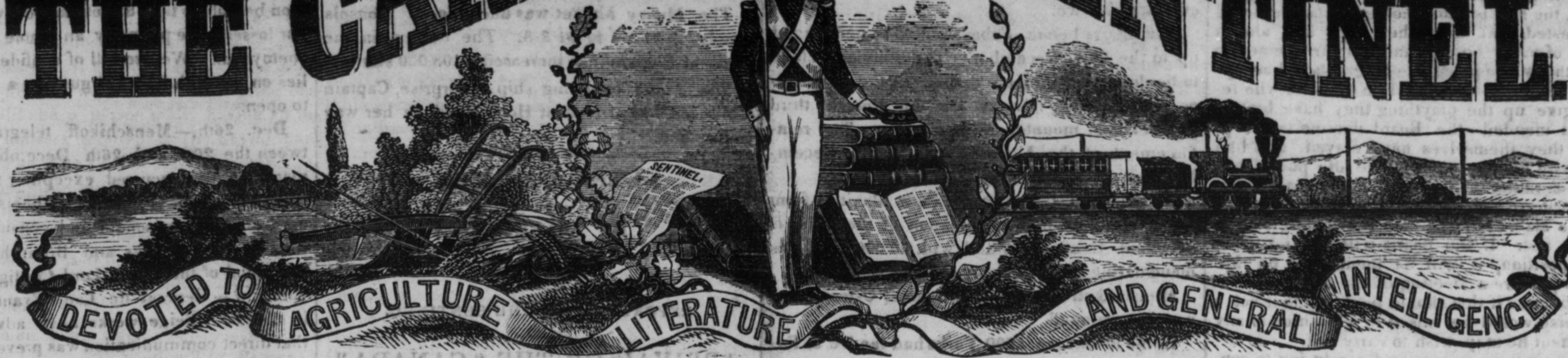


THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



Published and Edited

"Our Queen and Constitution."

By James McLaughlan.

Vol. VII.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1855.

No. 20

Poet's Corner.

THE ORIGIN OF GLASS.

Once Genius, and Beauty and Pleasure,
Sought the Goddess of Art in her shrine;
And prayed her to fashion a treasure,
The brightest her skill could combine.
Said the Goddess, well pleased with the notion,
"Most gladly I'll work your behest;
From the margin of yonder blue ocean,
Let each bring the gift that seems best."

Beauty fetched from her own ocean-water
The sea-wrack that lay on the strand;
And Pleasure the golden sands brought her
That he stole from Time's tremulous hand.
But Genius went pondering and choosing,
Where gay shells and sea-flowers shine
Grasped a sun-lighted wave in his musing,
And found his hand sparkling with brine.

"'Tis well," said the Goddess, as smiling,
Each offering she curiously scanned,
On her altar mysteriously piling
The brine and the wrack and the sand;
Mixing up with strange spells as she used them,
Salt, soda, and flint in a mass,
With the flame of the lightning she fused them,
And the marvellous compound was—GLASS!

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY—THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Lord John Russell having laid upon the table the treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, proceeded to move thanks to the English and French military and naval forces in the Crimea and Black Sea. He observed that the commander chosen for the expedition had been appointed for his brilliant services under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and had obtained the confidence of the British army and of the Generals of our ally. The noble Lord proceeded to detail the engagements in which the best blood of this country had been spilled: he made no particular reference to military or social rank. Among that blood were those sons of labourers who had devoted their lives to the service of their country, without any hope or expectation of being distinguished. He then narrated the various incidents of the campaign, from the landing near Alma to the time the last official news had been received, paying the highest compliment to Lord Raglan and the French and English armies. He also complimented Marshal St. Arnaud for the heroic spirit which had induced him to continue his duties to the last day of his life. Since that General Canrobert had acted with Lord Raglan with no other rivalry than striving which could best serve the common cause. Passing on, he described the gallant conduct of the army before Sebastopol and at Balaklava. The noble Lord spoke also in the highest terms of the valor of our men at Inkerman, where they had contended with ten times their number, and laid more than their number dead on the field. Speaking of losses which we had sustained, he could not forbear to mention the name of General Cathcart, who had done honor to his country, and whose only ambition was to give his life in the service of his country. He then referred to the cordial assistance which had been given by the Navy, from Admiral Dundas down to the lowest sailor, especially mentioning the conduct of Sir E. Lyons.

He would likewise propose a vote expressing regret for our losses, and condolence with their relatives. It had been proved by evidence taken on

the spot, that at Inkerman the Russians had murdered the wounded, instead of taking them prisoners. General Canrobert and Lord Raglan had demanded of Prince Menschikoff some explanation connected with the circumstance, and his answer was that the Russian soldiers were excited in consequence of a church having been sacked by the Allies. That appeared to be true; but that that should be offered in palliation was not to have been expected from the Russian commander, and it was surprising that the Emperor of Russia should countenance atrocities which were so opposed to the usages of civilized warfare. Such achievements as had been obtained by the English, Scotch, and Irish in the present war, not only redounded to the honour of the country at the present time, but enabled the army to live in future generations an object of regard and admiration.—(Loud cheers.)

Mr. D'Israeli seconded the motion.

Sir J. Graham was ready to defend Admiral Dundas at any time the charges might be brought forward.

Admiral Walcott and Capt. Scobell defended Admiral Dundas.

The votes were then unanimously agreed to.

The House adjourned at 7-1-2 o'clock.

The *Courrier de Lyon* says that General Canrobert sent to Prince Menschikoff the notes of the English court martial which sentenced the Russian major who killed and mutilated the wounded English at Inkerman to be hanged, asking him at the same time, for the sake of humanity and the rules of civilized war, to sign the death warrant himself. Prince Menschikoff declined to affix his signature, stating that he had always strictly prohibited such acts of cruelty, but that he could not acknowledge any other jurisdiction in such a matter than that of a Russian court-martial. It appears from the correspondence of this journal, that the major was actually hanged, a fact not hitherto established beyond doubt.

LORD ELGIN.

The "National Intelligencer," in speaking of Lord Elgin's departure from Canada, makes the following comments upon his character, and the circumstances of his retirement from the government of Canada:—

"Lord Elgin, late Governor General of Canada, has taken his leave of British America with an éclat which is in singular contrast to his unpopularity a few years ago, when a furious mob burnt down the Government building in consequence of an act passed by the Provincial Parliament and approved by him. That momentary ebullition of excitement has passed away, and time has triumphantly vindicated his motives and fame. His valedictory address, delivered at Spencer Wood, on the 1st Dec., is characterized by a manliness which must reflect lasting honor on him. He declared that he entertained no unkind feeling for any one in Canada, whatever might exist there for him, and he pledged himself to serve the interests of the Province whenever an occasion shall offer. As indicative of his attachment to the country, he expressed an earnest desire that he might find his last resting place in it. For a British nobleman with wealth and honor awaiting him at home, this is a magnanimous return for mobbing, hooting, revilings, and being burnt in effigy."

The New York "Commercial Advertiser" has the following:—

LORD ELGIN'S DEPARTURE.—His Excellency, the late Governor General of Canada, arrived in this city on Monday evening, and left in the steamer for Europe at noon to-day. Last evening he and

his suit attended the opera for a short time, "the observed of all observers." Our columns have shewn the good feeling and personal attachment manifested on the eve of his departure from Canada, both in private circles and in the Legislature of the Provinces. Scarcely less universally cordial has been his reception in this city during his brief stay, for he is here known as the successful negotiator of a treaty of the most liberal character, the success of which he had warmly at heart.—Though another gentleman succeeds him in the political relations he has so pleasantly maintained with the United States, yet the name of Lord Elgin will long be cherished in the memories of the American people, whose best wishes will follow him to whatever station his country may promote him.

On Wednesday evening a fire caught accidentally in the store in King street occupied by Mr. Glazier, which might, considering the strong gale and intense cold at the time have been most disastrous, if it had taken place an hour or two later in the evening. We understand that when the emergency arrived, there was not even a hole cut through the ice on the river; and when a length of time was exhausted in opening a hole, the engine could not—probably owing to the coldness of the night—be brought to operate. We learn that the Fire department is at present occupying the utmost attention of the City Council; but should the efforts to organize an effective force prove ineffectual, we would at once advise the re-organization of the old bucket system, which on many an occasion has done good service in this community.—Reporter.

The Rev. Mr. Churchill, of this city, had a narrow and most providential escape from death on the afternoon of Friday last, owing to the explosion of a quantity of boiling oil which had ignited in a close stove in one of his rooms, and upon which some cold water had been imprudently thrown as an extinguisher. The fiery liquid flew instantaneously into every crevice of the room, and into another adjoining, the door of which had been partially open, completely disfiguring the sides and ceilings, and burning the very paint and varnish off the doors. The Rev. gentleman had his face, head, and hands sadly burned; and had he not closely pressed his lips at the moment, his death would have been certain. As it is, his life is safe, but it will be some weeks before he can be able to resume his public duties.—I b.

The Patriotic Fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers who have fallen in the Crimea, has every appearance of attaining a most respectable amount in New Brunswick. Individual subscriptions is already running high in various parts of the Province, and the Masons and Sons of Temperance are paying pretty large sums from their respective joint stock companies, for the same patriotic purpose.—I b.

The Custom Houses of these colonies are from henceforth closed, by order of the British Government, the duties hitherto discharged in them being transferred to the officers of the respective Colonial Treasuries.—I b.

The New York Tribune announces the sale of Mr. Collins' three remaining steamers to the Cunard Co., for \$750,000 each. They are to replace steamers withdrawn for Government service, and will continue to ply between New York and Liverpool.

The Queen in Council has sanctioned the issue of a copper currency for New Brunswick.

POISONING BY VISITING CARDS.—In a recent Journal we have observed reports of four cases of poisoning in children, by the introduction of visiting cards in the mouth. They all recovered, though the symptoms were of an alarming character. It should be generally known, that in the manufacture of cards—in the enamelling and coloring—various salts, of arsenic, copper and lead, are used, which are capable of producing very serious sickness and even death. Children should not be allowed to play with them.—[Newark Advertiser.]

Allan McLean, Esq., has been appointed shipping master of the port of St. John.

Until 1865 it will not again happen that the year will begin and end like 1854, on a Sunday.

St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad.

It is not unnatural in the absence of full information on the subject, that some misapprehension should have arisen in the minds of a few, with regard to the startling piece of intelligence relating to the Railroad which we published last week, nor is it a matter of surprise to us, that such should be the case, for, so utterly incredible does it appear, that men would reject the greatest good that can befall them, that it is no wonder, many of the first blush of the thing, have concluded that there must be some reasons, of which they were unaware, for the refusal of the offer which it is stated that Mr. Byrne submitted to the Board.

In reality, however, Mr. Byrne made no proposition at all, but merely signified his acceptance on behalf of "Class A," of the terms which the Directors of this Board, themselves had submitted to them;—and therefore it is, now that we find the Board playing fast and loose in such an unaccountable manner, that we feel it our duty to analyse such strange and extraordinary conduct, and place the public, and such of the stockholders who are unable, or have not the opportunity to investigate our Railroad affairs in full possession of the position they really stand in.

It has long been acknowledged by every one—not only that it is impossible for this section of the Company to provide any further assistance towards the construction of the Road,—but that the Board of Directors in this Province is actually an hindrance to the active prosecution of the undertaking. We believe that every Director has frequently both publicly and privately expressed his earnest desire that Class A should take the entire control, and individually has signified his willingness to yield up everything to them, could they be induced to do so; nay, they have done more, by passing a solemn Resolution asking the Class A to take the undertaking into their own hands. It is this request, submitted by themselves, and acceded to by Mr. Byrne, on behalf of the English Stockholders, that the Board blind to the inconsistency of their own conduct, and prosperity of the Town now decline to act up to.

It is difficult to assign motives for any man's actions, but in every matter that nearly and deeply affects himself, every one is justified in forming his conclusions upon open facts, and on the known character of the individuals he has to deal with. In this matter "our Railroad, which is of such vital importance to us all, we cannot allow any trifling or tergiversation; and therefore we frankly and fearlessly assert, that no adequate reason can be assigned for the late ridiculous decision of the Board—save perhaps, self-interest in a paltry pride and love of power in others,—unless indeed, it be, that they are perfectly incapable of understanding what they are doing, and have done and which we are free to admit—appears to have been unfortunately only too often the case.

With no settled policy or distinct objects in view, they but temporize to keep themselves in office, regardless of the faith of engagements, and indifferent to the dictates of prudence and propriety; totally without presence, they live but from day to day, and instead of being prepared for circumstances as they arise, are only occupied,—alas, how unsuccessfully,—in trying to patch up the disasters which their own blunders have created.

It is almost impossible, to find a parallel for the absurd position in which the Board now stands.