

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1855.

Referring to Dr. Jacob's remarks, and speaking of the course of education of which King's College is deficient, the *Journal* says—

"Their first want is that of such scientific or literary knowledge as will enable them to excel in the various pursuits which they intend to enter and make the means of furnishing a livelihood, and perhaps of gaining them a name among men. This great necessity secured they may indeed turn their attention to other studies, not bearing directly upon their intended professions."

Mark what follows. Hear him! hear him!

"But such a special education as we have indicated our College does not give."

Now what kind of an education does King's College give? Don't be alarmed. Only just think of it,—a College to educate GENTLEMEN; and, as the Hon. Mr. Smith very appropriately said, JENETS OF LIQUOR.

Now a further extract from the *Journal* and the principle on which that Institution of learning has been conducted speaks for itself; and say who is taught at the College, and what kind of young men it can turn out?—Well, hear him!

"It can turn out young men fitted 'for the several professions, and the higher occupations of life,' but not for those occupations which, while they are conventionally (?) considered low, are of equal, if not greater, importance. 'It can EDUCATE MEN FOR GENTLEMEN.' Just hear him—But not for the low occupation of 'Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Mechanics.'"

Farmers, Mechanics, and Merchants of New Brunswick, just see how your £2,500 a year, raised from your industry and applied to the purpose of importing from England a Professor for King's College to defame you, and to call your occupation low—yes! they only undertake to educate *Gentlemen*!

Will these things be permitted? Shall this waste of the public money be any longer allowed? Shall a man whose assistant Professors charged with having brought all the trouble on the College be longer permitted to receive £600 a year to malign the industrious portion of our inhabitants? Let this Institute be at once closed;—it is virtually so now, for report says that two scholars remain—and stop this waste of 2,200 a year direct from the taxes of the people. Then and not till then, shall we have the basis of a system of education laid that will meet the wants and wishes of the people. It will be said, perhaps, that I am opposed to a College. I say at once that I am not. I am in favour of expending a larger sum than is now wasted. Let proper Professors be employed. Let a common School system be connected with it on a correct basis; and then we will indeed have a College to educate the people and *Gentlemen* too.

Previous to showing what I would do with those Professors, I would say that of the talents and abilities of Dr. Robb all who know him can testify. I would just note the heading of the *Journal* of the 25th October, which is designated as the first of a series of articles on the subject of Reform in King's College. If what follows is the reform that the *Journal* advocates, the people of this Province desire to be spared from it, being neither more nor less than to grant a pension of £600 to Dr. Jacob, and then do with the College as you please. This is Reform with a vengeance. Let the Editor speak for himself.

"His capacity has been questioned, and his attainments in certain quarters lightly esteemed.—Whispers have been busy, and public or personal enemies would not scruple in this the autumn of his days, remorselessly to turn him adrift on the world. We (*the Journal*) fear no such consequences; and neither does the worthy Doctor. Knowing the sterling stuff of which he is composed, as we expected he bears a bold and defiant face to the storm. There is in the old man a generous and noble nature, but a proud—a very proud and stubborn English heart. He may be broken, but he will never bend to an enemy."

Now you may kick him and cuff him, and while he knows that he has the sympathy of the present, as well as that of the late Attorney General, he does not mind all these things as long as he gets the nice little sum of £600 a year; and for what? Why for mismanaging a public institution ever since he came to the country. The evidence I will put on the stand is Dr. Robb. I do not think that he is a man that will say one thing in private, and deny it in public.

I have heard of the *Journal* and its band of Editors. If they think that by hanging out for a sign the word *Reform*, and by their editorials endeavour to perpetuate such evils on the country as King's College, and a continuance of its head Professor, they will find that they have made a mistake. Carleton, from what I know of the County, is not the place at all events to establish a paper for such a purpose.

Your old friend and correspondent,
Frederickson, November, 1855. W.

His Excellency Sir William Colebrook, the Governor of Barbadoes, had informed the council that he was about to quit the government of the island.

The following which we take from the *Quebec Morning Chronicle* clearly indicates the feeling that prevails throughout Canada in regard to the relations subsisting between Great Britain and the United States. The feeling appears to be intense in England, else Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister at London, would not have deemed it necessary to make a public denial of having demanded his passports. The position of affairs in Central America may cause some trouble. The determination of the British Government, as expressed by Lord Palmerston, not to conform to the American construction of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty—not to abandon the new colony of the Bay of Islands—not to recognize the old political boundaries of the Central American Republic as those intended by the Treaty—and not to relinquish the Protectorate of the Mosquito Indians;—these determinations, in connection with the filibustering expeditions of Walker & Kinney in the territory under discussion, and the openly expressed feelings of a portion of the American Press and people in favour of Russia may possibly bring about a state of feeling that may result in war.

"As the warlike attitude at length openly assumed by the European Powers towards the United States for the unwarrantable aggressions of their lawless citizens, and the intolerable pretensions of the Government, may result in a disastrous warfare, the consequences of which would be felt over the world, and especially on this continent, we confine to make extracts in connection with that subject. We publish to-day the Washington Correspondence of the New York *Courier & Enquirer* on the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty of 1850, the principal clauses of which are therein referred to. We also publish the opinions of the New York Press on the celebrated article of the *Times*. The interpretation put upon the Treaty by Messrs. Marcy and Buchanan, on the part of their Government, has been rejected by Lord Palmerston, with the spirit and decision which he is wont to exercise when important events approach a crisis. The Treaty is now in fact, repudiated by both Governments and may be looked upon as abrogated; and thus one restraint on warlike movements has been set aside. Our neighbours do not seem to think that any effective check on their encroaching ambitious projects could at this crisis be offered by Britain. They are willing to believe that the large augmentation of the British Fleet in the West Indies and on the North American coast has taken place this year, as it did last, on account of the superior suitability of those seas during the winter, in comparison with the harbours at home. This reasoning could only be applicable to the line of battle-ships, whereas the vessels composing the fleet this year are mostly steamers. Our neighbours should consider well whether the uncertain result of their designs on Cuba, Hayti, Central America, or St. Thomas, is really worth the risk of drawing down upon their coasts the combined fleets of France, Britain, Spain, Denmark, and probably other States. The *Times*, or rather the ministerial writer who penned the fulmination which we have already published, would not so have written without sufficient grounds. The aggressive policy of democratic ambition in the West is equally dangerous to the peace of the world as the grasping policy of autocratic despotism in the East. The happiness of the people and the interests of other nations demand that both the one and the other should be effectually resisted and checked.

THE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—When the war in the East first broke out there was no power from which England received assurance of support more hearty and more spontaneous than from the United States of America; even the Minister of the Union in this country testified to the cordial sympathy of the Cabinet of Washington, and the nation over which it presided.—He expressed an apprehension as to the duration of our alliance with France, and our ability alone and unaided to resist the overwhelming might of Russia; but he desired us to be under no apprehensions on that subject for the United States were willing to make our quarrel their own, and to aid us with thousands of hearts and brave arms. We cannot blame our Ministers that in their urgent need of men, they should avail themselves of the resources of the West. At the same time the British Government gave most stringent orders that nothing should be done, in the endeavour to obtain recruits, to violate the municipal laws of the United States.—However, it unhappily soon became only too apparent that the American Minister and the British Government had alike mistaken the disposition of our trans-Atlantic brethren. The sympathies of a land of freedom were found in a great measure to be enlisted in the cause of Russia. Orders were immediately despatched to America to desist from attempting to recruit, and to give no cause of annoyance to the susceptibilities of the nation. The American government determined, however, not to neglect the opportunity of turning public feeling to account in the interest of the Presidential election in 1856. Their Minister in London was desired to demand a discontinuance of all endeavours at recruiting in the States. The British Government answered in the most conciliatory tone, that what was demanded had been done, and offering an explanation, which proved perfectly satisfactory to the American Minister, who could not but remember his own sanguine anticipations of a contrary feeling

and so for a time the matter terminated. The American Government was not so easily satisfied, and returned to the attack, with a despatch, of which we will only permit ourselves to say, that it was ill calculated to restore good feeling between the two countries, and by no means a fitting acknowledgement of the readiness shown by our Ministry to recall a mistake, into which they had been so innocently led. To that despatch the British Government tendered a temperate but dignified reply, and has seconded its diplomacy by strengthening the West India fleet with the ships which have arrived from the Baltic. In this position affairs now stand.

U. S. RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.—The *National Intelligencer* of Wednesday remarks:

"In our brief paragraph of yesterday, referring to recent correspondence between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain, it was inadvertently stated that the latter had not replied to the request to make known definitely its construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The reverse is the fact. The British Government has made a reply, agreeing to the construction of our Government and submitting a different construction, but leaving the question open for further negotiations. The correspondence has not been angry or unkindly in its tone on either side. Indeed, from the urbanity and courtesy which are known to characterize the parties entrusted with it, no harshness or diplomatic impropriety could have been expected."

The Washington *Union* has two long articles upon the relations of the United States Government with England—the first warlike and bold, and the second mild and conciliatory. The latter article concludes as follows:

"We are satisfied, upon such enquiry as we have been able to make, that no cause, inducement, or plausible pretext of war, or even of serious misunderstanding, can be found in any question now pending between the two countries, and that, therefore, no apprehension on the subject need be entertained by the friends of peace, either in Great Britain or in the United States."

The following was received too late for insertion last week:—

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

By the *Quebec Line*.

New York, November 16.

Nothing important from the war, except the return of the Allies from their advance to their former positions in expectation of an attack by the Russians. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that any further operations will take place this season.

Some trifling successes have been gained by the fleets, which have now sailed towards the Gulf of Perekop.

Details of the capture of Kinburn are at hand. Hamilton Seymour is appointed Minister to Vienna.

LONDON, Saturday.—General Canobert has embarked from Lubeck for Stockholm in a French steamer.

A despatch from Danzig states that the bulk of the Allied fleet was about to proceed to Kiel.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that all the liners of the Allied fleet at Kinburn had proceeded seaward, and that the Allies had attempted nothing new.

Gortschakoff telegraphs to St. Petersburg on Thursday, "that there was no new movement in the Crimea."

A Correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, writing from Berlin, alludes to rumours of peace, but they are looked upon in diplomatic circles, as unfounded, not merely because Russia has resorted to a fresh levy of conscripts, but because every communication from that empire discountenances the belief that Russia will make any concessions to the demands of the Western Powers. On the other hand, all letters arriving from Vienna, allude to rumours of peace.

The Prussian *Gazette* of the 10th October, affirms that the French Government intimates at Vienna, its readiness to negotiate with Russia on the basis of the Four Points, alleging that it was resolved to continue the war and recommence military operations next spring, with redoubled energy, should peace not be concluded before the interim.

The British Government has prohibited the exportation to all foreign countries, of Saltpetre, Nitrate of Soda, and Sulphate of Potash.

From the *Times* money article.—The Funds opened this morning at closing quotation of Wednesday, but subsequently experienced an advance.

Mercantile letters from Paris indicate an increase of confidence.

Messrs. Lewis S. Kays & Co., suspended payment this morning in the oil and fruit trade—liabilities £200,000.

LONDON, Saturday, (By Tel.)—Consols closed this morning at 87 7/8 to 88, for both money and account.

The *Liverpool Journal* of Saturday says:—"We have a telegraph message from London conveying most serious intelligence, and we vouch for its correctness, for our information comes from a source which excludes the possibility of a doubt. The country is on the eve of a war with the United

States, unless public opinion is brought to bear on her Majesty's Ministers. An interchange of Diplomatic messages has taken place this week between the Earl of Clarendon and the American Ministers.

The cause assigned by Ministers for the appearances of our ships at Bermuda was the report that a Russian privateer was now fitting out in the port of New York; but the fact is denied and it is well known that this is a mere pretext, and that the real cause refers to the Mosquito Territory affair. The enlisting business never occasioned an angry word from the Government at Washington. The Mosquito question is the one which imperils the peace of Great Britain and the United States.—This has been for some time the source of diplomatic disquiet between the two countries and now tends to an open rupture."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the *Carleton Sentinel*.

VIA THE QUEBEC LINE.

NEW YORK, November 21st. Steamer *North Star* arrived here this morning. She left Cowes at day-break on the morning of the 4th instant. She brings the second edition of the *London Times*, and 117 passengers. The *North Star* passed the night of the 4th, the Start Point.

No additional political news of importance from Europe.

The *London Times* contains the letters received from China by the Overland Mail.

A large and heavily armed piratical fleet had been destroyed to the northward by the British War-Brig *Bittern*—19 vessels were destroyed.

Cotton quiet, imports improving, holders of goods asking for higher prices.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SAINT JOHN, Nov. 21, 1855.

About 2 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in Carleton, which consumed all the buildings on the south side of King's Street from the old Bridge up Cook's corner, inclusive. Among the sufferers are Mr. John Cook, Strook, and Wetmore, Mr. Malcolm, and several others of the finest stores in Carleton—in all about 8 of the largest buildings.

BY TELEGRAPH.

St. John, 22nd November, 1855.

The *Canada* arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M., to-day.

THE WAR.—The most important of the Week's news is the effort made by France and England to bring Sweden into active alliance. Sweden is required either to assent or refuse. It is reported from Berlin that the Czar recently made a confidential communication to Prussia and Austria of his wish to renew negotiations. It is stated that the Emperor of France is favourable to renew diplomacy. The Austrian *Gazette* states authoritatively that a French camp of 50,000 men is being formed at Silistra.—Absolutely nothing to report from the Crimea. The armies are engaged in building-huts for winter.

Letters from Sebastopol say that Russian projectiles from the North side reach almost every spot of the city.

The Allies say that the Russians, although keeping up the fire, are making preparations for a retreat.

General Le Valiant is appointed French Governor of Sebastopol.

Sir C. Campbell, taking offence at the appointment of General Colclington, has asked to return to England.

The French are to garrison Kinburn.—English have returned to Sebastopol.

November 3rd.—All the Turkish forces for Asia have left Sebastopol.

The weather is magnificent and British troops healthy.

An Anglo-French force from Eupatoria under General De Louville made a reconnoissance on the 22nd, and falling in with a large force of the enemy, offered battle; but the Russians retired after exchanging a few rounds. Artillery of the Allies burned several villages and towns of Saki.

It is said that Todleben is fast rendering Neoeff defensible below Spasska. It is reported that Odessa will be disbanded and the guns sent to Nicoeff.

It is confirmed that the Czar and Duke Constantine witnessed the capture of Kinbourne from Otchakoff.

Recent reports from Odessa say that the Allies had effected a landing in force near Perekop; and that the Russians were hurrying to oppose them.

Later advices render this doubtful.

A Vienna paper, *Freedman Blatt*, learns from Gortschakoff's headquarters that the Russians in the Crimea amount to 200,000 men.

Omar Pacha has opened friendly relations with Schanyl. Omar commenced his advance on Kertais on the 29th with 22 battalions.