

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1855.

The arrival of the "Atlantic" at New York on Wednesday last furnishes cheering intelligence from the seat of war. The despatches, as we have received them, are brief, but very important. The plans of the Allied forces in the Crimea begin to develop themselves. The arrival of sufficient forces has enabled them to commence operations on a more extensive scale. The capture of Kertch and the command of the sea of Azof will very materially affect the siege of Sebastopol. Our readers may not be aware that the Russians, in order to avoid a long and tedious land carriage, have not conveyed their supplies to the Crimea by way of Perekop, but have shipped their convoys at Taganrog, on the northern part of the Azof, and disembarked them at Kertch, from whence they were conveyed by carts to Simpheropol and Sebastopol. The object of the expedition was to intercept those convoys, as well as to cut off further communication with that quarter, and it appears has proved most successful. The occupation of the Russian lines on the Tcherneya by the allies, which is part of the same plan—as that is the direct route to Simpheropol, through which supplies were received by the enemy—will afford facilities for extending the siege to the northern part of the city. Had the Allies been in sufficient force last September to carry out the plans now in progress, we have no doubt that Sebastopol must have fallen ere this.

Reinforcements were arriving daily at Constantinople, and we expect to hear in a few weeks at least, that all communication between the city—either north or south—and the interior of the country, has been cut off.

Apart from the immediate bearing which the operations on the Azof and the Tcherneya will have upon the siege of Sebastopol, they will exercise a mighty moral influence upon all Europe. The delay before Sebastopol—arising from the immense strength of its defences and the peculiarity of its position, together with the insufficiency in number of the besiegers' forces—induced the idea that Russia, single-handed and alone, was able to cope with England and France united; and hence many of the crowned heads of that continent, influenced by selfish motives, lent a deaf ear to the dictates of justice, and to the request of the Western Powers that they would assist in rescuing Turkey—prostrate as it was thought—from the toils of an aggressive and ruthless foe. Such ideas must necessarily be exploded by recent events. The former prestige of British and French arms will be felt and acknowledged; and the effect—albeit it may not be immediate—will be to restore the confidence of the wavering, to encourage those who look for the present struggle to result in their emancipation from despotism, and to induce others to be cautious about identifying their interests with the arch-enemy of civil and religious liberty. Active preparations are being made it appears to fortify the north side of Sebastopol. This will cause delay, and will result in a great sacrifice of human life. But the line of policy now entered upon, if vigorously carried out, must tend to the downfall of that stronghold, considered by the late Czar to be impregnable.

We have no idea, however, that the fall of Sebastopol will put an end to the war. Europe is but, we believe, in the commencement of the greatest struggle she ever witnessed. Bonaparte and Canning, it is said, agreed in opinion, that the next European war would be a war of opinion. The "next European war" has commenced, says a well written article which we find in the *New York Courier*, and is fast assuming the predicted character. The struggle hitherto has been rather a final effort for peace than the first great scene of a mighty war. The cautious, creeping, calculating, selfish diplomacy, attempted at Vienna and elsewhere, has been nothing more, on one part at least, than mere trickery. The business thus far has been the mere trial of devices and expedients, not the collision of ultimate principles. But these devices and expedients have failed, and the tug of war, with all its tremendous reality and mighty stakes can no longer be averted. England and France have declined any further conference at Vienna. This is very significant. The issue is not what it was in 1815. Then was involved the question of "Balance of Power." England and Russia were then allies, and there was in reality no moral element in the strife. The case is different now. "On one side is Russia as the representative of military despotism" on the other is England as the representative of civil freedom. On the one side is Cossackism, on the other civilization. On the one side the ninth century, on the other the nineteenth. On the eastern

side is a power rude, heterogenous, ill compacted, and only outwardly disciplined in her great strength, terrible in physical rule, impotent in political government—a fanatical autocracy, upheld by arms, the Emperor standing before the eyes of the people as a warrior priest, and in their catechism as a god. On the western side is a power which has a trial by jury, a Parliament, a *Magna Charta* for well nigh a thousand years—a power which for centuries has stood in the very van of law, civilization, and freedom, the foremost figure in the great commonwealth of Christendom. On the result of this contest hangs the preponderance of the one influence or the other in the affairs of Europe for generations to come.

Louis Napoleon in his remarkable speech before the Lord Mayor of London, made a direct recognition of this doctrine. He presented himself as the chosen ruler of France, and made a plain invocation in behalf of "human progress" and "enlightened generous ideas" "amelioration of the countries of Europe," and "interests of universal civilization."

Prussia and Austria cannot remain aloof from the struggle. They are already taking their position as allies, in fact if not in name, of the great hereditary foe of constitutional freedom. In the dread of popular encroachment, they have maintained neutrality as long as the most consummate finesse enabled them to do it; and now are ready, when menaced by either their own people or the Western Powers, to fall back upon Oriental barbarism for support. Sardinia, Belgium and Sweden are fully enlisted on the side of constitutional freedom; and there, too, lie the hopes of Italian independence and nationality. We do not mean to say that the belligerent systems will at once plant themselves each on its own distinct and well defined grounds. The great determining influence will, however, be the antagonism between liberal and arbitrary modes of government. Every month will give the contest a more distinct and decided type, as a "war of opinion"—the resistance of mind against brute force.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

NEW YORK, 13th June.

The steamer *Atlantic* arrived this morning. News most important since the battle of Alma.—The Allies gained three victories. Desperate engagements on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd before Sebastopol. The French took and retained an important position of defence—3,000 killed and wounded. The Allies made a rapid advance—seized and retained the Russian lines on the Tcherneya. The Russians are retreating to the hills. The Allies took Kertch, and command of Azof. France and England have declined further conference at Vienna. Hopes of peace prevailed.

## SECOND DESPATCH.

A despatch from Gortschakoff acknowledges the loss of 2,500 Russians on the night of the 23rd.—Kertch was captured on 24th May. Four Russian steamers and 20 transports with large magazines of ammunition &c., were destroyed.

The Allied fleet had taken Arabat, destroying 100 Russian Merchant vessels. The capture of Kertch will cut off supplies from Sebastopol.

Consols 93.—Breadstuff, Market dull,—little change in markets generally.

## THIRD DESPATCH.

Via Quebec.

May 27th.

The expedition to Kertch and Yenikali has been attended with complete success. Enemy fled at the approach of Allies, but they blew up the powder magazine, destroyed their batteries, and burned their steamers. The Sea of Azof is occupied by the Allied squadron. It is rumored in Paris Pellissier attacked and routed Liprandi's forces. Canrobert was reported wounded. Raglan telegraphs the following—"May 27th—We are masters of the Sea of Azof. The troops landed at Kertch on Her Majesty's birth-day, and the enemy fled, blowing up the fortifications on both sides of the straits, and destroying their steamers. Five vessels and 50 guns have fallen into the hands of the Allies." Raglan further telegraphs, May 25th, that General Brown had reached Yenikali, having the previous day destroyed a foundry near Kertch, where shot, shell and balls were manufactured. In the advance the French were on the right and the English on the left, the Turks in reserve. Advices from Brown of the 28th state the health of the troops is good. The number of guns taken by the Allies exceeded 100. The occupation of Galatz and Ismail were confidently spoken of. The garrison at Sebastopol drew much of their supplies from Kertch; its capture therefore must exercise a speedy influence upon the siege.

It was reported at Dantzic on the 23d that the first division of the Russian Gun Boats stationed at Sweaborg had made a movement towards the opposite part of the Gulf in the direction of Riga. The Russians are making a land communication with the troops at the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia.

The French squadron under Admiral Peraud sailed from Kiel on the 22nd May to join the English fleet—was last reported stationed near Igan.

## ANOTHER DESPATCH.

Another despatch says that the Russian vessels in the Sea of Azoff had been destroyed—only one steamer remaining.

Five vessels laden with Corn had run into Kertch, not knowing the place were captured.

A French account says that the Russians burnt 30 transports, 4 steamships, and destroyed 360,000 sacks of corn, 160,000 of oats, and 100,000 sacks of flour.

Fourteen steamers of the Allies entered Azoff.—Reinforcements were daily arriving at Constantinople. Large convoys had entered Sebastopol from the north side, and the Russians were working vigorously on the north side erecting earth-works.

Two deserters from Sebastopol reported the garrison very strong numerically, but that the hot weather was causing sickness.

We are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Spurden will preach in the Baptist Chapel to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A little child, about three years of age, belonging to Mr. Geo. M'Donagh, Merchant, of this place, was playing on a platform in the rear of his father's dwelling, from whence he fell into the creek, and was unfortunately drowned. An alarm was immediately made, and active exertions made to recover the body, which was found in about fifteen or twenty minutes, but the vital spark had fled. We deeply sympathize with the parents under their painful bereavement.

We published a statement a week or two ago, respecting the agricultural exports from Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, which presents some facts in connection with farming and the present high price of food, of importance to every one in this Province as well as there. It appears from the Customs' returns, that during eighteen days, since the opening of the navigation this season, oats, barley, pork, potatoes, flour and other necessaries of life grown by the farmers of the Island, have been exported from the one port in question, to the value at the most moderate calculation of £14,000. The paper from which this information is taken, says that several of the other outports nearly equal this in their shipments, but taking the whole of them together at even as much we have from this one source, and after supplying their own consumption, an addition to the capital of the Island, of nearly thirty thousand pounds in less than three weeks, or at the rate of more than fifteen hundred pounds per day. This in a population of sixty or seventy thousand, (a small proportion only of which can be devoted to agriculture,) shows a state of industrial prosperity, deeply interesting to the consumers of food in New Brunswick (where so much of the supplies comes from abroad,) and also affords a useful lesson for the study of her statistics and agricultural improvers.

On a preliminary view of the facts stated two very obvious and important conclusions present themselves. First, that where there is so much of the necessaries of life to export, the presumption is that there is plenty of all domestic needs, and in consequence, a satisfactory internal condition of the Province both in trade and labour; and second, that the present tightness in the provision market, which is producing both commercial embarrassment, and industrial distress in this Province, is to our neighbours a source of increased wealth and independence. In view of these conclusions the thought also occurs, that the placing of New Brunswick in the way to become equally prosperous in her agriculture, and self-sustaining in the production of food, would be a greater honour to those who rule it, than the highest political triumph; and that the forwarding of such a happy result should be an object to every one who can in the least influence it.

But beyond the preliminary conclusions above stated, the facts they rest on suggest a wider range of thought, and the question presents itself, why can Prince Edward's Island afford to export so largely of the fruits of the earth, while New Brunswick, in many respects similarly placed, must depend for so much of her supplies on the crops of her neighbours? Perhaps the following con-

siderations may help us a step forward to the answer.

1. It will at once be granted that the steady stated supply of food produced in a country, will always depend (under Providence) on its agricultural population adopting farming as their sole and permanent employment. Where it is only taken up occasionally when other pursuits fail, or in periods like the present of extreme high prices, the capacity for production is never fully developed, the amount produced fluctuating and uncertain, and the country ever dependent on others for its supply of the first necessities of life.

2. It is also evident that in a country where all are free as to choice of profession, the extent to which farming is adopted, and the perseverance with which it is adhered to, will depend on the profits that can be realised from it. In countries where serfdom or slavery exists, as in Russia or the Southern American States, or where the means of emigrating, or getting into other occupations are expensive, as in Great Britain, numbers of the population may be compelled to follow farming as a pursuit because they cannot do otherwise; but such agencies are inoperative here, and unless the love of wealth and independence inherent in most men, draw a sufficient number to the soil for its tillage, there is no other power of force enough to do so, or to keep them at it when there.

3. It may also be shown, that the capacity of agriculture to produce wealth, which regulates the numbers who adopt it as a profession, and through this rules the extent of cultivation and productiveness in any given country, is itself dependent on the cost at which its surplus produce can be raised and transported to a market where gold, or the products of other countries can be obtained in exchange. It is only in the rudest and most primitive condition of society, that men labour merely for their own consumption, and the immediate supply of their animal wants. Wherever there is the least advance towards civilization, either in a country or among its individual inhabitants, there is the tendency to produce a surplus of something, for its exchangeable value, and to take it somewhere for exchange. It is this tendency that is the life-spring of commerce between the different parts of the earth; and it is the ease or difficulty, attending the production of different articles of exchange, in different countries, that determine the nature of their exports, and also influences the bulk of their inhabitants, in the choice of their pursuits.

The conclusions from the above reasoning are therefore, first, that the large explorable surplus produced by Prince Edward Island, is a consequence of the facilities that Province possesses for raising crops and taking them to market at a low cost; and second, that the present inability of New Brunswick to grow food for even a quarter of its population, is due to difficulties and obstructions of some kind, that its farming has to contend with, making the cost of food raised in it higher before it reach the consumer, than that from other countries, and consequently its farmers unable to compete with those who till under greater advantages.

It concerns our enquiry farther therefore, to ascertain, in the first place, the principal elements that affect the cost of agricultural produce in the two Provinces under comparison; and having found wherein the one is inferior to the other, to seek for the means of removing or obviating that inferiority, and placing their farmers on equal terms of competition. Whenever this is the case New Brunswick will become equally prosperous in her agriculture as the other Provinces are; and independent of her neighbours for her daily bread, but the farther prosecution of the subject must be matter for another week.—*Courier*.

EARTHQUAKES IN NOVA SCOTIA.—As a proof that earthquakes are the result of operations going on in the bosom of the earth in consequence of subterranean combustions and explosions, I beg to call your notice to an extraordinary phenomenon developing itself in Nova Scotia, on the south-east side of the Granville mountain. I do not know the distance from the waters of the basin—an opening took place, and a large quantity of smoke was seen to issue during the remainder of the day. Supposed, however, to be a mist or vapor arising, it attracted no particular notice, until about a fortnight since the ground in the neighborhood was violently shaken; a chasm suddenly opened, and a volume of smoke continued to issue for some time. Agitations of the surface kept going on till the sloping ascent for some distance is converted into a level steppe, having from Digby the appearance of a well ploughed field. Not long after the chasm thus opened there issued with great violence