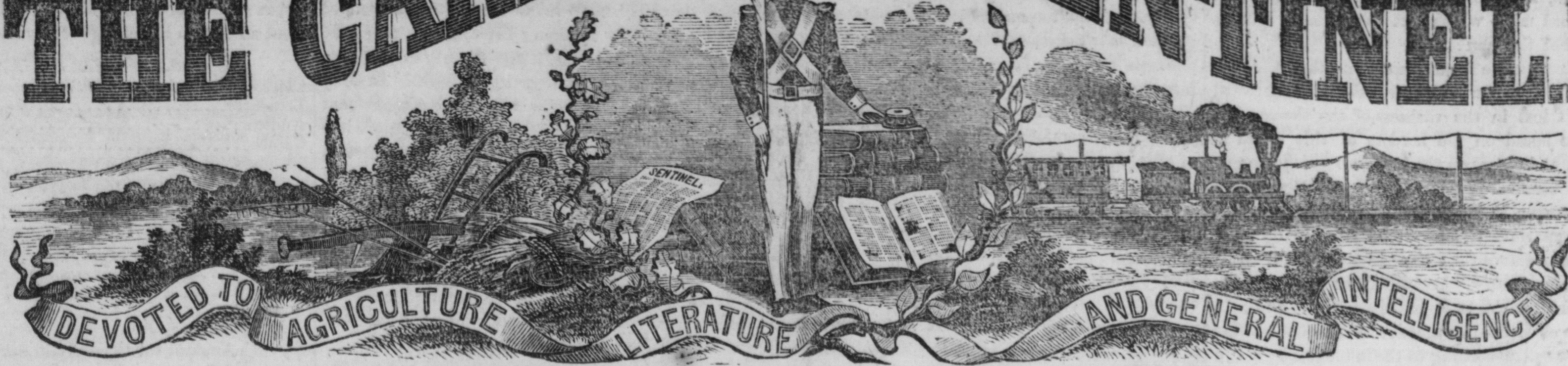


# THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



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## The Crimea.

POSITION OF THE COMBATANTS.—At length it seems clear, both from the reports of Prince Gortschakoff and from the accounts which have reached us from the Allied armies, that neither is the Russian army retiring nor are the Allied commanders content with the fall of the town of Sebastopol as the crowning exploit of the campaign of 1855. As yet, therefore neither the gratuitous advice of the peremptory and prophetic Times, nor the difficulty of provisioning the Russian army in the Crimea, has the effect of driving the Russians to Perekop. Neither has Prince Gortschakoff shown any signs of retiring—nor, indeed, do we believe that he will show any signs of retiring, until by operations of the Allied armies, he is compelled to take that course. The truth is, as we pointed out some time ago, the Russians have every thing to gain by delay. If they only can maintain their present position for two months, they will be in a much better situation for the purpose of conducting negotiations than if they were now to evacuate the peninsula. Exasperated as the Russian army and the Russian people must be by the fall of Sebastopol—and that such exasperation is dreaded, the Emperor's manifesto and Prince Gortschakoff's order of the day are proofs too significant to be disregarded—it is obvious enough that the effect of a voluntary retreat might be such as seriously to endanger the life or even the dynasty of the present Emperor. Assuredly it is for no slight cause that an absolute Monarch condescends to defend himself before his subjects in a public manifesto.

But whilst the perils of Russia are great, and the necessity of putting on a bold front is of vital importance to the empire, the necessity under which the Allied Governments are placed of pushing on the war with relentless vigour becomes every day if possible more imperative. And, indeed, it appears, if we may judge from the information which has reached us, that energetic measures have already been taken to carry this policy into effect.—Although at first some doubt seems to have arisen as to whether the military movements communicated by telegraph were correctly represented, and although some of the public journals seem at a loss to understand their purport, still we think the general scheme of operations is sufficiently obvious—founded as it certainly is upon well known strategical principles.

The Russian army amounting to probably not less than 150,000 men, occupies the forts on the northern side of Sebastopol, and a line to the eastward of some 25 miles in length, extending along the precipitous heights of Mackenzie to Aitodor, and thence north-eastward to Albat, on the Upper Belbek. Along this enormously strong ridge, strengthened by field works and a numerous artillery, the Russian main army is posted; but in front the Russian Commander has thrown forward strong outposts towards the Tchertaya and the valley of Baidar, to give timely warning of the movements of the enemy. Besides this the main army, and a division in the neighborhood of Kertch of some 14,000 men, there is another division watching the Allies towards Eupatoria, of probably 20,000 men. On the other hand, the Allies have determined upon a plan which they are now endeavouring to carry into effect, namely, to threaten the Russian communications with Perekop and the Tchengar road. These roads, which fall into the great road to Simpheropol, are, it is well known, the roads by which the Russians are supplied with provisions, or by which in case of necessity, the army can retreat.

In furtherance of their object, the Allies have already transported some 30,000 men to Eupatoria, who will be ordered from time to time until a

corps d'armee is collected there sufficiently strong to take the field. Indeed, according to the latest accounts, a cavalry affair has already taken place between the French, under General D'Allonville, and the Russians, under General Korff, in which the former appear to have been victorious. The object in thus taking the field must of course be to intercept the reinforcements, to cut off the convoys of provisions, and in short to starve the main Russian army. In this way the Allied generals hope, no doubt, to compel the Russian commanders to assume the initiative, and in fact to put him under the necessity of attacking the Allied army in the position which its commander may select as most advantageous. But whilst the Allies are concentrating their forces about Eupatoria, in order to occupy the attention of the Russian commander, it was requisite that their army on the Tchertaya should advance its outposts so as to threaten the Russian occupying the Mackenzie plateau and the Upper Belbek. So long as the main body of the Russians troops occupies this line it is by no means probable that any attempt will be made to force it, for whether we estimate its strength from private letters, from the best maps, or from the photographic representations of Mr. Fenton, it seems a position little less than impregnable. Unless, therefore, the Russian line is greatly weakened, the Allies will probably content themselves by merely threatening it by the display of such an imposing force as will demand the presence of the Russian army in their strong position along those heights. Accordingly, we learn from St. Petersburg that the Allies have pushed forward a detachment of some 30,000 men as close as possible to the Russian outposts, that they are making daily reconnaissances, and indeed that they have already had a successful affair with the enemy at Urkusta, and it is even said that the pass through the mountains has been forced. It thus appears that the Allied armies are engaged in a double movement one on the north and the other on the south of Prince Gortschakoff, each dependent on the other; and the grounds upon which the scheme of operations proceeds are obvious.

It is of course necessary for the Russian general to keep his line of battle along the heights unbroken—for once pierced, the Russian army is lost. At the same time it is essential for him to keep his communications open with Perekop, and therefore it is impossible he can endure a corps d'armee in his rear. His position, therefore, is obviously full of peril; though at the same time that of the Allies is not without peril also. The peril of the Allies is lest the Prince, detaching 80,000 or 100,000 men, should suddenly fall on the Allied corps at Eupatoria and annihilate it. In this way the Prince may, from time to time, attack the divisions of the Allied army separately, and thus succeed in repeating the exploit which has immortalised the Great Napoleon—when, abandoning the siege of Mantua, he destroyed the Austrian divisions in succession. To carry such a scheme into effect requires certainly a consummate general, of genius to strike a blow with an almost marvellous celerity and with overpowering vigor; nevertheless, as it seems to us, some such scheme as this must be adopted if the Russian army is to be saved.

For since Eupatoria is distant from the great road but twenty-five miles, it is utterly impossible that any rational commander should allow an army of 40,000 or 50,000 men to establish itself in the rear, and in the line of his communication, without making some effort to dislodge or destroy it. At the same time it may cost Prince Gortschakoff dear should the Allies learn that his line along the heights had been materially weakened; for then of course the army from Baidar would at once push on, seize the plateau, and so fall on the rear of the Russians.

If therefore, we have rightly interpreted the plans of the Allies, it seems that the conquest is now one of pure generalship; and a few more weeks must determine whether or not the Crimea is destined to be in the hands of the Allies before the close of the present season.—London News.

## Original Poetry.

THE ROSE AND THE THORN.

BY ALFRED W. TUTTILL; LONDON.

The sun had scarce attained its height,  
On a bright morn in May;  
When o'er the path to Flora's bowers,  
I bent my lonely way.  
I plucked in haste a spotted rose,  
That had been newly born,  
Forgetting that the sweetest flower,  
Of bears the sharpest thorn.  
But soon a flowing crimson stream,  
With sharp and cutting pain,  
Told me that if I read aright,  
I might a lesson gain.

I have seen the youth lay out his plans;  
The future all seemed bright;  
But though his morning sky was clear,  
'Twas stormy long ere night.  
And I've seen the happy mother,  
Embrace her darling boy,  
And pray that if his life were spared,  
It might be one of joy.  
I've seen her in a few short years,  
Glance at her own first-born,  
And say while tears her bright eyes dimmed,  
"My rose has borne a thorn."

But why should we expect a flower,  
Celestial in its birth,  
Exotic of a purer soil,  
To flourish in this earth.  
But there's a land, a brighter land,  
Beyond this world of care,  
Where flowers of sweetest fragrance bloom;  
No thorns of trouble there!  
There shall we meet with those whom death,  
From our embrace has torn;  
And call the sweetest, fairest flowers,  
But never find a thorn!

## Correspondence.

The following communications were received some time ago, but by some means got mislaid and were not discovered until lately. Our correspondents we hope will accept this explanation as the reason why their favours did not receive an earlier attention.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR.—By request of a number of my friends, Freeholders in this county, I send you the following for insertion. JOHN THOMAS TUTTILL.

Speech of JOHN THOMAS TUTTILL, delivered to the Electors, at the Polling place, in the Parish of Andover, September 10th.

GENTLEMEN, ELECTORS OF VICTORIA,

In compliance with the request of a number of the Freeholders of this section of the county, I rise to address you on what I consider are to us the most important topics. In this approaching election, I ask you not, Who? but, what are you voting for? What are the political principles of the men who now solicit your support? What are the requisitions of a good legislator? What do we require in this county that the government can give us or aid us in obtaining? What are the principles we wish to establish? What is there deficient among us, that we ourselves can obtain by united effort? I leave these questions for yourselves to answer. I purpose making only a few collateral remarks. I feel a deep and lively interest in the land in which I intend to spend my days, and more particularly in the county which I expect one day to represent. I feel so deeply the public disgrace of having to import our representatives, to represent our beautiful county, which I may very aptly designate "the garden of New Brunswick," that here I swear never to rest, until I have qualified

myself, both as regards property and intellectual acquirements, to represent you myself in the General Assembly of the Province.

I am willing to support any man who lives in the county, even if his talents be inferior, provided he be a man of sound judgment, and what is of more importance, of correct principles and moral rectitude. On these considerations we should feel inclined to support Mr. Joseph Cyr, more especially as he is the choice of the French, whose support we shall require at the next general election to get in a man of our own choosing. Let the French and English then cordially unite, as they are now united in Europe, to elect good men and true, who live in the county, and who will not sell their honour for gold.

We regret that this course places us in an unpleasant position with regard to our present member, who has done more for this county, than any man who has yet represented us. Look at the money which has been already granted, to make a road through from the mouth of the Tobique to Restigouche, which if properly carried out, will be the means of opening up that rich and beautiful section of a country so little known to the rest of the Province. Justice compels us to acknowledge that we are indebted to Mr. Tibbitts for this and many other benefits the county has received. We therefore regret that while assisting our allies (the French,) we may perhaps sacrifice our own member, and the best that ever represented our county. But shall we do evil that good may follow? It is high time for our own credit and that of our allies (the French) that we put an end forever to the system of importing members, and if we are not qualified to represent ourselves, let us have more common schools among us, let us have more Grammar Schools, and Mechanics' Institutes, and Public Libraries, and Literary Newspapers, and Public Lectures, and let us labour to make ourselves qualified! Let us study the existing laws of our own country and the probable operation of new ones.—Let us have taxation for education! Let it become general throughout the Province! Hurrah for New Brunswick! the brightest gem in the coronet of our much beloved Queen! Hurrah for Victoria county! whose inhabitants are amongst the most liberal and intelligent of the cleverest people in the world! Lay on the School tax! Up with the Teacher's salary! Let us educate ourselves, but never let it be said we are not capable of representing ourselves! I came from England to teach you something and I mean to do it. Hurrah for the home candidate Mr. Cyr! Hurrah for the Allies! Next election we will have a Frenchman and an Englishman. The French and English united will conquer the world. Russia must be humbled!—Sebastopol ere long shall fall, and civilization shall triumph over despotism!

I go in for Agricultural Societies and Agricultural improvements. I believe government should grant money to assist in building Grist Mills, which would cause the country to be settled. There is one much wanted on the Tobique.

Agriculture is the wealth of a country. The interests of Agriculture are not only closely allied to those of commerce, but without the one, the other must have a sickly and feeble existence. Agriculture commands our attention! but the culture of the mind still more! I give one dollar a year to support the Andover and Perth Agricultural Society; but I will give twenty dollars a year to establish and maintain the Andover and Perth Mechanics' Institute. Two thousand dollars will build a respectable edifice, furnish a magnificent library, philosophical apparatus, &c., and induce men of talent to come and lecture. This is the manner in which Cosmo de Medici the Florentine Merchant expended a large proportion of his enormous wealth.