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General News.

THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.—Intense excitement prevails in the United States respecting this outrage. A separation of the north from the South has even been suggested. One writer, a valued correspondent of the Boston Courier, says: "If the capitol of our country, intended to be sacred to the purposes of making and preserving the laws of our republic, is to be desecrated by ruffian violence, then the sooner its doors are closed the better. Or, if the north and south cannot meet on what above all other places should be considered neutral ground, without showing their antagonism by clubs and pistols, then it would be better if the south should form its own confederacy of oligarchical states, and the north consolidate its own free northern republic. We may speculate curiously upon the consequences of such a separation to the two great divisions of the present union,—and we are certain that the spectacle would be a melancholy one to every patriot, and lover of his country; but there is, perhaps, none so wise who could with any certainty predict all the results which would follow. Probably the north would not have the greatest cause to regret it; but the south would have only themselves to blame for producing it."

A meeting on this business, held at New York, is said by the Tribune to have been one of the largest in numbers, the most weighty in character, and the most unanimous and earnest in feeling, ever assembled in that city.

MR. SUMNER'S CONDITION, Washington, May 31.—Mr. Sumner passed a very comfortable night, but is in a very bad condition. It turns out that the scalp was torn from the skull for an inch or two in width beyond the cuts, which was not observed when they were first sewed up. The surface of inflammation and suppuration is thus very extensive, and exhibits a malignant and serious wound. Two physicians are in attendance this morning. The greatest care has to be taken to keep the patient quiet. It is likely to be long before he can resume his seat in the senate. He will be removed from the city as soon as his condition will permit.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Brooks to be expelled.—The Investigating Committee of the House have prepared their report. It gives a synopsis of the evidence taken, which covers more than sixty printed pages, and concludes with a resolution expelling Brooks, and censuring Keitt and Edmondson. The minority reports that there has been no breach of privilege, and if there has, the House jurisdiction does not cover it.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.—The steamship Orizaba, which arrived at New York, June 1, from San Juan, with 450 passengers from California, brings Nicaraguan dates of the 20th May. The transit route through Nicaragua is again open. Quiet seems to be thoroughly restored in Nicaragua; the Costa Ricans have evacuated the country without risking another battle. President Mora left with his staff on the 28th April, and his army followed almost immediately. The cholera had made sad havoc in the ranks of the Costa Rican army. Gen. Walker landed at Virgin Bay on the 20th of April, only a few hours after the last detachment of the enemy had left. The agents, and other parties in the interest of the Old Transit Company, aided the Costa Ricans in their invasion. General Walker is in good health, and the Nicaraguan army is generally in good condition, excepting at Granada, where the fever has been very severe, and several Americans had fallen victims to it. Gen. Jais Walker, brother to the General, died on the 15th at Masaya. Edmund Randolph was dangerously

ill. Gen. Hornsby has been appointed to the command of the Meridional Department, comprising Guanacosta and Rivas. Advices at Granada, from Costa Rica, intimate that that country is full of internal commotion, and that there is a prospect of the overthrow of Gen. Mora. It is stated that, of the three thousand men he took with him for the invasion of Nicaragua, only twelve hundred returned, the rest having died from cholera, or in battle. The elections were being held in Nicaragua, and it was considered certain that Rivas would be elected President. The British frigate Eurydice, and steamer Hercules, were at the Juan del Norte, but made no opposition to the landing of the passengers.

The following is the conclusion of Mr. Marey's letter to Mr. Dallas, concerning the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and Her Majesty's Consuls:

"The President has therefore been constrained, by consideration of the best interests of both countries, reluctantly to have recourse to the only remaining means of removing, without delay, these very exceptional officers from the connection they now have with this government. This course has been deemed necessary on account of their unfitness for the positions they hold, arising from the very active part they have taken in getting up and carrying out a system of recruiting, which has been attended with numerous infractions of our laws, and which has disturbed our internal tranquillity, and endangered our peaceful relations to a nation with which this government is most anxious to maintain cordial friendship and intimate commercial and social intercourse. He has, therefore, determined to send to Mr. Crampton, Her Majesty's diplomatic representative, his passports, and to revoke the exequators of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Rowcroft, British Consuls at Philadelphia, New York, and Cincinnati, &c."

The dismissal of Mr. Crampton has caused no sensation at Washington. Mr. Louley, Secretary of Legation, may remain a charge de interim.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.—The bill for the formation of a Transatlantic Telegraph Company, which was some time ago introduced into the Canadian Parliament, has passed its second reading in the lower house, and the committee to whom it was referred have recommended its final passage. The telegraph line for which provision is thus made will first begin at Quebec, and, following the course of the St. Lawrence, reach to the eastern extremity of Labrador. A submarine cable will then convey the wire to the southernmost point of Greenland, then up the eastern coast to the point nearest to Iceland; the line will traverse from east to west. Finally, another submarine cable will stretch away to the Faroe Islands, and thence to the northernmost extremity of Scotland. There will be but three or four stations in crossing the Atlantic, and the cables, whose junction will form the ocean line, will vary from a hundred to five hundred miles in length. Quebec and London will form the two termini of the line, which, it is stated, can be completed in less than eighteen months.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—In a letter to Mr. Dallas, Mr. Marey says,

"The President would greatly prefer that, in a controversy like the present, turning on points of political geography, the matter should be referred to some one or more of those eminent men of science, who do honor to the intellect of Europe and America; and who, with the previous consent of their respective Governments, might well undertake the task of determining such a question, to the acceptance as well of Her Majesty's Government as that of the United States. You are instructed,

therefore, to enter into communication with Her Majesty's principal Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in relation to Central America, in order to ascertain, in the first place, whether the existing differences cannot be promptly terminated by direct negotiation; and if they cannot, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration upon these points of difference, as to which alone this method of settlement seems requisite or applicable, it being assumed that other points of difference would yield, as a matter of course, to conferences between the Earl of Clarendon and yourself, conducted in the cordiality and fairness which belong to your personal relations, and which is dedicated by the true interests of both the United States and Great Britain."

From Central America it is reported that the Costa Ricans had shipped 300 wounded from Juan del Sur, and that their army had retreated from Nicaragua by land.

The Costa Ricans say they were deceived in regard to the feelings of the people of Nicaragua towards Walker, and expected to be received with open arms.

They were very indignant at the false representations which were made to them on the subject.

It is confirmed that the loss of the Costa Ricans at the battle of Rivas in killed and wounded amounted to 650, and that of Walker's army to about 100.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.—The Daily News thinks the Cabinet will wait for some indication that the nation is thoroughly interested in the Italian question, before it will intervene seriously in Italy. The opinion of Parliament ought to be ascertained without delay. The question is practical and urgent. Italy must be regarded as a whole. Words will not suffice, but the demonstration must be made in earnest.

The Post asserts that the Italian question must be settled. The actual state of Italy is dangerous to its neighbours and dangerous in its bearings upon European Alliance. What Italy wants is that moderate freedom which contains within itself the principal of development.

As the Emperor Napoleon was driving in an open carriage, in the Boulevards, a drunken man threw his cap into the Emperor's carriage. He was immediately arrested.

Several French regiments have arrived during the week from the Crimea. The Sardinian steamer Conte di Cavour, chartered by the French government, brought on Monday the 61st Regiment of Infantry from Porquerolles, where they performed quarantine after their arrival there from Eupatoria on board the ship of the line Wagram. The regiment is reduced from 3000 to 700 men, but many of them had completed their year of service and been discharged. The mail steamer Leonidas arrived afterwards and brought 400 men. The steam frigate Mogador brought 1,500 troops, from Porquerolles, of which she landed 800 at Toulon and the remainder here. The frigate Prometheus brought 400. The sailing frigate Rein Blanch left Kamiesch on the 4th of April and arrived here on Tuesday with 300 soldiers. The steam frigate Tenara arrived yesterday with 450 soldiers from Porquerolles. All these men appear to enjoy excellent health and to be well supplied with money.

BRUSSELS.—On Thursday evening, 8th, although the weather was wet, a body of 1200 persons walked in procession to the hotel of the Belgian minister of Foreign Affairs, and left there an address thanking Count Villain for the noble language he had employed in the famous discussion relative to the Bel-

gian press. The demonstration was got up by the *Nacion* of Brussels; and the principal editors of the Brussels papers were present. Our correspondent, in recording this event, remarks that the lesson of Count Walewski will, nevertheless, not be lost. It will have an effect to force the bad press within the limits of a more decorous discussion, and especially less outrageous to the Emperor of the French.

This opinion seems likely to prove true, and we see that the Belgian Minister of the Interior has stated, in reply to a question in the Chamber of Representatives, that a prosecution has already been commenced against the *Nacion*, for an article containing an attack upon the Duchess of Brabant and the announcement was received by the Chamber with loud marks of approbation. The Duchess Branbet, wife of the heir presumptive to the throne of Belgium, is a daughter of the House of Hapsburg and the incriminated article asserts that the Duchess is the most active instrument of the Austrian pressure on the Belgian Government, and that this infamous government of Austria believed that by supporting the brutal Napoleonic pressure on the Belgian Government, it would divert public attention from the Italian question.

The Paris *Moniteur*, under guise of a letter from Brussels, characterises the spirited speech of Count Villain as deficient in moderation and statesman-like reserve, and as having been spoken merely for effect.

MALTA, May 8.—For three days past there have been serious collisions between parties of the Italian Legion and the police the English troops and the inhabitants. The Inspector of the Police has been killed, and an officer of the Marines wounded. General Bennefather has arrested a number of Italian and Maltese. On the 8th the revolted Legionaries entrenched themselves in a fort. The General marched his troops and brought artillery to bear upon the building. A speedy submission was expected.

Disturbances occurred at Malta on the evening of the 6th ultimo, when a number of the Italian legion paraded through the streets of Valetta, singing songs of liberty, and using insulting expressions towards the natives. The inspector of police, while endeavouring to pacify them, was mortally stabbed, and only survived a few minutes. On the afternoon of the 8th the disturbances were renewed, and a very mutinous spirit having manifested itself, their stock of ammunition had been removed, and late in the afternoon the Hannibal ship of the line, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, was towed into Marsamuscetto harbor, and took up a position in front of the Fort Manoel encampment. Nearly all the shops were closed throughout the day, and much consternation prevailed when the mail left.

SEBASTOPOL, April 23rd.—The preparations for our embarkation continue. The 9th and one company of the 17th, with others for British North America on Wednesday next, and the service of the 62nd and 63rd regiment will be embarked on board the *Himalaya*, and will be forwarded to the same destination as soon as possible.

Every day we glean something new from the Russians. They say that they buried in and about Sebastopol 85,000 men, who were killed or died of wounds and sickness, and that 100,000 more perished in the Crimea who never saw powder or saw a shot fired. The number invalids from wounds and disease is enormous, and in the Crimea alone, and in the Provinces abutting upon it, the Russian army cannot have had less than a quarter of a million of soldiers put *hors de combat*.

To forget and forgive is the good man's revenge.