

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



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"Our Queen and Constitution."

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General News.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Any ill feeling that may have existed in this country against Russia has passed away with the war which produced it. The animosities excited were personal, and not national; and when the Emperor Nicholas, whose ambition was the prime cause of the evil, was removed so suddenly and so suddenly and so awfully from the strife he had provoked, the war lost its bitterness, and was conducted with a courtesy unknown in history. The peace made was felt to be premature, and the terms on which it was based were seen to be inadequate; but France, and not Russia, was held to blame for the result. The same feelings still exist. Russia is not considered by the people of this country to be a very terrible foe, nor France to be a very reliable friend; whilst the hope is very generally entertained that both of these great nations have had war enough to last them for a quarter of a century.

The Grand Duke Constantine, who during the lifetime of his father and the period of that event and the taking of Sebastopol, was considered the soul of the war party in Russia, is about to visit this country. In France his reception has been brilliant and cordial. We have no doubt that it will be equally cordial in England. As the taste of his Royal Highness is in ships, our authorities will be enabled to show him some specimens which he may take pleasure in examining, and from which he may gain some valuable knowledge, not only in the art of shipbuilding, but of the resources of this country. Our dockyards will be opened for his inspection and examination, with the confidence pervading all classes that the more he knows of us the more he will respect us. If her Majesty be in the humor to prepare a great naval review at Spithead for his gratification, which we hope will be the case, he will be a spectator of one of the grandest sights that the world can offer; a sight, moreover, which cannot but have peculiar attractions to the mind of one who is both a statesman and an Admiral. The Prince knows something of this country. He is said to be an accomplished English scholar, to possess a good library of English books, and, what is more to his credit, as a man of taste and education—to have read them. Although, in a visit necessarily so short and hurried as that which he is about to make to our shores, he will not have the time or the opportunity to study very intimately the character of our people and the working of our institutions, he will learn enough of our power and our resources to impress his mind very forcibly with the value of our friendship and the undesirableness of our enmity. We trust, however, that his visit will not be confined to our arsenals, our dockyards, and our military depots; but that, as he travels for instruction, he will be induced to make a tour in our manufacturing districts—to Staffordshire, with its iron and its potteries; to Birmingham and Sheffield, with their manufactures of metals; to Lancashire, with its cottons; and Yorkshire, with its woollens—and that he may see with his own eyes the marvellous wealth of industry which our country affords for the emulation of his own. There is no reason why the late war should sow estrangement between two nations which, in the arts of peace, could so beneficially work together. The Czar would not be compelled to come begging to England for money to make his railroads, if his predecessors had encouraged the mercantile rather than the warlike spirit of his people. Even now, if he would imitate the example set him and all other potentates, by this country, and relax the stringency of his protective, if not prohibitory tariff, he would find in free trade a prize better worth his having than the long coveted provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, were they ten times as valuable as they are. On every account—political, social, and commercial—people will look with favor upon the visit of the Grand Duke to this country, confident as they are that the enemies of England are those who know least. He will receive, we are certain, a respectful and, perhaps, a cordial reception wherever he goes—the respect due to the great nation which he represents, and the cordiality excited by the heartiness and honesty of his own personal character. He is the sort of Prince that Englishmen love, one that is not above the business of the profession which he has chosen; a man who can both work and fight upon occasion, and who trusts to his own eyes rather than to the eyes of other people.

WHAT IT HAS COST TO CARRY AN ELECTION IN ENGLAND.—The sums expended by members of Parliament are absolutely incredible. It has ruined hundreds of wealthy candidates, because the expenses are oftentimes enormous. One case is related where money was poured out as if a great war was waging.

In the borough of Northampton, in 1768, Lord Halifax, Northampton, and Spencer, contended for the Nomination. The polling lasted fourteen days, and, in proof of the corruption which prevailed, it is recorded that, though the number of real electors did not exceed 940, no fewer than 1,149 persons voted. The almost princely mansions of Horton, where Halifax resided, Castle Ashby, (Northampton) and Althorpe, (Spencer's,) were thrown open to all voters, and when the cellars at Horton were drained of all the old port, and Lord Halifax had to place his claret before the carousers, they declared they would never vote for a man who gave them sour port, and went over in a body to Lord Northampton at Castle Ashby! The election was referred to a committee of the House of Commons and the inquiry lasted for six weeks. It resulted in the number of votes being declared equal, and was finally decided by a toss—Lord Spencer winning. The election cost Lord Spencer £100,000, and each of the other lords £150,000—almost incredible sums when they are doubled to express their present value: about \$4,000,000, representing the total expenditure in money of this day! Lord Halifax never recovered the blow. Lord Northampton cut down his trees, sold his furniture, and went abroad for the rest of his life, dying in Switzerland.

CRIM. CON. CASE IN ENGLAND.—In London, lately, a civil suit for damages for the seduction of a wife was tried before a Sheriff's Jury, and damages awarded for the full amount claimed—£3000.—The plaintiff was Mr. Henry Baring, a nephew of Lord Ashburton, who, in 1845, married a daughter of Sir Richard Jennings, who is represented to have been a woman of fortune, position, accomplishments and great personal attractions. They had two children. The defendant was Capt. Gordon, a person of means and position, a neighbor of the Barings, and married to an excellent woman. No defence was made on the facts, the couple having left their homes and repaired to a hotel in London, where they were found by the wife of the defendant.

Lady Ashburton died at Paris on the 31 inst.—She had passed the last winter at Nice, and had reached Paris on her way to England, having, as it was hoped, overcome the malady under which she sank. She was the eldest daughter of the sixth Earl of Sandwich, and was married to the present Lord Ashburton, then Mr. Bingham Baring, in 1823.

PERSIA AND THE PERSIANS.—On Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, a very large meeting of persons interested in the knowledge of our relations with Persia and its inhabitants, in consequence of the recent war, took place in the theatre of the United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, for the purpose of hearing a lecture on the present state of that country, by Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson.—He presented a rather unfavorable picture of the Persian people and army. He represented the inhabitants to be treacherous, and the soldiers to be mutinous. He mentioned a case where, having poisoned their commander, his successor endeavored to avoid a similar fate by partaking only of eggs; but his precautions were unavailing, and finally he also was made a victim. The regiment then revolted, but was subdued by a superior force, and compelled to submit to authority. It was desirable that Europeans should understand the real strength of the Persian army, and the resources at its command; while it was equally desirable to consider the difficulties we should have to encounter in carrying on a war against Persia. For example, all our material and munitions of war, mules, &c., should be brought from Bombay. In such a campaign camels, which would be easily sustained, would be useless; and the forage required for mules, as well as the food necessary for the entire army, should likewise be brought from Bombay before any attempt could be made to penetrate the interior of the country. The attacks at Bushire and elsewhere by our forces afford no real indication of the difficulties to be surmounted. The passes through the mountains were most difficult of access to any army, and he was satisfied that such an undertaking would be likely to prove impracticable. The lecturer then referred to the so-

cial and political condition of the Persians, and concluded an interesting discourse amidst the applause of his audience.

THE INSURRECTION OF THE CLERGY OF MEXICO.—The Roman Catholic clergy of Mexico are bitterly opposed to the existing government of that country. In consequence of the sale of church property to meet the current state expenditures. The New Orleans papers contain some particulars of a recent attempt at insurrection, which seemed to have proved a complete failure.

Thursday of Holy Week had been determined upon by the Ecclesiastical party for the rising of their party; the Government, however, were forewarned and ready. On that day the Governor and Council, as is usual on feast days, presented themselves at the cathedral to assist in the services, and were refused admittance by the ecclesiastical authorities. Steps were immediately taken by the Government to punish this overt act of insubordination, and a force was sent to arrest the rebellious canons when they should leave the church. Several were arrested, and the rest shut up in the choir of the cathedral, where they remained surrounded by a crowd of excited people outside the railing, who soon began to make sundry demonstrations of a seditious meaning. Cries of vengeance against the Government, and death to the heretics, were raised. A soldier of the guard, placed near the door of the cathedral to preserve order, was disarmed and beaten by the mob. Several men placed themselves in the door of the cathedral, raised the cry of "Viva la Religion Católica! Muera el Gobierno!" &c.

The prompt arrival of the Governor with a company of cavalry, who closed the doors of the cathedral and stationed a line of sentinels around the platform, and the arrest of some four of the ringleaders, put an end to the revolt at the cathedral. An hour or so afterwards, some groups of seditiously disposed persons in the plaza having renewed the cry of a revolt, the disturbance was easily put down by the discharge of a few shots in the air by the police.

REBELLION IN THE CHURCH AT MEXICO.—Accounts from Mexico state that a decree was lately issued there by Government, reviving and enforcing certain ancient regulations, whereby the clergy were obliged to administer the rites of marriage, burial, the holy sacrament, &c., to the poor, free of charge. In pursuance of this decree, the Archbishop issued his order to the same effect to the curates. We understand that the latter have in a body refused to obey this order, and have resigned their charges to avoid complying with it.

AMOR RIVER.—The Russians are fortifying Imperial Harbor, with the view of establishing a grand naval arsenal there, with marine factories, &c.—Imperial Harbor is about 130 miles south of Castris Bay.

THE EAST.—A Turkish vessel, sailing from Tripoli, having on board 45 slaves, has been seized at Tobesme, on the requisition of the consul of Great Britain. The Municipal Council of Smyrna has ordered the slaves to be set at liberty.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Latest advices state that fever was abating at Rio and Bahia, but had broken out with renewed violence at Pernambuco, and the mortality was great.

GOLD FOR ENGLAND.—The total amount of gold on the way from Australia is £867,000. Besides this amount, £250,000 are in the Anglesey and in the mail from Marseilles.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN ENGLAND.—The official report of railway casualties in England, for the last year, states the number to be 231 killed, 391 injured. The calculation is that one passenger in every sixteen and a half millions carried was killed, the other accidents having occurred to persons either the servants of the companies or neither passengers nor servants.

UNITED STATES.

The Mormons at Salt Lake are again becoming troublesome. It is said that the settlers there, indignant at the hesitation of the Government of the Union to admit them as a State, have broken up the public offices of the United States, destroyed the records, driven out the judiciary, and set the authorities at defiance. The Federal Government is now taking the whole matter into consideration; and a large body of troops will probably be forwarded to Utah immediately. It is not true that

Brigham Young has abdicated or fled, as was reported. On the contrary, he is prepared to maintain his power, under the pretext of squatter sovereignty. He has an army of 2500 men under good discipline, so that much trouble is apprehended in reducing the territory to order. The Boston Witness says:

The packet ship *George Washington*, a short time since, brought to this port 350 Mormon passengers. These are bound direct to the famed land of promise, and will go to recognize Brigham Young as the visible inspired head of Church and State, and propose to perpetuate the miserable institution of polygamy, as a vital part of their degrading system. It would be impossible to exaggerate the wickedness and enormity of this delusion, or to mistake the ignorance, and superstition, and sensuality, which characterizes the great body of this singular people. What is to be done when, in the heart of our vast territory, such a people and such an institution have been allowed to plant themselves, and when such courses are resorted to as recently, and that too in the name of religion? —Church Witness.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Journal of Commerce remarks as follows concerning the wheat crop:

"Notwithstanding the croaking through the newspapers—perhaps to help off the old crop at satisfactory prices—we are inclined to think that the prospects of the new crop in the country at large are fully up to the average, and there is probably a larger surface covered than ever before."

It is said that the wheat crop, throughout Tennessee never looked better, and that the surface covered by it is twenty-five per cent. greater than last year, when it was larger than ever before.—The present crop will be ready for harvesting in about a month.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The arrival of sugar and molasses at New York, last week, was very large. During four days, ending Saturday, as many as fifty-four vessels arrived at that port laden with cargoes of sugar and molasses alone. The arrivals on Saturday amounted to 1928 hogshheads. The Louisiana crop this year promises to be a good one, and present high prices will take from producing countries every available pound for sale, so that upon appearance of the new crop—indeed so fast as it becomes certain that the supply of sugar will be abundant—prices may be expected to recede.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST AT THE NORTH.—A New York letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer gives an account of the shipping interest: it says—

"The retrogression of the freight market continues, and rates to Great Britain and the Continent are so low that it would seem almost impossible for them to find a lower depth. Grain rates to Liverpool have settled down to 3d, which is but little better than for the packets to take ballast, as it costs quite as much as it comes to, if not more, after erecting bins and furnishing bags. Other produce is taken at correspondingly low rates, and the offerings are light at that. It were folly to look for an material improvement for weeks, if not for months to come, owing to the dearth of produce in market and the subabundance of tonnage adapted to the British and Continental trade.

There are now over six hundred square rigged vessels in port, of which some one hundred and thirty are ships, and so great is the difficulty of finding employment that will pay incidental expenses, to say nothing of earning interest on money invested, that many of them are lying idle with their sails either flapping leisurely to the breeze or dismantled. This is a state of affairs that has not been witnessed but once (1854) in the mercantile marine. There are many causes that combine to produce these disastrous results to the shipping interest, prominent among which is the rapid increase of steam-vessels, which are literally "taking the wind out of the sails" of craft non-propelled by steam—especially between this country and Great Britain and the Continent.

A NEW DRESS.—Our old friend, the Pain Killer, has come out in an entirely new dress, which greatly improves its appearance. Numerous counterfeits on the old is, we believe, the occasion of it.

THE ELECTRIC FLASH.—Last week, while telegraphing to establish a correct longitude for solar operation, at different places, the lines were simultaneously in operation between Chicago and Quebec—a distance, by the telegraph route, of 1,400 miles; yet the electric fluid occupied no appreciable time in passing.