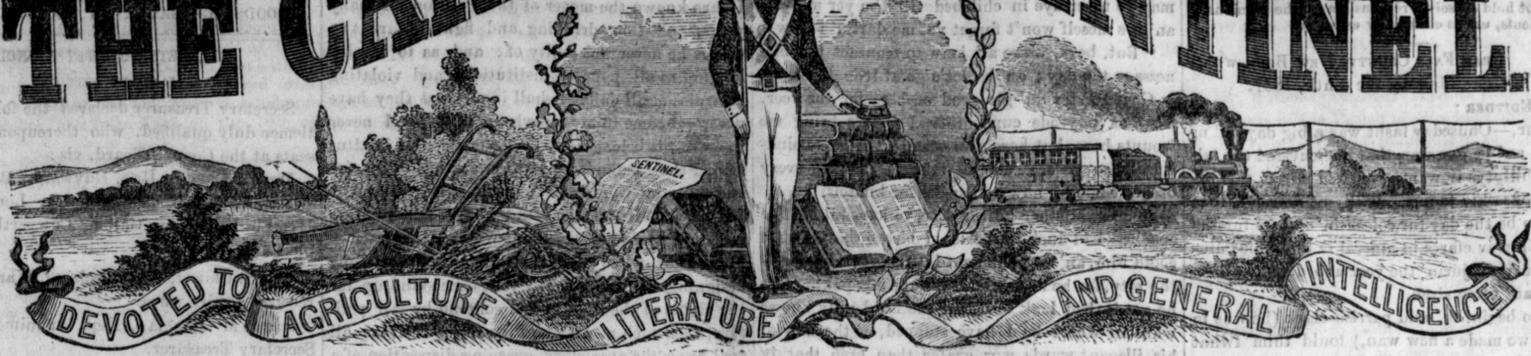


# THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



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"Our Queen and Constitution."

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## General News.

### ENGLAND AGAIN AT WAR.

The official document in which England formally declared war against Persia was promulgated in Calcutta on the 1st November, and reached London by the last Overland Mail. The proclamation is a clear, positive, and satisfactory indictment against Persia, and will, we should think, bring convictions to the minds of all impartial persons who are not enemies of Great Britain, or who are not members of that Ultra-Peace party which deems all war, whether just or unjust, to be wrong and unchristian, that the Governor-General of India, under direction from her Majesty's Government at home, has acted both with wisdom and promptitude in striking a blow for the independence of Herat. It may gratify the momentary whim and caprice of a powerful journal, acting under impulse which none can fathom, to deprecate this new war, and to express its "dark apprehensions" for the result. But when we find that it has no better grounds for its fears and objections than its ignorance, real or feigned, of the precise locality of that celebrated city, which is known to our foes and friends as "the gate of India," and its ignorance (certainly not real if it have perused the State paper signed by Mr. Edmonston upon which it comments) of the reasons which have compelled our Government to resort to hostilities, we can but hope that a public instructor of such undoubted influence for good or for evil, will ere long raise its voice in support of the bold policy of those who have no ignorance of the state of India—of the vast importance of Herat as a key to our frontiers—of the bad faith of the Shah, the nominal head of a rotten and decaying empire, and of the insidious Russian intrigue and agencies which have set the puppet in motion.—Besides, the deed is done; and if Persia be supported by Russia, as there is too much reason to suspect, it will need all the exertion and patriotism of the country to make the war a short, sharp, and decisive one.

The Crimean war is not wholly a matter of past times that the country should forget its greatest lesson. If that war taught anything but the greedy ambition of Russia, and the generous bravery of the British people, it taught the folly of the Government of 1853 in hesitating when it ought to have acted. Clear-sightedness in discovering the danger and promptitude in meeting it, if displayed in the spring when the haughty Prince Menschikoff was jingling his spurs and dangling his sword in the palaces of Constantinople, would, in all probability, have prevented the war which so shortly afterwards perplexed all Europe, and desolated some of its fairest regions, and which is not ended even yet. Our Indian empire is not surrounded by such cumbrous States and Governments, or held back by such wily diplomatists and conflicting interests and ambitions, as exist in Europe to paralyse the efforts of far-seeing and able statesmen and administrators. The great Asiatic question is a very simple one. Two European Powers, and two only, are in presence. The Asiatic knows but the Englishman and Russian.—Even the great Napoleon of fifty years ago is not a Frenchman to the tribes and nations of the interior, but an Englishman. Whatever European is not Russian is English in their estimation; and whoever is not English is Russian. The enemies of our Indian empire—and they are neither few nor powerless—look to Russia to support them; and Russia—as everyone knows who has the slightest acquaintance, direct or indirect, with the affairs of India, and of the States that border upon it—is never loth to encourage or take part in intrigues against us. Russia is to be found at the bottom of

every revolt against our authority, and her agents are continually at work to extend her influence and territory, at the expense of ours. Were it not for Russia the treacherous Shah of Persia would never have raised a finger against Herat; and were there no Russia in Asia striving against us—sometimes by artillery officers, sometimes by money bribes, and always by underhand intrigue—the possession of Herat by Persia would be of comparatively small importance.

Were our Indian Government to sit quietly down to repudiate the engagements which in the interest of British rule in India it made both with Cabul and Herat, and tamely allow the city and territory of Herat to be annexed to Persia—that it might thereby please the *Times* (which affects not to know where Herat is,) and that it might satisfy those English doctrinaires, at Manchester and elsewhere who depreciate all war, and especially war with Russia—we might bid farewell to our Indian empire ere the lapse of many years, and consign to the dominion of Russia the most magnificent appanage of power—the most rich and most splendid possession ever conquered and held by any nation of ancient or modern times. The possession of such a jewel in such a place, and amid such neighbours, necessitates a quick eye for danger, and a ready hand to meet it from whencesoever it may come.—With the command of the sea, the impregnable coast line of the great Indian peninsula is safe from attack as the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland.—There is but one vulnerable point in all our frontier, and that point is Herat, which commands the roads leading to the Khyber and the Bolan Passes, the only routes by which an invading army, speculating upon the hostility of any of the subject Princes or peoples of India, could penetrate or hope to attack us. The Indian Government, with a wise boldness, has confronted the danger. The expedition to the Persian Gulf is but the first move in the mighty game; and may, perhaps, render some other moves unnecessary. The greater the boldness of our Indian policy the greater the chances of its success. British prestige lies in the daring and the energy of the British Government and people. Whatever the people may have done, the Government showed neither of these invaluable qualities in the Crimean war, and the nation reaped the natural consequences of its hesitation. It is fortunate that we have neither Gladstones, Newcastle, nor Aberdens in India, or we might go through a worse experience than we suffered in Europe. But such a result, there is every reason to believe, will this time be spared us.—*Illustrated London News.*

On Tuesday last the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, paid a visit to the Arctic ship. The *Resolute*, dressed in her colours, was lashed alongside of the Royal embarkation place at Trinity Wharf, Cowes. The English and American flags were flying at the peak, and as soon as the Queen set her foot on the deck the Royal Standard was hoisted at the main. The *Retribution* fired a salute, the boats' crews "tossed" their oars, and the ship's company, standing on the rail, received her Majesty with three rounds of cheers.—Captain Hartstein received the Royal party at the gangway, and the officers in full uniform, were grouped on each side. All the officers were presented to the Queen by Captain Hartstein, who then addressed her Majesty in the following words:—"Allow me to welcome your Majesty on board the *Resolute*, and, in obedience to the will of my countrymen and of the President of the United States, to restore her to you, not only as an evidence of a friendly feeling to your sovereignty, but as a token of love, admiration, and respect to your Majesty personally." The Queen replied with a gracious smile, "I thank you, Sir." After completing the inspection of the ship the Royal Party retired amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the spectators.

In our next publication we shall give Engravings of this interesting event in the history of two great nations.—*Id.*

A letter from Rome of the 4th inst. states that the Papal Government is placed in difficulty with respect to its troops which may produce serious consequences. Within the last three months it has lost more than a third of its Swiss troops, and it is daily losing more, their time of service having expired, and the men not wishing to renew their engagements.

**RUSSIAN HELP TO PERSIA.**—While England, with much noise and ostentation, prepares an expedition against Persia, Russia, unostentatiously and noiselessly, is getting ready to come to the succor of the Shah. The Orenburg corps d'armee has been considerably reinforced. It is commanded by Aide-de-Camp General Perofski. The outposts of this corps extend to the very limits of the country of Turan, upon the rivers Oxus and Jaxarter; and the military flotilla of the Lake of Aral, placed under the orders of the same General, is brought by the above mentioned rivers to the frontiers of India. On another side, great activity reigns upon the Caspian Sea, and in the army of the Caucasus. Transport vessels, having troops and war material on board, pass incessantly between here and the port of Bakou, situated in the province of Shirvan, bordering on the Caspian Sea, belonging to Russia, and at the frontier of Persia. The new Lieutenant General of the Caucasian provinces, Prince Bariantinki, has received fuller powers than his predecessors. He has lately inspected, on its way to its destination, the flotilla of the Caspian Sea, which has been considerably increased and partly left at his disposal.

This flotilla can easily take troops on board either of the corps of Orenburg or the army of the Caucasus, and take them to the relief of Persia disembarking either at Astrabad or on the neighboring coast of Teheran. The corps which forms part of the army of the Caucasus, cantoned at Shirvan and Erivan and commanded by Gen. Krhuleff, who distinguished himself in the eastern war, can also succor Persia by land as well as by sea. Meanwhile the Russian Government neglects nothing in replacing the war material consumed during the late war, and continues to refill the exhausted magazines.—*Warsaw (Poland) Czar.*

What do our British American Emigration Schemers think of this: "In order to encourage emigration to Mexico, nearly 50,000 acres of land between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, have been set apart by the Mexican Government. The emigrants are to form four colonies. 100 acres are to be given to each emigrant for cultivation, and also enough land to build a residence. For the first three years the emigrant is to pay no taxes, and he can introduce, free of duty, all kinds of grain, field and agricultural implements, and whatever is necessary for personal use. All emigrants are to be conveyed from Vera Cruz to their place of residence at the expense of the government, and to receive a present of a milch cow each. The soil between Vera Cruz and Jalapa is described as most fertile, and the climate salubrious.—*Liverpool Times.*

**DREADFUL TYPHOON.—LOSS OF A THOUSAND LIVES.**—The North China *Herald*, of September 10, which came to hand by last steamer, contains the following account of a terrible typhoon and its appalling consequences:—

The captain of a large junk from Bangkok has communicated the following note on the disasters occasioned by a typhoon he encountered on the 12th of August, on approaching the Chusan Islands from south:—"We formed one of a fleet of twenty-two junks bound to various ports from Shanghai to Nientsinn. On the 12th of the moon the wind blew furiously from the north west, and suddenly chopped round to the south. Seventeen vessels foundered, and the remaining five were dismasted. We lost, also, both our double rudders. About one thousand men perished in that storm. In consequence of assistance liberally afforded by a steamer we were saved from drowning and starving."

The American Postmaster-General's report shows that on the 13th of June there were 25,565 post-offices. He recommends the abolition of the franking privilege, and compulsory prepayment on all transient printed matter.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HALIFAX.**—A fire broke out at Halifax on the 1st inst. at 4 p. m., in Vass' Buildings, corner of Hollis and Prince-streets, extending South to the residence of Dr. Allen, crossing Hollis-street, and burning nearly a whole block

between that and Granville street, including St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church. Twenty buildings were consumed, and thirteen partially. Two entire blocks, from Bedford Row to Barrington-street, were gutted. The scene was most desolating, being filled with goods and furniture. Several persons were seriously injured, but no lives were lost.—Estimated loss \$100,000.

**DEATH OF THE "ANGEL GABRIEL."**—John Sayers Orr, well known to the people of this country under the assumed cognomen of the "Angel Gabriel," died at the penal settlement of Demarara, in November last. His disease was dysentery, and his age about thirty-five years. Orr was an Englishman by birth, but had resided many years in this country. His fierce denunciations of Catholicism in the streets of the principal American cities, were the cause of many disturbances which the police were often called upon to quell. From this country he went to England, but not meeting with success, he went to Demarara, where he succeeded in fomenting an insurrection among the blacks, which demanded active efforts on the part of the Government to repress, and Orr was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labour. He did considerable mischief, and but little good anywhere.—*Boston Journal.*

Huntington, the forger, started for his quarters at Sing Sing, Friday afternoon. The *Times* says that several of his friends were at the Tombs and shook hands with him as he came into the passage, and bade him good bye. He was elegantly dressed, and seemed to have but little concern for his situation. Since his conviction and sentence he has been visited by his wife, who still clings to him with all the devotion of a wife's love.—*N. Y. Paper.*

At the election for County Councillors, held in the County of Sunbury, on Tuesday the 30th day of December last, the following gentlemen were elected:—

**PARISH OF BURTON.**—Charles H. Clowes and Jeremiah Smith.  
**BLISSFIELD.**—David Hartt and Wm. E. Hoyt.  
**LINCOLN.**—George M. Adams and William Sinclair.  
**MAUGERVILLE.**—James Hamilton and Charles Brown.  
**SHEFFIELD.**—Isaac Burpe and Whitehead Barker.—*Head Quarters.*

List of Councillors returned for the Municipality of York, at the late Elections:

**DOUGLAS.**—A. D. Yerxa, and Peter McFarlane, Esquires.  
**ST. MARY'S.**—William Lewis, and A. McLean, Esquires.  
**KINGSCLEAR.**—Thomas Murray, and Burden Wheeler, Esquires.  
**PRINCE WILLIAM.**—James Henry, and Manzor Atherton Esquire.  
**QUEENSBURY.**—I. Atherton, and Joseph Parent, Esquires.  
**DUMFRIES.**—William Whitehead, and Thomas Temple, Esquires.  
**SOUTHAMPTON.**—T. C. Atherton, and Bartlett, Esquires.  
**CANTERBURY.**—David Dow and Calvin Atherton, Esquires.  
**STANLEY.**—Henry Rogers, and George A. Pelton Esquires.

Several of the above gentlemen were appointed in the late role of Magistrates for this County, but they preferred the honourable distinction of receiving office from the people; and besides, the hook was so frightfully apparent in the former case that no species of angling could induce them to take.—*Reporter.*

**ROBBERY AT FREDERICTON.**—We learn that the store of Mr. George Grosvenor, at Fredericton, was entered by burglars last week, and a box containing £70 in cash, together with all his valuable papers, was carried away by the robbers. No clue has yet been obtained of the thieves.—*N. B.*

**"BRITISH POSSESSIONS."**—The Toronto *Colonist* announces that through the exertions of the Hon. J. H. Cameron, during his recent visit to England, the Committee of the London Stock Exchange have decided to adopt a new heading in the Daily Official Stock list, and that from the beginning of 1857, all stocks and securities of any of the British Provinces which are admitted to the Official List will be classed under "British Possessions," instead of "Foreign."