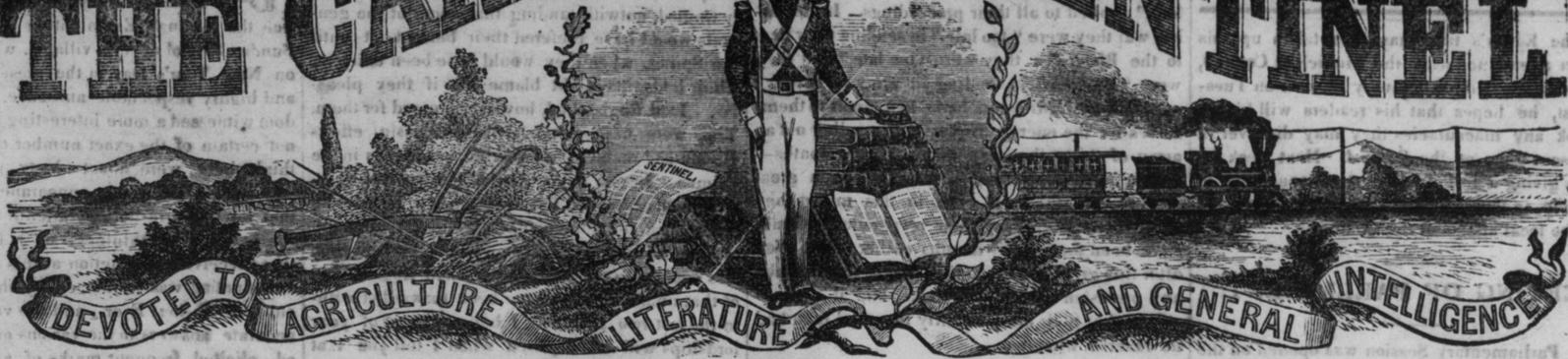


THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



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By James McLaughlan.

No. 10

Poetry.

Alphabetical Maxims.

- Above all rules observe this—Honesty is the best policy.
- Be just to others, that you may be just to yourself.
- Cut your coat according to your cloth.
- Desperate cuts must have desperate cures.
- Enough is as good as a feast.
- Fair and surely go sure and far.
- Gentility, without ability, is worse than beggary.
- Half a loaf is better than no bread.
- Idle folks take the most pains.
- Jokes are bad coin to all but the jocular.
- Keep your business and conscience well, and they will keep you well.
- Live and let live; that is, do as you would be done by.
- Misunderstandings are best prevented by pen and ink.
- Never take credit; and, as much as possible, avoid giving it.
- Out of debt, out of danger.
- Passion will master you, if you do not master your passion.
- Quick at meat, quick at work.
- Revenge a wrong by forgiving it.
- Short reckonings make long friends.
- The early bird catches the worm.
- Unmannerliness is not so impolite as over-politeness.
- Venture not all you have at once.
- Wade not in unknown waters.
- Examine your accounts and your conduct every night.
- You may find your worst enemy, or best friend in yourself.
- Zealously keep down your little expenses and you will not incur large ones.

English and Foreign.

THE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.

ITS PROVISIONS AND PROBABLE RESULTS.

(From the London Times, Dec. 5th.)

By a curious, and probably an involuntary coincidence, the anniversary of the battle of Austerlitz has witnessed the conclusion of a treaty at Vienna between France and Austria against the power of Russia, and the 2nd of December has another claim to be ranked among the fortunate days of the era of Napoleon. Indeed, whatever be the exact terms and provisions of this treaty, it is an event of incalculable importance to France to find herself in actual alliance with Austria, as well as with England, on the great question which agitates the whole extent of Europe, and it is not less satisfactory to ourselves to learn the definitive conclusion of an engagement which identifies our policy and unites our military efforts to those of two of the most powerful empires of the world. The provisions of the Convention concluded between England and France at the commencement of the present war were brief and not strictly defined. The value of that instrument was not so much to bind the contracting parties to any particular course of action as publicly to record and attest to the world the union of their policy, the disinterestedness of their intentions and the spirit in which they were about to take up arms. It was also provided that the treaty should remain open for the acceptance of any other European Power. Treaties of offensive and defensive alliance are, in fact, to be regarded as public declaratory engagements, pledging the honour and good faith of the contracting parties to forward a common object, but they are not to be scanned as minutely as the covenants of a lease, or of a deed

of partnership. The alliance is not contained in the treaty, but the treaty is part of the alliance.—No more verbal compact between Austria and the Western Powers can compel the Emperor of Austria to make war or compel France and England to make peace; but the fact that three of the great Powers of Europe have deliberately and freely entered into a reciprocal engagement to procure the restoration of peace by reducing Russia to submit to the terms which they regard as essential to the safety and tranquility of Europe, is of the utmost importance to our own particular interests and to the general welfare. The explanations which doubtless preceded the conclusion of such an arrangement must have been of a nature to remove all doubt and obscurity as to the real intentions of the contracting parties, for it is impossible to conceive that in the present momentous conjuncture of affairs words can any longer be allowed to obscure the face of things, or vague assurances to take the place of positive engagements.—Whatever may be the ultimate conditions of the peace which a successful war may enable the Allied Powers to impose on Russia, it will not be disputed that the Four Points must at least form the basis of any arrangement—that is to say, that the former treaties existing between Russia and the Porte must be extinguished, and the pretension of Russia to interfere beyond her own frontier abolished; that the free navigation of the Danube be secured; that the Convention of the Straits be revised for the purpose of opening the Black Sea to the commercial and political agents of all countries, and of destroying the maritime ascendancy of Russia in those waters; and the protectorate of the Greek Church merged in the common rights secured by the Porte to all its Christian subjects. On these objects to their full extent there can be no difference of opinion between the Allied Powers, and the conclusion of this treaty proves that they are agreed, not only on what are called the Four Points, but on the most extended interpretation that can be given to those essential conditions.

Upon the same principle of united action, it is indispensable that the position of the Austrian forces in the Principalities should be clearly defined, and that, while General Hess engages to protect the frontier of the Pruth and the Danube from all attack, the movements of the Turkish or Anglo-French armies upon that frontier, as well as on every other part of the theatre of war, should be entirely free and unconstrained; and it is also to be desired that, since the Austrian occupation of these provinces has taken place under a Convention with the Porte, and with the full cognizance of the Western Powers, the question of administration which must arise in the Principalities in their unsettled condition should be brought under the knowledge of the agents and representatives of the Sultan's allies.

We are not informed whether Austria intends, at this, the eleventh hour, to make another appeal to the Emperor of Russia, and to proffer for the last time a chance of peace on the terms of a full and unconditional acceptance of all that is required of him; but we are persuaded that neither England nor France will be any party to the repetition of an offer previously rejected, and which can only be accepted for purposes of delay or deceit. Be this as it may, the period of those dilatory expedients is almost exhausted, even in the eyes of the German Courts, and the treaty which Austria has just concluded with the belligerent Powers would be no more than a dead letter if it did not provide that on the expiration of some brief term of delay she is prepared to join her arms to theirs, and to give full effect to the offensive as well as

defensive conditions of the alliance. We have it stated in our correspondence that this term is not more remote than the 1st of January next, and that the measures taken by the Court of Vienna on the opening of the new year will at least remove all uncertainty as to the sense it attaches to these engagements. If these are the leading conditions of the Treaty of the 2nd of December—and we trust that no treaty would have been signed by the British Government which did not include these essential points—that document marks a most important epoch in these transactions, for it justifies a confident expectation that, unless peace be secured before the termination of the present year upon the full terms required by the Western Powers, without reservation or abatement, the war will be carried on with a vast increase of military power, to which the resources of the Russian Empire will be in vain opposed.

THE BLACK SEA, Nov. 12.—Very few now expect to take Sebastopol before March, and are making preparations as they best may for a winter in the Crimea. It is said that in the spring the place must be invested on all sides; and, perhaps, as a preparatory step, we are getting seven howitzers into position, so as to command the north road into Sebastopol. The deserters say that there is bread enough to supply 25,000 men for three years in the city, and up to the present date we have not had force enough to prevent any quantity of supplies from being thrown in. The breastwork above the 2nd Division has been finished, and guns placed in two-gun batteries. The hill to the north of the ravine is considered to be in too advanced a position to be occupied safely. Prince Menschikoff has replied to Lord Raglan's message relative to barbarities perpetrated by the Russians. He affects great indignation, saying that not even the bitterness of inveterate hostility could excuse one gentleman asking such a question of another, and he adds that immediate measures should be taken to vindicate the honour of the Russian army from the foul calumnies wherewith it had been assailed. I think the enemy received such a lesson on the 5th as will prevent their again attacking in that direction. The next attempt will probably be in the direction of Blaklava. More than once already during the last few days have the Highlanders and the Marines had to lie all night under arms in the wet trenches. It is now an immensely strong position; and besides this the whole valley is commanded by the batteries on the opposite heights. Sir Colin deems it impregnable, and General Canrobert, who minutely inspected them, was of the same opinion. The latter is very popular in the English army; as he returned from the bloody field of Inkerman, there were heard, as he passed through our camp, loud cheers, and the men, as they always do when he comes among them, crowded round to pat his horse, and receive one or two of the kind frank words which go straight to the soldier's heart. At present—not the least of our troubles—we are labouring under a great dearth of Generals; the South Division has lost all; the Duke of Cambridge had a very narrow escape in the last battle, being only saved from death by the presence of mind of an assistant surgeon of a hussar regiment, who seized and hurried him from a spot where he had observed half-a-dozen rifle-men aiming at him. I regret to say that he is very unwell on board the Retribution, and it is very probable will be obliged to return to England; if so, he will carry with him the regrets and good wishes of the whole army, for he has shown himself a worthy representative of the great name he bears. Sir De Laoy Evans is so unwell as to

preclude our expecting his early return to duty.—Sir George Brown progresses very favourably, and will soon be in the field again. The army are pretty healthy and in good spirits; they get very well fed, otherwise they would never be able to bear up as they do in such fatiguing time. Admiral Lyons seems to have no separate command of any kind; but wherever there is a chance of work, there the *Agamemnon* will be also. The other day he appeared on his little grey pony among the Marines, and addressed them in a few words, saying how much England now expected of them. They answered with hearty English cheers. The Marines certainly appear a magnificent body of men. As the winter is setting in with heavy gales, it will soon be necessary to determine something about the fleet. The present arrangement is said to be this. Four sailing liners from each of the two fleets are to lie in one of the little harbours near Cape Chersonese, the remainder of the sailing ships go to Balschik.—The screws and steamers are to rough it out as best they may off Sebastopol, and at their present anchorage.

A correspondent of an English paper gives the following account of the proceedings in the Russian camp on the evening previous to the battle of the 5th. A Russian bishop, in the course of a solemn celebration, thus addressed the soldiers.

"If you are conquerors," cried the bishop, "great joy is in preparation for you. We know from unimpeachable sources that those English heretics have in their camp an enormous sum, which God will give into your hands. This sum amounts to thirty million roubles. The Emperor makes you a present of the third part of this tremendous sum. The second third is reserved for the purpose of the rebuilding of Sebastopol, which you are on the point of relieving. The remainder will be divided among the Princes and officers who will tomorrow be your commanders in the battle. Every one of you soldiers, receive 580 roubles. To the wounded the Emperor promises a months pay and rations. As to those of you chosen by God for a glorious death, your Emperor will permit you to dispose of your share by will. Whatever may be the wishes of any of you, they will be respected solemnly."

The speech was terminated by an appeal to the God of armies to bless the soldiers of Russia. A distribution of medals and coronets followed.

The officer who has given me this curious detail is a person of high family, with a spice of Voltarianism in his composition; but he assures me that the scene was almost sublime. It was calculated to make a great impression on the soldiers on whom the recollection of the battle of the battle of Alma had operated most prejudicially.

Whatever may have been the cause, whether it were the exhortation of the bishops, the presence of the princes, greed for gold, or any other reason there is no doubt the Russians fought well on the morrow.

The Montreal "Witness" says—The Earl of Elgin has left Canada after a long and upon the whole prosperous vice-regal reign. His Lordship had many excellent qualities, among which perhaps the most conspicuous was a distinctly pronounced respect for religion and morality. We are not called upon to review his political career, which will perhaps scarcely be fairly estimated by the present generation. But we may hope, without deprecating his course, that his successor may be able to obtain a more hearty and united support from the people of Canada in his administration of the Government."