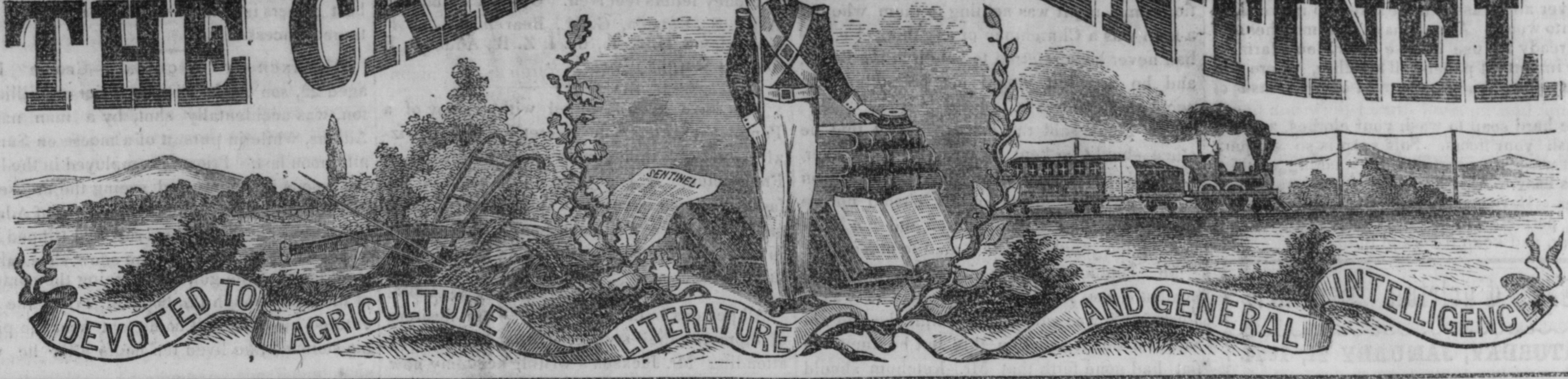


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# THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



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## Miscellaneous Extracts.

### Plan of Peter the Great for the Subjugation of Europe.

The following remarkable document, bequeathed by Peter the Great to his successors on the Throne of Russia, possesses at the present time peculiar weight and significance. The original testament is deposited in the archives of the Palace of Peterhoff, near St. Petersburg. Read by its light the recent movement of the Autocrat are alarming to all but the incapacities who rule and influence the Councils of Western Europe, and of Britain in particular. The document was first brought to Europe in 1757, by the Chevalier d'Eon, who being in the good graces of the Empress Elizabeth, was enabled to obtain a copy. On his return to France, charged by his Imperial mistress with the ratification of a supplement to the treaty of Versailles, he communicated this extraordinary document first to M. C. Abbe de Bernis, Minister of Foreign affairs, and subsequently to the King himself. This stupendous scheme of European dominion, as sketched out by Peter, seemed however utterly chimerical to the Minister of Louis XV. In the "Vie Politique du Chevalier d'Eon," published in 1779 by Lafortelle, we find the following observations:

"This communication was treated as of slight importance by the Ministry of Versailles; they considered the plan impracticable and the views chimerical. In vain from my bed of pain (d'Eon had broken his leg on his return from Russia) did I transcribe it, write explanatory memoranda, and send special memorials to the King, to the Marquis de l'Hospital, who was just appointed Ambassador to Poland, to prove to them that the secret intention of the Court of Russia was, at the impending death of Augustus III, to fill Poland with her troops, to make herself arbitress of the election of the future king, and to possess herself of a portion of her territory, in accordance with the plan of Peter the Great; all my disclosures were considered unworthy of serious attention, doubtless because they came from so young a man, but in 1778 they found the dreadful results of the prejudice they had against so young an informant."

It will be seen that Peter the Great asserts his views to be the decrees of Providence; and that he regards the Russian people as called to the future supremacy of all Europe. This idea is based upon a theory that the majority of the European nations have reached an old age which is next to decrepitude, and that they are rapidly going down hill; from all which it is a fair deduction that they may be easily and certainly conquered by a young and new people, when this latter shall have developed its strength and resources.

The Russian Monarch accordingly regards this coming invasion by the North, of the countries lying to the West and East as a periodic movement fixed by the design of Providence, which, as he observes, thus regenerated Rome by the incursions of barbarians. He compares these emigrations to the flux of the Nile, which at certain seasons enriches the ex-

hausted soil of Egypt. He adds that Russia, which he found a brook, but leaves a noble river, will become, under his successors, a mighty ocean, destined to fertilize over Europe, and that its waves, despite all the barriers which feeble hands may raise against them must spread, if his successors have wisdom to direct their course. For these reasons, he leaves the precepts which are subjoined, and which he commends "to their constant attention and observance, even as Moses commended the Jewish people to the observance of the table of the law."

#### THE TESTAMENT OF PETER.

In the name of the holy and invisible Trinity, we, Peter, Emperor, or Autocrat of the Russians, &c., to all our descendants and successors in the throne and government of the Russian nation.

Almighty God, of whom we hold our life and our crown, having constantly enlightened us with his wisdom, and sustained us with his mighty arm, &c., we leave it in charge of our successors—

I.—To keep the Russian nation in a kind of warlike readiness, and the soldiers prepared for battle, and in full activity, not to allow them to repose unless for the recruiting of the finances of the State, continually to renew the constitution of the army, and to choose the most opportune moments for aggression, thus to make peace serve the ends of war, and war promote the objects of peace in the interest of the aggrandizement and growing prosperity of Russia.

II.—To gather together by every possible means, skillful generals during war, and learned men during the peace, from the several most intelligent nations of Europe, that the Russian nation may profit by the advance of other countries, without losing any of their own home supplies.

III.—To mix themselves on all occasions in the negotiations and disagreements of the people of Europe, and above all in those of Germany, which, from its geographical position, interests her more immediately.

IV.—To sow division in Poland, by continually fomenting jealousies and disturbances; to buy over the powerful with gold; to influence the members of the Diet, and to corrupt them, so as to hold the control in the election of their kings; to obtain the nomination of partisans, to support them, and whenever possible, to take the opportunity of marching troops into that kingdom, and to remain there until the time shall come for permanent occupation. If the neighboring powers oppose difficulties, soothe them for a time, by apportioning them shares in the country, in such manner that the gift may be revoked.

V.—To take the most you can from Sweden, and cause her to attack you, which will give the pretext for subjugating her. It will serve this view to isolate her from Denmark, and Denmark from Sweden, or to foster carefully their rivalry.

VI.—Always to take the wives of the Russian Princes from among the German Princesses so as to multiply family alliances, to draw the bonds of interest closer, and even to join Germany in our cause, by this continual extension of our influences.

VII.—To cultivate in preference to all other, the Alliance of England, in commercial matters, as that is the power which has most need of us for the extension of its maritime interests, and which can be most useful to us in developing our marine. We should exchange our timber and other products for her gold, and establish with her merchants, her seamen, and our own, the most intimate communications, which the people of that country form for the purposes of navigation and commerce.

VIII.—Never to relax in the extension of your territory northward, on the shores of the Baltic, and southward on those of the Black Sea.

IX.—Encroach as far as possible in the direction of Constantinople and the Indies. He who reigns there will be the true ruler of the world. To work this out, raise wars continually, —at one time against Turkey, at another against Persia; make dockyards on the Black Sea; by degrees make yourselves masters of that Sea, as well as of the Baltic; hasten the decay of Persia, and penetrate to the Persian Gulf; establish, if possible, via Syria, the ancient commerce of the East, and rush onwards to the Indies, which are the intrepot of the world.—Once there you need not fear the gold of England.

X.—To seek and cherish with care Austrian alliance; seem to encourage her ideas of future sovereignty over Germany, but secretly foment jealousy of her among the Princes.— Endeavor to induce each other by turns to ask the aid of Russia, and exercise a sort of protectorate over the country, which may pave the way for future dominion.

XI.—To attack and unite around you all the scattered and skismatic Greeks who are spread over Hungary and the south of Poland; to make yourselves their centre and support, and to establish, firstly,—a universal dominion by a sort of sacerdotal kingship or supremacy; this will make you many friends in the very homes of your enemies.

XIII.—Sweden dismembered, Persia vanquished, Poland subjugated, Turkey conquered, our armies concentrated, the Black Sea and the Baltic swept by our fleets—it will then be time to propose separately and secretly, first to the Court of Versailles, and then to that of Vienna, to share with them the Empire of the world. If either the one or the other fall into this scheme, which they cannot fail to do at a proposition so flattering to their self-love and ambition, make use of the acceptance to crush the other; you may in turn crush the remaining one by entering upon a struggle which cannot be doubtful in the result, Russia possessing all the East and the major part of Europe.

XIV.—If, which is not probable, each of the Powers refuses the offer of Russia, it will know how to excite quarrels between them, and make one exhaust the other. Then seizing a decisive moment, Russia will pour down her armies already concentrated, on Germany, and at the same moment two immense fleets of transport, the one sailing from the sea of Azof, the other from the port of Archangel, loaded with Asiatic orders, under the convoy of the armed squadrons of the Black and the Baltic Seas. Advancing along the Mediterranean and by the

Atlantic, they will overwhelm France on one hand, while Germany will be overrun on the other, and these two countries conquered, the rest of Europe will pass easily and unresistingly under the yoke. Thus may and should Europe be conquered.

## DOMESTIC RECEIPTS

SELECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

To BOIL TRIPE.—Wash it clean and put it on to boil in plenty of water, with four or six moderately sized onions. When the onions are quite soft, the tripe will be boiled enough.— Serve it with the onions in a hash-dish, with a little of the liquor in which it has been boiled and plain melted butter in a cup.

It will be greatly improved thus: about ten minutes before it is done, strain off all the liquor and replace it with a cupful of milk, roll a lump of butter in some flour, and add a little chopped lemon peel, pepper, and salt; mix all well together, and let it boil gently for about ten minutes. This way of dressing tripe is both cheap and delicious.

BREAD CAKES.—Soak some crusts of bread in milk, strain them through the colander very fine, beat in four eggs and a little flour, just enough to thicken the substance; and add one teaspoonful saleratus, mix all up to make a thin batter, and bake on the griddle.

INDIAN LOAF.—Two quarts of fine corn meal dry, one table-spoonful of salt, one and one-half pints of flour, one pint molasses, one pint buttermilk, one tea-spoonful saleratus; mix well, and bake about three hours, slowly, in an iron basin.

ADVISE TO HOUSEWIVES.—Britannia should be first rubbed gently with a woollen cloth and sweet oil; then washed in warm suds, and rubbed with soft leather and whiting. Thus treated, it will retain its beauty to the last.

New iron should be very gradually heated at first; after it has become inured to the heat it is not likely to crack.

It is a good plan to put new earthenware into cold water, and let it heat gradually until it boils—then cool again. Brown earthenware, particularly, may be toughened in this way.— A handful of rye or wheat bran thrown in while it is boiling, will preserve the glazing so that it will not be destroyed by acid or salt.

Clean a brass kettle before using it for cooking, with salt and vinegar.

The oftener carpets are shaken the longer they will wear; the dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads.

If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal at night.

Woolens should be washed in very hot suds and not rinsed. Luke-warm water shrinks them.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woolens.— Wrap them in good strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woolens.

Suet keeps good all the year round if chopped and packed down in a stoue jar, and covered with molasses.

Barley straw is the best for beds; dry corn husks slit into shreds are better than straw.

When molasses is used in cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skin it bo-