

THE CARLETON SENTINEL



Printed and Published by]

"OUR QUEEN AND CONSTITUTION."

[A. C. & J. A. McLaughlan.

VOL. VIII.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., AUGUST 16, 1856.

NO. 51.

General News.

THE EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA.

The Crimea was completely evacuated on the 9th instant. The plateau of Sebastopol, the ports of Kamiesk, Balaclava, Kertch, and Eupatoria are once more in the hands of the Russians. So ends the great Crimean war. If grandeur and unity be the theme of the historian, certainly the story of Sebastopol will not want narrators. It is beyond any event of modern times dramatic, and we may say sublime. Just two years have elapsed since the allied Generals at Varna received orders to prepare for a campaign against the great Russian fortress which had so long threatened Constantinople. We are now so well acquainted with this spot from plans, medals, photographs, as well as despatches and the narratives of the press, that we can hardly recall the strange curiosity which its name formerly inspired. The great harbour with its many tiered forts, its sunken ships, its bridge so hastily and ingeniously constructed under an "infernal fire," are better known to Englishmen than the plan of their own naval ports. But two years ago Sebastopol was almost what Mecca or Peking is at present. The sailors of the Black Sea had seldom been admitted into its precincts. If an English traveller had looked upon its colossal buildings he might be justly considered adventurous and skilful. The force to which the Allies might be opposed, the nature of the country, and the strength of the city, were all unknown. No wonder, then, that experience and discretion hesitated to undertake so arduous a task. Perhaps no enterprise was ever commenced so unwillingly by those who were to bear the chief command. In that moment of uncertainty the country owed much to those who labored to infuse a spirit of confidence into its armies, and held, with the government, and the public at home, that in the Crimea alone could that aggressive policy which had so long disturbed Europe be fully checked. All through the month of August preparations never ceased, and then the largest armament of modern times was collected in neighborhood of Varna and Baltshik. Although the struggle ultimately acquired such dimensions that the armies which landed at Old Fort would a few months afterwards have seemed scanty for even a part of the operation, yet the spectacle of 50,000 men at sea at once and landed on an enemy's shores within 48 hours must long remain unparalleled.—When the great expedition was ready it narrowly escaped a disaster which might have changed the history of the war. In the first days of September the equinoctial gales burst forth before their usual time. But the Russians were not fated to proclaim, "Affavit Deus et dissipabitur." The fleets were still in port, and when the storm had passed away they set forth, and in their hazardous navigation met with no misfortune from the elements or from the efforts of the enemy. We need not give an abstract of the campaign or deduce once more a moral from its events; but it may be interesting to recall the incidents of the occupation which extended from Eupatoria to the Sea of Azoff, and the number to which the expeditionary force finally grew. In September, 1854, the English landed 28,000 and the French 23,000 men. At the close of 1855 the French army amounted to 120,000 men, while the English, including the Foreign Legions and the Turkish Contingent, could not have had in the East less than 80,000 troops. If to these we add the Sardinians and the Turks under Omar Pasha, it may be said that 250,000 men were ready to commence the campaign of 1856 for the expulsion of the Russians from the Crimea. Now from every part of the peninsula, the four armies

have vanished. Three months have been sufficient to convert the thickly peopled plateau and the busy valleys into the solitude, and in a year or two the vines will once more spring up on every side, and nothing will be left to mark the scene of so much heroism and suffering except the graves which the Russian authorities have bound themselves to respect. With the embarkation of the last battalion the war may be said to have come to an end. What it has achieved we are scarcely able to judge; we are not far enough off to contemplate it in its full magnitude. Some leading results we can perceive. Russia is no longer the arbitress of European politics; Turkey is now in no immediate danger, and has at least a respite of a human life time for her regeneration. The fear of a Russian march through central Asia to our possessions on the Indus and Ganges is now forgotten as an uneasy dream.—Whether the czars will abandon their policy, or have only yielded to what they deem the force of circumstances we have yet to learn.

Whether the world is to have peace, or whether the East is some day again to be the scene of a crusade against Muscovite encroachment, the Englishmen of the present generation must be content to leave in doubt. The immediate effect however is the lowering of the Russians in the opinion of the world and perhaps in their own, while France is correspondingly exalted. The Emperor Napoleon and the country he governs have, by the greatness of their exertions, their unsparing sacrifices, and the energy and skill of their measures, produced an effect on Europe which must influence the course of events during many years. England has gained many and solid advantages by the struggle just concluded, but the admiration of enemies and neutrals is almost wholly reserved for the people who took the leading part in all that has been done. We have, however, this reflection to console us, that a short war has never been favourable to the display of English prowess, and that if we have been denied an opportunity of trying it on the present occasion, yet the exertions which in a twelve-month doubled their army in the field, and placed it in a state of efficiency, are sufficient proof of what would have been achieved had not peace taken away the opportunity. In the evacuation of the Crimea it may be considered that the Allies have only withdrawn troops and military establishments which will remain in equal efficiency elsewhere. But there is one body which by the conclusion of the war has ceased to exist. The Turkish Contingent was established against the prejudices of the Porte, and with little of good will even from our allies. Officers landed in the East, and waited long for the troops they were to command. Delays were interposed by the jealousy of Pashas, and it was expected, and perhaps hoped, that the Turkish soldiers would prove ungovernable under their new commanders. But the event disappointed all such calculations. The Contingent was from the beginning orderly and willing, and became in no long time a most efficient force. That it would have done good service in a campaign is not doubted by any who have been acquainted with it. The Turkish Contingent however now exist no more. The officers returned to England; the native subordinates whom they have promoted are reduced to their former rank; it is said that the regiments themselves are to be broken up, so that all remembrance may be lost that such a force ever existed. Turkey will wipe away all traces of the influence to which it has been indebted for the integrity and independence which it can now boast. The dispersion of the Contingent gives a painful significance to the evacuation of the Russian territory.—We shall leave no traces on the soil of the enemy; are we also to be obliterated from the memory and gratitude of those whom we have served?—*Times*.

THE WORLD'S BENEFACITOR.—Who, that has had opportunities of reading, but has heard of the philanthropist, Howard, the greatest part of whose life was spent in visiting the prisons of Europe, and administering relief to countless numbers of suffering inmates, and whose name will go down to remotest time, crowned with the honors which millions yet unborn will bestow upon it? In the same category we may place the name of Miss Nightingale, the devoted, self-sacrificing heroine of the Crimea. But, while we give due honors to such names, we should do injustice to a noble and generous heart, were we, for one moment, to forget the name of HOLLOWAY. The possessor of an immense fortune, which would allow him to traverse the world in search of pleasure, he chooses, instead, to devote his leisure and his talents to the benefit of his fellow-creatures, by dispensing among them the most remarkable remedies ever yet compounded, and which he himself discovered after years of unremitting toil and research throughout the vast cabinet of nature. To these researches Professor Holloway was first incited by the enormous amount of suffering from various diseases which he everywhere saw around, and the sad inefficiency of medical art to meet and vanquish them; and the success which has met him at every step—yet no greater than he anticipated—has proved his well-earned reward. So great, indeed, has become the popularity of his medicines, even in the remotest corners of the earth, that his parent establishment in London outstrips the largest in the world; and their marvellous virtues have been extolled in almost every language from pole to pole. We have seen innumerable testimonials from persons who have used these remedies,—stacks upon stacks,—in which their wonderful powers are extolled in the highest degree. In a climate so variable as ours, the most insidious diseases are likely to take root before the patient himself is aware of it, and an immense amount of suffering is thereby entailed, in many cases causing death, in fault of ignorance of the proper remedies, which, applied in time, would have prevented the fatal result. In every case of incipient disease, and even in cases far gone, recourse to Professor Holloway's never-failing remedies will save months of painful illness, if not life itself. We do not overrate the man, nor his medicines; but what we are confident of, we are willing to bear testimony in its favor; and, as far as our absolute knowledge extends, covering a space of years, we feel competent to speak upon the subject in the warmest terms. Therefore it is our earnest wish that not a family in the land should be ignorant of the Professor's remedies, and that they should always be kept on hand to use in cases of sudden illness, as they will operate as well as preventives as curatives; while there is no possibility of danger to the system arising from their use.—*Galveston News*.

FROM AUSTRALIA.—We learn that the returns for the banks during the first quarter of the present year are very satisfactory, showing a steadily progressive business. The deposits are increasing in a greater ratio than the indebtedness of the colonists to the banks. The coin and bullion also show a tendency to increase.

The mining intelligence continues favourable.—The rush to the Green Hills still continues. From Bendigo we learn that the numbers of persons trying their fortunes at those diggings were on the increase, and their labours were attended with success. Several new shafts have been sunk on the Windmill Reefs. At the Victoria Reef several claims have been lately sold at high prices, and the whole line of ground presents a most healthy appearance.—One person lately crushed 90½ ounces of gold out of ten tons of quartz.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—Accounts have been received from Bucharast that the Austrians are committing deplorable excesses as they evacuate the Principalities.

The entire evacuation will not be completed till the 1st of September.

In the meantime the Austrian troops march leisurely away, doing all the mischief they can along their route.

When the Emperor Napoleon III. undertook his last trip to Angers, he took pains to inquire which of the inundated districts were inhabited by the most violent of his opponents, and forthwith betook himself to the place indicated, attended only by the Bishop and Prefect of the Department.—Here he mingled familiarly with men whom he knew were thirsting for his blood, and when he got into a boat to visit the scene of ruin, he selected his boatmen from among the most avowed and fanatical of his Republican enemies. The utter contempt of danger thus manifested, produced a complete reaction in the minds of people, and persons who had been his bitterest opponents ever since the inauguration of his dynasty, were the first to rent the air with the shout of *Vive l'Empereur*.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.—The *Westmorland Times* of last Thursday contains the following piece of Railway news, which will be read with much satisfaction:—

At last we are enabled to announce that Contracts have been accepted by the Chief Engineer and Commissioner of the European and North American Railway, for the completion of the Line from Shediae to this place.

A number of tenders had been handed in, three of which, from among the lowest, were approved of as follows, viz: First Section commencing at Point de Chene, thence to the 9 mile stake, including the Seadouc Viaduct, by Messrs. Walker, Rankin and Walker of Canada.

Second or Middle Section, by Mr. Wm. Stevens, formerly Manager of the late firm of Messrs. James Sykes & Co.

Third Section, including Hall's Creek Bridge, by Mr. John Brookfield, the late well known Contractor of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad.

These Contractors we believe are men of experience and high standing as Railway Builders, and we have been assured that it is the determination to proceed with the work forthwith, and this being the case we hope now to see matters progress rapidly to conclusion, of which we think there is at length a reasonable prospect.

On Tuesday a labouring man, named Daniel Donovan, while carrying a hod load of bricks up a ladder to a house off Brussels-street was seen to lean over and then fall (from some height) to the ground. When taken up he was quite dead. It is thought that the poor man was overcome by the excessive heat, grew dizzy, and unable to retain his footing, if indeed he were not actually sun struck.—*Freeman*.

WRECK OF THE STEAM TRANSPORT SPARTAN.—Despatches have been received at the Admiralty announcing the loss by shipwreck of the steam transport Spartan, on the coast of Barbary. She had on board ten officers and 790 non-commissioned officers and men, one lady and a child, of the Land Transport Corps, besides her crew. The whole were landed in perfect safety, without loss, on the adjacent (very small) Island of Rock, with a good supply of provisions from the ship, but they were in imminent danger from want of water, that of ship being damaged with salt water. The intelligence of this event was brought to the Admiralty at Malta by the Edwin to steam transport. The want of water would soon become alarming. Admiral Stopford at once despatched her Majesty's ships Triton and Shearwater and the steam transport City of London to the scene of the disaster.