

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1855.

posed of. They would be men imbued with freedom—with pride—with revenge—with recklessness of personal harm; and with a war-cry of "Our country, our wives, and our children," they would grind to a powder any opposing force that could be landed on our coast, for any object or in any cause. Such a people cannot be defeated—they will never retreat—they can only die." Some kind-hearted philanthropist had better smoke that local out, or he will be consumed in the blaze of his own patriotism.—*Detroit Tribune.*

RUSSIAN AMERICA.—Few persons are acquainted with, or will even believe, that Russia possesses so large and so valuable a territory on this Continent. A Mr. Roach, a gentleman who has furnished many valuable facts relative to this Continent, has recently published an interesting Tract on the climate, resources and trade of the North West coast of North America. He describes it as fertile in the extreme, abounding with gigantic pine and other valuable woods. Indented with capacious bays and harbours, rich in fisheries, and the animals incident to North America, with a seaboard on the Pacific of 1,500 miles, extending back into the Continent eastwardly 1000 miles, and embracing an area of sixteen times the size of England. The climate he says is much milder than in the same parallels on the old continent, and with winters less severe and much shorter. It will be fresh in the memories of our readers, that a short time since a British (one vessel) entered the principal port of the favoured land, and found its inhabitants had deserted in their approach. Now it strikes us that a more favourable opportunity could never offer than the present moment for Britain to dismember the dominion of Russia of this portion of the empire of the autocrat. The more especially so, as the task is easy, some half dozen of the hundreds of the yet unemployed wooden walls of old Albion would find a source of amusement only, to pull down the spread eagle of Russia, and replace it with the Cross of St. George.

The territory here alluded to, lies between the Upper Canada and the British portion of the Oregon country, and would conveniently form an unbroken British territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and this would be most desirable from many reasons, a prominent reason for which is that the time, (we believe) is not far distant when a direct route by steam, from England to the Japanese Islands, China and India, will be established; and when the productions of those vastly rich countries will cross these Colonies in their transit to the markets of Europe. Another good reason why England should take possession of this valuable appendage of Russia, and which is two-fold, is, that while it would open up a new channel, for British enterprise, it would also in part, recompense the nation for the injuries and expense she has received by the Russian aggressions in the East, and last not least, it will utterly destroy the prospect and hope of Czarism, (like the hordes of the Goths and Vandals,) at some future day to overrun and destroy what little civilization might yet remain in the United States. This, to many of our readers may savour somewhat of an Utopian scheme, but when it is borne in mind that revolutions both in science and commerce in the last half century have been effected, that would have formerly have been scouted by the most visionary philosophy, it may be allowed to be entertained even in "a questionable shape." That this route will eventually be established, is with us no matter of speculation; it will therefore be wisdom in the British Government to prepare for the coming event.—*St. John Chronicle.*

A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser writing from Rome, under date of Nov. 8, says:—By a recent Papal Brief, I learn that the Benedictine Monastery of St. Vincent de Latrobe, in Pennsylvania, has been raised to the dignity of an Abbey, and the Rev. Boniface is named the first Abbe-Mitre, (mitred abbot.) This institution was founded only nine years ago, by this same abbot, accompanied by fifteen associates (Friars), and today he counts in his jurisdiction five Monasteries, and 150 Benedictines. The progress just now of the Roman Church in the United States is regarded here with more than usual satisfaction.

A CLERGYMAN OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH MAY MARRY HIMSELF.—It was lately decided by the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, sitting in Dublin, in a case fully argued, involving the question of the legitimacy of the eldest son of a clergyman of the united churches of England and Ireland, whose parents were married by the father himself, in the usual form of solemnization, as set forth in the Common Prayer Book, that the marriage was legal. The decision was made by Judge Crompton, and two other Judges concurred in it. The Chief Justice did not sit in the case.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—The Telegraph despatch furnished by the arrival of the *Asia* at Halifax, as seen in another column, and the intelligence received via New York last week, make reference to the hopes entertained that peace will soon be established in Europe. The following extracts which we take from the Paris correspondent of the New York "Courier and Enquirer," under date of November 12th, do not appear to entertain any very sanguine hopes of peace. The position of the writer gives him, we should fancy, favourable opportunities of ascertaining the feelings of the French and English public on the matter.

"I mean not to convey that in their aspirations after Peace, the Governments and the people of France and England contemplate an unsafe one.—From a hasty, inconsiderate, insecure peace, may Heaven defend Europe, and what other is possible at this identical moment!"

"A truce is made!" say the Heralds in their tabards on the Place de l'Hotel de Ville and on the Boulevard, and on the Place de la Bastille, and on the Pont Neuf of Paris, and at the Mansion House, and at Charing Cross, London—"Pax Vobiscum!"

"A Truce is made," the auditors exclaim, and depart. "A truce is made."

"Et apares?" as the French say. When "the half-hour of Rabelais"—the settling of the *carte a prayer*, arrives, when the expenses of the war, and the restitution or retention of the acquisitions made by the Allies in the course of it, and the future of the Principalities, and the fate of Poland and of Italy, (to say nothing of Hungary,) and the nature of the pledges to be exacted of Russia to keep the peace, come on for discussion, will the preliminary cessation of hostilities (deemed possible, as I have just said,) be rendered, and become a permanent one. Napoleon the Third, Queen Victoria, King Victor Emanuel, the Sultan Abdul Medjid, and the Emperor Alexander, may become of accord, and their subjects, whose conflicting commercial interests present no trifling obstacles to an arrangement may acquiesce in the stipulations made respecting them in the Treaty of Peace. But the outsiders, what is to be their fate! For example, how is that glorious remnant of freemen, and of warriors unsurpassed for courage, and by only one or two contemporaries equalled for instruction in the art of war—in a word, how are the Poles to be finally disposed of? How are the Hungarians, the Lombardians, the Neapolitans, and Sicilians, who write under oppression, and who are determined to be free, how are their claims to independence to be reconciled with the status quo of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Naples? Besides what is to be the destiny of Wallachia, of Moldavia, of Bessarabia, of Servia, of Circassia, of Georgia, of Egypt, and Syria, respectively; for every one of these matters must be weighed, considered, resolved, and dated, before a general Peace can be proclaimed and established.

This is no rhapsody—no visionary summary of an advocate for war, though it may indicate a prayer that the nations in bondage and adversity be befriended and delivered. Every item I have just recapitulated must be regarded and redressed ere Europe can again relapse into peace. Let Poland alone be unheeded, and the seeds of future Russian aggression will be sown with marvellous promise of productiveness, and will bear fruit, possibly, at a moment when Western Europe may not be in a condition to oppose them. Close your ears against the shrieks of Poland—continue to treat her sufferings and sorrows with indifference—reject her appeals to your sympathy and sense of justice—deliver her over body and soul to her Tyrant, who claims to reduce all nations to submission, and to compel all men to profess his schismatic Faith—do this, and the day of retribution will come earlier than you believe. You will, if you merit it, thus behold Poland in the agony of despair and indignation at the cruel neglect of her appeals to your commiseration, accept the sovereignty of Russia, and, burning with rage at the merciless indifference of Europe to her claims to your consideration, you will see her almost matchless legions, backed by the Austrian and the Prussian, led in the Russian march to universal conquest.

Rebuild Sebastopol—repair its docks, forts, and temples, and restore them, with the Mahakoff, the two Redans and all their appurtenances, to the Czar. Weigh, raise, roll, and hand over to him that arm raised to smite you mortally—his Black Sea Fleet. Pluck up his drowned honour by the locks, and place it sparkling on his brow once more. All this is practicable with impunity with one precaution—re-erect Poland. Omit it, and her traditional lance may pierce your callous heart—at the moment too when no *Entente Cordiale* of France and England may exist to comfort you, and render you once more masters of the fate of Europe.

It may be deemed pertinacious, too reiterative on this theme, but the wrongs and pangs of Poland, and the neglect of them by France and England, were among the first political considerations that I ever heard uttered. I was a mere child when I saw tears shed for Poland and in sympathy for her champion Kosciuszko. With my opening faculties and perceptions the impressions caused by what I so heard and saw became more strong and fixed.—Later—that is since her last struggle for liberty, (in 1830-31,) I have known many of the most distinguished of the Polish emigration and among them men who had lost, through their patriotism, estates worth a hundred—nay, \$500,000 per annum. I have visited them in their "Mansards" (cock-lofts) on the fifth floor of a Parisian lodging

house, and have seen them cook their humble scanty meals—consoling under their privations with—(as political incidents occurred to suggest it)—the hope of once more fighting for the independence of their beloved—their idolized country. I have heard imputed to them gambling—nay, scheming, and imposture—true, possibly, in a few trifling instances; but when was it otherwise? When was a flock seen without a black sheep in it? When was poverty not an enemy to principle? On the other hand, when, in that trying interval of five and twenty years of exile and denial of all solace—when, even in actual want—when, I ask, was the call of freedom from France—from Italy—from Hungary, no matter from what quarter or from what people—disregarded by the exiled Poles?

These are not however, the only considerations that influence my humble, perhaps presumptuous advocacy of Poland. They are inseparably connected with a conviction of the one thing necessary for European liberty, peace, civilization, and security—the restoration of this glorious country to independence.

This much for Poland, I may be told, and I admit it, that the retributive consequences of a peace without a stipulation for her freedom, are remote; but in the interim, Hungary, Lombardy, and Southern Italy are so many foci of revolt and insurrection. Will your flippant declaration of "peace and amity between the sovereigns of Europe" commit to its observance the people of their respective states?

Non—mille fois—non.

I must conclude, however, I have said that people speak of peace as of a blessing not only attainable, but approaching; and I have endeavored by demonstration rather than by argument to defend my unalterable conviction that, without concessions from either party, which it is impossible for the present to count upon, and the way must go on. It was commenced by France and England with an object which is not yet attained, and which Russia has intimated no intention to concede."

Under date of the 15th, the same writer remarks—Every thing confirms the impression expressed in the foregoing communication—the War is not about to close. In fact, every moment additional troops leave for the East, which would seem to argue an expectation of field operations in the Crimea notwithstanding the setting in of winter. Nicolaeoff cannot be their destination for co-operating, approach to it by the fleet is I believe, deemed impracticable from sunken ships and rocks in the river.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Carleton Sentinel.

St. John, Dec. 18th.

The *Asia* arrived at Halifax this morning at 6.30. The ship *Constitution* of New York, was burned at Liverpool on the morning of the 15th,—cause of the fire unknown—supposed spontaneous.

The news by this arrival consists mainly of peace rumours, but the public have the means of estimating their truth.

The *Times* and London Press are prominent in asserting that peace is near.

Berlin correspondent of the 4th, of the *London Morning Chronicle* says, it is impossible to separate truth from falsehood. There is no doubt that all Cabinets are anxious for peace, but it cannot be said that negotiations are going forward.

Prussia has urgently demanded at St. Petersburg that Russia should name conditions to which she is ready to submit.

The most reliable accounts indicate that the state of affairs thus far has no communication whatever from Russia. Communication has been made to the Austrian Government through French Minister at Vienna, to the French Government of the terms Austria is prepared to propose to Russia, as ultimatum. This communication has been submitted by France to England, and is now under the consideration of the two Governments. The terms are a great advance on any yet offered and might be accepted all round, but they are the terms of Austria and not of Russia. Austria has not guaranteed to join the allies if ultimatum rejected; but only to break off relations with Russia. At this point the matter rests.

London *Times* Paris correspondent, 4th, says:—Canrobert returned—he left Stockholm on the 19th. The day after his departure, an Act Convention or Protocol was signed between the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the English and French Ministers Plenipotentiaries, and that the articles are most satisfactory to the Allies and advantageous to Sweden.

The *London Post* says definitely on the contrary, that no convention has at present been entered into with Sweden.

Private letters from St. Petersburg indicate no pressure for peace. Government paper not much deteriorated and money abundant at Moscow at 7 per cent.

CRIMEA.—The *Times* correspondent writes from the Camp before Sebastopol, November 24th, saying there is really nothing to write about, as nothing has occurred. Very little fire is exchanged between the North and South sides. Russian works

on the North side are rapidly attaining a gigantic growth. Deserters confirm that the bulk of the Russian army remains in the former position.

French reinforcements to the number of 12,000 have arrived in the Crimea. Also reinforcements for the English and Sardinian armies.

The Russians have erected batteries to prevent landing in rear of the North forts. The Allies have connected the French and English camps by bridges of boats.

A French Colonel and Captain making reconnaissance were captured by the Cossacks.

BALTIC.—Telegraph from Nieborg states that the winter squadron under Admiral Dundas were then passing the Belt homewards.

BRITAIN.—Parliament is to meet on the 31st of January.

The King of Sardinia has been a guest of Queen Victoria, and left on Thursday for France.

The Duke of Newcastle had returned to England. **SPAIN.**—The Cortes have passed a vote of confidence in O'Donnell—130 against 8.

DENMARK.—Political difference between the King and Prince Royal is made up. Distress exists in Prussia from scarcity of corn.

Sir H. Seymour had arrived at Vienna.

Private despatches say that the Austrian army will be further reduced by 30,000 men.

MARKETS.—Flour, Western Canal, 42s. to 43s.; Ohio, 44s. to 45s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 44s. to 45s. Consols closed on Friday at 90 1/4 and 90 3/4.

The Municipal Council for this County, meets on the second Tuesday in January next, which will be on the 8th day of the month.

In consequence of our *Hands* wishing to gain Christmas day, they have hurried the issue of this week's impression, which will account for its appearance at an earlier period than usual. This will explain to our Correspondents why their favors and other items have been postponed until next week.

Papers for Scotch Corner, Richmond, will, in future, be addressed to Mr. James McIntyre, and left at his Store, as he has kindly consented to act as our agent in that neighborhood.

We are requested to remind the different Parish Officers in the County, that it is very desirable to have their several accounts rendered to the Auditor of the Municipality at as early a period as possible—at least by the day before the meeting of the Council, on the 8th day of January next.

THE WEATHER.—The weather is mild, and has been so for some time past. Snow is very much wanted to assist the business operations of the country.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Fecundum" and "Noah" next week.

The Common Pleas Court and General Sessions for this County, will be opened on Tuesday the 1st day of January, 1856.

EARL GRAY ON THE WAR.—Earl Grey presided at the annual meeting of the Northern Union of Mechanics' Institutions, held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and spoke highly in favour of such meetings as calculated to dispel the narrow spirit and trading jealousy among the commercial community. The Great Exhibitions of England and France would be of vast advantage in this respect. He was of opinion that we had beaten the Russians owing to the superior intelligence of our soldiers. "Look," he said, "at the armies of Russia at this moment.—No man can say those armies have failed in bravery or adherence to the cause they have to fight for.—They have sacrificed their lives in their unflinching devotion to their monarch. It is not in courage they have failed, but no doubt they have been greatly inferior in other respects. Nor is it in the skill with which the efforts of these troops have been directed throughout by their various commanders, because I cannot help saying that I think, in this respect, we have nothing to boast of. (Hear, hear.) But that in which the great superiority of our armies really has consisted has been the intelligence which has penetrated to the very lowest ranks of the army."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In the House balloting for Speaker was resumed. 40th ballot—Richardson, 74; Banks, 107; Fuller, 27; Carlyle, 2; Scattering, 16. 41st ballot—Fuller, 28; rest same.—42nd ballot—Banks, 106; Richardson, 75; Fuller, 28; Scattering, 16.

FIRE COMPANIES DISBANDED IN NEW ORLEANS.—A despatch from New Orleans, dated Dec. 1st, states that 29 out of 35 fire companies on that day surrendered to the city, their apparatus, in consequence of non-payment of appropriations, and other slight put upon them by the city government.