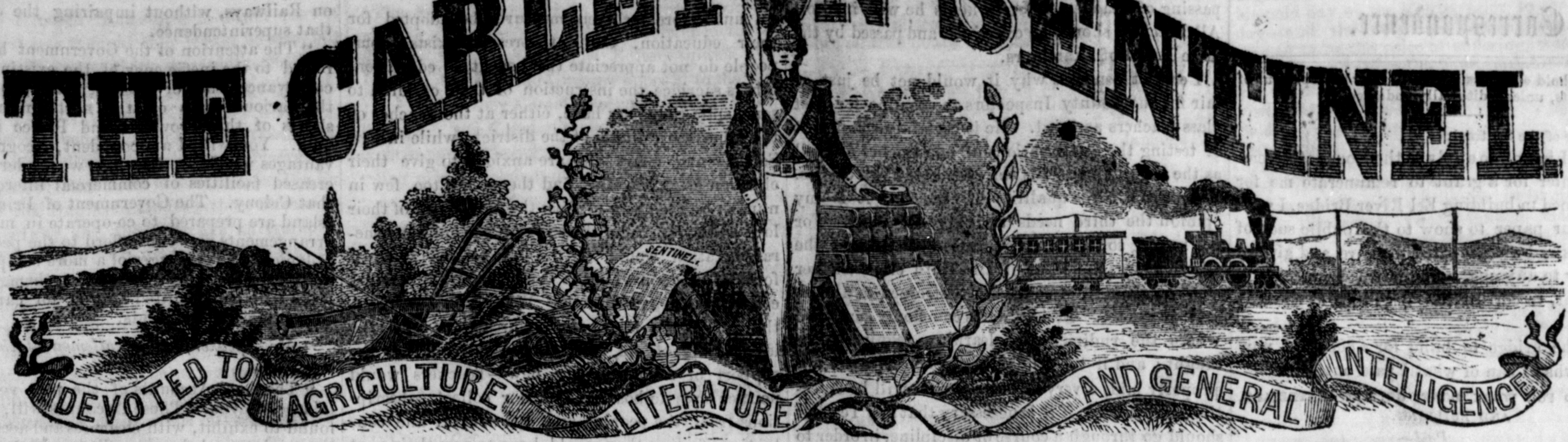


THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



SAMUEL WATTS, Editor.]

"Our Queen and Constitution."

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1857.

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General News.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Peace Conference have brought the questions between the Great Powers to a close; that is to say, Russia is much better off than she was at the signing of the Treaty of Paris, and receives a large tract of territory as a reward for now agreeing to do what she had already agreed to do, but shirked from doing. Her diplomats have served her well—and so have ours. For the rest she is particularly urgent that England and Austria should withdraw, the one her fleet, the other her army; and that a day should be fixed for this being done; but both Powers—with the utmost civility, and while describing their desire to evacuate sea and land to be as great as Russia's that they should do so—have replied that "as soon as possible" are words of sufficient precision for fixing the withdrawal of forces which are a standing hint to Russia that the treaty, such as it is, must be observed for the present.

The Canton bombardment has been variously treated by our public writers. Practical people, wedded neither to party nor fanaticism, take the view which we ventured to express last week, and regard the blow as a painful necessity. And to this conviction most people will have to come round in six months. But the Manchester folks and the Ultra-Conservatives raise a clamour, on different grounds. The former talk maudlin platitudes about cruelty and massacre, and the wickedness of war, as if it were not for the protection of trade, their idol, that nearly all English war was made. The Conservatives see matter for an attack upon the Government, and are, accordingly lost in horror at a deed ten times worse than Sinope; and we should really be shocked to transfer to our columns the parallel which the Evangelical Herald is profane enough to draw between the the battering down the vacated houses of some insolent barbarians and the most awful sacrifice and imprecation recorded in the Christian Scripture. Who is to lead the attack when Parliament meets, and which of the Herald's "great and good men" is to show that Admiral Seymour resembles Pontius Pilate, and that the people of England are like the Jews of Jerusalem? Sir Robert Peel has proclaimed himself unlucky in discovering texts, and, besides, he is just now in the Ministry, or his peculiar eloquence would be more worthy of such a line of argument than that of any other ornament to the Legislature.

We send a Napier to Washington, as Ambassador to the Court of President Buchanan. Lord Napier is a practiced diplomatist, and a man of spirit and ability, and the appointment is in every way respectful to the Americans. We do not conceive that he will be the less welcome to the Republicans because he chances to have a title. We observe that some of the Admirers of General Walker (whose fortunes are again doubtful) have been denouncing France and England for their hostility to his designs, and have characterised the English as a nation of filibusters—brave ones, they admit—who ought to have some fellow-feeling for a hero in their own line.

The Swiss difficulty may be said to be already patched up, and the absurd claim of the King of Prussia will not be allowed to disturb the peace of Europe, which may now, we presume, be regarded as perfect. The King of Greece has made a speech in which he has been obliged to make amusingly sulky references to the Powers that created his kingdom, and to their condescension, and his hopes soon to get rid of their armies. He spoke of the suppression of brigandage; and about the time his Majesty was delivering his congratulations an eminent citizen was actually being carried away by brigands, and this from no remote and lonely spot, but from the neighborhood of a military station.—The King of Naples has had another fright—one of his vessels having blown up, "or been blown up," and all on board killed. This looks like a companion demonstration to the explosion of the magazine the other day.

The terrible gales of the last week have done appalling mischief all round the coast. The tale of casualties is very frightful. Among its more prominent features are the loss of the Ostend packet *Violet*, with all hands, and the destruction of a life boat and the drowning of all its brave crew. If Christmas charity had not subsided, a national subscription for those whose sorrows can be aided by money would be a fitting proof that all the glowing sentiments habitually recorded at this season are not more words.—*Illustrated London News.*

SARDINIA.

It does one good to hear such sentiments as are contained in the speech below coming from that beautiful but down trodden portion of Europe, Italy. If the people of the peninsula universally were to throw off the priestly yoke, what patriotic sentiments might we not have to record, side by side with the history of the social and industrial development of that now unhappy land. A few more men of the Victor Emmanuel stamp would soon revolutionize Italy. Hear him in his speech on the opening of the Piedmontese Chambers.—

Gentlemen, Senators, and Deputies.—The last time I came among you to open the past Session a great war was being waged in the East. Sardinia took a vigorous and disinterested part in it. Our army as well as navy, competing in all military qualities with the most celebrated armies of the world, contributed to the pacification of Europe, and increased the reputation of their country (cheers). The Parliament, interpreting the sentiments of the nation, has already fulfilled a duty of gratitude and affection by paying a tribute of well deserved praise to those brave men. Associating myself with you on this solemn occasion, I repeat with pleasure that "they have deserved well of their country" (loud applause). The Congress of Paris has put an end to the war; it has strengthened the bands of alliance which unite us with France and England, and has re-established our former friendly relations with the Emperor of Russia. Sardinia has acquired the reputation of having acquitted herself with political prudence and with civil courage. For the first time in a European Congress the interests of Italy have been advocated by an Italian power (immense applause), and it has become a necessity to improve her condition for the general welfare. My government, confident of your support, seconded by the sentiment of the nation, which incessantly are manifested by grand and spontaneous demonstrations, will adhere firmly to the line of policy which we have entered upon (renewed cheering). The return of peace, more favourable harvests, the gradual development of the national prosperity having improved the condition of the public finances, you will for the first time have to discuss a budget, in which the expenditure will be fairly balanced by the receipts. Less occupied by financial measures, you will be enabled gentlemen, to complete the reforms in the provincial administration and judicial organization, public instruction, and other branches of the service which have occupied you before. Gentlemen, Senators, and Deputies.—The severe trials, which, with the aid of Providence, we have surmounted, the great works completed in the midst of extraordinary financial difficulties, the part we have played in European politics, have proved the power and the efficacy of the institutions granted to his people by my magnanimous father. Those institutions, rendered still firmer by the intimate union which exists between the Throne and the nation, will assure to our country a prosperous and a glorious future.

HOW THE BOLGRAD DIFFICULTY IS TO BE ARRANGED.—I am happy to be able to prove to you how well founded were the hopes I had expressed relative to a satisfactory arrangement of the Bessarabian frontier question. It appears that a new line of frontier has now been definitely arranged. Bolgrad will be incorporated with Moldavia; the Isle of Serpents and the Delta of the Danube will belong to Turkey, and Russia will receive in exchange and as an official compensation for this last concession, and as a real equivalent for Bolgrad, a territory of 140 square miles, which would advance her territory to the second Yalpuik, and would easily permit her to establish a central administration for her Bulgarian population. In this manner all parties will be satisfied; Russia will lose none of her Bulgarian subjects; England and Austria will no longer fear for the Danube, and Turkey will be equally satisfied. It appears that the honour of this arrangement is due to the Emperor Napoleon, who first conceived the idea and has got it accepted, in principle at least, by all parties. The representatives of Russia have likewise approved, and have demanded, by telegraph, the ratification from their court. As soon as this answer shall arrive, and perhaps it has arrived before this time, nothing will oppose the meeting of the conference. With respect to the plenipotentiaries, I may affirm that Russia will be represented in the conference by the Baron de Brunov, in addition to Count Kisselef, as first plenipotentiary.

THE MURDER OF THE ARCH BISHOP.—The assassination of the Arch Bishop of Paris has created quite a sensation in Europe. The late Prelate, who was born in 1792, is represented as an amiable and kind hearted man. At the time of his death he was taking part in one of the ceremonies of the Church, at the head of a procession, in honor of the Saint who is set down in the Roman Calendar as the patroness of the City of Paris. The assassin, a Priest named Verges, who was among the spectators, advanced towards the Archbishop when he was about to turn up the nave of the Church, in which the ceremonies were going on, and deliberately removed the prelate's cope with his left hand and with his right drove a large catalan knife with great force into his breast, near the heart, exclaiming as he did so, "Down with the goddess!" Verges, it appears, was a disbeliever in the doctrine of the "Immaculate Conception" and hence the exclamation. He is supposed to have been touched with insanity, but it is nevertheless thought he will be put to death. An almost identical act occurred in the French Church, in the 6th Century, when Pretextal, Bishop of Rouen, was assassinated in his Church by his own Vicar General.

SPEECH OF SAVAGE IN EULOGY OF BROOKS AND HIS ASSAULT ON MR. SUMNER.—Washington, Jan. 29.—The impudent speech, to-day, of Savage of Tennessee, on the death of Brooks, created quite a sensation in the House. He said, "the world has approved of the stabbing of Brutus by Caesar in the Capitol, and so will after generations approve the act of Brooks in striking down Sumner in the Senate Chamber."

This outrageous language caused a large number of Representatives of the north to leave the House. The Massachusetts delegation, with the exception of Mr. DeWitt, who was officious in the ceremonies, viewed the attempt to justify the assault on Mr. Sumner, on such an occasion, as an insult to them and to their State; and they declined to remain during the services which followed. A large number from other States followed their example. Mr. Buchanan, who was present, remained in the House until after the procession left for the grave. He then held quite a levee. Hundreds were introduced to him.—*Spec. Des. to the Boston Telegraph and Chronicle.*

The British Consul at Canca, in Crete, H. S. Ongley, Esq., has forwarded to the *Times* an official statement of the injury to life and property caused by the severe earthquake in that island, which took place on Sunday morning, the 12th October. It appears that 6,512 buildings were destroyed, and 11,317 injured; 538 persons were killed, and 638 wounded.

TELEGRAPHIC FRAP.—The following message was transmitted over the wires of the American Telegraph Company, and others connecting with the lines of that company, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Washington, with the ordinary repetitions, ahead of time. It was received at Washington, nearly two thousand miles distant, apparently ten minutes before it was sent:

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 26, 11:5, A. M.—The Legislature of this Colony will be opened on Thursday next. The Atlantic Telegraphic Cable will form a prominent topic in Gov. Darling's speech.

It was received in Washington at 10:36, A. M.

TELEGRAPH ON RAILROADS.—The proposal to enact a law compelling railroads to have regular telegraphic communication between the stations along the lines, is one which is practically carried out to advantage on many of the Western and Southern lines. No sooner does one train arrive at a station than the operator notifies the attendant at the next station on the line that the arrival has taken place; and an "all right" in reply assures the conductor that there will be no obstruction from any train on his course towards his next stopping place. The superintendent on the Baltimore and Ohio line informed a friend that the single line of rail, with the telegraph, was safer in practical use than a double line with the strictest regulations.—*Boston Journal.*

A NUNNERY THREATENED.—There is great excitement in Vincennes, Indiana, occasioned by a Mrs. Crawford, of Cleveland, Ohio, claiming her three children, placed in the Catholic Orphan Asylum in that city by her husband.

The woman visited the Asylum, and requested leave to take away her children. This was refused,

when she clutched one of the children and fled with it in her arms. She was pursued by the nuns and others, and a scuffle ensued in the streets, the mother fighting desperately for her child. Some of the citizens interfered in behalf of the mother, and she took the child away. The matter is now in court on a writ of habeas corpus.

The excitement runs high; the sympathies of the populace seem to be with the mother, and should the Court give the children to the nuns serious disturbances seem inevitable.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY occurred in Baltimore on the 21st inst., A druggist filled a prescription ordered by Arnold, a German physician, for a child. The child took the medicine and died immediately. Arnold took the remainder of the medicine to the druggist and told him he had made a fatal mistake. The druggist persisted that the medicine was right, and to show his confidence in his correctness, he swallowed a portion himself. He was immediately attacked by horrible convulsions and died in five minutes. The Doctor who merely tasted the preparation and spit it from his mouth was also attacked and with difficulty saved.

The affair occasioned much excitement. The druggist had mixed Cyanuret of Potassium with lemon juice developing enough Prussic Acid in the preparation to have killed three hundred people.

An extraordinary meeting of the New Brunswick and Canadian Railway and Land Company took place on the 9th Jan., when a resolution was passed for reducing the capital from £800,000 to £400,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Gloomy Reports from Nicaragua.—Passengers from Nicaragua in the James Adger, give a gloomy account of Walker's situation. The seizure of the transit route and the steamboats by Spencer is confirmed. He states openly that he acted in behalf of Vanderbilt. No injury was offered to the passengers in the captured boats, but they were escorted to Greytown, where the steamer was boarded by an officer from a British man-of-war, who ordered the baggage of the men to be put off instantly. Spencer kept the American flag flying from his steamer, although he made his capture in the name of Costa Rica. President Mora of the Costa Rican government, has issued a proclamation granting a pardon to Walker's men, and a free passage back to the States. Many of Walker's men, both officers and privates, were deserting. They all tell hard stories of their suffering from hunger and sickness. Walker was still at Rivas, with 600 men, and another account says 1200.

Spencer states that the Costa Ricans have 1500 troops posted along the route. They are also in strong force at Seragui, and have guns posted on both shores. The report that Gen. Henningsen had fought his way out of Granada and joined Walker, is confirmed, as is also the rumor that Gen. Chilton with a large body of men, had pronounced for Walker at Leon. Walker, it is said, retook Rivas without losing a man. Capt. Saunders with his rifles had advanced to Leon, to occupy that post. The foregoing despatch is made up from the statements of several returned Nicaraguans, who give very conflicting stories.

A RIVAL OF MR. SPURGEON.—A young gentleman of the name of Guinness, a relative of the great Dublin brewer, has lately been creating a sensation among the religious public in Devonshire. His admirers say that he has a voice quite as powerful as Mr. Spurgeon's, and much more sonorous and persuasive. He preached at Crediton on Tuesday last, when the Baptist chapel not being found capable of holding half the applicants for tickets, the music hall at the public rooms was hired for the occasion, and although more than 500 people were there crowded together, great numbers went away who could not gain admission.

TOOTH ACHES IN HORSES.—In Thursday's *Leader* we gave an account of the extraction of a tooth from a horse by a Veterinary Surgeon in Ireland. Yesterday Mr. M. A. Cumming V. S., of this city, showed us a number of molar teeth which he had on different occasions extracted from horses during his practice in this province. Mr. Cumming informs us that this disease, which is rather uncommon at home, is very prevalent here, and is often the cause of much suffering to the animals, not only from the disease, but also from ignorance of the real malady, and consequent misdirected efforts to administer relief.