

a huge fragment of rock, which precipitated itself down the hill with such velocity as to completely penetrate the side of an inhabited cottage, the occupant of which, startled by such an extraordinary visitant, immediately removed to a distance. The chasm still remains open, and similar eruptions have since been going on, no person venturing close enough for a minute examination.—*Cor. of Morning News.*

FROM SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Late advices from the Sandwich Islands report that the British frigates President and Alcerte, sloop of war Dido and steamer Brisk had all left that place for the north—their supposed destination being Petropaulovski.

English and Foreign.

FIRST REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The first report of the Postmaster-General has been issued. The present Post Office staff consists of 21,574 persons. The number of Post Offices in the United Kingdom is 9973. Mails are conveyed daily over 57,000 miles, at an average charge of 8 1-2 per mile by railway and 2 1-4 per mile by coach. The number of chargeable letters which passed through the post last year was 443,000,000. Of these, 103,000,000 were delivered in the London district, and 210,000,000 passed through the London office. The average weight of inland and colonial letters is 1-2 oz. each, and of foreign letters 1-4 oz. each, 53,000,000 newspapers passed through the London office last year, the average weight was 3 1-2 oz.; and 375,000 book packets, the average weight of each 10 1-2 oz. There are 1872 money-order offices in the United Kingdom, eighty-six of which were opened during last year. The number of money-orders granted during 1854 was 5,466,245; the total amount was £10,462,411 16s 4d, and the profit on which, after paying expenses, was £16,538. The gross revenue from postage on letters and books, and commission on money orders last year was £2,689,900, and the gross expenditure £1,413,000. Of this expenditure, £364,000 was paid for conveyance of mails on railways, and £162,000 for conveying them by coaches and carts. The report states that a postmaster, three assistant-postmasters, and seven letter-carriers, have been stationed in the Crimea; also 18 horses and mules are specially employed for the conveyance of letters there. During eight months 280,000 letters have been forwarded from England to the seat of war through France, and 325,000 letters have reached England from the seat of war by the same route. About 10,000 letters are sent to the Crimea, and 2500 are received from thence monthly by the long sea route. The correspondence of our forces in the East presents an average of 45,250 letters to, and 43,125 from the seat of war in each month. The Postmaster-General has entered into a contract with several railway companies to pay a fixed sum annually, and sends mails by all their trains. He laments that he is deterred often from sending additional mails by railway even when this can be done with little or no extra expense to the railway companies by the unduly large demands of those companies, and the disproportionate awards which experience has shown to be probable when the question is referred to arbitration. He also laments that according to the present law he has no power to enforce the stipulated speed or punctual arrival of mail trains. He proposed a system of mutual penalties between the Post Office and railway companies, for each party to be subjected to for unpunctuality, but it was declined by the companies. He offered to pay for a special mail train to Glasgow and Edinburgh, to ensure a better communication with the north, but the railway companies refused to accede to it. A similar offer made to the Great Western Company to accelerate the communication with the west, has been accepted. According to the report, out of thirty-two foreign nations there are only two—viz, Sweden and Ecuador—in which no material internal postal improvement has been made since the introduction into Great Britain of the penny postage. In Russia, Spain and Chili the lowest inland postage has been reduced to less than 4d. In France, the United States, Bavaria, Hanover, Portugal, Sardinia and Brazil it has been reduced to less than 2d, and in Belgium and Denmark to 1d. In thirty-two foreign countries postage stamps have been introduced. Special rewards are to be given for improvements in the working of the Post Office department. A Liverpool clerk has had a gratuity of 200l for devising a floating receiving house, to admit of letters for America being posted up to the last moment of the sailing of the packet, and £500 has been given to an official for inventing improvements in the apparatus for dropping and taking up letter bags without stopping the trains.

GENERAL PELISSIER.—We find the following account of the new French Commander at Sebastopol in the English papers. The next steamer will doubtless bring us an account of a battle, and with such a General as Pelissier at the head of the French troops, we may expect to hear of most decided advantages gained by the Allies over the Russians:—

Of General Pelissier, it is not too much to say that no officer in the French army has a higher reputation, whether for valor, energy, or ability.—His arrival in the camp a short time ago was hailed as a good omen. There was at once a presentiment that he was destined for the chief command. Very early in his military career Pelissier when a young man in Paris (he is now only 44) got into some little trouble, in consequence of which he was sent to Africa, by way of punishment. There he soon acquired the reputation of a fire-eater. It is narrated of him, that on one occasion being, as chef de batallon, in command of a punishment corps called Zephyrs, he attacked a mud fortress occupied by Arabs. His men in vain attempted to get over the wall. The Arabs kept a good look out and repulsed every assault.—Pelissier at length said to three or four men about him, "Throw me over, I am sure the company will follow me." His orders were executed. For two or three minutes he was alone in the enemy's position, and in that space of time he received three or four wounds. But he had rightly judged the effect of his hardihood. The men followed him and the place was taken. General Pelissier has been much reflected upon for what has been I believe, very inappropriately termed the massacre of Dahra, in 1846. He was accused by the journals of the time of having cruelly and unnecessarily roasted to death a large number of Arabs,—men, women and children—by lighting an enormous fire at the mouth of a cavern to which they had retreated. I am assured by many people that when all the circumstances are considered the reproach against him of having violated the laws of war is unjust. There were, in fact, but very few women and children in the cavern, and General Pelissier did not know there were any. He found that as he was moving his men from a position the Arabs continually sallied forth from the cavern and harassed their rear. He lighted the fire in the hope of forcing the chiefs to come out and render themselves prisoners, but unfortunately they were all stifled either from their own obstinacy, or from the fire taking more rapid effect than has been estimated. I really believe that this was nothing more than one of the stern necessities of war. It has however given Pelissier the name of a man who is very much the reverse of chicken hearted, and people chuckle at the idea that he is the man to roast the Russians in Sebastopol.

One hundred pieces of the battering train ordered to be shipped for the Crimea are collected at Marseilles. They consist of heavy cannon and huge mortars. A telegraphic despatch has further commanded that 25,000,000 ball cartridges be forthwith despatched to the army before Sebastopol, being 250 rounds for 100,000 men.

It is reported that Admiral Lyons has written home for as many screw ships of the line as can be spared, in order that he may carry on certain important operations in the Black Sea.

The Athenaeum believes that the scientific commission appointed to consider the feasibility of Lord Dundonald's plan for destroying the arsenals and fortresses of the Russians have reported in favour of the project, subject to certain conditions, which will have to be decided by military engineers.

SWISS LEGION.—The Nouvelliste Vaudois contains the following:—"The report so often repeated, relative to the formation of a Swiss legion in the pay of England, is now fully confirmed. That legion is about to be formed, and its organization will take place on the French territory, at Schelstadt, in Alsace. The Canton of the Grisons will furnish a large contingent in officers and men to this legion."

THE GERMAN LEGION.—Recruiting for the German Legion has begun at Kiel, but is obliged to be carried on with great caution. Before receiving the enlistment money, they are conveyed by railroad to Altona, and transferred on board an English steamer. Most of the recruits engaged here have served in the Schleswig-Holstein army against the Danes.

It is reported that General Canrobert declines to accept the command of the corps d'armee offered him by the Emperor. He adheres to his original request—to be allowed to fight at the head of a simple division. The Moniteur announces that the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor has been conferred upon the General.

Lord Lansdowne stated in the House of Lords that the Russian loss since the commencement of the war had been 247,000 men.

A bottle of whiskey, supposed to have been buried for at least 200 years, had been found by some excavators at Ayr.

Mr. Fenton, the celebrated photographer, and his assistant, have been actively employed in front of Sebastopol. His duties in the British Museum compel him to leave the Crimea now; but such have been his zeal and energy, in spite of winter weather, and occasionally of Russian missiles, that he will bring home with him about eight hundred views of Sebastopol and vicinity.

BUFFALO, June 8.—The Toronto Colonist of this morning says, we can assure our cotemporaries that the seat of Government will be removed as agreed upon, without fail.

TUNNEL CAVED IN.—On Wednesday morning a tunnel on the short line of the Circinnati Railroad, caved in, burying a dozen men who were at work. The Gazette says that six of the men were completely buried in the ruins, and five of the others were instantly killed.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Legislature of this ancient possession of England met on the 22d ult. when Governor Darling delivered a speech of great vigor, in which he announced that it was his intention to take immediate measures for establishing the Civil Administration of the Colony upon that system in successful operation in H. M. other North American possessions, and usually known as responsible or parliamentary Government.

The Assembly having passed a vote of "want of confidence" in the existing administration, His Excellency sent for P. F. Little, Esq., now so well known in these Colonies, by his several delegations to England, and successful advocacy of the new system of Government in Newfoundland.—A new administration has been formed, consisting of the Hon. P. F. Little, Attorney General and Premier; Hon. Thomas Glen, Treasurer; Hon. Edmund Haurahan, Surveyor General and Chairman of Board of Works; and the Hon. G. H. Emerson, Solicitor General.

At length, Responsible Government is fairly established and in full operation in each and all of the British North American Colonies.—*Nbkr.*

We learn that the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, have completed arrangements with the existing Telegraph Companies in Maine and New Brunswick for transmission of the business in the meantime between St. John's, Newfoundland, and New York, and at an early period for the messages to be conveyed across the Atlantic, from Galway to St. John's by a submarine wire. The cable to connect Newfoundland with Prince Edwards Island is now on the way out, and it is expected that all between Newfoundland and New York will be in working order by 1st August.

It can scarcely be expected that much beyond the completion of the line across the Atlantic. It is said that the Company, which is represented by some leading men in New York, will be able to induce the Collins steamers to call at St. John's and leave the news; if this is so, at least four days will be gained, but we doubt if those valuable steamers, with full complements of passengers will risk making two ports for the mere purpose of anticipating their own intelligence. We think no time should be lost in getting the cable across the Atlantic, which the recent success in connecting Varna with Balaklava, a stretch of 500 miles, has put beyond question.—*Cour.*

NEW YORK.—The steamer Northern Light arrived here about 11 1-2 o'clock this morning, in seven days and two hours from San Juan. She brings the details of the California news to the 16th of May.

In California business generally was dull, although there had been some large sales of flour and grain for shipment to New York, Liverpool and Australia.

The ship Charmer sailed for New York on the 16th, with 704 tons of wheat, and 204 tons of barley, and 172 tons of flour.

The Flying Arrow would follow with 1000 tons of wheat and flour.

Chili and California Flour quoted at \$6. There had been a sale of 2000 bbls, superfine Galego at the low price of \$10, at thirty and forty-five days.

There had been a good deal of rain, but the crops looked well.

The mines were yielding abundantly, but money was scarce.

THE SHEDIAC RAILWAY.—We hear that Mr. F. Giles, Chief Engineer of the European and North American Railway, has arrived at the Bend, but makes no sign of going on with the work. It is said that no encouragement has been received by the Directors from England.—*N. Bkr.*

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN ZEALAND.—Private letters from Wellington, New Zealand, dated February 12, give the details of the earthquake at Wellington. The first shock occurred at 9 p. m., without any previous warning, and more or less injured every stone or brick building in the town hardly leaving a single chimney standing in the whole place.

The branch of the Union Bank of Australia, the gaol and the Government House suffered the most. Although the alarm and destruction of property were great, only one life was lost. The shock continued at intervals for several days, but none were so severe as the first.

Holloway's Pills.—Wonderful Cure of a diseased Liver. Emily Burton, aged 34, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was for a long time in a very precarious state of health, owing to her liver being diseased the medical faculty prescribed for her in vain, and every remedy she thought likely to benefit her she made use of with the like success. About two months ago, she commenced using Holloway's Pills, and complied with the printed directions which quickly produced a very pleasing change, in five weeks, the bloom of health was again upon her cheeks, being perfectly cured, to the agreeable surprise of her friends. These Pills are also infallible in all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

FOR THE CURE OF Liver Complaints Jaundice Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas, and all Diseases of the Skin, Eruptive, Typhoid, and Inflammatory Fevers, Sick-Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all the Diseases arising from an Impure state of the Blood. These invaluable Pills have been used with unparalleled success in private practice, for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public, with the fullest conviction that they will prove themselves a public benefit. They possess the power of stimulating the depurative organs throughout the body to a healthy action, thus assisting nature to subvert disease after her own manner. Price 25 cents per box. Prepared only by D. TAYLOR, JR. & CO., No. 25 Hanover street, Boston. Agent for Woodstock and vicinity W. L. Ferguson, who will supply the trade on the most reasonable terms.

Mexican Mustang Liniment. This article has been thoroughly introduced, and is now universally used throughout the entire Union; British Provinces, Canada, Bermuda, and West India Islands; and its power and influence is fast becoming felt wherever civilization has obtained a foothold. Its mild and soothing influence upon diseased parts—effectually curing in all cases—virtues so diametrically opposed to all other medicines of the kind used—has obtained for it its world wide reputation. A brief summary of its power is given in the following beautiful

ACROSTIC. Mustang liniment! The mass hails with joy Earth's healing treasure, whose virtues destroy Xeraxis, that foe to luxuriant hair; Itch, that the finger nails hopelessly tear; Cancers, whose gnawings so fearfully tell, Acute Rheumatism and Chronic as well; Neuralgia, Toothache, that agony swell! Mustang—thy progress is upward and on! Ulcers yield to thee like a dew to the sun. Scrofulous sores that the doctors perplex; Tumors of all kinds that bother and vex; Aches, Cuts, and Bruises, and vile running sores,—Nuisances—keeping us locked within doors; Gout, palsied limbs and a host of such ills. Lame stricken cripples are raised on their legs, In joy, quaffing pleasure's bright cup to the dregs, Nature's great remedy—on with thy work! Inflammations expelling wherever they lurk, Men, women, and cattle, like evils must bear, Each one in like manner this blessing can share. Next thing we say—though the truth may sound strange 'That if we don't cure—we give back the change. To Country Merchants.

TO FARMERS & LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS AND all who have the care of Horses or other animals, this LINIMENT is of immense benefit. All the Express Companies of New York City are using it, and have unanimously certified in its favor. Proof documents at our office. Every store should be supplied with this valuable LINIMENT, as it pays a good profit, and sells rapidly. Sold in Woodstock by W. L. FERGUSON

New Advertisements.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE. THE Subscriber, while she gratefully acknowledges that a number of individuals have kindly and promptly responded to her request in paying their arrears for the 'Carleton Sentinel' up to August, 1854, has to regret that many have paid no attention to the justice of her claims. She is not disposed to censure harshly—for she can hardly think that her late husband had a single subscriber who would wish to wrong his widow or her fatherless children. She knows by experience that times are hard, and that it is difficult to realize money. But surely, now that returns from Timber are being made, she may look with confidence for a final settlement of all such arrears. They are small, it is true, but they would be of very great assistance in supporting her little family during the present trying season. She therefore most respectfully urges that all such arrears may be arranged on or before the 1st of August next, ensuring. \* \* \* Mr. PIPER, at the "Sentinel Office," will give such information as may be necessary relative to the amounts which I claim. June 15 SARAH S. SEGEE.