument in favor of the immediate construction of the International Railway. "Instructions have recently been issued by the Federal Government that no foreigner is to be allowed to leave the United States without a passport from Mr. Secretary Seward. This rule is to be applied to British subjects from the Province, and applicants to the American Consul here, yesterday, for passport to Halifax were refused. An application must be made direct to the U. S. Secretary of State, and then after many days of delay, they may be refused. By this means Canadians are virtually shut out from Europe during the winter. It would appear from all offensive acts levelled against British subjects, that the object of the United States is to inaugurate a collision with Great Britain. It will probably have to congratulate itself shortly upon the entire success of its endeavors. Colonel Dawson, an English gentleman of wealth and position, now staying in this city, recently applied to Mr. Giddings, the United States Consul, to pass through the United States to visit his daughter, married to an officer of one of the regiments in garrison there. Mr. Giddings, not content with refusing a passport, did so in the most offensive manner, telling Col. Dawson that British subjects have no right to expect favors from the Government of the United States, and that they gave aid and sympathy to the rebels; and finally, getting into a furious passion, the Consul declared if England wanted fight, that she might come on, the United States was ready for her."

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"Resolved.—That this meeting having heard with indignation that an American Federal ship of war has forcibly taken from British and American citizens, passengers who were proceeding peacefully under the shelter of our flag from one neutral port to another, we earnestly call upon the government to assert the dignity of the British flag by requiring prompt reparation for this outrage."

This resolution was received with great enthusiasm. The resolution was supported by the chairman, who considered that he was expressing the feeling of the people when he said that it was the duty of the people to press on the government the imperative necessity of vindicating the honor and dignity of the British name and flag.

Mr. John C. Brown, who was present, was asked whether the facts related and acted upon by this meeting were in reality a breach of international law, and referred to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown as being in some measure inclined to show that such a step was taken in regard to the Southern Confederation was justified, and urged the propriety of postponing the consideration of the subject until tomorrow.

Mr. Torr sustained Mr. Campbell's view. The Chairman suggested that to meet the objection, he would strike out the words, "and requiring prompt reparation for this outrage," and this amendment was passed unanimously. Several merchants expressed their views after the adjournment, that the meeting and action were premature.

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Extraordinary is the anti-American feeling in Britain, which has hitherto borne so much and so patiently from its wayward neighbor, still manifesting a willingness to do all in its power to give rise to that feeling, and which has, we believe, more than kept pace with it. We find Secretary Seward, who was always bitter against Britain, day by day annoying British subjects, and showing in small ways his dislike of the British nation, with the evident view of making political capital for himself. The hope of such a result proves that great dislike of our country prevails on the part of a very large section of the American people. That it is not participated in by the whole, or in fact by the more respectable and thoughtful class generally, is well known to all who have any acquaintance with that class of Americans. It seems, however, at present, to be fostered by the "powers that be" on the other side of the line, precisely as it has been for months in Canada, doubtless with a view to show the partition to the Government, and thus to make political capital out of it. It is a policy that men can be found on both sides, and it is a policy that will do more harm to their conduct than a tendency to bring upon their countries in the name of patriotism. This ill-feeling between the two countries is not decreasing, as we had hoped, but constantly increasing with a steady progress which is deeply to be regretted.

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Federalists retired in good order. Gen. Johnston shot in the shoulder and fell. The British Government has received intelligence that the *Trent* was captured by the *Albatross* on the 12th inst. The *Trent* was captured by the *Albatross* on the 12th inst. The *Trent* was captured by the *Albatross* on the 12th inst.

The report of the demand by England of Mason and Slidell caused great excitement, the sentiment of defiance is universal.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Battery at Edwars' Ferry opened fire upon rebel fortifications in front of Leesburg where rebel troops were concealed; cannonading kept up 5 hours with shell, when rebels retired to safer distance.

Congress will adjourn Thursday next for the holidays.

There are no indications of the army going into winter quarters.

Cincinnati, Dec. 10.—Bowling Green, Ky. Courier says Parson Brownlow was arrested for treason at Knoxville and committed to jail.

LATER.—New York, 16.—The excitement on Chicago is intense but no description. Breadstuffs favorably affected. Salted butter advanced from 11 to 15 cents per lb., and few holders would name any price. Butter is kept out of market. Coffee and Tea all withdrawn from market, or only offered at enormous prices. Sugar offered sparingly. Sterling advanced to 110.

STILL LATER.—N. York, 4 p. m.—Washington special dispatch states that excitement caused by news from Europe has subsided. The general belief here is that war with England will be avoided.

The President is known to oppose any warlike policy towards any foreign power at this time. Resolution was moved in Congress by Vallandigham, that it is the duty of the President to first maintain his stand approving and adopting as of Capt. Wilkes, spite of any menace or demand of British Government and pledging support of House. It was referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs by vote of 109 to 16.

New York, Dec. 17.—Herald's Washington despatch says—Cabinet in session several hours today, discussing with England discussed with great candor and frankness; whatever the demand from England may be, our Government is resolved that Mason and Slidell shall never be given up.

Times despatch says that rumor of messenger arriving post haste with despatches for Lord Lyons, and no ultimatum from English Government regarding Slidell and Mason is expected at beginning of diplomatic correspondence on subject.

Richmond papers contain full particulars of the fire at Carleton; loss estimated at from five to seven millions dollars.

Reported from Southern sources that a Maryland regiment deserted from Federal army marching into Centerville with Confederate flag flying.

CINCINNATI, 17.—Despatches from Kentucky report that our troops are crossing Green River; Confederate Gen. Buckner is advancing to offer battle this side Bowling Green. The Kentucky rebels are jubilant over the prospect of war with England. The Union men will come square to the mark and demand war before a word of apology.

Fourteen and three gunboats have been sent from Columbia, Ky., to New Orleans, where battle was being fought and the city threatened with demolition by our forces, the inhabitants were fleeing from the city.

New York, Dec. 18.—Boston train arrived too late for connection, Europe's despatches will not reach Washington till tomorrow morning.

Herald's Washington despatch says, yesterday, *Trent* and *Albatross* were driven in by rebels, who were soon forced back with heavy loss.

It was known in Richmond yesterday, that Commissioner had arrived in this country from British Government, to treat with American Government in regard to Mason and Slidell seizure.

Mail steamer *Africa* detained at New York until Friday by order of Lord Lyons.

Boston, Dec. 19.—English messenger and the bearer of Mr. Adams' despatches reached Washington last night at 12 o'clock.

Removal at Washington yesterday, that Government had decided to give up Mason and Slidell. Times despatch says, Cabinet meeting held yesterday, *Trent* and *Albatross* were driven in by rebels, who were soon forced back with heavy loss.

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