

English and Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, Feb. 2.  
The resignation of Lord Aberdeen's administration, after its defeat on Monday night, and the failure of Lord Derby to form a cabinet, have exercised an unfavourable effect upon commercial operations generally; the country being in the anomalous position of being at the present moment without a government. Various rumours are prevalent as to Lord Aberdeen's successor, but the popular voice is evidently for Lord Palmerston, whose vigorous and capacious intellect, it is believed, will be able to surmount the many obstacles in the way of the formation of a strong Government in whom the people of this country will have confidence, and which will carry on the war to a successful conclusion with the utmost vigor. No intelligence of importance has been received from the seat of war, but the state of the troops was greatly improved.

The demand for money for commercial purposes has increased, but the market having been well supplied, no stringency has as yet been felt. Bankers and discounters seem, however, to act with more caution in the present state of political affairs, coupled with the gloomy complexion of the mercantile accounts from the United States and Australia.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts presents no improvement—increased dullness, if possible, owing to the detangements of political affairs, being apparent, nor until the adjustment of the present difficulties is any satisfactory reaction anticipated.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived on Tuesday at Dover from the Crimea, and was presented with an address by the Mayor and Corporation. In reply, he stated that the war has not been a war of generalship—but “it has been a soldier's and nothing but a soldier's campaign.”

The Earl of Cardigan was in the House of Lords on Wednesday night. His formal recognition by their lordships was reserved for the mention of his name by the Duke of Richmond, in connection with the action at Balaklava, when the cheering was complete.

While the House of Commons was stultifying itself over an impracticable resolution respecting the management of the war, the great object of the campaign had probably been attained. The Times Crimean correspondent writes, on the 13th ultimo:—

“The preparations for our renewed bombardment and cannonade are progressing rapidly.—Upwards of 50 fine new 32lb guns, 13 of the largest sized mortars, and some very heavy siege guns, are all up at the depot, and elsewhere, and can be placed in the new batteries at a very short notice. Up to the present date about 14,000 shot & shell, of all sorts, have been conveyed from Balaklava to our artillery parks, and in that number are not included 4,000 naval shells (with brass fuses) When the batteries open each gun will be provided with 300 rounds of ammunition. There is one mortar at Balaklava which weighs four tons.”

And he adds—“A Polish officer who deserted recently has given us most valuable information respecting the range of our batteries; and there is reason to believe that when our fire re-opens the effect will be so tremendous that the destruction of the place will be inevitable in a very short time.”

How poor is he who wants patience? At the very time when parliament was degrading the the ministry, the evils which existed in the camp had to a great extent disappeared; the men had been well clothed and well fed, and were still in every sense of the word, British soldiers. \* \* \* England will not forget them, and parliament will reflect the wishes of the public if it votes double pay for every man before Sebastopol while he continues in the army—*Liverpool Journal*.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—The Globe says—“Lord Lansdowne was summoned to Windsor last night, and on his return to town to-day, he had an interview with Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston.—He then proceeded to Buckingham Palace, and had an audience of Her Majesty. Her Majesty came up from Windsor in the morning.”

The Sun says—“The impression at the club is, that Lord Lansdowne has undertaken to form a Government, but he is anxious, if possible, that the office of Premier should be undertaken by Lord Palmerston.”

(From the third edition of the Sun.)  
We have been informed that Lord Lansdowne has had interviews with Lord J. Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, and there is

every reason to believe that the noble Marquis, in conjunction with Lord Palmerston, has undertaken the formation of a Cabinet

Although the Marquis of Lansdowne, from his political connection with Lord John Russell, could not well avoid communicating with his lordship immediately after his return from Windsor to-day, the rumour is that Lord Palmerston will immediately be intrusted with the duty of forming a Cabinet. It is said that his lordship will be obliged promptly to execute his task. The number of Cabinet Ministers will be reduced from 15 to probably 10. In the last ministry Lord Lansdowne and Lord John Russell had without office. This experiment will be resorted to. The cabinet of Lord Palmerston will consist primarily of his Lordship, as Premier; Earl Gray, War; Clarendon, Foreign; Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Graham, Admiralty; Mr. Sidney Herbert will perhaps resume office; and since the Duke of Newcastle's speech last night there has been a very decided change in his favour, and the public would probably be pleased if justice were done to him by assigning the seat of the Colonial Office to him. The remainder of the Cabinet would be elected in reference to the state of parties from the Liberal Conservatives and the Conservative Whigs, in accordance with Lord Palmerston's avowal on Monday, of the coalition principle being indispensable.

Late this evening there were two rumours in circulation at the West End. One is that the Earl of Clarendon has been empowered to form a Cabinet; the other is that this task has been assigned to the Marquis of Lansdowne, conjointly with Lord Palmerston.

Lord Raglan cannot fail to be a little nervous when he receives intelligence of Lord Aberdeen's fall, for the censure is, in reality, rather levelled at the Commander than the Premier, and it is just possible that the head of the new Government may be compelled to order his Lordship home. Whatever extenuations may be made for the British Commander-in-Chief it is undeniable that he has shown a deplorable want of administrative talent. How he could have allowed the scenes which the accounts describe as having taken place at Balaklava to have continued so long is amazing. Mr. Gladstone was compelled to admit, on the night of the fatal division, the Cabinet had reminded Lord Raglan of the powers with which he was vested—a significant hint, which unveils a world of inefficiency.—*Wilmor & Smith*.

MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTIES EXPLAINED.  
SECRET OF LORD J. RUSSELL'S RESIGNATION.

We have received the following by Electric Telegraph from a gentleman in London, on whose veracity we can rely:—

“The real cause of Lord John Russell's resignation is now known. His lordship and Lord Palmerston urged on their colleagues the absolute necessity of recalling Lord Raglan, and at once.—The Earl of Aberdeen would not consent. The Queen and Prince Albert were opposed to such a proceeding; and Lord John Russell, despairing of success in the Crimea while the army was in the command of Lord Raglan, forced a crisis by resigning.”

“Lord Palmerston still insists on the recall of Lord Raglan, and hence his refusal to join Lord Derby.”

“The Earl of Clarendon will be Premier; for he will be able to form a Ministry, and is the only one who can.”—*Liverpool Jour., Feb. 3.*

A SCANDALOUS TRICK DISCOVERED AND PUNISHED.

—An attempt to furnish the Czar with saltpetre from England has been frustrated. The process of evasion was ingenious. A Mr. John Esken shipped in London 973 bags of saltpetre consigned to Mr. Scholtz, of Lisbon, Hanoverian Consul-General, avowedly for consumption in Portugal. But when it was warehoused in the port of Lisbon, Mr. Scholtz directed that it should be cleared for exportation to Hamburg, at the same time that he obtained from Mr. Smith the British Consul at Lisbon a certificate that it had been landed there for consumption in Portugal. The saltpetre was shipped in the *Vrouw Howina*; but the *Phenix*, a French war-steamer, followed the *Vrouw Howina* out of the Tagus, captured her, and took her to Oran for condemnation. It is suspected that Scholtz has been engaged in other transactions of the same kind.

GIGANTIC BORING MACHINE.

—The Glasgow Chronicle describes a gigantic boring machine—the largest in the world—made in that city for one of Napier's engine shops.—The machine weighs no less than 30 tons and stands 25 feet high. The height of the entablature of the frame is 15 feet, and the width is no less than 14 feet

the frame-work is composed of two upright columns, surmounted by an elegant entablature below which the wheels give power to the boring are supported on a cross beam of great size and strength. The machine can work at all speed—from 1 revolution in 2 1-2 minutes, to 16 revolutions in 1 minute—is capable of boring a hole in solid iron of 10 inches, or a cylinder of 10 feet in diameter, can take any feed, from 1-40 to 7-8 of an inch per revolution of the spindle—and is capable of boring a hole 7 feet 8 inches in length.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1855.

The following important Despatch was received on Wednesday. The formation of a new ministry in England at the present moment, with Lord Palmerston as its leader, will doubtless exercise a mighty influence upon the war question. Immediate peace will be the result, or a more vigorous prosecution of the siege of Sebastopol. A short time will suffice to show what effect the late changes in England will have upon the courts of Prussia and Austria as it is on their decision, we believe, will depend whether we shall have a general European war—one that will effect the civilized world.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE SENTINEL.

FROM ST. JOHN.

NEW YORK 21st Feb.

New British Ministry formed Lord Palmerston, Premier.—Minister of War, Lord Panmure, formerly Fox Maule.—Foreign affairs, Lord Clarendon.—Home Office, Sidney Herbert.—Colonial Secretary, Sir George Grey.—Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir W. Gladstone. Chief of Admiralty, Sir James Graham.—Chancellor, Lord Cranworth.—President of Council, Earl Granville.—Keeper of Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll.—Chief of Public Works, Sir W. Molesworth.—President of the Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood.—Postmaster General, Lord Canning.

The Marquis of Lansdowne is in the Ministry without office.

Lord Aberdeen, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord John Russell go out.

Lord Panmure's coming in makes the balance of interests about the same as in the old Ministry.

Nothing from the Seat of war.

Sir Charles Napier made a savage speech in Parliament against the Government.

Consols 91 1-4. Flour 6d to 1s lower.

Markets generally dull.

We understand that a Petition is before the Legislature, praying for a grant to Asa Dow Esq, to compensate him for an over expenditure in the building of the Bridge over the Maduxnakik, in this Village. We are not generally in favour of Grants of this nature, but our knowledge of the peculiar difficulties Mr. Dow had to contend with prompts the hope that such a petition may receive a favourable consideration. It will be borne in mind that last winter was one of unusual severity—so much so that for days in succession men were utterly unable to work. The expense of labour last season was enormous.—Our duty as Commissioner of Highways gave us an opportunity of knowing this; and we think we are safe in estimating it at from forty to fifty per cent higher than the previous year. There was one difficulty—and a serious one too—in connection with this contract that caused much loss of time, and occasioned a good deal of expense—viz—The old bridge was very much out of repair in the spring, and as a new one had been contracted for, the Supervisor deemed it advisable to keep it passable for the summer, on as economical a scale as possible, he therefore had it covered with brush and gravel to the depth of about a foot.—The frost set in early; and as Mr. Dow had to take the old bridge down, the difficulty of cutting it away, covered as it was with a foot of gravel, frozen solid, will be very readily understood.—It is from a personal knowledge of these difficulties that we express a hope that Mr. Dow may be fully compensated for losses arising from such circumstances. The bridge for a wooden structure, is all that could be desired. It is creditable to the Contractor, and adds much to the appearance of our Village.

In consequence of our Foreman being sick we are unable to issue the *Sentinel* this week at the usual time. Our readers we hope will make due allowance.

The following is re-published by the direction of the Municipal Council.

A BYE LAW.

In addition to, and in amendment of a BYE LAW to establish Public Ferries and Landings in the County of Carleton.

I. Be it ordained by the Municipality of the County of Carleton, that the several Ferries in the said County shall be sold at Public Auction, on the second Tuesday of March, in each and every year, to the highest bidder or bidders therefor, ten days previous notice of such sale being posted up in three of the most public places in such Parishes wherein such sales shall take place:—That the person or persons buying shall be deemed to be appointed by this Council the Ferryman or Ferrymen for such Ferry, as he or they may so bid in for the current year.

II. Be it ordained that the Councillors of each Parish shall act as a Committee to manage the sales of such Ferries; and that it shall be discretionary with such Councillors, according to the circumstances or cases, either to exact the money for the purchase of such Ferries, or to take good and lawful security to the Municipality of Carleton to the amount of the purchase money.

SAMUEL DICKENSON,  
Warden.

We have again to apologise to our readers—and we hope for the last time—in reference to the size and quality of our Paper. We hope to be all right next week.

COUNTY OF KENT.—A correspondent of the *Miramichi Gleaner* states “that the Grand Inquest of the County of Kent, through their Foreman, told their Worships, the Bench, that they had no confidence in them as a body, and handed all the accounts back to them unopened, and then walked to their homes, without leave, paying no attention whatever to the business of the County.”

The editor remarks—“We think the conduct of the members of the Grand Jury, in so doing, was highly reprehensible. They should have examined the accounts, and made their presentment on them—they ought to have paid attention to the business of the County, as they were the representatives of the people, the parties interested in the proper discharge of their duties, and not the Magistrates as a body. After they had done this, then was the proper time for them to have expressed their opinion in reference to the Bench.”

The Municipal Council held a Special Session on Monday and Tuesday last, according to announcement. Minutes of proceedings next week.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Fredericton, Feb. 16, 1855.

A short discussion arose on the question put by Mr Boyd to the Provincial Secretary, why the abstract returns from the Custom Houses had not been laid before the House. Provincial Secretary said such should be done as soon as the necessary documents were received from St John.—Answer satisfactory.

Progress made in Bills relating to the Fredericton and Nashwaak Boom Company. A Bill to encourage the destruction of Bears. A bill to incorporate St. Stephens Church, St. Stephens, and a bill to incorporate the St. John Protestant Orphan Association.

A Bill relating to the Municipality of the County of York, and a Bill relating to the South west Boom Company passed.

Road and other committees sitting.  
House adjourned at one o'clock. R

Feb. 17th, 1855.

Several attempts made to suspend the 26th rule of the House, in order to receive petitions for aid. Not successful.

An animated discussion arose on a resolution moved by Mr. Hatheway, that a select committee be appointed, to whom shall be referred certain bonds held by the crown against John Glazier and others.

Mr. Wilmot called the attention of the House to a financial statement in the Head Quarters professed to have been taken from the St. John Courier, in which is stated that the real debt of the Province exceeds £400,000; this caused a round of speeches, both from the Government party, and the opposition. The Head Quarters made a mistake of £300,000 in the copy, in putting the figure 4 instead of figure 1.

(Continued on the 6th page.)