

and left in the evening, when all danger of disturbance was at end.

We regret to announce the death of General Sir John Vandeleur, G.C.B., Colonel of the 16th Lancers, which event took place in Dublin on the 1st of November. He was one of the most distinguished cavalry officers, and had served in the army for the long period of 68 years.

## FRANCE.

The dismissal of the late Ministry is attributed to the discovery of a Legitimate conspiracy in which they were implicated. The statement requires confirmation. If such a conspiracy had any tangible existence, the President would have been justified, not less by his interest than his duty, in publicly exposing and denouncing it. On Wednesday a division took place on the Education Bill being referred to the Council of State, which was carried by a majority of four in a house of 610 members. The false position of the new Cabinet is shown in that vote, the bill respecting which was intended by its author, M. de Falloux, as a compact of a reconciliation between the different sections which form the majority. The same evening a marked indignity was put upon the representatives of the leading journals, who were turned out of the house. They resented the indignity by publishing a protest in all the papers.

## PARIS, Thursday Evening.

The *Debats* has some severe remarks on the exclusion of the press from the Assembly during the debate on yesterday. Seventeen of the Parisian editors have entered a protest against the affair, as having no precedent.

A scrutiny will probably be gone into of the division on the Education Bill. The absolute majority required was 306. There were 307 votes for its being referred to the Council of State, and 303 against it. The division shows the first symptoms of a split in the Conservative party.

Orders have been forwarded by the French Government for a steam frigate to proceed to Portici, to be placed at the Pope's disposal, as he appears decided to return immediately to Rome.

## RUSSIA.

The decisive attitude assumed by England on the Turkish question has annoyed the Emperor very much. He has caused Count Nesselrode to address an energetic note to the English Government on the subject. In the note the Emperor protests against this hostile demonstration in the midst of peace, and against the right which England arrogates to herself to interfere in a matter which regards only Russia and the Sublime Porte. As to the difficulties which this affair may give rise to, the interpretation of the treaty existing between those two powers belong, says the note, to them alone, and England ought to remain completely unconnected with it.

The Emperor has signified, it is said, to Fuad Effendi, that he may now consider his mission as terminated; that his presence at St. Petersburg was a violation of a convention entered into between the Sublime Porte and Russia, according to which the Sultan could not send an extraordinary ambassador to St. Petersburg without having first given notice to the Russian embassy; that he, in a sentiment of friendship, had been pleased to accord an audience of honour to the Sultan's envoy; but that from the moment that this latter had considered it necessary to appeal to the intervention of France and England, his kind disposition towards the Sublime Porte must naturally be changed, and henceforward the communications of the Turkish envoy must take place through the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## ITALY.

It was expected at Rome that the Pope would be at Benevento on the 30th October. The President of the Council, on the 4th, announced officially to the Chamber of Deputies at Turin the appointment to his office of Gen. Lamarmora; M. Pierre Paleocarpis is appointed Minister of Public Works.

## GERMANY.

The relations between Prussia and Neuchâtel are in process of adjustment. Neuchâtel returns to the same position as before the revolution. England had offered her mediation in the matter.

## RUSSIA, TURKEY, AND AUSTRIA.

Fuad Effendi has been informed, by Count Nesselrode, that the Czar demands that the Hungarian refugees should be located in the interior of Candia, or on such other point of the Turkish territory as may afford the greatest facilities for keeping them under surveillance. If any of the refugees wish to go to France or England, they may be permitted so to do, the Czar will take no notice of their departure, notwithstanding the danger that may attend them; for whether in France or England there can be no doubt but that the refugees will busy themselves in preparing for a new revolution.

## THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

In the course of the past week, additional information respecting the gallant Sir John Franklin and his crews have been received.

The first who brought any later news from the Arctic regions was Captain Sir J. C. Ross. His ships the *Enterprise* and the *Investigator* arrived off Scarborough on Saturday last, having been knocking about between the Orkneys and that place for several days.

Captain Sir James Ross arrived at the Admiralty on Monday, and had interviews with the board. The gallant officer appeared rather the worse for his perilous voyage, but was animated with his characteristic energy. It is his confident opinion that neither Sir John Franklin nor any of his brave companions are eastward of any navigable point in the Arctic regions, and if there be any chance of their existence it is in the supposition that he proceeded in a westerly direction, and in such case we can only expect to hear from the missing adventurers, by the Mackenzie detachment, or by her Majesty's ship *Plover*, Commander Moore, by way of Russia.

Sir James traversed at least 230 miles on the ice, the bergs of which were frightful, much more so than any of the experienced Arctic voyagers had seen before. Sir James and his party penetrated as far as the wreck of the *Fury*, where he found the old tent standing, and everything about it in a state of the best preservation. At this point Sir James deposited a large quantity of provisions, and also the screw-launch of the *Enterprise*. The march of Sir James across the boundless regions of ice is truly stated as a most unparalleled feat in exploration. We are sorry to find, however, that it was in no way successful.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The expedition under J. C. Ross has returned to England. It is scarcely necessary to say the ships have returned unsuccessful. But the story of the Esquimaux, not one of whom Sir James saw, is still believed, and hopes are entertained that the lost ones will yet turn up. A ship has also arrived at Kirkcaldy, at the beginning of the present month, the master of which confirms the account brought home by the *True Love*. Lady Franklin has had an interview with Captain Kerr, and it is said places every confidence in the reports relative to the safety of her missing husband.

The Roman correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes—"I am assured that the Papal government is about to invite some 15,000 Irishmen to form an army for the protection of his holiness and the Roman states. I am told also that an Irish gentleman is now in Naples negotiating for that purpose. I give you this as a report only, which states also that the English government will be officially addressed on the subject."

The daughter of the Queen of Sweden, who is about to marry Louis Napoleon, has a dowry of £4,000,000 sterling.

William Hulne, the captor of Smith O'Brien, died suddenly on the 27th ult., at the White Chimnies, aged 28.

The recent accounts from the Cape of Good Hope announce the death of the Governor of Natal, His Honour Martin West.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says that several Jewish families have emigrated to the United States from Bohemia, with the view of founding a Jewish settlement in the state of Wisconsin.

A popular writer (Miss Camilla Tolbin) states, that of 40,000 drapers' assistants in London, there are but 400 married men. This is the result of a bye-law which prevails among a large class of metropolitan employers.

It is calculated that since 1800 more than 20,000 human beings have been killed by explosions in coal mines in this country. In 1847 and 1848 more than 1200 lives were thus lost, and in 1849 upwards of 700.

MEMORY.—There is a Devonshire gentleman in the Custom-house, London, who, it is said, can tell where any ship that may be named out of 2000, hails from, and in what port she is registered. He comes originally from Tiverton.

The cholera has broken out unexpectedly with considerable virulence at Gloucester.

France, with an army of 500,000 men has 600 lieutenants, whilst England, with little more than 100,000 has 2353.

## COMMUNICATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

SIR,—Having learned that a number of suits were lately commenced by Lewis P. Fisher, Esq., against persons in this County, at the suit of John Allen, and believing that this name is fictitious, and adopted only to screen the real Plaintiff in those suits, I feel myself constrained, through a regard for my own interests, thus publicly to state, that I am not in any way concerned in the demands on which the suits were commenced, and have only become aware by accident that a name so nearly similar to my own has been used as that of the Plaintiff.

I am dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. ALLAN.

Woodstock, Nov. 27th, 1849.

THE  
CARLETON SENTINEL,  
AND  
FAMILY JOURNAL.

WOODSTOCK, DECEMBER 4, 1849.

FIRST SETTLERS OF WOODSTOCK.

(Continued.)

Captain Jacob Smith, who commanded a company in Delancy's regiment, was one of the first settlers in Woodstock. In the summer of 1814, he arrived from Fredericton, with his family, in a boat towed by men. The point of land formed by the confluence of the Meduxnickik with the St. John, upon the site of an Indian encampment, was his first location; it was known afterwards as the Old Point, and upon the spot where probably the first dwelling house in Woodstock was erected, now stands the Hotel of Mr. Henry Akerley. With the river in front, and an interminable forest behind him, he here commenced his improvements, and it may be said that at this place the settlement of the Parish began, and in after years the Village

had its commencement. Surrounded by Indians, who though not positively hostile, yet evinced a good deal of jealousy at what they very naturally considered the intrusion of the white man into their country and upon their lands: no acts of an aggressive character, however, appear to have been committed by them, though large bodies of them were congregated about the new settlement of Woodstock, and at that time—some 65 years ago—with but little previous intercourse with civilized life, they possessed all the habits and propensities peculiar to the Indian character; they, however, appear to have been a simple and confiding race, placing the most implicit confidence in their white brethren, which, shame to say, was in most cases, grossly abused by many, who, in trafficking with the Indians for furs and other commodities, did not scruple to over-reach, in various ways, their unwary and simple minded customers. Though not disposed, except under the influence of intoxication, to be quarrelsome, yet when in this state, Captain Smith found them exceedingly troublesome, and as he kept a shop, and with a variety of other articles, sold the (at that time) indispensable one of Rum, severe personal conflicts would sometimes take place between him and the Indians, and being a man of an athletic frame and not deficient in courage, he generally succeeded in overcoming and inflicting severe punishment upon them; though upon one or two occasions, infuriated to madness by the liquor they had taken, and the wrongs they believed he had heaped upon them, they assailed him in such numbers that he had to flee for his life and conceal himself in the woods until they became sober, when he would emerge from his hiding place and resume his usual occupation.—But the actors in these scenes have passed away; Captain Smith died about fifteen years ago, at a very advanced age; and the Indians, where are they? "Echo answers where?"

Tracing the settlement of the Parish from the Meduxnickik upwards, adjoining Captain Smith was his son, the late Richard Smith, Esq.; Captain Joseph Cunliffe was the next proprietor, he served as a Lieutenant during the war, and died many years ago; the next was Henry Huff, an old soldier; the next, Mr. Anthony Baker, has been for many years the owner of the property on which he now resides; the adjoining property was originally owned by William Chew, a Lieutenant in the army, part of which is now the property of Captain Thomas Phillips; adjoining was William Jackson, a soldier, he has been long dead. Here is situate the Village of Hardscrabble, the Shire town of the County; the next farm belonged formerly to Mr. Ephraim Lane, it is now owned by Mr. Charles Marven, and upon it are the newly erected Iron Works; the adjoining property, which forms the upper boundary of the Parish, is the estate of the late Richard Ketchum, Esq., a man too well known, and too recently deceased, to require an extended notice in the columns of a newspaper; his useful and exemplary life and truly Christian death-bed will be long remembered in this community.

The above concludes a sketch of some of the original settlers of Woodstock, with which we have been favoured by a friend, who is well acquainted with the facts he has stated. We have published it to serve as an introduction to some sketches, with which we shall hereafter present our readers, of the Village and its vicinity. It has been said that "the noblest study of mankind is man," and certainly the most useful knowledge that can be gained by the inhabitants of any country, is an acquaintance with the localities of their native or adopted land. The want of this has been much felt by many persons in this Province, not a few of whom actually know more about the geography of Great Britain, or the most southern of the United States, than they do of some portions of the Province of New Brunswick. In order to supply a portion of this hiatus in the general knowledge of persons not residing in the County of Carleton, we shall from time to time publish sketches of the different portions of the County which may come under our notice, and we invite our contemporaries in other Counties to do the same, as he may thus be mutually beneficial to our readers.

Mr. Tutill will give a Lecture, on the Science of Astronomy, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Friday evening.

MASONIC FUNERAL CEREMONY.—The New-York Masons turned out in great strength at Gen. Worth's interment, and we find the following account of their ceremonies at the grave in the report of the services:

The Masonic Grand Lodge of St. John then surrounded the remains, and Mr. Henry Atwood, Grand Master, addressed the brethren moralizing upon the lesson of death before them. He then threw a masonic apron upon the coffin, and then a handful of earth, and lastly, a sprig of myrtle, when all the brethren imitated him, and a shower sprigs fell on the coffin. All then gave the parting farewell by folding their hands across their breasts in token of faith and brotherly love, then raising them to heaven, the source of hope, and to express their sorrow, they let them fall upon their thighs, with the exclamation of "Alas! our brother!"