

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

Sir.—The York Municipal Council met on the 7th inst. at the Court House in Fredericton, agreeably to notice; took the necessary oaths, and proceeded to elect the several officers prescribed by law. As I have the honor of a Seat at that Board, I cannot avoid tendering my grateful acknowledgements for the kind manner in which we were received by many of the friends of the Institution in that City, which speaks loudly of the unanimity of feeling existing between the City and County. I would particularly mention the proprietor of the "City Hotel" (where some ten or a dozen of us took lodgings,) who, with his usual kind and accommodating disposition, spiced by a warm feeling for the "People's Rights," did everything possible for our comfort and accommodation; likewise at 1 o'clock invited us to sit down to a sumptuous dinner at his own expense, where we enjoyed all the substantial and many of the luxuries of the season. Upon the whole, I think with such friendly expressions from our well wishers, we will be able to show to the opposers of our noble institution, that we will not have to hide the "talent" that we have received "in the earth" but will soon be able to make it "ten."

Yours, &c.

A COUNCILLOR.

York County, December 11th, 1855.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1855.

The following ably written article, which we take from *Blackwood's Magazine*, cannot fail to be interesting to our readers. It exhibits a brief but comprehensive view of the necessity of the continuance of the present war, until Russia is deprived of that influence which has been, and continues to be hostile to the liberties of Europe.

WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR.—"For what do we fight?" There is no mystery in the matter, altho' the cavilling parties may affect to think so. The answer is simple. The power of Russia has unduly increased, is increasing, and must be checked.—The interests of civilization and of every free State in Europe demand this. We have seen how the dominions of the Czar have gone on increasing in extent, spreading further and further into the heart of Europe—an ever-rising tide of barbarism setting in against the civilization of the West. But contemporaneously with this physical expansion, there has been a far wider expansion of moral sway—a progress subtler but not less important than the other, and ever preparing the way for it. It is the saliva of the boa, with which it covers its prey before devouring it. It is a virtual extension of the sceptre of the Czars over the rest of Europe—Physically, Russia covers nearly half Europe—her moral power extends over at least another fourth. To whom do the Greeks and Montenegrins look as their protector?—Whose power has sufficed to stir up rebellion in Queen Victoria's subjects in the Ionian Islands? Who has kept the house of Austria? Whose influence is now supreme in the court of Berlin—of Bavaria, of Saxony, of Wurtemberg, and other lesser States of Germany?—For whose sake has the Government of Denmark been at direct issue with its Parliament and People? Is it not known that, despite the patriotic feelings of his subjects young King Oscar of Sweden is not proof against the evil influence of the northern basilisk? Even King Bomba, in far Naples, has an excessive regard for the Czar. Czar—that monosyllable, how it weighs like a nightmare over Europe! Who is now supplying money to the Carlists, to excite rebellion against the Liberal Government in Spain? Again the Czar. Who patronizes the Legitimists in their machinations to overturn the Napoleon dynasty in France? Still the Czar.

With Russia, as with all States, her moral power is based on her physical. Strike a body blow at the latter and the former will collapse. Her enormous influence in other countries is, as it were, a paper circulation issued on the faith of her vast military strength. Prostrate that strength, destroy that credit, and her influence abroad will cease, and leave the nations to think and act for themselves—each in the way natural to it. That is what is wanted. At present Central Europe is not free; an artificial state of matters exists there, upheld by the Czar. Russian influence over-rides many of the Courts of Germany, and hinders the national sympathies and desires from finding an echo in the breasts of their ruler. Germany is half Russianized, and will be wholly so, if the czar-bearing in-

fluence of the Czar be not timely checked.—There is no lack of physical strength in Germany to resist Russia, but it lacks moral strength. Germany is severed, instead of being united; and even its fragments wants consistency. Each petty State has a Russianized Court pulling one way, and a German people wishing to go another; and the result as we see, is a dead lock. In the face of Russia Germany has not the moral strength to emancipate itself, and pursue its own natural course of development. Its princes will go on breaking their pledges, and thwarting their people, as long as all puissant Russia encourages and supports them in doing so. Take away that foreign influence and things will fall into their natural course. Germany will become German and will thereupon at once rise into the barrier to Russian encroachments.—Once the 60 million Teutons of Central Europe come to think and act for themselves in their own way, and for their own interests, the day of Russian aggrandizement is past and Europe is permanently free. What is wanted in the meanwhile is to give Germany a breathing time—to tie up for a season the bully that now brow-beats and intermeddles with her. Europe contains three great segments of population, each in a different state of development. To the east, the Slavonian, least developed of all, but subordinated under a single all pervading, and most astute Government—a huge barbaric body with a civilized head. In central Europe the Teutons, a much more developed race than the Slavonians, but split up into a multiplicity of sections, and with Governments which, browbeaten by their colossal neighbour, do not act in perfect accord with the national sentiments.—Compared with Western Europe, Germany is still in its adolescence; and, like youth in general, it neither knows its own strength aright, nor has the resolution to use it. In this state, Russian influence is creeping over it, and hopes to have it fairly in the toils before it can act for itself. It is an infant Hercules which Russia seeks to strangle in its cradle. It is for the Western Powers to take care that the attempt be made in vain. Their own safety depends on this. Strike, we say, at the military strength of Russia—strike firmly and unsparingly. With every blow her far spread influence will ebb back from the face of Europe—the fetters, not less potent because moral, will fall from many a State—each people will have an opportunity of developing its powers and institutions in its own way.—That is what we are fighting for. It is for the independence of Europe and the safety of Europe. The two go together and have their natural result in peace. Peace—not a truce—not a mere breathing time of arms—a lasting, healthy righteous peace—a blessing to all, and desired by all, because continued at the expense of none. That is the peace which we desire—what result can the so-called Peace party promise that will compare with it?

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Carleton Sentinel.

One day later from Europe.—Arrival of the Steamer Ariel.—Failure of the Harvest in Russia.—Advance in Consols.

New York, Dec. 9th.

The steamship *Ariel* arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock, having left Cowes on the morning of the 25th. She brings a copy of the second edition of the London Times of Saturday. Consols were reported at 88 2-3 to 88 1-2. The ships *Loe Choo* for Calcutta, and *Mocallight* for Boston, sailed from London on the 23rd ult. The renowned Swedish alliance was debated at Berlin. The failure of the harvest in Russia is confirmed. The United States Government is said to have given large orders to a Rhinish house for the delivery next Spring, of Bullet Proof Cassecoats. Antwerp is to be defended by additional forts. A letter from Kamisch, reports trifling engagement at Kertch—the allies were hard pressed and had called for reinforcements. It was feared that Kinburn would be attacked by the Russians when the river became frozen. The place is protected by a squadron of frigates and floating batteries. The garrison of Kars had received a supply of provisions from a captured Russian Convoy. The reported malady of General Mouravieff was not confirmed.

St. John, Dec. 11.

Yesterday forenoon during the gale, a boat containing four men, named Baird, Lattimore, Robinson and Courtney, who went off for one of the ship yards in Courtney Bay, to secure a lot of timber, was upset and all were drowned. Two of them clung to the boat for some time, but after drifting up the Bay a considerable distance, they became exhausted and were washed off before assistance could reach them. The bodies with exception of Lattimore's were recovered. Baird was the son of a widow and her chief dependence—Lattimore

leaves a wife and two children—Robinson it is said was married a very short time ago—Courtney was unmarried. The death of these young men almost within stone throw of the shore, and in view of hundreds who were powerless to save them, created a profound sensation throughout the city.

New York, Dec. 13th.

The steamship *Baltic* arrived this day at noon.—The news consists altogether of rumours of peace. One rumour states that Prussia has requested Russia to propose conciliatory terms to the Western Powers—another and more definite statement is, that propositions have been made to Louis Napoleon on behalf of Russia, which can be honorably accepted, namely,—Russia will conclude peace without intervention of either Prussia or Austria, Russia agreeing to guarantee independence to the Danubian Principalities, and freedom of the Black Sea; both parties to continue preparations of war, but no active hostilities to be entered on until an agreed date.

Nothing from the Crimea.

Breadstuffs quiet; Flour is lower; Corn, do. is lower; Wheat 2d. lower; Provisions unchanged.

Consols 89 1-4.

SHALL WE HAVE A NEW ELECTION.—This is a question asked by almost every person we meet; and in reply have to say that we cannot tell whether such will be the case or not. The Law we believe makes no provision for the peculiarities connected with the representation of this County. It will be recollected that at the close of the last Election, Mr. Harding had a majority of votes, but the Sheriff, after a scrutiny held before him, decided that Mr. English had a majority. The matter was carried before the Legislature; and during the pending of the necessary investigation by a Committee of the House, Mr. English deceased. The Fredericton papers, whose opportunities for getting correct information are certainly superior to ours, have each expressed the opinion that the scrutiny must be followed up. The *Reporter* uses the following language in reference to the matter. "How the case with respect to Mr. Harding will now stand, we cannot say; but if Mr. English's friends do not wish to concede the seat, the scrutiny must be followed up, and probably result in a new election."

We have been requested to notify the Members of Woodstock Division, that a meeting will be held in their Hall, on Thursday evening, the 27th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of abolishing the "Benefit System," and to discuss other matters of importance, when a full attendance is particularly requested.

Commissioners of Highways, and all other Parish Officers from whom the Law requires Returns to be made, are requested to do so without delay.

Mr. John McKeon has very kindly presented us with a beautifully executed plate, containing a view of Cronstadt and its fortifications; Sebastopol and the Fortress outside—showing the position of the Great Redan, Mamelon and Malakhoff Towers; Maps of the Crimea and Baltic; and what is said to be correct Portraits of several of the crowned heads of Europe.

We are indebted to the same gentleman for another large plate, on which are Maps of Europe, the Baltic and Black Seas, and Sea of Azoff; Sebastopol, with the present position of the Allied forces; and also the population of the different countries and cities of Europe, &c., &c.

Any person wishing to procure correct information relative to the seat of war, cannot do better than by calling on Mr. McKeon, who has Maps of these countries in variety, at a very low figure.

LORD CARLISLE AND THE UNITED STATES.—In his speech at Belfast, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a sincere friend of the United States, and their citizens, thus expressed himself with reference to the absurd bugbear of intended American invasion:—"I have heard something lately of new arrivals being expected in this country from America. Well, then, gentlemen, will they be all Irishmen, returning home to till the fields again, to work their looms again, to kiss their wives and families again? If so, we will heartily bid them welcome, provided they come in some moderation. Can it be that they could come, that any could come here with any hostile intention? I feel sure that the good sense as well as the good feeling of all true-hearted Irishmen or Americans would repudiate the monstrous supposition. (Loud cheers.) If, contrary to all expectation and reason, they should so come, I ought not to say that they would be as welcome as the other; but of this I feel content, that the Antrim Rifles, whom I find in Dublin, and the North Down Rifles, whom I find in Belfast, will

sious element in the American character. England and France have the means and determination to repress the American spirit of lawless aggression, and though the insulting and menacing tone of the Washington cabinet may be accounted for by the Russian North American territories. A great maritime war is a course of policy from which the Post would fain hope the good sense of the more reflecting and honest portion of the American people will save their country. What good result could spring from such an unholy contest? The commerce of England and France might temporarily be cut up, but every American ship would be swept from the seas; all the ports of America, from Maine to Florida, would be exposed to attack. And all this is to be encountered for the acquisition of a Haitian Sebastopol, from which Cuba can be more conveniently threatened. The *Post* concludes the leader, and its remarks upon the enlistment question, by stating that the presence of the formidable British fleet which is assembling at Bermuda, will tend to cool the arrogance and over-sensitiveness of the American government.

The *Globe* confesses it can hardly see sufficient reason for regarding the position of affairs between the United States and Great Britain, as possessing the threatening aspect with which it is invested by some of its contemporaries.

Lord Panmure has favoured the Electric Telegraph company with the following telegraphic despatch from General Sir Wm. Codrington, dated Nov. 16th:—

A very heavy explosion of a store of powder, at the French siege train took place about 3 p. m. yesterday. It communicated the fire to our siege train, close to it, where there was no powder, but some naval live shells, the most of which were removed; but the loss of life and the damage done is considerable.

The great explosion threw shells over the camp of our siege train, and the huts of the 1st brigade were entirely damaged, but not by fire. All officers and men were on the spot at once, and worked with good will and energy, and I saw all safe when I quitted at 7 p. m.

Killed—Deputy-Assistant Commissary Yellow, R.A.; and 21 non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

Lieut. Dawson, R. A., lost his leg below the knee; Lieut. Roberts dangerously wounded in the arm; Lieut. Eccles and Assistant-Surgeon Reede, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, slightly. 116 brigade non-commissioned officers and men, of whom 47 were slightly; missing 4 rank and file.

THE BALTIC.—It has been noticed that the Pigmy has been despatched to cruise off the mouth of the Elbe to intercept vessels laden with brimstone, saltpetre, &c., in their passage to Hamburg. Either that vessel or some other should be instructed to examine vessels passing out of the Eider to the North Sea. Last year many vessels from Russian ports, at the close of the Season, reached their destination of the northern harbours of continental Europe by the canal which connects the North Sea with the Baltic, through that river, which, from the breach of blockade, might have been good prizes, if there had been any ship of war to look after them; and this year, when it is known in time, the opportunity of repeating the evasion should not be afforded them.

The great camp in and about Riga is now dispersed; the troops have for the most part been sent into the interior of Russia. While some, more particularly cavalry and light infantry, are understood to have received marching orders to the south. The only garrison at Riga at present is about 3,000 men, composed of Cossacks, and a few druschines of militia. They are expected to find their own subsistence, and are consequently to be divided into two different services—the night force and the day force which performs all sorts of household service for its daily bread. The population of Riga is suffering great privation from the want of wood, the blockade having captured or destroyed all the small craft that would otherwise now put to sea to fetch some.

The Czar has dismissed Prince Menschikoff from his office as chief of the staff and of the Imperial Convoys, and has named Gen. Count Adolberg 2nd as his successor.

An Imperial ukase orders the extension to the whole empire of the orders relative to the enrolment of the poor nobility. These orders when issued, took effect in thirteen governments only. The new ukase will tend to increase the numbers of officers very considerably.

A letter from Vienna, of the 12th inst., in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—"Prince Gortschakoff has lately received a letter from his brother, the General, who expresses a hope of being able to hold the Crimea against the allies during the winter."

PAUL, STEPHAN, AND BATES.—These convicts still remain at Newgate, and there is not the slightest ground for believing, as has been stated, that they were about being sent to Gibraltar.