

TERMS OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL: For a year, \$1.50, cash payment in advance. \$2 if paid within 6 mos. Clubs of 12, \$15, and one to the sender of the club. Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1862.

Volume XIV.

How can we more pleasingly begin a new volume than by wishing our readers a happy New Year. For fourteen years this paper has stood as a sentinel to guard the interests of the people of this County; to watch with jealous zeal their progress politically and socially, and as well, to keep watch and ward against any attempt to subvert their liberties, or to mislead public opinion. For many years this was the only paper published in the county. During its existence events of a very startling character have occurred at home and abroad, which have, we do not doubt, had the effect of impressing people with correct views of the value of the press, and made them look anxiously for the weekly visit of their local paper. When the Indian mutiny was raging, the strong sympathy felt for the sufferers in that distant land and with the efforts being made by the British Government to quell that horrid rebellion, induced a very great for news respecting it. When at the Crimea, England and France combined with the Turks to resist the oppression which Russia sought to continue on another people, and when the fierce contest at arms was then raging, everyone wanted to know at once what was doing—How the war was turning—How British arms and British soldiers sustained the ancient honor of their professions. And since, during the past year, the war for a preservation of the Union on the one hand and for secession on the other, commenced in the United States, our people have shown a very warm interest in the matter, and watched narrowly for information through the press. We have sought to afford our readers that information; we shall seek in the future to do likewise. The year we have entered upon promises to be one of more than usual interest to us. That tide of war which we have read so anxiously in the cases above referred to, threatens to roll a large wave in this direction. The question at present pending may be so settled as that immediate war may not ensue, but if the Americans, in view of the hopelessness of attempting to resist the demand, give up Mason and Slidell, they will thereafter feel a degree of soreness towards Great Britain which may embolden them again with her. That England does not expect that the United States will quietly give up Mason and Slidell is very evident, as it is equally evident, she expects and is preparing for war. However it is certain the year will be an exciting one, and we will now only indulge the hope that we will be able to continue to give our readers what we think we have for the past year, a readable paper, one affording them correct information on matters of interest at home and abroad, and one which will deserve a continuance of the hearty support hitherto accorded us.

New Years Day.

The day was unfavorable on account of a heavy fall of snow. Still much stir and excitement was evident; to produce these, several circumstances combined, apart from that of the preparations going on for the reception of the troops.

SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

The annual festival of the Wesleyan Sabbath School went off interestingly and satisfactorily. The attendance of scholars and friends was large, and the exercises proved the zeal of the Superintendent L. P. Fisher, Esq., and, as well, the appreciation and respect of the pupils.

RIFLE PRESENTATION.

The Rifle Company, Capt. Baird, had a dress parade, and at 3 o'clock assembled in Connell's Hall for the purpose of having the Fisher gold medal presented to the fortunate winner thereof, and likewise to hear an address from his Worship the Mayor. When we entered the hall, Capt. Baird was introducing the Mayor. The following report of Mr. Fisher's address is entirely from memory, as we had no chance to take notes.

THE ADDRESS.

Captain Baird, Officers and Men of the Woodstock Volunteer Rifle Company: Having taken some considerable interest in the formation of this Company, I have watched its progress with much solicitude, and have been gratified at its constant advance in all that belongs to the perfect soldier. I am pleased to meet you here on this interesting occasion; pleased to see so many here, when, in these momentous times, we are constantly reminded of the importance which may attach to the Volunteer movement—I regret there are not more here, but do not forget the variety of circumstances which to-day make the absence of many of your numbers unavoidable. You will not have forgotten the origin of this Volunteer movement. England, contemptuously, yet with much truth, styled by the French, a nation of shop keepers was at peace. The inhabitants of that island were prosecuting the arts of peace, of science, and enjoying their fruits. Napoleon Bonaparte, that inexorable man whose thoughts, whose intentions, whose ambitions projects none but himself knew, was preparing vast armaments, erecting forts, largely increasing his army and his navy, all of which, at a word from him might be brought to bear against whomever he would. Knowing, full well, that in the heart of the French nation there lingered a jealous hatred of England, never probably to be obliterated—a hatred which would gloat over her destruction, and grow exultant over her demoralization—the people of England whispered among themselves we should be prepared. What follows? As if our beloved Queen had stamped her foot upon the ground, lo there arose one hundred thousand citizen soldiers armed and prepared, ready to fight in defence of their hearths, their altars and the cherished institutions of the Fatherland. Such was the cause which led to this result. What has occurred since—what is there in the present aspect of affairs to show that procedure rash or unnecessary? Nothing! But, on the contrary, everything at the present time indicates the necessity of men being prepared to take their lives in their hands and shed their blood in defence of their country and their rights.

I don't like war! war is a scourge! a devastating a demoralizing agent, and I believe that war is permitted by the Almighty as punishment on nations for their sins, but that millennium day has not yet dawned when war can be avoided, or when the sword may be turned into the plough share.

Supposing England instead of making the vast military preparations she has during the past few years, had dismantled her men of war—dismounted the guns on her fortifications and disbanded her army; in three months Vandall feet would have overrun her, and as a nation she would have been swept from the earth. Those institutions, long the glory of the world, would have been trampled in the dust and that holy fire of freedom which has ever burned upon her altars—a hope—a beacon, to

the oppressed, would have been extinguished and desolation would have usurped its place. Then in vain would be the aspiration of the poet—
"Take! freedom take thy radiant round,
"Will not revive, when lost return,
"Till not a shrine through earth be found,
"On which thy glory shall not burn."

What means this excitement which is abroad? what means the news of the southern transportation of large bodies of troops and munitions of war? what means the tramp of armed men already landed upon our shores. It means a preparation for a struggle, for that old struggle of right against wrong. Happy if we, should the emergency arise, and have to take a part in that struggle, be prepared, not in a spirit of boasting or of gloating, to go forth like men, firm and undaunted, truthful to our sacred responsibilities, prepared to do or die. It has been said by some that England is in no danger; I deny it. Talk as you please to the contrary, the nationalities of Europe do not like her; except the United States there is no nation which has any love for her. She stands alone, while in Europe demoralization and despotism reign, of her it may be said

"Like some tall cliff she lifts her awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm;
Though round her throw the rolling clouds be spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on her head."

God grant that this sunshine may ever so settle. (Loud applause.) Our thoughts are naturally turned to the unhappy difficulties existing in the United States. There they are engaged in a horrid internecine war, and every day we expect to hear of a bloody fight having occurred. What is the cause? we see 200,000,000 of men trying to bring back 9,000,000 to constitutional obedience. Now what is the great cause? It is slavery! Their Constitution is based on slavery; twenty millions of men are trying to bring back nine millions to obedience to the Constitution, who are struggling for their independence and for the right of extending slavery.

I deny the assertion that has been made that democracy is at its trial! It is for want of true democracy this difficulty has occurred. The first and fundamental principle of democracy is violated in the attempt to make a free Constitution on the bodies and souls of the millions of blacks who are now in slavery.

You Volunteers who hear me to-day must not suppose that you will always be merely playing soldiers. Have you thought of this? Have you made up your minds, and are you ready to respond to that call, which may require active service at your hands (yes, sir,) and to do or die for that country? You need that any reasons should be urged why in so doing you would be doing your duty? This is the land of the birth of many of you. Your Fathers came here, settled, by their industry have added to their stores and possessions and have, dying, pointed to these and reminding you of the inextinguishable character of our institutions, charged you to defend them, if need be, with your hearts blood. Some of you have, yourselves, adopted this country as your homes. Here in peace, under the protecting influence of impartially administered laws, you have become a member of the social body, your interests and those of that body are identical, to preserve those interests you should be prepared to suffer and to bleed. Again, some of you are descendants of the old Loyalists, to whom all glory and honor be given, they had lived in the enjoyment of British privileges, and when the war of independence in the United States occurred, rather than cease to hold fealty to Britain they sacrificed all their possessions, came to this Province, reared the old flag of their father's, beneath its protecting folds entered upon the unenviable labour of redeeming the soil from wilderness; look around to-day and see the fruits of the seed they planted—see how we have advanced in all the arts of civilization and refinement—see how from the small beginning, composed of the few comparatively of those noble men who landed upon our shores, we have grown until the Province has to-day a population of over 200,000. And look at the United States which they left, while the flag of Britain to-day, floats as proudly and as purely as it ever did, the stars and stripes are dragged in the dust and their glory seems to have departed. The spirits of these Loyalists invoke your patriotism and this is enough—no words of mine could, I am sure, increase your sense of the duty you owe your country, as soldiers and as men.

How are you to make good soldiers? Artizans will tell me that different professions bring into more constant exercise certain members of the body thus training those members: now to make a good soldier, every member should be trained, and thoroughly trained, so that there will be the most complete steadiness of movement—you should ever be swift to move, but I trust you may never exercise that power in running away in the hour of danger. Now, no doubt, you think you are good shots, probably you suppose that the man who won the medal I am present to-day is one of the best in the country. Sharp shooters are not at all of modern origin. The Swiss sharp shooters have long been noted for their proficiency, one which enabled them to retain their independence in many cases of foreign aggression, but at the world's shooting match in London last year, some of the most celebrated Swiss marksmen were beaten by a Scotchman. But we find record of the achievements of sharp shooters much further back. The tribe of Benjamin had a body of 700 choice men, left hand, every man of whom could sling a stone at a hair's breadth and never miss. Counting down to the history of our own country we find sharper sharpshooters occupying a prominent position; witness as an evidence of the archer's skill the victories of "Cressy," "Agincourt," and "Poitiers." In modern times the Rifle has taken the place of the sling and the bow and has become, as "Russell" says of the Rifle Rifle, "the King and Queen of firearms." To be good soldiers you require perfect discipline and subordination. See the difficulty in the United States; there "one man is as good as another and a little better," every man may be a President or a Governor, so that there is no regard for discipline, nor respect for superior officers, and the private meeting his officer in the street it is not unusual for him to enquire after the health of his family or some such familiarity, which breaks down that proper and necessary respect which should exist. The most perfect obedience to orders is necessary, this with complete discipline begets mutual confidence. These principles and their results have been frequently illustrated by the British soldier. Look at the battle of Alma—see that body of men crossing the river—see them advancing up the steep ascent, obedient to the only order—steady! steady! facing with heroic firmness the deadly shower of leaden hail which met them—then they reach the top of the hill—then comes the thundering volley—then the bayonet charge, then there is heard a sound like the sound of many waters and the voice of a great multitude as they close upon the foe, and presently above every other sound is heard that ringing cheer which British soldiers alone can utter.

Mr. Fisher here referred to the charge of the

Light Brigade at Balaklava, quoting Tennyson's famous lines, and commented upon it as one of the most remarkable exhibitions of prompt obedience, which probably ever had been or ever would be witnessed. A blunder had been committed, certain death was before them, but to hesitate among the shrill bugle sounded out "forward the Light Brigade" would have been to demoralize the army. This event (said Mr. F.) illustrates to all coming time the perfect discipline and the heroic chivalry of the British soldier. Let me then recommend you to study the most complete obedience to, and respect for your officers, as well as to perfect yourselves in every point of discipline, and in fact in everything which is necessary to constitute you reliable soldiers. Mr. Fisher then requested the person who had won the medal to step forward, when Mr. John Buck advanced and was presented by the Mayor with the gold medal accompanied by some suitable remarks.

Col. Dibble of the 1st Battalion C. C. militia was introduced and complimented the Company very highly, and expressed the hope that at the coming session of the Legislature something would be done to encourage the increase of Volunteers.

Capt. Baird then returned thanks to his Worship the Mayor for his address, and to Col. Dibble for his complimentary remarks, and after three cheers for her Majesty and three for the Lieutenant Governor the ceremony ended.

The remainder of the day was spent by the people in a state of unrest and expectancy of what, save the arrival of the troops, we know not.

The First Load

of soldiers arrived about 12 o'clock, midnight, the rest—in all of the 62 Regt. of foot came straggling in during the night and next following day, having been detained by unusually severe storm which prevailed. We were pleased to find the men agreeably disappointed with their quarters which instead of being cold, dark and dismal, were light and well warmed, besides this there was a warm dish of coffee ready for them. Mr. Brown's building was occupied by the first detachment.

College Tea Meeting.

The tea meeting at the college on Thursday evening, the 24th ult., was, we regret to say, very sparsely attended. We suppose our citizens had too much to talk of about the war to attend. The tea was an ample provision of choice and palatable eatables, enjoyed by the guests as such things on such occasions are enjoyed. After Tea Wm. Lind say, Esq. M. P. P. was called to the chair, when addresses were made by the Chairman, Rev. Mr. Glass, The Mayor, Rev. Mr. Hughes, Rev. Mr. Sterling, Rev. Mr. Salmon, and by the Editor of this paper. We cannot summarize the speeches but may remark that the Rev. Mr. Glass very ably elucidated the history and present position of the college, referring to the opposition its progress had met, and defending the wisdom of its erection and the selection of its present site. He also expressed very encouraging hopes of the final completion of the building and success of the Institution, warmly deprecating the idea that had gained currency, that it was or would be a sectarian school.

The last gun.

Most sincerely do we intend that our columns shall not in the future be so often decorated by guns as formerly. This one must suffice for a long time. We this week and next will send to our subscribers statements of their accounts—if there are errors they will be cheerfully rectified. Those who get bills, especially a bill of long standing may expect, unless we hear from them at once, to have their papers stopped and proper means resorted to for collection. The terms of payment are easy, and it is not to be borne in patience to see men pass our office daily with produce, &c., which we have to buy—and which they have not the grace to offer us, although for years they have been enjoying the news at our expense. To such we say distinctly you cannot have this paper in future unless you pay for it.

To our numerous paying subscribers we tender our thanks asking a continuance of their patronage, and begging them to excuse our oft repeated duns only intended for those who seem to think, papers, ink, types, Compositors fingers and Editors brains are worthless.

Since Monday our town has presented an unusual bustle. Teams were busy hauling lumber which a large number of workmen were equally busy in putting into its proper place, for the purpose of preparing the buildings selected for barracks for their occupancy by the coming troops. Then several of our principal townspeople were vacating their residences, having leased them for the use of the officers. Shells were arriving from Fredericton loaded with military stores, and large numbers of people from the surrounding country were in town looking out for employment for their teams, and for sales of beef, wood, &c., &c.

Our readers will notice in another column an advertisement, showing that Carleton Division, S. of T. intend giving a public Surra, on Thursday evening next. Preparations are being made, we know, to ensure, a plain, substantial and inviting supper, speaking and singing of the highest order, and, in short, to warrant the prognostication of a "good time." The object of this supper, the procuring a library for the Division, is one which will commend itself to all, and we have no doubt our people will exhibit their appreciation of the efforts of this Division in the cause of morality and education, by a large assemblage on Thursday evening.

The Grammar school under the charge of Mr. McOy will commence the next term on Monday next.

Doston, 1 Jan.—Mason and Slidell with their Secretaries were transferred to board from Fort Warren to British war steamer *Rinaldo*.

To Correspondents—"Theta" is unavoidably omitted this week. "An Observer" we received as we go to press. Book Notices, &c., must stand over till next week.

Owing to the snow storm the regular mails are twenty-four hours behind time.

By the time these lines are read, we will have some 650 soldiers in garrison here, including officers and men of the 62nd, and some 30 of the Royal Artillery.

The Delegates.—We have been informed that there is nothing definite from the Delegates. Their propositions respecting the Railway are now before the Home Government. They expect an answer towards the end of this month, and it is known that the majority of the government are favorable.—In the meantime the delegates have not been idle, as they have taken every opportunity to urge upon the English people the importance of this Railway, and to awaken public interest in its favor. Their services too, have been found useful in a national point of view, and every day for a week previous to the sailing of the steamer they were at the War and Colonial Office, where the information and advice they could give has been of great importance at this critical period.—Globe.

Communicated.

To the Editor of the "Carleton Sentinel."

Sir—Through the columns of your paper, I have to request the Town Council, for the information of the rate payers of this parish, to publish the report of the Audit Committee upon the accounts of the Commissioners of the Alms House, and of the state of the building recently erected for the accommodation of the poor. Should there be any expense attending its publication, the rate payers will most cheerfully pay the same.

The Commissioners have the general management and control of that establishment; make advance to the poor at their discretion, and to any amount they may think proper, recommend the amount to be assessed for the support of the poor, &c., for the ensuing year.

The Town Council, together with the two Parish Councils, are a board of Supervisors of the rate payers, and to audit the accounts of the Commissioners at the close of each year; hence this board of Supervisors is the only protection the rate payers have against excessive assessment and lavish expenditure.

The Audit Committee, after a thorough investigation of the accounts, and an examination of the buildings and accounts of the persons, made a very able report to the Board of Supervision. The information this report contains I will lay before the rate payers, that they may know how their money has been expended; and probably they would like also to be informed why it was, that Mr. John Kaymond, one of the Commissioners, furnished or sold supplies and goods out of his own store, to one pauper, to the amount of nearly sixty-six pounds in eleven months; flour at \$10 per barrel; molasses at 50 cts. per gallon; tea at 60 cts. per pound; butter at 20 cts. per pound.

RATE PAYER.

Woodstock, Dec. 31, 1861.

From the "Colonial Empire."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD LYONS AND SECRETARY STEWARD.

New York, Dec. 28th.

The official correspondence relative to the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell is received.

The first document is a letter from Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams, our Minister in London, dated Nov. 30th.

The next document is the copy of a letter from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, also dated Nov. 30th, which gives the details of the Trent affair, and says, "It thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, engaged in an innocent and natural voyage, and of whose capture was no intimation given to the British Government, and a violation of national law. Her Majesty's Government are willing to believe, that this act was without authority, and resulted from a misunderstanding, as the Government of the United States must be fully aware that the British Government would not allow such an affront to its national honor, to pass without due reparation. The British Government is accordingly to believe in the United States Government deliberately intended to force the discussion of so grave a question unnecessarily between the two Governments. Her Majesty's Government trusts that the U. S. Government, will, of its own accord, offer such redress as alone would satisfy them—namely—the liberation of the four prisoners, and their delivery to Lord Lyons, that they may again be placed under British protection, with a suitable apology for the aggression committed. Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, will propose them to him."

Secretary Seward having been furnished with a copy of this despatch by Lord Lyons, replies to it, by stating that it has been submitted to the President. Mr. Seward then says, "The British Government strongly advocates arbitration in American disputes—says the cry for peace is hardly enough at present."

"Times" editorially disputes Cobden's argument and says, "we insist upon knowing clearly whether we are in the region of war or of peace. If the seizure of Mason and Slidell was an act of the American government, or if adopted by them now, it is an act of war, and as such to be encountered by war. If they disown, they must prove their sincerity by repairing it. It is impossible to negotiate in the former case, the latter has not yet arisen and there is therefore no room for arbitration. If the seizure of Mason and Slidell was an act of the American government, or if adopted by them now, it is an act of war, and as such to be encountered by war. If they disown, they must prove their sincerity by repairing it. It is impossible to negotiate in the former case, the latter has not yet arisen and there is therefore no room for arbitration. 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