

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



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"OUR QUEEN AND CONSTITUTION."

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Poetry of the War.

THE HIGHLAND CHEER.

Oh! loud and clear the order rang—
One shout, and up the hill we sprang,
Through shot and shell that fell pell mell,
And on them wif a highland cheer!
Hurra! we leapt from ridge to rock,
And through their glistening ranks we broke,
Sir Colin shouting, through the smoke—
We'll ha'e but highland bonnets here!"

We thought upon our ancient name,
Our heather hills and heroes' fame,
And swore that we should never shame,
The triumphs o' the Highland cheer!
What though behind their high redoubt
Wif fire and steel all fenced about!
We burst among them wif a shout,—
"We'll ha'e but highland bonnets here!"

In blood, behind, lay half our band,
And yet we took them hand to hand,
And brake them like a wall of sand,
Before our noble Highland cheer!
Hurra! they fled, though ten to two,
And old Sir Colin Campbell wif his broo',
And said, "My lads, I think we'll do—
We ha'e but highland bonnets here!"

General News.

THE PROTECTED PRINCIPALITIES.—A letter from Constantinople of the 1st inst., says:—

"It continues to be affirmed here that next spring the Anglo-French army will occupy the Principalities. It can no longer be concealed that the Austrians are very unpopular in Moldo-Wallachia, where the population is ever disposed to impute to the government all events, all unfortunate accidents, all struggles, all quarrels, which arise naturally in every locality where foreign troops are established. It is, perhaps, true that the Austrian commanders have not always maintained by energetic chastisement the discipline of their soldiers. Be that as it may; the feeling of the Moldo-Wallachian population is not favourable to them, and the slightest incident may occasion an explanation."

A private Bucharest letter of the 3d reports that the English Colonel Their had been arrested by the Austrians. He was stripped of his English uniform, and forced to put on the Austrian great-coat. The Colonel is a Hungarian, and formerly served in the Austrian army, and passed over with his company, in 1849, to the Piedmontese. He was engaged by the English Government to buy horses and carts for the army. Consul General Colquhoun reclaimed the Colonel 10 minutes after his arrest, from General Coronini, who briefly and decidedly refused. Mr. Colquhoun then addressed an official letter. The General replied something to the following effect:—"I seize my deserters wherever I find them. I have the right to cause them to be shot instantly, and if the Emperor commands me to give him up, I shall instantly break my sword."

GRAND DESIGN OF THE RUSSIANS TO BURN THE METROPOLIS.—If we are to believe a correspondent of the semi-official journal, the *Pays*, we gentlemen of England, who live at home at ease, have had a narrow escape of being converted into serfs or Cossacks—the Thames has had a narrow escape, as well as the Medway, of being subjected to the same indignities, inflicted upon it more than two centuries past, when the Dutch Admiral sailed up past Sheerness, and burned our fleet before the eyes of our Admirals. According to the *Pays*, a council of war was held, some weeks past, at St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke Constantine, a fiery, impetuous, and indiscreet personage made a proposal that the fleets of Cronstadt, Revel, and Sveaborg,

should be armed and equipped without delay; that 20,000 picked men should be embarked; during the night the combined fleets should fight their way through the squadrons of the Allies, and effect a landing somewhere on the coast of Scotland or England. "Instead of languishing here in inglorious ease, sickening to decay, faltering forth our souls, we should thus wipe off all the stain of cowardice hurled at our fleets by our foes; we should march to London, lay it in ashes, and return triumphantly to St. Petersburg." So said the Grand Duke Constantine, and we are told that the Czar was mightily taken with the project, to which he would have consented, but for the remonstrances of the Empress, who is known to exercise a very salutary influence over her lord and master. The very natural suggestion forced itself upon the Empress's mind. "What if the Allied fleets should avail themselves of your absence to take the same liberty with St. Petersburg, which you propose to take in London." Her Majesty's prudent observation prevailed, and the mad scheme was abandoned, to the great discomfit of the Grand Duke. The proposition was mooted at a Council of War, and the Czar's brother founded his proposal on the lethargy of the commander of the naval force of Great Britain in the Pacific. He said, "They are still hunting about in all directions for our ships and crews, which have run out to sea under their very noses, at Petropaulovska, from whence we kicked them out last year; and why should we not do the same in the Baltic as in the Pacific?"

A letter from before Sebastopol, of the 20th ult., in the *Gazette du Midi*, says—Three times lately during the night some advanced post, deceived by the obscurity as to the number of Russians who were advancing towards them, gave a general alarm and in half an hour the whole army was ready for action. Present circumstances are serious, and it is hoped that something decisive will take place.—The marshal already promises victory to his soldiers. In an order of the day he announced to them that they must prepare for a new combat; that the Russians have constructed a number of flying bridges, and that they will doubtless soon attempt to break the French lines of the Tchernaya. All persons here agree in admitting that the two armies cannot thus pass the winter side by side, separated only by a river which may be readily crossed.—This would be to renew the painful life of the trenches, and those sanguinary surprises, which the enemy has not more reason than the Allies to regret, and it is thought that the marshal will not accept such a situation. The Russians on their side will scarcely retire without being compelled to do so. The fate of arms must therefore once more decide between the two armies. It is generally thought that the Russian army being the more embarrassed will be the first to endeavour to put an end to this state of things, but it seems very likely from some characteristic expressions of the marshal that he is decided on going to seek the enemy, if they will not come to seek him.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—A telegraphic communication has been received, intimating the willingness of Sir William Codrington to accept the command-in-chief of the British army in the Crimea, which the increasing delicacy of Sir James Simpson's health had induced that officer to resign. Sir William, therefore, now holds the command of the army, and was gazetted on Tuesday night to the local rank of General. The Morning Chronicle gives the following sketch of the new Commander:—Sir William Codrington, who has attained to the highest rank in the British army, is now in his 50th year. He must be regarded as singularly fortunate, for he had seen no service before the commencement of the present war. He had never been out of the

country, and had never "set a squadron in the field." Nevertheless, he was soon recognised as an able and gallant officer. He led on a brigade of the Light Division at the battle of the Alma, and his coolness on that occasion—the first time he had been under fire—was the theme of general admiration.—Since that period his merits have been conspicuous. We well recollect during last spring, when there was a rumor of Lord Raglan resigning his command it was confidently stated at home that the suffrages of the army in the field, if they could be taken, would have elevated General Codrington to the post of his successor.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg, dated the 13th ult., states that the Emperor Alexander visited Nicolaieff, and that his imperial Majesty went thence to the Crimea, with the intention of thanking in person the Russian army. It is added that the Emperor found his troops in the most perfect condition, and that on the 12th he commenced his journey northwards, intending to return to St. Petersburg by way of Moscow.

SARDINIA.—The King on the 12th inst., opened the Chambers in person. His Majesty delivered the speech of which the following is a telegraphic summary:—

"This year which has just closed has been for me a period of heartrending and cruel visitations. I have not hesitated to unite the arms of Sardinia to those powers who are struggling in the cause of justice, in behalf of the civilization and the independence of our nations. It is a proud thing for our soldiers and sailors to share in the dangers and the glories of the brave armies of France, of England and of Turkey. May God grant his blessing to our united efforts to make the next peace lasting—one which shall ensure to each nation its legitimate rights.

"The expenses of the war necessitate a recurrence to the public credit, by which the government will endeavour to render the general burdens less onerous.

"Let Sardinia continue to offer the noble example of a monarch and his people united by indissoluble ties of mutual love and confidence: maintaining inviolate the bases of public welfare, of order, and of liberty."

The municipality of Turin inaugurated this day the tablets whereon are inscribed the names of the Tuscans slain in 1849, in the war of independence. These tablets are to be placed before those in honour of the Piedmontese who died in the same cause.

THE NORTH SIDE OF SEBASTOPOL.—The *Gazette des Postes* contains the following:

Varna, Nov. 4.—The fire of the batteries on the south side of Sebastopol against the northern forts redoubled on the closing days of last month. Since the 30th the floating batteries, armed with cannons of the strongest calibre; have been ready at Kamiesch, & are to take part in the fire against Fort Constantine. The fleet at Kinburn has received orders to send the mortars and large gun-boats at the mouth of the Dnieper to Kamiesch. It is positively stated that after the arrival of these boats a fire from land and sea will be simultaneously opened against the forts on the north.

A correspondent of *Le Nord*, writing from Odesa, says that a Russian merchant having observed to his imperial Majesty that the restoration of an "honourable" peace—but only an "honourable" peace—was all that was desired to complete the prosperity of the city—the Emperor replied, "Who is there that does not desire such a peace? I more than any one else."

MURDER.—The St. Catherine's *Post* contains an account of a deliberate murder, committed in that town on Monday last—resulting from gambling in a "Saloon." The closing scene of the tragedy is sufficiently revolting to gratify the ardent lovers of the horrible. It appears the murderer and the victim were both "colored" men, and "namesakes." The murdered man, named Jones, was cook in Pike's "saloon," but was engaged in playing cards in another house of the same description on the above evening, when the other Jones attempted to join the party, but was not permitted. Shortly after the former Jones went home and was followed by the murderer, who, on being refused admission, broke in the door; he was expelled by Mrs. Jones and another woman, but again broke in, when Mrs. Jones called her husband, who in the struggle that ensued, was stabbed to the heart. He leaned against the wall, and in a few minutes expired on the floor, where his dead body formed a pillow for his wife who was so drunk as to be totally unconscious of what had occurred, and slept upon the carcass of her murdered husband until morning.

The Coroner's jury, after investigating the facts returned a verdict of "wilful murder."—*Quebec Chronicle.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—It has just been ascertained beyond the possibility of cavil, that a despatch has been received from Mr. Buchanan, relative to the Crampton difficulty, the tenor of which is, that the British Government in a courteous but positive manner declines giving such explanations as have been demanded by our government, regarding the violation of our neutrality laws by British agents. This aspect of affairs imposes upon our Government delicate obligations, and will require all its wisdom to extricate itself from its present dilemma.

Despatches by the Atlantic represent U. States affairs with England as wholly unchanged since the departure of the Canada. Mr. Buchanan says that:—"Lord Clarendon and the British Cabinet are endeavouring to patch up a reply to our government communication in reference to the violation of our neutrality laws by British agents, in order, if possible, not to wound our sensitiveness, and at the same time shield Mr. Crampton."

Accounts from Kansas state that Gov. Shannon had telegraphed to the President on the condition of the affairs of that territory. He says that 1000 men had arrived at Lawrence where they had rescued a prisoner from the sheriff of Douglas County and burned his house and property. The National Intelligencer says—The President has ordered that troops be immediately despatched from the nearest posts to the scene of disaster.

The "Newfoundlander" learns that the British Government are sending out immediately the materials of the light house for Cape Race—the tower to be of iron. The latter provision is opposed to the view of the local commissioners, who disapproved of iron as unsuited to the frequent alterations of our climate. An engineer comes to superintend the erection.

HEAR HIM!—In speaking of the probability of a war with England, the "local" of the Buffalo Republican thus demonstrates to the public at large, how Johnny Bull would get "banged," should he have the temerity to attempt such a thing. The enthusiasm and fire of Halleck is nowhere when compared with this:—"We have no doubt if it ever becomes necessary, that a million of Americans, regardless of life, and breathing only revenge for insult and desire for glory, could be placed in New York or Boston in one month—and not such men either, as any invading force would be com-