

THE CARLETON SENTINEL



DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE LITERATURE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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"Our Queen and Constitution."

[A. C. & J. A. McLAUCHLAN, PUBLISHERS.]

VOL. IX.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1856.

NO. 15.

General News.

The *Morning Post* of Tuesday, October 28, has the following announcement, which we presume to be semi-official:—

"This day terminates the period of six months fixed by the Treaty of Paris for the final evacuation of the Turkish territories, and for the closing of the Dardanelles to ships of war with the exceptions stipulated for in the text of the Treaty. As the Treaty, however, has not been carried out on the part of Russia it follows, as a natural consequence, that the obligations of the other parties to it are for the present suspended. The Austrian occupation of the Principalities will, therefore, continue, just as our squadron will remain in the Black Sea until the Russians shall faithfully and completely execute and fulfil all the conditions of the Treaty."

This is a commentary on the "peace" of Paris, which fully justifies us, and other organs of public opinion, for never having ceased to denounce and deplore the precipitancy with which the war was brought to a close in March last. No one but the diplomatists assembled at Paris expected that a real peace would ensue from the deliberations of the Congress: and it is even probable that some of these gentlemen were of the opinion, which after experience proved to be correct, that the peace was nothing but a truce, which settled nothing, and merely gave the combatants time to breathe and marshal their forces for a new encounter—two, three, or ten years hence. Without, however, dwelling upon the irrevocable past, the public in Great Britain and France may be permitted to ask whether, in the new complications and difficulties which have arisen, the position taken by the Austrian troops in Moldo-Wallachia is of the same anti-Russian character as that taken by the Allied squadrons in the Black Sea? The question may safely be answered in the negative. Events not very remote will prove, unless we are very much mistaken, that the Austrian occupation of the Principalities has not originated in the non-fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, 1856, by the Russians but, has been maintained and extended by a foregone conclusion on the part of the Austrian Government to keep those provinces *coute qui coute*. No doubt Austria is anti-Russian to the extent of aiming to deprive Russia of the remotest chance of ever possessing them; but she is not anti-Russian in the sense of France or Great Britain—or, what is, perhaps, of greater importance in the sense of Turkey. It is not only the Emperor of Austria and his advisers, but the people of Austria, and more especially that portion of them who speak the German language, and who have their head-quarters at Vienna, who have predetermined to obtain and retain Moldavia and Wallachia, whatever the Sultan may do, and whatever Europe may think. For the rich prize they would have gone to the extreme length of sacrificing Lombardy and Venice to the Italians; and, if they can retain Lombardy and Venice, and obtain Moldavia and Wallachia to boot, there is no knowing what perils they would encounter or what charges they would incur. The non-fulfilment of the Treaty of Paris by the Russians may be the pretext for the continued occupation of the territories of the Sultan in Moldo-Wallachia; and it is certainly a convenient and a plausible one. But if that had not existed, we are certain that other pretexts would not have been found wanting; and that the real end, aim, and object of Austria is to retain these provinces in her own possession. The great and fatal objection to the project is, that it is too late.

There was a time when a compact might have been made to this effect; and when the venal aid of Austria might have been secured to the Allies in the vigorous prosecution of the war against Russia. At that time, when the siege of Sebastopol was proceeding, and when the Moldo-Wallachians were not embittered against Austrian rule, such a compact—if made agreeable and profitable to Turkey by the conquest and re-annexation of the Crimea—might have been instrumental to a real pacification of Europe; involving, as it did, the deliverance of Italy from the presence of the Austrians—the great if not the only, obstacle to its tranquility and happiness. But the hour has passed, and Austria, it is hoped, will lose her two Italian, without being compensated by the two Danubian Provinces. If so, she will be rightly served, and will meet the retribution that should always fall upon the coward and the trimmer, and upon those who prefer their own petty ease or profit to the triumph of right and justice.—*Illustrated London News*.

THE WARNING.—The warning of the English press by the *Monitor* has begun to bear fruits. On Wednesday night Her Majesty's Theatre contained an assemblage of 3,000 or 4,000 persons, to inaugurate Julien's winter series of promenade concerts. At the end of the first part, "God save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia," were sung with acclamation; and a portion of the audience then called for "Pourtant pour la Syer." The demand was complied with, but the air was sung amid an undercurrent of hisses and calls for "The Marseillais!" For the first time since the outbreak of the war with Russia, the French national air elicited sounds of disapproval and unpopularity.—*Liverpool Journal*.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE TUSCAN GOVERNMENT.—Lord John Russell is living most quietly at the "Villa Capen," near Florence; but the Tuscan police is in a state of constant alarm. His lordship is looked upon as a sort of revolutionist, and the most strict "surveillance" is exercised towards the persons who go and pay visits to him.—Signor Laudecci, the minister of the interior of the Grand Duke, has issued secret circulars to the agents of the police on that subject. With regard to Lord Minto, they are acting just in the same manner; the noble earl is considered an old inquisition sinner, and the Tuscan government will never forgive him.—*Turin Correspondent of the Morning Post*.

OUR PRINCESS ROYAL'S INTENDED.—An anecdote of Prince Frederick William and his future illustrious consort is current at Berlin among the highest circles, which reflects a great credit on the perfect sense and judgement of the former, and upon the high intellectual and sterling qualities of the latter. On returning from England, Prince Frederick William is said to have been asked by the Prince, his father, what he thought of his future Royal bride. "In my position, and with my future destinies," rejoined the son, "my special duty is to consider the mind, character, and tendencies of my future consort infinitely more than all external appearances. The latter won my heart—the former my admiration and profound respect.—They are such as are fully worthy of her Royal mother, and such as are fully qualified to ensure my domestic happiness, and to win for my wife and me the love of the Prussian nation."

HAVANA.—Dates are to 8th inst. There is no news of any importance. There were no foreign men-of-war in port. An American ship is reported to have landed 600 slaves at Cardenas.

The expenses of the recent coronation of Alexander II, amounted to 15,000,000 silver roubles.

SIDNEY COUNTY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—On Friday last the result of the election was made known at the Court House by the Sheriff. The following is a statement of votes taken at the several polling districts in this County, viz: Arisaig, 20 for 64 against incorporation; Cape George, 10 for and 88 against; Morristown, 12 for and 80 against; Village, 155 for and 51 against; Lochaber, 11 for and 46 against; U. South River, 6 for and 121 against; Tracadie, none for 119 against—leaving a majority of 420 against incorporation.

The Counties of Colchester, Pictou, and Annapolis, have also rejected the measure. The Eastern "Chronicle" remarks: This is a fact that seems impossible to understand or account for on rational principles—that the people of these Counties who have so many years been contending for responsible government and have obtained in theory, should when it is placed within their reach, deliberately reject it in practice. A stranger from Canada or the United States, would look incredulous if informed that people who have hitherto been considered at least equal to their neighbors in intelligence, should by a vote of four to one, deliberately avow their inability to manage their own affairs. Yet so it is. Verily they are an humble and contented people, and withal candid and self-abasing in their humility.—*Antigonish Casket*.

NEW MARRIAGE LAWS IN AUSTRIA.—The impression produced by the new marriage laws is even worse in the provinces than it is here, and many families have already communicated to the superintendents of the Lutheran and Calvinist confessions their intention to embrace the Protestant faith. It is even related that the proprietor of a machine manufactory at Prague, and 400 of his workmen, are about to secede from the Roman Catholic faith, but such great excitement prevails that similar reports must be received with extreme reserve.—*Vienna correspondence of the Times*.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Henry Cottrell, M. A. to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of Graham's Town, in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, in the room of the Right Rev. John Armstrong, deceased. Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Benjamin Chillee Campbell Pine, Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over her Majesty's forts and settlements and their dependencies on the Gold Coast.

NEW MODE OF BENDING WOOD.—A new mode of bending ships' knees has lately been invented, which consists in forcing the stuff endwise into a close-sided mould, having the desired curve from longitudinal, and having its internal traverse sections only just of the dimensions of the traverse sections of the piece of wood. The wood is thus confined laterally, in all directions, during the bending process, and is thereby effectually prevented from breaking, splitting or splintering.

The Underground Railroad appears to be doing a large business. A report of the Albany (N. Y.) Vigilance Committee—colored—states that between the 12th of September, 1855, and the 15th of July, 1856, a period of ten months, 287 fugitive slaves passed through that city on their way to Canada.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.—The New York papers state that the dwelling of Mr. Perkins, near Kirkwood, State of New York, was burned on Friday night last, and that Mr. Perkins, his wife and father, and seven children, perished in the flames.

From a private letter received from Charlotte-town, we have learned, that the wife of poor Clarkins who was crushed by the machinery, on board the steamer Ino, a few weeks ago, has lately died of a broken heart.—*Colonial Times*.

ANOTHER QUICK RUN.—The ship *Elizabeth Ann Bright*, Capt. Olive, made the passage in sixteen days, from this port to Liverpool, where she arrived on the 5th inst. The run from Cape Sable to Cape Clear was made in ten days. The E. A. B. was built by Wm. Olive, Esq., of Carleton, and registers 1,430 tons. The preceding passage of this ship, from St. John to Liverpool, was made in fifteen and a half days.—*Cour*.

QUEEN VICTORIA COMING TO CANADA.—Canada has yet a large and useful part to play in the politics of America—larger, in all probability with its now free and settled institutions, its rapid prosperity and above all, its confirmed monarchical dispositions, than we can yet properly estimate. Her Majesty will, it is said, at no very distant day pay a visit in person, accompanied by some of her family, to this, the greatest and most populous of her transmarine possessions. The Queen could do no more useful or patriotic act; and richly does Canada merit the compliment of a Royal visit.—It has outlived all the calumnies of its Tory detractors, and has demonstrated that colonial self-government, is far more compatible with the vocative of loyalty than the rule of a family compact or Government from Downing Street. Canada we cannot doubt, whether it continue its present connection with England—and there is now no reason why it should not—or resolve itself into an independent monarchy, is destined to have large influence over North America. In either contingency nothing is more desirable than that the influence of English civilization should continue to prevail in Canada, and through Canada diffuse itself more generally over that continent, and a visit of Queen Victoria, surrounded by her family, would do more to promote that influence and secure all its blessings, than any other step that could be suggested. Why, then should it not at some early and convenient time be taken? That, indeed, would be a visit worth recording.—*London Daily Times*.

A DEER HUNT.—As Mr. E. D. Swyer and A. J. Peckings, the Engineer and Conductor of the Calais and Baring Railroad were crossing Magalloway Marsh, on the morning train, a noble buck deer who had been taking a snooze near the track, started up, and ran ahead of the Engine far some distance, but finding the engine gained on him, he bolted from the track and made for the river, and not being expert at going on the logs, and his way being obstructed with them, he got stuck and could not extricate himself, and Messrs. Sawyer and Pickings, true to the instincts of human nature, took advantage of his misfortune, and killed him.—they brought him to the city and sold him to the butcher for seven dollars. He weighed about 200 lbs.—*Exchange Payer*.

FROM THE FISHING FLEET.—Since Saturday last, says the Gloucester Telegraph, vessels have been arriving home from the Bay of St. Lawrence. They do not bring very encouraging news, many of them having but ten, fifteen or twenty barrels, and reporting that much the larger portion of the fleet are in the same condition.

A BIG SHEEP.—The St. Lawrence American of Ogdensburg, says:

"The largest sheep we ever saw was on board the steamer Nothern, on her passage from Kingston to this port. He was two years old and weighed three hundred and fifty pounds. He is an imperial sheep and was exhibited at the Provincial Fair at Kingston. A gentleman from Vermont had purchased him, and was taking him home. The price was \$315—a dollar a pound for mutton!—What say ye of that farmers of St. Lawrence? He was as large as a steer."

The opening lecture of the season at the Mechanics' Institute, was delivered on Monday evening by M. H. Perley, Esq. He briefly sketched the leading features of the several North American Provinces, and then pointed out the various telegraph and railway lines connected with them, either completed or in progress, and concluded by showing the advantages this Province offered to its inhabitants, and especially its superiority over Upper Canada as a field for settlement. The lecture was listened to with much attention by a large audience.—*Chuseh Witness*.

A prospectus has been issued of the Australian Land and Emigration Company, with a capital of £100,000, its object being to "facilitate emigration to the Australian colonies, to buy fertile tracts of land, and to let the same to emigrants who shall be selected as in every respect qualified for the purpose of colonising and improving the land."

The largest mirror-plate in the country has been put up in the bar-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. It is 7 feet wide, 11 feet high, half an inch thick, and cost \$1,400.

We heard last night that a man was killed in Carleton, by falling from the rigging of a ship.—*Freeman*.