

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Washington correspondent of the Daily Time, telegraphs as follows: "MONDAY.—We have some startling stories in relation to the condition of the Cabinet on Nicaraguan affairs. I heard it asserted this morning with great positiveness, that at the last Cabinet meeting the President and Mr. Marcy disagreed so seriously, the former in favor and the latter against the recognition of the Walker Government, that the Secretary of State had determined to retire from office the moment the recognition of *Padre Vill* should become a *fait accompli*. I am well satisfied that the disagreements upon this subject have been very positive, and serious doubts are entertained that they are likely to produce a Cabinet disruption just on the eve of the Cincinnati Convention."

The steamship *Gronada* arrived at this port last evening with Havana dates to the 4th, but there are no news of importance.

On the 7th, the French ship of war *Penelope* arrived from Vera Cruz, having on board, as passengers, Temirez and several other Mexican refugees.

The American ship *Golden Eagle* arrived on the 6th.

DESPERATE POSITION OF COL. WALKER.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, writing from San Juan del Norte on the 19th ult, says, the general impression there was that Walker would never be able to hold the country or make his escape out of it. At that time he was at Granada sick with fever, and sickness prevalent in the city. The graves of over four hundred Americans could be counted in the graveyard there. Walker's troops were concentrated at that point, and desperate fighting was anticipated soon.

A correspondent of the N. O. *Delta* writes: I am very desirous that you should employ all your influence to prevent more Americans from joining Walker. All these poor wretches, instead of receiving 250 acres of land, are forced to take arms.

The situation of Walker is critical. Costa Rica has sent 3,000 men against him, and I am a good witness that these soldiers fight like tigers. From Honduras there are now 1,000 men near the frontier of Nicaragua. From San Salvador, on the 14th of this month, there marched 2,000 men, and at the same time three or four thousand are coming from Guatemala. The natural result of this will doubtless be the complete overthrow of Walker in a very short time. A pronouncement of the inhabitants of Nicaragua against Walker is very probable. They only wait the arrival of the allied troops to join their ranks.

FRENCH HOSTILITY TO AMERICA.—There have been various signs within the last year, all pointing to positive, though not admitted hostility on the part of the French Government towards the United States. The personal difficulty which occurred at Madrid with Mr. Soule, ranles deeply and affects the feelings of the Empress strongly. This is no secret about Court, or to Americans who have access to its society, any more than that Louis Napoleon is acted upon by these prejudices, and now, more than ever, yields to an influence which even his superstition does not resist. The effort has been to hold up our policy as grasping, and to enlist combinations for self protection. But the most recent and marked affront offered to us was on an occasion that had peculiar significance. The American Commissionere appointed to investigate and examine the military operation and works connected with the late war, upon their return to Paris, called upon the Minister of War, Mr. Barrion, for permission to inspect the improvements under his supervision. This courtesy, though promised previously, was bluntly refused, on the ground that the relations between the two countries were not such as to warrant it, and when the officers explained that they had heard of no cause of interruption, he persisted, and curtly closed the interview by saying, "Good-bye till the first cannon shot!" That no mistake might occur concerning the French Minister of War's indignity, each of our three commissioners reduced the facts and language to writing. All concurred on comparison, and a statement was made to Mr. Mason, who has not communicated on the subject to our government leaving the inference that he has not acted.—*New York Tribune*.

FRENCH OPINIONS OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.—A correspondent, just from Paris, states that the most striking sight on the Boulevards and in other places of resort is the vast numbers of French soldiers with the Victoria Crimean medal on their breasts. The men and officers wear it with great pride, and it contrasts nobly with their small crosses. I asked one man what he would have said if any one had told him five years ago that he would be wearing a British decoration? He answered, "Oh, Mon-

sieur, les Anglais sont no- forces a present. Il faut oublier le passe. Et, voyez, vous o'est been distingues cette Victoria!" During my stay, I was one day conversing with a French General on subjects connected with our army and certain contemplated changes. He is a Crimean officer, and he said, "Believe me, that your army is the finest in the world. You have little to learn from us. Imitate us as little as possible. All you have to do is to give your officers a better "education militaire," and to teach your men in peace time to study the shifts and expedients of war." He told me that this was the universal opinion of French officers.—I heard a good argument in favour of the peace from a field officer:—"You English don't relish the peace, because you have not done enough, & are in a state now to do anything—*Assurez vous!*—you have done wonders with your small army. Alma, Inkerman, and the repulse of sorties speak for you. If you were to fight for six months more you might do something, and so might we; but it is uncertain. The Russians are well fortified and in great force. If you and we succeeded we should be in no better position to demand peace than we are now—that is, we could not desire or obtain better terms and if we failed, there would be disaffection in England and revolt in France."—*United Service Gazette*.

VISIT FOR THE RUSSIANS.—The *Times* correspondent writes on the 6th:—The great object of attraction to day were the Russians, who crowded over the Tchernaiia, and wandered into every part of our camps, where they soon made out the cantons. By one o'clock there were a good many of them "as soldiers wish to be to who love their prog." A navy of the most stolid kind, much benumbed with beer, is a jolly, lively, and intelligent being compared to an intoxicated "Ruski." They are the image of the men in Noah's Ark—I mean that popular article constructed at Nuremberg for young Europe—stiff and angular, and when they fall down, it is with a jerk and rigidity worthy of Richardson's. The drunken salute to officers is very ludicrous, and one could laugh, only he is disgusted at the abject cringing with which they remove their caps, and bow, bare headed, with horrid gravity in their bleary leaden eyes and swollen faces, at the sight of a piece of gold lace. Some of them seemed very much annoyed at the behaviour of their comrades, and endeavoured to drag them off from the cantons, and others remained perfectly sober. Our soldiers ran after them in crowds, and fraternised very willingly, with their late enemies; but the Russian officers seemed to hold with the French rather than with ourselves. Towards evening the banks of the Tchernaiia presented a curious appearance at the fords. The boon companions, French and English, were shaking hands and bidding most affectionate farewells to Ruski comrades, who had to cross over before the *rappeal*.

On Tuesday last the usual ceremony of the marriage of a (late) Roman Catholic priest by a clergyman of the Church of England, was witnessed in the parish church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle.—The bridegroom was the Rev. Tobias Derome Bolton, who has for some time officiated as a priest in Newcastle, and continued to so up to last Sunday. The lady to whom he now united himself in marriage is Miss Stoker, daughter of the late and sister of the present Coroner in this borough; she had also up to this period, been ostensibly in communion with the Roman Catholic Church, but has now, in communion with her husband, renounced that profession. But the marriage, Mr. Bolton made a renunciation of Roman Catholicism in the presence of an Anglican clergyman; and he has also sent a formal abjuration to his late bishop.—The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. Moody, vicar of Newcastle. Both bride and bridegroom are apparently between thirty and forty years of age. Mr. Bolton was a widower before entering the priesthood of the Church of Rome, his wife leaving him with two children.—In the distress of mind which resulted from this event, he was induced to enter a monastery; and within its walls he formed the resolution to enter the priesthood. He has now left this neighborhood, and purposes, we believe in a few days, publicly to proclaim himself a Protestant in some church in or near London.—*Newcastle Messenger*.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Despatches have been received. The Santal rebellion is quite subdued and all is quiet. The King of Oude had left on his way to England.

Persia is quiet.

Trade in India had improved.

The Chinese imperial troops have sustained a defeat, and the insurrection is active at Shanghai.

The number of inhabitants of Rome is 177,461 of whom 5,081 are priests, or about $\frac{1}{35}$ of its entire population.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1856.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Carleton Sentinel:

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX 21st May, 1856.

The Canada arrived last night.

The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace on the 7th for the purpose of receiving Addresses of Peace from both houses of Parliament and City of London. Deputations were received in great state.

The Queen in reply to the Addresses, expressed her satisfaction that peace is re-established on a basis that affords security for its permanence.

Both Houses of Parliament have reported a vote of thanks to the army and Navy.

One thousand pounds sterling for life is conferred on General Williams, who is created a Baronet under the title of Sir W. F. Williams of Kars.

To celebrate the Peace the Queen has granted an Amnesty to all political offenders, but specific exception is made against those who escaped to the United States.

Lord Woodhouse, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs has been appointed Envoy extraordinary to St. Petersburg.

Lord Mayor of London gave the customary banquet to Ministers. The whole tone of speeches was congratulatory respecting peace.

Count Possing, French Ambassador, said nothing could cover the Alliance of France and England. American Minister was not present, being engaged at the annual dinner of Literary Fund where he made a speech.

Dallas with family and Secretary of Legation also assisted at the Queen's state Ball and Levee.

May 29th to be a Holiday throughout Britain to celebrate Peace.

The five Regiments in the Crimea, under orders for Canada are the 7th 9th 42nd and 43rd infantry under the command of General Eyre.

FRANCE.—Bill introduced into the Legislature granting 400,000 francs for Baptism of the Imperial Prince in June. The son of the King of Sweden King of Wurtemberg and Maximilian, brother of the emperor of Austria, are visiting Napoleon.

HOLLAND.—A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation on the principle of reciprocity, has just been concluded between Austria and Holland.

DENMARK.—The Hansa Towns have requested to adhere to the capitalization proposed by Denmark on the question of dues.

AUSTRIA.—The synod of Austrian Bishops is about adjourning, without having accomplished its objects.

Naples permits exports of breadstuff, until June 15th, at half the previous export.

Two Regiments of English Cavalry have already embarked at Scutari for home.

TURKEY.—Disturbances still continue in Asiatic Turkey. There had been excesses at Smyrnia.—Nothing additional of troubles at Nazareth and Mecca.

MARKETS.—Flour advanced 6d to 1s. Wheat 1d to 2d. Corn 6d. Consols 92 $\frac{1}{2}$.

TIMBER.—Yellow Pine, 21d to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; Red, 15d. 16d. Birch 13d to 20d. Deals £8 to £8. 15s.

Persons indebted to us either for subscriptions or advertising, are requested to call and settle at an early day, as arrangements are in progress for the Sentinel to pass into other hands.

McCarron who attempted to murder Mr. Walsh on the Suspension Bridge has been sentenced to four years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He has not yet been tried for the capital crime.

We learn from the *Head Quarters* that a petition from the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, and upwards of 600 others, praying for a dissolution of the present house of Assembly, was presented to His Excellency on Monday last.

RE-ARRESTED.—William Kenneth Bigger, the Burglar, who in company with two others, recently escaped from the jail in this City, has been re-arrested at Miramichi, where he had been committing many depredations, and consigned to jail where he now awaits the action of the proper authorities.—*Cour.*

The Emperor of France has sent to the British Government 500 medals, to be distributed to British soldiers. These medals are not similar to the Crimean ones given by the Queen of England to the French troops.

The Town Council of Woodstock met on Monday evening last for the purpose of organizing, and also for the transaction of business. We were much pleased at the harmony that prevailed, as well as with the expedition with which the various matters brought before the Board were disposed of. D. L. Dibblee Esq., was elected Clerk; Mr. C. H. English, Marshal; Messrs J. H. Jacques and F. Connell, Constables. Some twenty one Bye Laws were adopted, containing highly necessary provisions for the government of the Town, among which we observed one to prevent persons from driving over the Maduxnakik Bridge at a faster rate than a walk, under a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.—People from the country are requested to remember this when they come to town.

The Coroners Jury that sat over the body of Mrs. Johnston, who came to her death by the bursting of the boiler in the Steamer *J. D. Pierce*, has found the Engineer guilty of manslaughter.

The *Head Quarters* in commenting upon the proceedings connected with the destruction of the Steamers *J. D. Pierce* and *Ben. Beveridge* ask—"But why the supineness last year and the activity now? Is it because the owners of the boat in one case are nearly connected with the Attorney General and in the other they are (comparatively) strangers?" The object of this insinuation is too palpable to be misunderstood. We have made enquiry in the matter, and find that no connection of the Attorney General owned a shilling in the *Beveridge*.

RUMOUR.—It has been rumoured here for the last two days that the Executive Council of this Province had resigned in consequence of His Excellency having determined to dissolve the House contrary to their advice. A dissolution has probably taken place ere this; and the question will be submitted to the decision of the people.

DISASTER.—We regret to have to state that the Steamer *Rein Deer* met with an accident last Tuesday, when starting to go up the River, in consequence of which she will be unable to perform her usual trips for a short time.

We have great satisfaction in publishing today, the amendments made in the Municipal Act at the last Session. Our readers will see, on reading it, that it simplifies the preliminary steps for obtaining a Charter, and remedies several defects in the old law. It also largely increases the powers of the Council. This is as it should be. The amendment was prepared and introduced by Mr. Attorney General Fisher, and supported by the Government. Our two Members, Messrs. Connell and Harding, we learn from a Fredericton correspondent, did good service in helping it on.—Mr. Connell suggesting a number of important matters. The old party endeavoured to defeat its passage in both branches of the Legislature, but without effect. They then endeavoured to make it almost useless, by moving amendments to some of its most important provisions. In the Legislative Council an amendment was moved—at the suggestion of a County official in York—to exempt all County officers appointed by the Government from the control of the Municipal Council. But the liberal part of that body, on having their attention called to it by Mr. Fisher, at once rejected the amendment.—Had the amendment passed, the Clerk of the Peace, Sheriff, and other County Officers, not appointed directly by the Council, would have been completely beyond the power of the Municipal Council or the people—though the people would have been compelled to tax themselves to pay such officers. This is the good old doctrine, "The people shall pay but we shall rule." We are satisfied that Liberals every where will hail this amendment as a step in the right direction. Men of Carleton and York, remember the men who have manfully, through evil report and through good report, stood up for your rights. Rally around them should occasion ever require it. Tell them that so long as they fight your battles, you will stand by them. Unless you sustain them, you cannot expect liberal principles and free institutions to flourish. The old Tory principles are dying out, but they die hard. Stand by the men, the tried men of the people. Who gave you Responsible Government? Who gave you political freedom? Who obtained for you the good old British right to govern yourselves without asking Squire this or Captain that? Who broke down family compaction? Who endeavoured to follow in the path of other countries (through far more wisely and safely) in introducing Railroads? Let every elector think of these questions. They are but a few of the many we might ask.—Well may the men of York and Carleton feel proud that they have sent some of the men who did this work. The subject shall be resumed in an early number.—*Communicated*.