

light. Is it not the natural disposition of man to be dissatisfied with what he has, and to be always reaching forward for more—some for riches, and some for honour; and I think if you were placed in the same condition as was Buonaparte, and you were to conquer one nation and you saw a good chance to conquer another, without much resistance, I think you would do so; then you cannot blame Buonaparte more than any other man. You say that the Emperor of Russia, after being defeated in several battles, at last died of grief and disappointment; but I rather think not. The true account of his death stated that it was occasioned by a severe attack of the influenza; and Dr. Granville, his own physician, informs us that his constitution was of such a peculiar nature that he thought it impossible for him to survive the 59th year of his age. Again, you say it would be a great deal better if nations would be wise and dwell in peace with each other. I know it would be a great deal better; but the thing is—they are not. But there is no use to talk about those things; now the world is engaged in war, and the best we can do is to fight and do our best to try to subdue the enemy; and then, after the war is over, we might think then whether it had been better or not that there had been no war. Then if it is by war alone that peace, liberty, and freedom are established, I say war—and let there be war.

"And may the arm wither which draweth not
When honour bids the sword be bared."

MASTER FREEMAN—My Friend: You say war is the foundation of liberty. Now, instead of this, has war not been the very cause of the annihilation of many a powerful nation, and bringing many a flourishing Empire under subjection? It was war that caused all those flourishing empires and cities of antiquity to fall and disappear. Where is Babylon, and the empires of Persia, Greece, and Rome? Have they not fallen by that scourge of nations and sacrificer of human life. Again, you say "the Americans would not enjoy the liberty they now do if it were not for war." I say they might be enjoying their rights and privileges as much as ever they did, had they been obedient to their parent nation. Does not this Province enjoy far more freedom than the United States? In fact it was their contentious disposition and discontented minds that caused them to rebel against their sovereign. You say also that the powerful nations of the earth that are now engaged in war would not have launched out into such an undertaking without duly considering the justice and importance of their cause. But had Russia and Turkey been more considerate, and valued peace more highly, they could have easily settled their affairs between themselves; but instead of this they have broken out into open hostilities, and we see the lamentable evils they have produced. And now, admitting the Allies prevail and make the Russians tremble, as I know they will, would ever the good derived from this make up for the evils sustained? I certainly think not. Then when war is the root and foundation of so much evil, why should it be practised, when by it thousands and tens of thousands of the human family have been cut down—their bodies mangled, and presenting an appearance upon the battle field more dreadful than tongue can describe? Is not this enough to create within us a sufficient disgust against horrid war? You say that the Mexicans got their liberty by war. It is true they grew dissatisfied with the government of Spain, and therefore revolted and formed themselves into an independent State; but how long did they maintain this independence? It was, as the saying is, "jumping from a bad state into a worse," for they soon became a prey to their neighbours the Americans, and they are now probably under a government more obnoxious than before. Who but a savage would choose war rather than peace? who could say, let us rise up, gird on our sword, and kill and cut to pieces our fellow beings? You say "some nations hate the English on account of their love of freedom, but their envy amounts to nothing so long as they serve God aright, and cherish religious principles." In the present war, the English exerted every effort in trying to restore peace; and why? because they yielded to Christian sentiments. You say the Bible shows war is right, and you quote for a proof that passage that speaks of the battle fought between the children of Benjamin and his brothers; but, in my opinion, it was not because war was right that the Lord commanded Edgar to go to battle with the children of Benjamin, but because their wickedness was so great that it excited His wrath against them. You also say—that "if the English and other nations had not joined the Turks in battle against the Russians, they would be annihilated;" but was this war necessary? Why did the Emperor of Russia dispute with the Emperor of Tur-

key? Would it not have been much better to have settled the affair between themselves, and prevented all this bloodshed? Only think of the evils that would have been avoided—how many human lives would be saved; in fact, the evils of the present war are beyond all estimation. Even in this Province we have felt its effect. In my way of thinking, I cannot look on war in any other aspect than that of envy and hatred; and as long as war is practised, so long will the earth be kept in disturbance and tumult. One nation will rise against another, and bring it into subjection and bondage. In turning to the earlier pages of history we see that whenever war was practised it produced many very great evils, and indeed it was the cause of the annihilation of many a powerful nation. You say it is no use to talk about war, but if we are compelled to fight let us fight. This at once shows a revengeful spirit. War, therefore, is a great evil, and ought always to be avoided. I say let peace and happiness prevail, and war—cruel war, be forever banished from our land.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1855.

The arrival of the "Pacific" at New York confirms the opinion we expressed last week, that the loss at the attack on the Malakoff and Redan Towers was not so great as reported. The loss of officers, both English and French, has however been very severe. Further details by the Montreal and Quebec lines, for which we are indebted to the attention of Mr. Nash, affords more cheering and gratifying intelligence. Anapa, situated on the coast of Circassia, on the eastern side of the Black Sea and near the entrance of the Sea of Azoff, has been captured by the Allied fleet, and 200 guns with 2 years' provisions taken. Russia must begin to tremble for her possessions east of the Black Sea.

The London "Times" says that "the evacuation of Anapa by the Russians completes the series of brilliant successes which have rapidly followed the occupation of the Straits of Yenikale by the Allied fleets. To surrender Anapa to the Circassians was to abandon the last result of 25 years' incessant warfare, and to relinquish the most important of the Russian stations on the eastern coast of the Empire.

The treacherous and cowardly act of firing upon a flag of truce is confirmed. The English press have taken up the matter, declaring in strong and indignant language their detestation of such dastardly and barbarous conduct. The London *Illustrated News* tells the hideous tale in the following graphic words—"A boat's crew of Englishmen left their ship to set on shore some Finnish prisoners, whom, from motives of humanity, they wished to release. The boat of course exhibited a flag of truce. A large body of Russian soldiery, under the command of a ruffian who understood English, to show the errand was explained, uttered a curse upon the flag which all but savages respect, and opened fire upon the boat, slaughtering not only the English sailors, but their own countrymen and fellow subjects; one coloured man only escaping to tell the tale. Further details of this disgraceful act next week.

BY TELEGRAPH.
FROM ST. JOHN.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PACIFIC."

NEW YORK, July 11.

The Pacific arrived this morning. The official list of the battle of the 18th states that the number of the English killed, wounded, and missing is 1,437, including 98 officers. The number of the French is 3,337, including 133 officers, among whom were Generals Jeana and Bruce—both severely wounded. Full particulars not yet transpired.

The siege of Sebastopol is still progressing with unabated vigor.

Lord Raglan was dangerously ill and asked to be recalled.

There were no indications of immediate operations in the Sea of Azoff or in the Baltic.

The administration reform gains ground in England.

Austria continues the disbandment of her army. Breadstuffs dull at a slight decline.—Provisions produce, and groceries quiet.

Money unchanged, and abundant.

Consols 91 1-8, to ex-dividend.

FURTHER PER "PACIFIC."

[Via Quebec Line.]

July 12, 1855.

It was reported in Paris that the failure of the eighteenth was owing in part to the error of the English commanding officers. The English on

the contrary throw part of the blame on the French. Subsequently to the Crimean news there were unfounded rumors that a battle had been fought on the Tcherneya, and that the Sardinian army had been cut to pieces, and that the Allies had finally stormed Sebastopol. These rumors distracted speculation to some extent, but were soon satisfied.

Gen. Pellissier's dispatches are to the 26th. The Allies were pushing their approaches against the Malakoff, and hastening the construction of an advanced battery, which would complete the investment of the post.

A few cases of cholera among the French troops had taken place.

The Allies retain the possession of the round Russian fort in the Cemetery, captured on the 18th, and also of the Mamelon Tower.

Prince Gortschakoff's dispatches to St. Petersburg to the 24th. He states that the fire of the Allies had weakened, and that the allied troops which had crossed the Tcherneya had returned.

Accounts from Stockholm state that the English have bombarded Unago and destroyed the telegraph.

The Russians admit that the Cossack's boat had a flag of truce, but say that they feared treachery.

Advices from Abo to the 21st say that the English fleet was cruising along the coast of Finland. The Duke Nicholas had reviewed the troops at Helsingfors and Abo. The Blockade of the White Sea was formally commenced on the 11th June.

ASIA.—The Allies have given orders to complete the destruction of the fortifications of Anapa—200 pieces of cannon and 2 years' provisions were found in the forts. The Circassians had plundered the town. The Russians are concentrating on the Tiflis for the opening campaign. The fortifications of Erzerokov are completed. Operations in the Sea of Azoff continue. The fleet has been sent to finish the destruction of Arabat. There had been a naval reconnoissance off Kaffa and an expedition against Perekop was again spoken of. Capt. Lyons of the steamer "Miranda" was killed by a rifle shot at Scutari. Brigadier Gen. Estcourt of the Crimean forces was also dead. 3000 wounded of the Allied army had arrived at Scutari.

ENGLAND.—Mr. Roebuck's motion of want of confidence has been postponed. Major Reid has given notice of a Bill to extend the Parliamentary franchise to all persons paying income tax. Lord Lyndhurst in the House of Lords had asked for information connected with the present position of Austria towards the Allies.

The County Council meets on next Tuesday the 17th.

A Mowing machine, manufactured at Worcester, Mass., was exhibited yesterday afternoon in the presence of a goodly number of farmers. A piece of meadow belonging to Mr. Lindsay was selected on which to test its efficiency. The machine was drawn by two horses, and the grass was cut down very rapidly. It is said the machine, with a pair of horses, will cut 10 acres in a day.

A notice of the Grammar School, and several other items are unavoidably postponed until next week.

We are requested to direct attention to Mr. Snow's Auction, commencing at 11 o'clock to-day. Bargains may be expected.

MOREDUN.—We are indebted to B. O'Brien, Esq., St. John, for a copy of this deeply interesting "Tale," purporting to be from the pen of Sir Walter Scott. We have given the book a hasty perusal, and have no doubt that its peculiarly graphic and descriptive style is sufficiently indicative of the "Great Unknown." The work is for sale by Mr. O'Brien, who deals largely in the most popular works of English and American Literature.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL.—The same gentleman has presented us with the July No. of this deservedly popular Monthly. Its contents are varied, and abound with the choicest reading. The yearly subscription is \$1.50; or 12 1-2 cents per number, and really contains more reading matter than the majority of the \$3 Magazines we receive.

We have received a copy of a Sanitary Report made by "a Special Commission on the Mill Pond, St. John, and Local means of preventing or mitigating Cholera." The work is from the Office of the Royal Gazette. It contains many useful suggestions, that might be of essential service to the Board of Health in this County.

BOAT RACE IN BOSTON.—The St. John Boats Victorious.—A telegraphic despatch from Boston received yesterday at the News Room, informs us that the "Sand Cove Club" beat the boatmen from Whitehall, New York, in the race of Thursday, finishing an easy victory.

It is said, we do not know with what truth, that the St. John men would not be permitted to contest for the prizes offered by the city of Boston at the Regatta on the 4th, as the Bostonians were unwilling that any trophies should be carried off from their city, but they would allow them to run and give them a sum of money if they won.

This proposal, it is said, the St. John men spurned, and very properly; but they challenged the best oarsmen of the Union, and beat them easily. How Yankee pride was humbled, and what the feelings of the Know Nothingism must have been to see their best men beaten by a crew from the Provinces, composed of Irishmen and Blues-noses.

It is said that the wager was \$1000 a side, and that a vast amount was bet by individuals.—Our men bring home laurels and dollars.—Free-man.

English and Foreign.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

From the Liverpool Journal June 23.

Thursday evening brought us details of the brilliant battles at the Mamelon and in the Quarry; but yesterday morning, the electric telegraph conveyed the undesirable information that on the 18th the French and British failed in attacks on the Malakoff and the Redan. This assault, however was to have been renewed on the 20th, and, we have no doubt, with brilliant success.

The French troops, on the 7th, displayed their usual gallantry and ardour. The description by the special correspondent of the Times reads like a romance; the troops under PELLISSIER lack none of those great qualities which, in their predecessors gave victory after victory to NAPOLEON. In the face of a continuous blaze of deadly fire they swarmed up the hill, dispersed, closed, charged, and dashed through the embrasures. The obstinate valour of the enemy gave way before such resolute bravery; they fled, the excessive ardour of the Zouaves in pursuit increased needlessly the losses of the fight. The Mamelon, however, was taken, the works on Careening Bay seized, and the Russians found refuge only in the earth-works under the ruined Malakoff.

The attack on the Quarry was equally brilliant and successful, but the attention of the lookers-on and they were very numerous, was absorbed in the terrible affair at the Mamelon. The Russians made many efforts to regain the Quarry; the fight was deadly, and it continued all night. Victory, however, remained with the British.

On the 17th the bombardment re-commenced and on the 18th, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the attacks were made on the two works which protect Sebastopol. The official account is brief, and its brevity suggests an extent of loss probably not warranted by facts. It is the first time the British have failed in this war, and possibly there has been some mistake in making the attack prematurely. Failure, however, does not prevent subsequent success, and we are not without hope that in a day or two we shall hear of a final triumph.

Unsuccessful attack by the Allies.

War Department, June 22, 2 20, A. M.

Lord Panmure regrets to inform the Secretary of the Magnetic Telegraph that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Redan and the French the Malakoff Tower at daylight on the morning of the 18th inst., without the success which has hitherto attended our efforts.

Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably.

The names of the Officers who have fallen will be forwarded immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties before the 20th inst., at soonest.

A despatch, dated "Before Sebastopol, June 17, 11 p. m.," was received from Lord Raglan on Thursday afternoon by the Government, stating that there had been a considerable amount of firing between the siege batteries and the Russian works on the other side, but there was no result of any importance.

THE FRENCH DESPATCHES.

The text of the despatches published in the *Moniteur* of Wednesday has been received. The despatches arrived in Paris almost simultaneously.—The first despatch is dated June 17th, and is as follows:—The combined movements agreed upon with our Allies are being carried out. To day the troops and the brigade of Chasseurs made a reconnoissance towards Akhtair. General Bosquet occupies the Tcherneya; to-morrow at daybreak in concert with the English, will attack the Grand