

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1855.

The Municipal Council meets next Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M.

We are requested to remind our readers that a meeting of the Presbytery of York will be held in the Presbyterian Church recently erected at Scotch Corner, Richmond, on Thursday next, the 25th inst., for the purpose of inducting the Rev. Thomas George Johnston to the Pastoral charge of the Congregations of Richmond and Greenfield.

The fall of Sebastopol has taken several of the Governments of Europe by surprise. The intelligence produced immense excitement, and was received with great enthusiasm in countries whose rulers are friendly to Russia and despotism. The great mass of the people on the Continent are friends to the cause of freedom, and hence their sympathy for the Western Powers in defiance of even their own governments. Austria has set herself up as a mediator, and appears to be labouring to bring about terms of Peace; she does not seem, however to be very successful, as may be perceived from the following significant language of the Vienna Correspondent of the London Herald.—The extract is interesting as it indicates in very distinct terms that England and France must have something more tangible and more definite than the vague and obscure language of the four points go often referred to by the wily diplomatists of Austria and Russia.

Our peace apostles are somewhat taken aback to-day by the intelligence which has reached us from London and Paris, to the effect that the British and French governments appear to be altogether disinclined to listen to peace propositions based upon the "four points." We are told at least that the Western Powers intend to insist upon demands which will go far beyond those consequences of the victory of the allied arms at Sebastopol which were provided for in the treaty of the 2nd of December. But, it is added, that these demands, though not, at least as yet, imply any change in the good relations subsisting between France and Austria, it being assumed that France will consistently adhere to such a course of policy as will also enable Austria to act in good harmony with it. It is thought that the true interests of France are well enough known to be a sufficient guarantee for this assumption. Be this as it may, at all events there is something mysterious and one might almost say ominous, in this peace information.

I think we should be almost justified in inferring from it that the Western governments have given the Vienna Cabinet pretty plainly to understand that no maudlin sentimentality in favour of the restoration of peace will be allowed to influence the nature and character of those conditions of peace to which they consider themselves fully entitled under existing circumstances; and that the rejection of those terms on the part of Russia and her covert and open allies will simply be followed up by a vigorous continuation of the war. If this be the true state of the case, or in other words, the practical interpretation of the latest current intelligence above alluded to, then we may congratulate the Western governments both upon the wisdom and the manliness of their resolution. Whether the semi-defunct treaty of the 2d of December can or cannot be brought to tally there with that is another question, but surely not of paramount importance.

According to the estimate which has been made in a general way of the loss sustained by the Russians at Sebastopol alone, we learn that it exceeds eighty millions of roubles.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

By Telegraph from St. John.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Atlantic arrived this morning—news not specially important. The Allies had blown up the remnant of Sebastopol in their possession. Large divisions of the Allies were threatening to attack the Russians at Baidar and Eupatoria. The fleet sailed on a secret expedition—supposed Nicolaef and Odesa. The Russians seem determined to meet the campaign vigorously. The Emperor was at Odessa. He has issued an encouraging address to the Russian people, and will shortly be in the Crimea.

Some corn mercantile magazines in England. Consols close, 87 3/4. Markets generally dull. Wheat and Flour, in good demand, but with slight change in prices.

VIA THE QUEBEC LINE.

Sebastopol was certainly to be blown up by Allies, and mines were being sunk for that purpose. Gortschakoff was threatened by large forces of the Allies from Eupatoria and Baidar. On 29th Sept. the Russians were defeated near Eupatoria by French cavalry with a loss of 50 killed, and 105 prisoners, and the French loss was 6 killed and 25 wounded. A collision is anticipated between the Western Powers and the King of Greece on account of the latter's Russian propensities.

Bank of England has still advanced its rate of Discount to five and a half per cent. The Africa arrived at Liverpool on Saturday. The Allies had mounted a large number of mortars at Sebastopol, preparatory to bombarding Sebastopol on the north side. Danish Constitution had been promulgated at Copenhagen. Prince Ferdinand, having refused his signature, was dismissed from the command of Zealand. The Russians had captured a Turkish convoy at Kars with provisions for the garrison, together with 100 horses and 300 men.

The restrictions of the importation of Salt in Prussia has been abolished. The Revenue returns of Great Britain show an increase of nearly eight and a half million sterling—owing chiefly to the Income Tax. Kars still holds out but its provisions were nearly exhausted. It is anticipated however, that the snow would compel the Russians to retire.

The Correspondents of the London News asserts that the Russians are making preparations for the evacuation of the north side.

Gortschakoff has issued a hopeful address to his soldiers—he admits the loss of 500 to 1000 men for thirty days previous to the termination of the siege, but he says in conclusion—We are now free and a new war commences.

A letter from Revel estimates the Russian Marine losses in that part of the Baltic last year at 40,000 tons.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE YIELD.—Last week we directed attention to a sample of Barley left at our office, by Mr. William Scott, Jacksontown.—We have since learned from that gentleman that he sowed 31 quarts of Tea Wheat last spring from which he has harvested SIXTY-TWO DOZEN, which his neighbours and himself think, will, at a very moderate calculation, yield a bushel to every dozen and a half sheaves—making a produce of over 40 fold. We doubt if Canada, or even the far famed Praries of the West can exceed this.

ARDUOUS MINISTERIAL DUTIES.—Having attended at the Baptist Chapel a few Sundays ago we were not a little surprised at the close of the afternoon meeting, which commenced at 3 o'clock, to hear the Minister, the Rev. Thomas Todd, give notice that he would preach at Northampton at 5 o'clock that afternoon, and at 7 o'clock in the evening, in Union Hall, Upper Woodstock. We thought we had either misunderstood the appointments or that Mr. Todd had made a mistake. We were aware that he had preached the same day at Jacksontown; and that he was in the habit of preaching three times on Sunday, but that he should make an appointment for a fourth service on the same day we could hardly credit. We made some enquiry and found that when not called from home Mr. Todd had actually preached four times every second Sabbath for more than a year, and that when other duties claimed his absence—such as attending funerals &c., the labour was invariably performed on every third Sunday.

The following routine for one day will give some idea of the arduous duties discharged by that gentleman; and when it is borne in mind that this occurs every second Sunday, or at least on every third Sunday, it will be readily admitted that Mr. Todd does not pursue the course of the sluggard.—Attends the opening of the Sabbath School, in Union Hall at 9 o'clock A. M.—Examines the S. School in Upper Jacksontown at 10 1/2 o'clock.—Preaches there at 11 o'clock.—Woodstock at 3 P. M.—Lower Jacksontown or Northampton at 5 P. M.—and Union Hall at 7. To this may be added a travel of about 24 miles every day. Think of this ye industrious Preachers who, with a special effort, can manage to prepare two—perhaps one sermon every week.

TEA MEETINGS.—Four Wesleyan Chapels have been erected within the Woodstock Circuit during the present season—viz:—at Middle Simonds, Northampton, South Richmond and Sunny Side, Little Presque Isle; and in order to enable the Trustees of the different localities to complete their arrangements, Tea Meetings were held for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of Pews &c., and have been attended with marked success. The attendance at each was greater than had been anticipated, and at Northampton and Sunny Side exceeded the most sanguine

expectations. The receipts were large. A large number of persons from other sections of the country, particularly from Woodstock, evinced a warm interest in assisting the different settlements to provide themselves with suitable places for Divine Worship. Such a disposition is commendable and should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY MEETING.—The Annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society of this place was held in the Chapel on Tuesday evening last, Mr. R. A. Hay in the Chair.—Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Churchill, Allen and Trewin, which were listened to with much attention. Mr. Churchill occupied nearly an hour in giving a very animated and interesting sketch of the origin and growth of Wesleyan Missions. The collection, we understand, was very good.

STEAMERS.—The late rains having raised the river, the Steamers have commenced their Fall trips. The J. D. Pierce arrived here on Tuesday evening, proceeded next morning to Grand Falls, and returned yesterday to Fredericton. The Bonnie Doon arrived on Wednesday, the Rein Deer on Thursday, and the Richmond on Friday—all have proceeded up river.

Godey's Ladies Book for September and October, and the Anglo American Magazine for September have been received and will be more fully noticed next week.

THE STAFF OF LIFE.—It is often asked why, after an abundant harvest, there is not a greater decline in the price of breadstuffs, and it is said that Flour has actually been purchased in Chicago and delivered in Boston at a cost of \$7.50, while dealers are holding the same quality at \$12.50. It could not add much to the cost, to deliver Flour in Portland, and we have heard it suggested that it might be good policy and economy, for consumers here, to form an association, and send an agent into the west, for the purchase of Flour, to be delivered here at its actual cost.—Such associations are being formed in other places, we perceive, and this is a subject that comes home to all men's business, and pockets.—State of Maine.

Out of a population of at least twenty thousand, lately residing in Norfolk and its suburbs, scarcely three thousand remain. Seventeen thousand have either fled or been destroyed by the pestilence.—B.

A GLANCE ACROSS THE BAY.—We have not had space until now to refer to a speech delivered by the Hon. C. Fisher, leader of the New Brunswick Administration, in reply to an address of his constituents, elicited by Mr. Fisher's having preferred the labors and responsibilities of office to a seat on the Bench. Mr. Fisher's reasons for taking a step so unusual among members of the legal profession, were disinterested and patriotic. Ever since his first entrance into public life, Mr. Fisher has been a prominent member of the liberal party, but he was never in a position to carry out his principles until he was called upon, last winter, to form an Administration in place of the old Government which had just been shattered by a vote of want of confidence. As Attorney General, Mr. Fisher might have claimed the vacant Judgeship as his right, but he preferred giving it to Mr. Ritchie and remaining in the Government and in the Legislature at least long enough to perfect the measures which he had long and earnestly advocated while in opposition.

He did not deny that he had the pride and ambition of other men, and that a Lawyer looked to the Bench as a resting place from toil, but he believed if he lived to the ordinary age of man this would not be the last offer he should have.—In his opinion that would depend much upon himself; he well knew the annoyance of public life, the responsibility and labour now incident to it, but he could not live an idle life. A public man had often little to sustain him but the consciousness that he was doing right. He believed he was in a position to promote the interests of his native country, and he was glad that he had the moral courage to prefer it with its difficulties, to a life of ease. In his opinion the time had arrived when some measures must be devised to advance the material interests of the Province. The world around was in a state of progression, and the energies of the Government and the people must now be directed to the attainment of those great instruments of progress, which alone could satisfy the requirements of modern civilization.—The carrying out of a good Railroad scheme was of more consequence to him, than the Judgeship for ten years."

It would appear that we had scarcely done Mr. Fisher justice in some late remarks of ours on the

state of Railway affairs in New Brunswick. He says:—

"In a late number of the Nova Scotian it was stated that they were all in fault alike with respect to the Jackson contract. Now they well knew that he always had been opposed to that arrangement. He had observed that he should scrupulously carry out the contract though in his opinion they could not proceed with any vigour in the building of Railroads until the Government undertook them; he did not think they could be built in any other way in this country. He little thought when he made these remarks last Session that their correctness would be apparent so soon. Mr. Howe knew his opinions on the subject."

We are glad the hon. and learned gentleman has set us right on this point. We were under the impression that Mr. Jackson's grand Railway scheme was, at this time, acceptable to all parties in the sister Province, and that the rejoicings of the "ten thousand" at St. John were shared by all classes and sections of the people. We rejoice that we were mistaken, and that one occupying so honorable a position as the Attorney General, tells us "that he never had any faith in the transaction, and that he is of opinion that the construction of Railways in New Brunswick will never proceed with any vigor until the Government undertakes to build them. This we consider tantamount to declaring that the Administration, of which Mr. Fisher is the leader, will undertake their construction. But when, and where? Mr. Jackson and his associates have until July 1857, to complete their contract. The Government can neither compel them to proceed with the work, nor can they, without the consent of the contractors go on with it themselves, until the expiration of the above period. There sits Mr. Jackson like a dog in the manger, who will neither go on with the work, nor allow others to do it. The Government of New Brunswick have made advances to the extent of £43,000 Sterling, for which there may be sufficient security in the work done and the material on the ground, but there this large sum of money is likely to remain yielding no advantage to the public, for two years to come.—But this is not the worst feature of the case. New Brunswick, which boasted of being foremost in Railway enterprise, is humiliated and annoyed at being left behind by the Sister Colonies—standing still with folded arms, while in Canada and Nova Scotia all is life and animation. The Railway question in the Sister Province is one of great difficulty. Every body wants a Railway through his own cabbage garden, and hence we find the newspapers teeming with schemes for Railways, east, west, north, and south, involving an expenditure of upwards of three millions of pounds sterling. It will require all Mr. Fisher's energies to bring order out of so much chaos—to subdue local prejudices, and concentrate the action of a majority upon the lines of Railway which a sound policy demands should be built first. We are not prepared to say which these should be, but we have no hesitation in advising that Mr. Jackson should be bought out and got rid of at once, if that can be done on anything like favourable terms.—That once effected the New Brunswickers would have, what in military phrase is termed a base of operations, and with the whole field at command, would be in a position to take such ulterior steps as the resources of the Province would fully warrant.—Nova Scotian.

EXTENSION OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—On Thursday last trains were run for the first time over that portion of the Grand Trunk Railway west of Toronto, as far as the village of Brampton.—Quebec Chronicle.

MUTINY OF THE CREW OF A BOSTON SHIP.—The crew of the ship Creole, of Boston, Dapt. Pitman, lying in the river at Richmond (Va.), bound to Venice, having mutined on the 5th have been arrested and committed to Hampton jail.—Captain Pitman has come to this city to seek the assistance of the United States authorities.—When arrested, the crew were armed with loaded pistols.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.—New York, Oct. 4th.—A letter from Havana by the Black Warrior, states that the U. S. Consul at Matanzas had struck his flag, and left his post in consequence of some misunderstanding with the Governor General. The Black Warrior brought home \$50,000 from the Spanish Government as an indemnity to the owners of that steamer for her detention eighteen months ago.

Berlin is just now one large hospital for every shade and variety of gastric affection, from the mildest form of diarrhea up to the most virulent cholera.

DR. KANE

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