

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

WOODSTOCK, SEPT. 17, 1850.

SAINT JOHN AND QUEBEC ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We approach the consideration of this subject with a perfect knowledge of our inability to do it. Our only excuse for doing so, is from the reflection that we must endeavour to discharge any duty that we may take upon ourselves. That it becomes necessary for a public journalist to enquire into everything that may be thought to be of advantage to the country in which he is interested, will be allowed by all; though at the same time he ought to be prepared with some reasons bearing on the subject. When we consider that the prosperity of a people is altogether dependant on the amount of knowledge diffused throughout the land, then should we be prepared to second any means that may tend to further that object. That a perfect acquaintance with ourselves and neighbouring States is necessary, if not essential, to our civil growth, will be acknowledged by every one in any way conversant with the state of things since the beginning of time.

That Electric Telegraphs from their first commencement have been of incalculable benefit we need not wait to show; though only in their infancy we see their good effects more and more every day. Since we flatter ourselves that enough has been said to prove the utility of establishing Electric Telegraphs in general, we now come to speak of the particular one in contemplation. All will be ready to agree with us in saying that had a line of Telegraph passing through Woodstock established between St. John and Quebec it would be of great advantage to this part of the Province, placing us as it would within a few days of Europe. Another inducement would be the daily communication we could have between this and the sister Provinces. The different towns in Upper Canada would then as it were be within our reach, and nothing of importance could occur, either in a political or social point of view, without our knowledge. Laying aside the pecuniary aspect connected with all such undertakings, we would venture to hope that there is feeling enough among us to warrant the outlay as long as there is a chance that by such an undertaking the British North American Provinces would become more known to each other and consequently more able to effect any grand object, thereby strengthening the attachment to the Mother country, which is felt by every British subject.

To show what veneration for British Supremacy existed in the breasts of our ancestors, we have only to refer our readers to a scrap taken from an old newspaper, for which we are indebted to a friend, and which appears in another column.

We have not time this issue to go fully into this subject, but enough has been said to show that we should be alive in the matter, and commence an agitation in its favour. We are quite certain that it would prove a good investment for capitalists, and would materially benefit traders both in St. John and Fredericton, as they would then be enabled to take immediate advantage of the markets in any part of Canada when an opportunity for speculation occurred. We have heard enough to convince us that the people of Woodstock will do their part in the matter, and as all other Telegraph lines have so far paid well, we can see no reason why the balance in the stock will not be taken up immediately in other parts of the Province.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the *American Live Stock Insurance Company*, which will be found on another page. As this is a novelty in New Brunswick, we have taken some pains to enquire both into its utility and the standing and respectability of the Directors. In noticing this company the Hon. Henry Clay, speaks of the directors as men of downy respectability, and from all we can learn on the subject we believe companies of this sort will be found as useful and prove as beneficial to farmers as those whose risks are confined to building, &c. We can see no reason why valuable stock should not be insured as well as buildings, or hay and grain. Such companies have long existed in England, and their utility acknowledged; they are also highly spoken of in the neighbouring States. Mr. W. R. Newcomb is the Company's agent for this place, and prepared to give every information on the subject that may be necessary.

The Editor of the *Amherst* says: "Rumour goes so far as to say that Government has already secured the support of two members for the County of York. Besides the Attorney General, and at least one member for Carleton, but that he cannot say who, but he believes it except upon very good evidence. It is not a very good thing of the work members; they may have sold themselves or they may not; but this much we do know, that the members for Carleton are now and we hope ever will be, true to their trust, they are not the men to sell themselves or their constituents."

and we doubt much if the Government has even the effrontery to make an offer of purchase.

PARISH SCHOOLS.

Mr. D'Avery, the gentleman who has charge of the Training School in Fredericton, passed through this place last week on a visit to the several schools in this and the upper County, as Government inspector. From Mr. D'Avery's great experience in education we have hopes that he will yet be the means of inducing our Government to effect some good plan of educating the rising population of this Province. We think that had this gentleman not been fettered by the existing Government, he would ere this have matured some educational scheme adapted to the present state of the country. We hope the different teachers who will be visited by him will be on the look out, and render him all the information and assistance he may require.

We copy below from the *Montreal Herald* of the 28th May 1838, a Petition of a Mrs. Hopkins, for a pension founded on her faithful services to her King and Country. She no doubt is known to many, but as we imagine there may be some who are not aware of the part she has taken in the defence of her country, we think it is only due to herself and descendants (some of whom are among us) that the matter should have a more extended circulation:—

REWARD OF A VENERABLE AMAZON.
The following memorial, and its result, is too honourable to Lord Palmerston, and the spirited object of it, to be omitted:—
To the Right Honourable, the Secretary of War &c.

The Memorial of Elizabeth Hopkins, wife of Jeremiah Hopkins, Sergeant of the 104th (New Brunswick) regiment of foot, Most humbly sheweth, that she was born of British parents at Philadelphia, in the year 1741; has her husband, six sons, and a son-in-law, viz. Jeremiah Hopkins (husband) Samuel Woodward, Timothy Woodward, Robert Woodward, Nathaniel Woodward, Archibald Woodward, Richard Hopkins (sons), James McDonough (son-in-law) serving His Majesty in the 104th; and during the course of her life, from her zeal and attachment to her King and country, she has encountered more hardships than usually fall to the lot of her sex. That in the year 1776, being with her first husband (John Jasper) a Sergeant of Marines, on board the brig Stanley, tender to the Roebuck, she was wounded in her left leg, in an engagement with three French vessels, when she was actually working at the guns.

That the Marines having been landed at Cape May, in America, her husband was taken prisoner by a Captain Plunkett, of the rebel army, near Fort Mifflin, and sentenced to suffer death; that by her means he was enabled to escape, with 22 American deserters, to whom she served arms and ammunition, and on their way to join the army their party was attacked by the enemy's light horse; she was fired at, and wounded in her left arm; but, undismayed, took a loaded firelock, shot the rebel, and brought his horse to Philadelphia (the head quarters of the army) which she was permitted to sell to one of General Sir William Howe's Aid-de-Camps. That after many fatigues and campaigns her first husband died, and she married Samuel Woodward, a soldier in Colonel Chamber's corps; was with the troops under General Campbell, taken at Pensacola, during the siege, served at the guns, and tore her very clothes for wadding.

That having been exchanged at the peace of 1783, from attachment to the Royal cause she embarked on board a transport, with part of DeRauville's and Chamber's troops, was shipwrecked on Seal Island, in the Bay of Fundy, when near three hundred men and number of women and children were lost—that she suffered unparalleled hardships, being pregnant, and with a child in her arms; remained three days on the wreck, was taken up with her husband and child by fishermen, off Marble Head, and shortly after being landed delivered of three sons, two of whom are in the 104th, the other dead; lastly, that she had the honour of being the mother of twenty-two children, viz. eighteen sons and four daughters, seven of the former being alive, and three of the latter! That your memorialist humbly prays, that you may consider her as a fit object for some allowance from the Compassionate Fund, towards her maintenance in her old age having lost all her property, and as a reward for her long and faithful services to her King, and as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, 12th April, 1816.
In consequence of her memorial, she obtained a pension. The following is another instance of her strength of mind: At Sackett's Harbour, the pride of her heart, her twins, fell; also McDonough her son-in-law. On hearing the news, she called her children round her, made them an animated speech, charged them to be revenged on the Yankees for their loss; and next time they went into action, they were cheered and encouraged by Mamma Hopkins, the name she went by in the regiment.

The Honourable Attorney General passed through this place last Thursday night en route for Canada. The *Head Quarters* notices the departure of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on Tuesday last for Toronto, there to be joined by the Attorney General. It is supposed that the settlement of the Boundary Question between this Province and Canada, is one reason for His Excellency's visit to the Governor General.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

California admitted into the Union!—Passage of the Utah and Texas Bills!

The American journals at length announce the passage of the Utah and California Bills by the House of Representatives. The Texas Boundary Bill has also passed the House by a vote of 108 to 97. This Bill provides a territorial government for New Mexico without the Wilcox proviso, that is, without any restriction either for or against slavery. The passing of these bills has caused great rejoicing among the people of the United States.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express thus describes the scene in the halls of legislation: "When the main question was put, the scene which the House presented, baffles description. It would take the pen of a Hogarth, a Thackeray, or a Dickens to do it. Excitement and confusion prevailed for many minutes, completely drowning the rap, rap, rap of the Speaker's hammer, and the still louder cries of 'Order! Order!'"

People came rushing into the hall from the outside, and the galleries and tobias were crowded almost to suffocation with anxious spectators. A long and angry

When the Speaker commenced announcing the result, there was a fresh demonstration of disorder in the rear part of the hall, but the Speaker exerted himself vigorously to restore quiet. Clapping of hands, stamping of feet, whistling, and even dancing, were seen and heard all over the hall. The Nullifiers put on long faces and the Fanatics looked stark mad. Cries of "order" were heard here and there, but those who were loudest in demanding it seemed least inclined to be orderly themselves.

SOUTHERN FURY AND FOLLY.—PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 10.—The Bulletin has a Washington dispatch, saying that information has been received by telegraph from Charleston, S. C., stating that the people in that city are furious at the passage of the territorial bills. Upon receipt of the news, a public demonstration was got up, and the Flag of the Union was trodden under foot. Meetings have been called in a number of Districts of South Carolina, to take action upon the present state of affairs.—*Boston Traveller.*

GREAT FLOODS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Frightful Loss of Life, and Great Destruction of Property!
Accounts from Philadelphia state that recent heavy rains have risen the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers to an alarming height, causing the greatest flood ever before witnessed by the oldest inhabitant of that city. The destruction of life and property, particularly in the latter river, has been immense. The Philadelphia American of last Wednesday says:

The dawn of yesterday morning disclosed a sad scene of devastation on both sides of the river, from Fairmount to the Naval Asylum. The wharves on the city side were all hidden from view, and above some of them the water was full ten feet high. Warehouses, mills, limekilns, coal and wood yards, counting houses, stables, and sheds, innumerable, were inundated—many of the smaller buildings which stood near the piers, looking as if they had suddenly changed their original positions for new ones away out in the middle of the stream.

Immense quantities of wood, coal, lumber, lime, &c., had been swept off the wharves, some of which retained scarcely a vestige of the property that was piled and heaped upon them the evening before.

A despatch from Pottsville, dated Sept. 4, announces the gradual fall of the water; but says that the damage already done is frightful to contemplate.

The Schuylkill Canal is a complete wreck; no more business can be done on it this season. Several bridges have been carried away on the Reading Railroad, but it is stated the road will be ready to carry coal in two weeks.

Between 20 and 30 houses were swept away at Tamaqua; the number of lives lost is not yet ascertained, but supposed to be over 50. 16 were lost at Schall's Forge, above Port Clinton—14 at Jones's Forge, and several between Mount Carbon and Schuylkill Haven.

ROME.—The population of Rome, which was 180,000, is reduced to 130,000, no less than 50,000 having either been sent away or voluntarily quitted it,—the Inquisition re-established,—the Roman Catholic religion shaken to its very foundation,—the Pope and clergy held in contempt and hatred,—thousands killed by the sword or musket during the siege,—widows, orphans, bankrupts, and distress in every shape,—spies and shirri prowling about the streets in search of their prey (the Liberals),—diffidence introduced into families,—all social ties rent asunder,—an empty treasury,—Pupal currency at a discount of 15 per cent,—all the medical men and lawyers of any talent driven into exile,—commerce annihilated,—and young men of respectable families without employment, and many without food.

Married.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. S. D. Lee, Street, Rector, Isaac Dickenson of the Parish of Woodstock, to Harriet Teed of the same place.

Died.

At Houlton, Me., on Friday the 30th ult., James Godfrey Esq., in the 28th year of his age. And on the 13th inst., Deborah S., wife of Mr. Luther Snell, aged 36 years.

PLAWS FOR SALE.

The following P. E. W. S. in St. Luke's Church will be sold in front of the Subscriber's Office on SATURDAY the 15th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for non-payment of Rent, viz. No. 9 in the Body of the Church, and Nos. 10 and 11 in the Gallery.

By order of the Corporation. D. L. DIBBLEE, 2nd Woodstock, 7th September, 1850. Vestry Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

HAVING received her Majesty's Precept requiring me to summon Jurors for the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery to be held at the County Court House, in Woodstock, on Tuesday the 24th day of September next, I do hereby give Public Notice of the same, that all persons concerned may govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN F. W. WINSLOW, Sheriff of Carleton.

Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, Aug. 10, 1850.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remain in the Post Office, Woodstock Sep. 15th 1850.

Archibald Isaac L.	Henderson Susannah	McDonough George
Akerley M.	Irvine Violet	McNelly P. J.
Adams David	Jennings Stephen	McGinnal Patrick
Blair Mrs. 2	Jones Richard	McGinnal James
Blair Duncan	Irwin David	McGinnal Edward
Baker James F.	Kearney Frances J.	McGluey William
Baile Frederick	Kearney H.	McGuire Peter
Brown Eugene	Kelley Martin	Neal Fielding
Campbell Enock	Kinney Daniel	Phillips Joseph
Clark Thomas	Kerr David S.	Rockwell Samuel
Clark Robert	Lafferty Thomas	Riley Isaac
Campbell Eliza	Lindsey Thomas	Rumford Andrew
Dibblee Ralph	Leyden Francis	Rice Jane
Doherty Barney	Mellin William	Shepherd James F.
Doherty Jonathan E.	Moffat Robert	Shaw Daniel
Dixon Isaac	Ellen Maloney	Shea Charles
Gray F. C.	McElhenny William	True Sarah
Gray Maria	McEluskey Dennis	Taylor William
Gray Edward	McKenzie John	Wheat Edward
Holmes Richard		