

LOSS OF THE "CRESCENT CITY."—SAVANNAH Dec 18.—The "Crescent City" was wrecked on the Little Bahamas, twenty miles S. E. of Maternillab Reef.

She struck with a tremendous crash and bilged immediately; her boats were lowered and rafts constructed in case it should be necessary to desert the ship before relief reached her.

A boat however which had been despatched to Sandy Bay, 40 miles distant returning on the 9th with the wrecking schooner Defiance; which took off a portion of the passengers and carried them to Nassau.

The remainder of the passengers, together with the crew, were afterwards taken off by the brigantine Alma.

AMERICAN GUN MACHINERY FOR THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.—The English government having determined upon a grand National Armory near London, and finding that the machinery for the manufacture of guns was superior in this country to that in England, have had built here a complete set of machinery in use at our armory. The Springfield Republican says:

"Robbins & Lawrence, of Windsor, Vt., were employed to build some 100 'milling machines,' used to cut the gun locks, and execute the other iron parts of the gun. These are a common machine, in this country at least, and were some months since completed and sent abroad. This branch of the contract amounted to some thirty or forty thousand dollars.

"But the more important and intricate machinery—that for the manufacture of the gun stock—was entrusted to the Ames Manufacturing company of Chicopee. This has been just completed, and was despatched to England in the steamer of this week. Its cost was \$50,000."

Several American mechanics have left for England, to take prominent positions in the English Armory, where it is intended to turn out five hundred muskets per day. Messrs. Robbins & Lawrence, at Windsor and at Hartford, Ct., are completing twenty-five thousand rifles, for which they have a contract with the same government.

POLAND.—By intelligence received from Hamburg, dated the 5th, we are informed that, by imperial command, a great review had been held at Warsaw, to celebrate the anniversary of the victory of Russia over the Polish revolution.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY AT BABYLON.—A London paper states, that Col. Rawlinson has just discovered among the ruins of ancient Babylon an extensive library, not indeed printed on paper, but impressed on baked bricks, containing many and voluminous treatises on astronomy, mathematics, ethnology, and several other most important branches of knowledge. The treatises contain facts and arguments which, in his opinion, will have no small operation on the study of sciences to which they relate, and which throw great light upon biblical history and criticism, and the history of our race.

FIRE.—We regret to state that a fire occurred about 9 o'clock, last evening, in the office of the Morning News, Princess street, by which the building was damaged to a considerable extent. The fire had gained some head way before it could be subdued, and there was some difficulty in quenching it in consequence of the dense smoke, concealing the place where it broke out. The Engine Companies were on the spot immediately after the alarm was given, and worked with their accustomed energy. A large quantity of type belonging to the office was either destroyed or rendered unserviceable. A quantity of the printing paper was also damaged. There is some mystery connected with the origin of the fire, but that it was another case of incendiarism there is ample proof, as it was afterwards discovered that in two or three places the interior of the building and materials were injured. We earnestly trust that our Civic authorities will take such steps as will lead to the detection of the perpetrators of such a daring transaction, as they are probably still roaming at large. Owing to this unforeseen occurrence, the publication of the News will be suspended for a few days as will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere.—Courier.

CAPTURE OF A RUSSIAN ISLAND.—Letters have reached Paris from Okasaki, in the Island of Japan dated the 19th of September last, which state that two French frigates belonging to the naval expedition sent to the coast of Kamtschatka, took possession, on the 2nd of that month, in the name of the Allied Powers, of the Island of Urup, the centre of the Russian trade in the Kuriles Archipelago, and capturing there a Russian cutter laden with rich furs. The Russian name of the Island has been changed to that of "Alliance." The French frigate Sibylle of 50 guns, was allowed to enter Okasaki without opposition, and was received in the most hospitable manner, by the local authorities.

A Japanese temple was placed at the disposal of the French for the accommodation of his sick, and two of the seamen having died were interred with all the ceremonies of the Catholic church, in presence of a prying but evidently well disposed multitude. Some of the chiefs daily visited the Sibylle, and readily accepted invitations to breakfast or dine at the table of her Captain, M. de Maison-neuve.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1856.

The Editor having been engaged since Tuesday in attendance upon the Municipal Council he hopes that his readers will make due allowance for his absence, and pardon any mistakes that may be observed. He expects to be at his post next week.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

By Telegraph from St. John.

The Canada from Liverpool 10 A. M., Saturday 22nd, and arrived at Halifax 12.00 January 8th. The Washington arrived off Weser on the 21st, and put back to Southampton from ice after landing the mails and passengers.

NEGOTIATIONS.—News Important.—The present position of peace prospects is, this, it may be remembered that Austria made suggestions of certain terms not known to the public, which the Austrian Cabinet considered might constitute a basis for pacific negotiations. These suggestions Austria sent to Paris through the French Minister at Vienna. The French Government sent a copy of the said suggestions to London. Much correspondence ensued between London and Paris resulting in the original suggestions being sent back to Vienna altered by France and England. The Austrian Cabinet expressed mortification that her suggestions were not adopted simultaneously—more correspondence ensued resulting in Austria agreeing to append her name jointly with France and England to the modified proposals. The proposition thus amended was on Sunday December 16th, sent from Vienna, Count Esterhazy being the messenger to Saint Petersburg, and giving him ten days more for the Czar's unconditional acceptance or refusal. The contents of this ultimatum are kept a profound secret; if the Czar refuses, France and England threaten to continue the war and Austria to cease diplomatic relations, and afterwards to be governed by the course of events. Simultaneously with the transmission of peace proposals to Russia, the Paris Monitor publishes the Treaty entered into between the Allies and Sweden, guaranteeing the existing limits of Sweden against Russian aggression. Correspondence intimates that the Austrian Government declined an invitation made by Russia in a pacific intervention, also that Neustroie refused the invitation of Prussia conveyed by Baron Prokesch to Paris to open negotiations, but that about the middle of November Count Bunsen, in the name of Austria, invited the Western Powers to reopen at Paris the Peace Conference of Vienna.—Recommendation also, that the four great powers should be maintained as the basis of negotiations, but that the third part of the guarantee respecting Russian dominion in the Black Sea should be modified. Russia has not replied to the proposal, but would send a Representative to the Conference.

The English Government is said to have demanded explanation from the Court of Vienna, as to the intentions of Austria in reducing the Austrian army. Present position of affairs is thus expressed, France is less peaceful and England less warlike than they seem. The London Daily News says,—"the majority of the French Cabinet think that Russia will accept the terms proposed. The majority of the English think not."

THE CRIMEA.—A hurricane occurred in the Crimea, the Tchernaya overflowed, causing considerable damage; snow lay on the ground.

Saving Banks are to be opened in the British army.

ASIA.—Kars surrendered on the 28th, no details of surrender. It is reported that Omar Pacha had driven the Russians and taken possession of Khane five leagues from Kuturs, and was preparing to attack the latter city.

BRITAIN.—Attention is entirely occupied in discussing the probabilities of peace.

The Queen has sent a jewelled decoration to Miss Nightin'ale.

FRANCE.—The Treaty of Amity and Commerce between France and Prussia is concluded.

Caurober: will be named Marshal of France.

Lord Clarendon has announced that if the United States ship... a year about the payment of the Sound Dues, the British will pass also.

The Gazette of Friday contains a copy of the Treaty between England, France and Sweden.

Markets.—Breadstuffs slightly declined; provisions firm; Sugar steady; Tea no change.

St. John, January 9.

Liquor Case.—On Saturday evening last the liquor owned by R. Snow, Kingstreet, was seized on information of Messrs. J. Fraser, C. Baile, and Joseph Lordly, that such liquor was intended for illegal sale. The liquor was seized, lodged in the watch house, and Edward held to bail, to make his appearance at the Police office. Steward appeared with his legal advisers, who, not being quite prepared, requested a postponement till Tuesday morning. During Monday's writ of Replevin was issued from the Mayor's Court.

On Tuesday morning proceedings commenced before Justice Lockhart, Leonard and Underhill.—The question was raised whether by the 15th section, under which seizure was made, there was more than one witness required, whereas three had signed the information which led to the seizure, and argued that the warrant which led to the seizure was informal, as attached to the shop in which the liquor had been seized was a dwelling house.—The Court adjourned till Dec. 11.

During the intervening time the magistrates took under consideration the various parts, the principal of which was the informality of the warrant. Upon this point Mr. Bernard differed from his colleagues. After a patient hearing on both sides, the sitting magistrate decided that the case should be dismissed.

Meanwhile the case continues in the Sheriff's hands under the writ of Replevin. A dense crowd filled the Police office and the street in the vicinity, during the progress of the trial, who occasionally gave vent to their feelings. Although considerable excitement existed among the informers made their appearance in the street—the mob greeting them with shouts of derisive laughter—we are not aware of any violence being attempted towards them.

St. John, January 11.

Four figures supposed to represent the Provincial Secretary, and Messrs. James, Smiler and Lordly, the informants against Stewart, were paraded round the streets last night accompanied by a band of music and a large concourse of spectators. In attempting to prevent the edgiers being set on fire, Captain Secular of the Police was struck and cut on the head by a person who was secured and taken to the watch-house, and will be brought up for examination to-day if Captain Secular be able to attend. The edgiers were afterwards burnt on King's square by the crowd.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UNITED STATES.—PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—NO SPEAKER YET!—By latest advices from the United States we learn that President Pierce, without the formal notice of the organization of the two houses by a joint Committee from the same, has made public an annual Message.—This mode of proceeding is in account of a desire on the part of the Executive to get the message to England before the Meeting of Parliament. Strange to say, and significant enough, this Message is not limited in its suggestions and recommendations to Congress, but is also directly addressed to the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. The "Black Republicans of the House were startled at this uncalled for intrusion," writes the Herald. The President is required from time to time, to report his views to Congress on the affairs of the Union, Speaker or no Speaker. "The Central American imbroglio between the Governments of England and America, upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, is the paramount topic of interest and importance John Bull does not recognize the rigid construction of also Treaty given it by Brother Jonathan.

The Executive recommends the settlement of the North Western Boundary, and the purchase of the possessory rights of the Paget's Sound Agricultural Society and the Hudson's Bay Company.

Her reports the North Eastern Fishery Commission as progressing to their business. The Message enters into explanations of the President's diplomacy upon the Danish Sound dues, and leaves that subject open for subsequent appeal to Congress. Spanish relations are spoken of as too costly. The annexation of Cuba is lost sight of—silence prevades respecting the annexation of "the gem of the Gulf." "The alleged Nicaragua filibusters are dismissed in a short contemptuous paragraph." The Treasury is said to be in an excellent condition with over fifteen million dollars surplus. The Foreign Enlistment difficulties are still under discussion. Judging from the whole tenor of the Message, the President will doubtless again offer himself as a candidate for the succession. Very important recommendations are

limited in reference to the Army and Navy, and Post Office Department.

FORGIVENESS.—We have never forgotten in the political contentions of our Province; neither do we intend to only when we see the evils of freedom and religion in danger. We shall probably speak in future when we see "wickedness in high places."

If that has been said by the wisest of Kings is true that "the wicked bear rule the people" then it is the duty of every Christian to exercise the inalienable right of his citizenship, and speak out when his liberties are invaded. These remarks are indeed more particularly now, by a communication which we received a few days since for publication but which after mature reflection we think best to defer for the present. A paragraph or two will give our readers an idea of the nature of the letter, as well as the subject to which it refers.

"I find that in the additional name to the Executive Council—a gentleman has been selected who never sets the halls of the Legislature; and without experience or claim to such a distinction, unless it be that of a Roman Catholic. If the principle is to prevail that each denomination is to be represented on the Council Board, where are the Wesleyan, the Free Church of Scotland, and several other denominations? Are they not to have a voice in the Executive? Is one denomination to be a bulwark, and take under its wing the enemies of Protestantism, in defiance of public opinion? If A. Waiters was not appointed because he is a Roman Catholic, then what interest was he appointed to represent? Surely not the Protestant interest of Carleton and Victoria.—Neither has he been selected to represent an agricultural or commercial interest. I feel at the present time, the matters of importance are daily taking place, at it behoves the watchmen to proclaim against wickedness in high places."—Religious Intelligencer.

STEAM FLOUR MILL IN CARLETON.—A new and excellent Steam Flour Mill has recently been erected in Carleton by James Olive Esq., late Mayor of St. John. We will our excellent friend Mr. O. every success in the new branch of his enterprise. We copy the following description of his establishment from the Morning News:—

It is situated near the foot of King Street, and is close to one of the public squares in that part of the City. The buildings were commenced and finished within the last months. It is 4 stories in height. The engine, which has been placed in the building, is 40 horse power—it is from the Foundry of Messrs. Harris & Co. The boiler is encased in brick work, and set a block of stone 3 feet in thickness. This stonework is in a constant state of moisture from the high rise of the tide, which with the height of the chimney being 70 feet, will be a sufficient safeguard against danger or destruction. The boiler house is separate from the mill, and connected with it by a passage which is a patent kiln, which is capable of drying 500 bushels of corn per day. This is, believe me, the first kiln of this description that has been introduced into this Province. It is a self-acting and self-discharging, and is propelled by a belt. There are 4 sets of stones used for grinding, one of which is for corn and three for wheat. There is a bolting machine in the establishment a new principle, and which has been found to work well. Owing to the convenient location of mill, a vessel of several hundred tons may lay afloat, and by means of a system of elevation can be laden or unladen with the greatest facilities. Mill commenced grinding on the 12th inst.; stock of grain on hand was 7000 bushels. It is intention of the owner to keep it in operation winter and summer.—The proprietor has made arrangements to procure the best description of wharf from Baltimore and other places, and will thus be able to furnish the public with a good article of flour.—16.

THE PROHIBITORY LEGISLATION.—Public meeting for its repeal.—We understand that a public meeting was held at St. Andrew on Monday last—James Boyd, Esq., M. P. in the chair—for the purpose of obtaining an opinion of public opinion on the Prohibitory Law, with a view to petition the Provincial Legislature for its repeal. The meeting excited considerable interest, and several of the leading gentlemen of the place, both lay and clerical, took part in the proceedings, pro and con. The opponents of the law, it is added by our informant, succeeded in trying their resolutions; but of the exact purport which we are not informed.—Morning Courier.

CITY AGENCY.—At a sitting of the Common Council held yesterday evening, James Porter, Esq., was unanimously pointed Agent or the City of St. John, for the importation and sale of liquors under the sanction of the prohibitory law. A Committee composed of the Mayor, Messrs. McAvity, Keans, Ivorand Nylan, were appointed to draft rules or regulations, for the government of the Agency.—T. Telegraph.