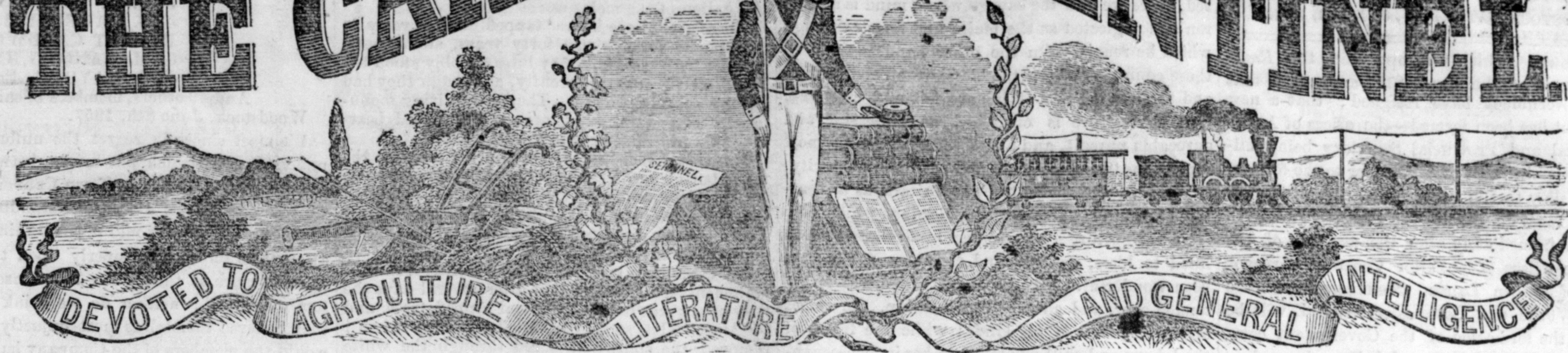


THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



SAMUEL WATTS, Editor.]

"Our Queen and Constitution."

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

VOL. IX.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1857.

NO. 42.

General News.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A single war is enough to have on our hands at once. Very welcome, therefore, to the people of this country is the intelligence that the Shah of Persia has accepted the terms of peace. Once committed, it is not our practice discreditably to back out of a quarrel; but if our purpose can be attained with little fighting and little bloodshed, this is infinitely preferable. However much foreigners may believe that England is actuated only by the lust of power, and of extended territory, there is we are satisfied, another feeling far more honourable which modifies this, and would go far to justify it—the feeling, namely, that the extension of British power, and finally, of British institutions, must be a benefit over the less civilized nations over which we rule. Even misgoverned India is a gain to us, in additional security for life, and the extinction of feudal wars. So, also, Turkey and Persia are benefited by British influence. It is to be hoped that the brief hostilities just concluded with Persia, will teach that power that its interest is to be in friendship and alliance with England. From the accounts received, these operations in the Persian territory seem to be among the most brilliant feats of our military history, not indeed for the extent of those operations, and the patient endurance of sieges, battles, and ambushes, but for the rapidity and gallantry with which all was done, and the advantageous results that must immediately follow. The Latin proverb has it—"his dat qui cito dat"—he gives twice who gives promptly. In war he strikes twice who strikes promptly. Nothing can read better than the account which General Sir James Outram gives of his own proceedings. The landing in the Persian territory, the subjugation of Bushire, and then the taking of the strongly fortified Mohammerah, with the final rout of the Persian army at Ahwaz, is worthy of the successor of the Clives, Wellesleys, and Napiers.

Our General did not rest on his oars; one success but urged him on to another. The enemy were not expecting so rapid an advance of the British General. They seem to have made no regular preparation for a possible retreat from their strong fortress of Mohammerah—the Sebastopol of their strength. This place appears to have been fortified with their best engineering skill; large guns though, inferior in calibre to those on board our ships, were admirably planted to bar all approach, and sweep the river lengthwise and crosswise; huge earth works were reared twenty feet thick and eighteen feet high. It seemed as if European skill had helped them and arranged every thing so as to give the British a warm reception. Nor are the Persians cowards or bad soldiers. Military men acquainted with the east allege that the Persian soldiers are brave, and patient of fatigue. They offer the raw material for making good fighting men. It would be slight honour to conquer mere barbarians and dastards. In a position so well fortified there was every chance that a strong stand could be made, and much trouble given to the British Commander. We were very inferior in numbers. Our cavalry was not landed. But no odds daunted the General; he took no counsel with fear or delay. Having taken the Persian Sebastopol, he does not dally with his good fortune, but launches some forty-five dragoons in pursuit of the whole Persian army of thirteen thousand men! This was gallantly and promptly executed both by soldiers and officers.—If Sir James Outram and his officers had thought that in taking Mohammerah they had done enough, why, then, the enemy might have rallied, and returned to renew the fight, and crush an army so numerically inferior. But this advantage was not allowed them. Rapidly our commander improved his superiority. He did the right thing at the right moment; he was cordially supported by all under his command; he has maintained the immortal character of the British army, and gained peace for his country.

It is affirmed that the Persian army is completely broken up and disorganized. It seems almost incredible that a large mass of many thousands should retreat in confusion and dismay from Ahwaz before a few hundred men. If such was indeed the fact, it implies that they have had a very severe lesson in their previous stronghold; and we may presume that they will not again be soon anxious to come within range of the British columns. This will be another wholesome lesson to all barbarian tribes of the East who may envy our dominion. It will even act upon China. And it

happens at this moment that the Persian war being ended, our ships and soldiers are available for service in China. We incline to think that the same prompt and decisive policy, if followed up everywhere by Europeans, will give them victory over the Asiatics. If General Ashburnham will only display something of the same vigour when the time for action comes, there is little fear that the people of the flowery land will be able to make an effectual stand against the men who are fresh from victory over the harder Persian soldiers.—But much will depend on the vigour and promptitude of our leaders. We rest secure that if our soldiers, whether Indian or English, are only properly officered, commanded and led, there is no soldiery in the world—certainly no Asiatic soldiery, that having once experienced our charge of bayonets, will willingly wait for a second.—*Northern Daily Times.*

From Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine's Timber Circular.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—As usual at this period of the year, the import from the British Colonies is almost nominal. The past month has been characterized by extreme dullness throughout, and the consumption has been on a very reduced scale.—The aggregate stocks are in excess of previous years, and sales very difficult to effect.

Timber.—Quebec Pine.—The stock of this article is about the same as last year, viz., 950,000 feet. In the early months of the year the consumption was large, but during the last month there has been a marked falling off. No sales in cargo to note.

Saint John Pine.—Two cargoes have been sold on private terms. The stock is about 600,000 feet, which is much in excess of former years, and more than sufficient for present demand; a large portion however, undersized, and this description of wood is very unsaleable.

Hardwood.—The late imports of Birch from St. John have been small sizes, which are not wanted. Good wood, 14 inches string and upwards, as in request.

Spruce and Pine deals.—The import for the past four weeks has been 2,115 pieces. The consumption has been on a much reduced scale compared with the first month of the year, consequently the stock is heavier than was anticipated, and is about 9000 standard in excess of that of last year at same date. Importers still have several cargoes, and find it unusually difficult to make sales. St. John and St. Stephen's Deals are now worth £8 to £8 5s., and Nova Scotia Deals £7 5s. to £7 15s. per standard.

Lathwood is in less demand, and prices are rather lower.

Palings and Laths.—Palings have been sold with cargo at 30s., and separate at 40s. to 55s. per M.; Laths at 12s. 6d. per M.

From Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay's Timber Circular.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Since our annual circular, dated 1st February, 29 vessels, 17,462 tons register, wood-laden, have arrived from British North America, viz., none from Quebec, 21 from St. John, and 8 from other ports; at the same date last year, 12 vessels, 7661 tons, had arrived.

We close our preliminary remarks on the 8th inst. by stating that some buoyancy of feeling infused into the public mind almost invited a belief in the approach of better times. This anticipation we regret to say, has not yet been realized. On the contrary, the uneasy condition of the Money Market has not been in any degree abated; nor, judging from present appearances, does there seem much reason for indulging in the belief that any important amelioration in this respect will speedily take place. One favorable point in the generally discouraging aspect of pecuniary affairs is to be found in the fact that whatever business is done is transacted in a fair and legitimate spirit, and that the state of trade, although not active, is on the whole, sound. Another matter of some consequence to a commercial community may be found in the circumstance that most businesses remain steady, and better prospects are freely indulged in, although all agree in representing the present depression in the value of most articles as seriously detrimental to all classes. During the greater part of the year the whole of the spring, we have experienced such a favorable state of weather as to justify the expectation of a large or rather a very abundant harvest. With a good yield of cereal crops, and a general plenty of the necessities of life, trade will undoubtedly revive. Very considerable diversity of opinion, however, is entertained and expressed by parties conversant with the sub-

ject, as to the future condition of the Wood-Trade in regard to its pecuniary value. It is by no means an easy matter to pass judgment in such a case, as so much will depend upon the quantity brought into the market, and the cost at which it can be introduced. At the present time freights are low, and first cost moderate. Should these conditions continue during the greater portion of the season, it would be to the advantage of the trade generally, as high prices invariably lead to a glut of supply and a slackening of demand, ending in disappointment and loss alike to importer and dealer.

Pine Timber has undergone little appreciable change since our last. From Quebec there have been no sales in cargo reported, and any transactions which have taken place have been of an entirely retail character. Similar observations are equally applicable to St. John and other port Pine. Quebec may be quoted at from 17d. to 19d. per foot, according to size and quality. St. John of 18 inches average, fresh and good, at 20d. to 21d. per foot, from the quay.

Hardwood.—A parcel of middling quality St. John Birch was lately sold from the quay at about 17d. per foot. The supply of good wood is moderate.

N. B. and N. S. Pine and Spruce Deal.—Several parcels and cargoes have been sold from the yards; the prices are not made public. There is, however, no improvement in value to record, and prices may be put down at from £7 10s. to £7 17s. 6d. for Nova Scotia, and £8 5s. to £8 7s. 6d. for St. John. Other sorts in proportion.

The betrothal of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederic William appears to give great satisfaction to the people of Prussia. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:—"All shades of political parties, not even excluding the *Kreuz Zeitung* party whom we are mistakenly inclined to look on as hostile to England, simply because they are friendly to Russia, sympathize in the warmest aspiration for the coming alliance, and few princesses have ever married into a court and country where every heart is so widely and so warmly opened to welcome her as the Princess Royal will when she comes hither and takes possession of the little empire of affection that is preparing for her in the hearts of her future subjects. Though I must not venture on any details at present, I may at least mention, that the men in Berlin whose minutes are most precious, and whose intellect and talent are of the highest order in this country, are already, and have been for some months past, devoting their time and thought to find means of best demonstrating the homage that Prussian intellect and heart are preparing to pay to the fair scion of Great Britain's Royal Family. From what I know of the men concerned and the plans they entertain I am ready to believe that the execution of them will be worthy the princess and themselves; but I must not dilate on this further, for, though the betrothal of the young couple has been a public secret for a long time, the plan I allude to is, for the present, a private one.

Robert Burns, the eldest son of the poet, died at an advanced age at Dumfries, on the 13th ult.—His remains were attended to the tomb by his brothers Colonel and Major Burns.

Mr. T. G. Baring the member for Falmouth, is to be the new Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Sir Robert Peel.

The christening of the infant Princess will take place in the middle of this month, the sponsors being the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederic William of Prussia. The Princess will receive the names of Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore.

Advices from Circassia, to the 10th of April, state that Mehemed Bey had removed his headquarters to Sipsohar. Sefer Pasha had 40,000 Naibs under his command; and, in consequence of the adhesion of different tribes, Mehemed Bey could assemble 80,000.

The agricultural prospects in Ireland are very satisfactory. In the north oat sowing is finished, and the lands which only received the last stroke of the harrow a fortnight ago are now green with the young braid. Wheat lands show a rich braid, well colored, and very thickly set with the young plants. The early finished portion of the potato crop promises well.

FRANCE.—PARIS, Thursday Evening.—If it was ever seriously contemplated by Russia to effect an engagement between France and England, and

bring over the former to herself, the chances of success have not been increased by the Grand Duke's visit to Paris. However appearances may be to the contrary, the feelings between the Emperor and his guests are not of the warmest description. The Court would not grieve much if he left this very day, and from what is currently reported in Russian circles, the Grand Duke is ungrateful enough to criticise its style and tone. On the whole it must be admitted that the Emperor acted very prudently in sending Prince Napoleon out of the way. The Prince, of all other men, is the least likely to pass unnoticed the air of superciliousness which the Grand Duke is reproached with not sufficiently concealing. Had the Prince remained a collator was apprehended, and there is reason to doubt whether, under the circumstances, he would have consented to accompany the Grand Duke to the railroad station on his departure.

ANOTHER BANK DEFAULT.—A good deal of excitement was caused on Saturday last in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and elsewhere, by the report that Mr. Henry Salmon, the agent for the Commercial Bank of Scotland, at Falkirk, had absconded with the funds of the bank. That such is the case is now not any longer a matter of doubt, and it is understood that Mr. Salmon's defalcations extend to at least £30,000. The Commercial Bank, like all the other Scotch banking establishments, has a regular system of inspection of the most searching kind; but it would appear that Mr. Salmon had made free with the funds in a way which set ordinary detection at defiance. When certain deposits were lodged he granted a receipt in the name of the bank in the ordinary way, but applied the funds for his own use; and, as the transaction did not appear in the books of the bank, detection by the ordinary checks was impossible. He must, however, have retained a private memorandum of these deposit receipts, so as to arrange for the payment of the interest upon them as it became regularly due. Up till this exposure Mr. Salmon was a man of high consideration in the district, took a prominent part in every public movement, and lived sumptuously. He was the oldest official connected with the Commercial Bank, having been connected with the establishment for the long period of forty years. This event is likely to lead to a keen scrutiny into the condition of the branches of the Scotch banks generally, which in the spirit of competition have been planted far too thickly.

UNITED STATES.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

FELIBUSTER WALKER GIVEN UP AND ARRIVED AT NEW ORLEANS.—May 6.—The steamship *Empire City* is coming up the river, from New York, 18th inst., via Havana. She connected at the latter port with the steamship *Granada* from Aspinwall, and brings the California mails and passengers of May 5.

The steamship *Illinois* left Aspinwall on the 19th inst., for New York, with the California mails and passengers, and about £2,000,000 in specie.

Among the passengers on board the *Empire City* are Gen. William Walker and staff, who have abandoned their field operations in Central America.

Gen. Walker capitulated on the 1st of May to Capt. Davis, of the U. S. sloop of war *St. Mary's*, and with his staff and 200 men, the remains of his army, were brought to Panama by the steamer *Mariposa*. The Costa Ricans were not known in the articles of capitulation.

Treating of the final discomfiture of Walker, the *Boston Traveller* says:—

"There are some natural reflections forced upon us by the ill-success of these adventurers, which it may be profitable to ponder. Among them is the possibility that we may not always prove to be so potent and ever-conquering a people as our vanity prompts us to believe, and that we may one day or other meet our match where and when we least look for it, and find that our might and prosperity is only a precarious development, which may, like the gourd of Jonah, wither in a night, if we disregard the lessons of wisdom and power taught us by the rule of the Almighty on the earth. Another and the only one which we will advert to at this time, is, that we may find that other nations are quite as well pleased with their governments as we are with our form, and quite as much disinclined to have our institutions forced upon them as we should be to substitute theirs for our own."