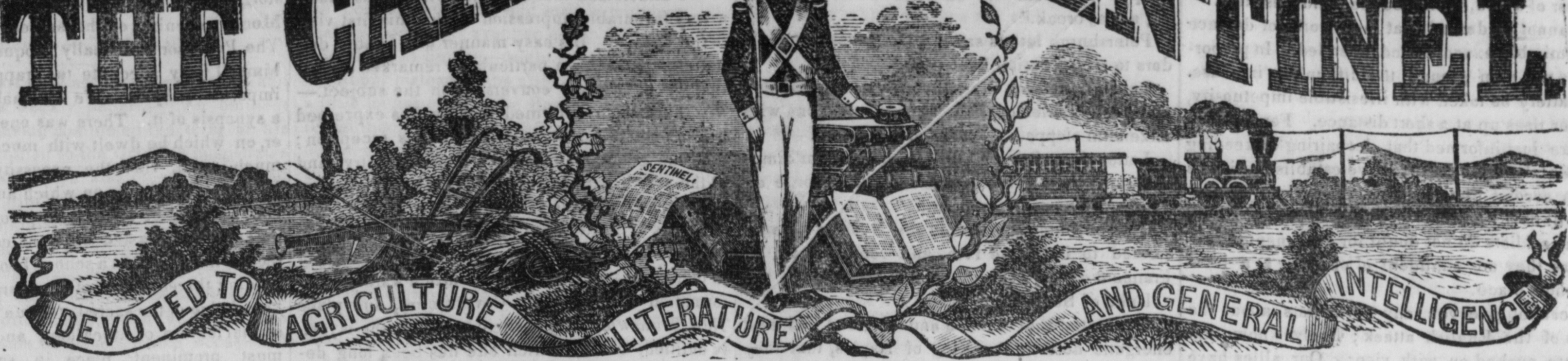


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# THE CARLETON SENTINEL



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"OUR QUEEN AND CONSTITUTION."

[By JAMES McLAUCHLAN.

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## Poet's Corner.

[For the Carleton Sentinel.]

### A VILLAGE SCENE.

As I sat at a window I heard a loud noise,  
And look'd out on a crowd of rude roystering boys;  
They had formed a ring that was nearly complete,  
And they twitch'd at and pelted a thing at their feet  
As the cause of this uproar attempted to rise,  
So these archers redoubled their boisterous cries;  
They swayed to and fro, then began to retreat,  
When a poor drunken fellow regained his feet.  
To this pitiful sight I was then very near,  
And the following words I distinctly could hear;—

"Yes! yes!"—and he suddenly leaned 'gainst a wall;

"It is treatment most just for my sin and my fall;  
"As ye sow ye shall reap"—is an axiom sure,—  
"To the sot and inebriate nothing is pure.

"When that sun, which is setting, arose I was  
"well,  
"And now how symbolic my state is of hell;  
"Those demons of boys and this filthy attire,  
"My pains and my shame and my impotent ire.

"O thou fiend of strong drink! what dread ty-  
"ranny's thine!  
"And me! wretched me! what full misery's  
"mine!  
"I love and I loathe what has blighted my name!  
"I gloat o'er the cause of my sorrow and shame!

"I thirst even now with the imperious desire,  
"To steep my parched lips at thy fountain of fire,  
"Which as oil to the flame but enhances the glow  
"That is burning within me, augmenting my woe.

"Is there no eye to pity, and no arm to save,  
"A creature of God from a suicide's grave?  
"Is there not one 'Good Shepherd' in faith un-  
"dismay'd,

"To seek out the lost, who may weakly have  
"strayed?  
"The bad are still prompt to avenge or upbraid."

"O great curse of my life! if I could from this  
"hour,  
"Expunge from my breast every trace of thy power;  
"I would give—but O folly!—the thought is all  
"vain  
"I can never be aught that is worthy again."

He said:—then he heavily staggered along,  
"And—mysteries of nature!—gan humming a  
"song,  
"rose up and followed this poor fallen brother;  
"Reclaim'd him—ho there! who would not save  
"another.

TRY.

Wakefield, August 1855.

### THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The telegraphic intelligence from the Crimea has been unusually meagre for the last week or two. The most recent letters say that everything was planned for a general assault to take place about the end of last month, but it is probable that it would be deferred till somewhat later. Telegraphic advices from St. Petersburg, forwarded via Berlin, contain the following despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the evening of Saturday last, the 28th July:—"Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy cannonade, which lasted two hours and a half, against Bastion No. 4. We replied vigorously to his fire. Otherwise nothing new has occurred.

Letters from Paris state that official despatches have been received, announcing the commencement of important operations before Sebastopol. In corroboration of this we find, in a despatch from Kamiesch, dated July 29, the following statement:—"This port and Balaklava are crowded with vessels lately come from France and England. A grand expedition is preparing. There are various reports as to what the intended expedition is. One letter affirms that a grand attack will be made on Sebastopol simultaneously with the assault by

land. Letters dated July 20 say that the attack would take place in 15 days, which will be about the 4th instant. The last order of the day of General Pelissier says:—

The enemy, closely invested in the place, made, for several days past, efforts, by means of sorties, to interrupt our works before the Malakoff. They have completely failed in their two attempts. These combats, sustained with coolness and resolution, are a severe lesson which our guardians of the trenches will give to the Russians whenever they try, by means of sorties, to arrest the irresistible march of our works against the place.

The garrison in Sebastopol has lately been reinforced, but it is suffering greatly from disease.

### THE SIEGE WORKS.

The new approaches, according to the latest accounts, were making satisfactory progress, although on our side the advance appears to be not quite equal to that made by our allies. Their works, when observed from certain points of view, seem to be almost in contact with the abattis of the Malakoff-hill. The actual distance between them is probably not more than eighty or one hundred yards. They have carried their trenches forward with remarkable determination and perseverance, notwithstanding the heavy direct fire of shell, grape and musketry from the Korniloff bastion above, and an equally severe flanking fire from the batteries on either side. The French works carried forward on the right, towards the line of Russian batteries extending from the Malakoff-hill to the side of Careening-harbour, though occupying a vast extent of ground, appear in a very secure and complete state.

The progress of the sap towards the Redan was stopped for some days, but great efforts have been made to render the works already advanced both more commodious and more secure. The necessity of this provision will be rendered apparent whenever the day may arrive for large bodies of troops to be assembled in the extreme front, preparatory to going forward to the assault. It will be remembered that when the Quarry work was taken several trenches were found to be connected with it, two of which extended completely across the lower part of Frenchman's-hill to be connected with a covered approach to the Mamelon Vert. The nearest to our works of these two Russian trenches became our foremost or third parallel, in the right attack. Some call it the fourth parallel, reckoning the line of batteries between the 21-gun battery and our old advanced work as a second parallel, and the advanced work itself as the third parallel. This line of batteries and the old advanced work were by many others reckoned together as forming only one parallel, and by these the nearest Russian trench, having been properly converted and strengthened, was looked upon as our third parallel. The more distant Russian trench had a very considerable curve given to its direction, the convexity being on the Russian side. This not only provided more free space and ease of movement for the enemy, but gave them also the advantage of a covering fire in case at any time they should be called upon to resist an attack in this direction. Our approaches towards the Redan have been carried so far in advance of the Quarry Battery that the general line of direction of the Russian trench just described has been left considerably behind; and it became necessary, not only for greater security, but also for other important purposes, to construct a commodious covered approach in front of the Russian trench, and with such a direction that it might be connected with the French works advancing up the Malakoff-hill. This has been completed as far as the ravine dividing our right attack from the ascent leading to

the Malakoff. This work, which is solid and spacious, has its concavity turned towards the Russian works extended from the proper left of the Redan.

The London Times correspondent on the 21st says:—

The operations of the siege are being pressed forward by the French on our right with indefatigable industry. There is nothing in what goes forward which can strike a stranger; stagnation seems to reign in camp and trenches; even the heavy firing of a few days since has for the most part died away; yet every day an advance is made, and every day sees the Allies nearer the crest of the Malakoff, which it will now require all the courage and tenacity of the Russians to hold. The Malakoff and the Mamelon stand on an elevated plateau, while the ridge that joins them is itself higher than the land around. It is along this ridge that the French sap extends in a zigzag to within 170 yards of the hill which the Russians hold. As the incline is somewhat steep, the French working parties are already out of the reach of the Russian guns, which cannot be sufficiently depressed to be used against them. They, therefore, can work on without danger, except from the riflemen, who hold every spot of vantage, and use their best endeavors to pick off every enemy who shows a part of his cap within their range; but, as these can be replied to by French marksmen while the guns of the Mamelon are hourly thundering against the Russian stronghold, advantage is clearly on the side of the French. The latter have also thrown a small battery of field-pieces at the extremity of their sap, which have hitherto prevented the egress and formation of Russian troops for a sortie against them. These guns entirely command the points on which the Russians are in the habit of leaving their works, and they consequently have been reduced to reply to all the advances of their enemy merely by fires of musketry from the embrasures.

The day before yesterday, however, a few Russians straggled out here and there, making their way by dodging behind clumps of earth and bushes, until they had reached about eighty yards from the parapet, when they threw themselves on their faces and began digging up earth for cover. The French seemingly did not observe the movement, and our people, not catching sight of the venturesome Muscovites until they were actually fixed in the position they wished to attain, fancied them to be French. By this means the Russians have established rifle pits in front of the French sap, where they will do the usual amount of damage unless they be speedily driven out. On the 19th, the French, observing signs of activity among the Russians on their left, opened a furious fire from all their batteries towards that part of the town. The fire, which was as heavy as in any of the bombardments, continued for about half an hour, and, having apparently effected its object, ceased. On the side of the Malakoff the French have discovered the way by which the Russian reserves are moved into the works. It appears that two deep trenches lead to the Malakoff, one on the side of the Redan, the other on the side of the Little Redan, towards Careening Bay. To interrupt, at least, the latter means of communication, the French have established a small battery, which is yet unmasked. It will play on the covered way on the side of the Little Redan, and to a great extent stop the Russian reserves coming up while the French are assaulting the works themselves.

A report is current that the health of Gen. Osten Sacken has become so much impaired that he has applied for permission to resign.

### EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON RUSSIA.

The war is telling fearfully upon the internal condition of Russia; and it is well that the people of England, who, standing up for the right, have courageously resolved to measure their strength, active and passive, against that of the wrongdoer, should know that he is suffering heavily. We, it is true, have our burdens; but the world is open to our commerce, and our gigantic resources have been scarcely called into action.—Our merchant-fleets sweep the seas, our ports are alive with labour, and, although a certain discouragement and stagnation prevails in many branches of trade, our affairs are, on the whole, in a flourishing state; and our abundant harvest is rapidly ripening for the sickle. But with Russia the case is different. Her ports are sealed with the war-ships of France and England, and her best trades, which were dependent on Western workers and Western money for their existence, find their resources cut off, and are starving.—Those who have travelled in Russia, and have noticed that wherever there was an establishment in which steam machinery was employed you were certain to find a British brain directing the willing but helpless native industry, can best comprehend the effect of withdrawing that superintendence. From the manufactories at St. Petersburg to the dredging-vessel kept to cheat Europe at the Sufineh mouth of the Danube, English engineers were the presiding intelligences; and though the Russians may not imitate the Turk, who sits down before his halting machine, and prays and smokes until Allah pleases to send somebody who can assist him, he is not much better off in such matters. The contrast between the self-relying, highly-educated military engineers of Russia and the civil departments, accustomed to depend on purchasable assistance, shows how far more in earnest the Czars have been in their schemes of ambition than in those of civilization. Russia is at this moment writhing under the terrible lesson taught her, less by her enemy than by her own rulers. Heavy taxes, a cruel levy, and crushed trade are the outward signs of her present condition—a crippled noblesse, bankrupt merchants, and a hungry discontented populace will, if the war lasts, be the next illustration of the results of unprincipled ambition.—[London H. News.

A DEAD CALM.—A letter from Kamiesch Bay, dated 14th July, states as follows:—

"We are in the profoundest calm, but there pervades the whole fleet, as well as the camp, a strange sensation, which is the forerunner of great events. What is about to happen? What is the object of these vast armaments, of these formidable reinforcements which continually arrive? No one knows, for the Admirals and Generals maintain the most impenetrable secrecy on the plan of their future operations. Kamiesch continues to be fortified, and will soon be capable of presenting a serious means of existence, for it was justly considered that at a given moment they would become spies of a very dangerous kind.

I have a little to tell you of the siege. The works follow on their course, in spite of the incessant fire of the Russians, who throw grape among our workmen. The sap advances in spite of all efforts to the contrary, and the Malakoff, as well as the great Redan, cannot fail to fall into our hands, in spite of the new batteries of the Russian and of the fire of the vessels anchored in the Artillery Bay, and which still inflict on us a good deal of injury. But patience yet a while; our soldiers will be all the more terrible the day of attack, that they are accumulating a stock of concentrated rage the explosion of which will be more terrible than that of those infernal machines of war. The Russians attempt almost every night sorties, which,