

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1854.

DIED

At his residence in this village on the 11th inst. after a short and painful illness, Mr. JAMES S. SEGER, the Editor and Publisher of this paper, in the 45th year of his age.—Born at Fredericton, in York County, and removing to this place for a permanent residence in early manhood, his whole life may be said to have been spent among us.—Engaged for some time in Mercantile pursuits, and for a few years past in the management of this paper;—there have been many and various opportunities for his friends and acquaintances to acquire a knowledge of his character, and that he was generally and universally esteemed and respected—the many and repeated expressions of sorrow at his loss, and of condolence to his afflicted family, that have reached his connections from different sections of the County abundantly testify.

His remains were followed to the grave by a very large and respectable concourse—the religious and political prejudices and strifes, which the Conductor of a public paper must inevitably encounter and excite, was not remembered by his opponents when his body was being carried to its last resting place—thereby manifesting their respect for his private worth—for his kind-heartedness as a neighbor, and his usefulness as a citizen, and exhibiting those traits of Christian charity rare perhaps during life time, but creditable to every intelligent and right thinking community.

The hands of the Sentinel Office hope, under existing circumstances, that every subscriber to this paper will feel it their duty to assist and lend an aiding hand towards the support of the large surviving family of the late Proprietor. The income from the paper being their sole dependence, it is confidently expected that this appeal will not be in vain; and that the money or country produce will be forwarded for all arrears.

The following extract has been forwarded to us by a gentleman from Kent, which we publish for the information of our readers.

SMALL POX AT OCONTO.—The small pox is quite severe at Tucker's Mills on the Oconto River. Quite a number of Appletonians are employed there as Mill builders, and sawyers &c. Our informant also states that Mrs. Charles Hopkins died a few days ago.

We would direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement which will be found in another column, of Messrs. Sands and Charin's American French and German Circus, which is about to pay us a visit the ensuing week. Their troupe is composed of the most eminent artists that has yet visited these Provinces, and as they only give but two performances here, and the price of admission a mere trifle, the lovers of fun and laughter should avail themselves of witnessing some of the most daring feats that has ever before been accomplished by any other troupe.

FARMERS, NOTE THIS.—In a cloudy morning, it is a matter of importance to the farmer to know whether it will be sunny or showery in the afternoon. If the ants have cleared their hole nicely, and piled the dirt up high, it seldom fails to bring a clear day to the farmer, though it may be cloudy till ten or eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Spider-webs will be very numerous about the top of the grass and grain some cloudy mornings, and fifty years' observation has shown the writer of this that these little weather-guessers seldom fail in their predictions of a fair day.

ARRISON, THE SUPPOSED SENDER OF THE INFERNAL MACHINE which killed the unfortunate Allisons in Cincinnati, was arrested on the 15th inst., at Croton, Lee County, Iowa, by the citizens of place, but subsequently escaped, and at the latest dates had not been retaken.

A despatch from Kingston dated the 1st instant, says—

"The propeller 'Brantford' called here this morning loaded down with emigrants dying like sheep with cholera. The crew all fled. The Mayor got her towed up opposite the hospital and went to work to carry the sick up. No cholera in the town."

A powder mill near Wilmington, Del., exploded on the 30th July, killing one person, and severely injuring another. The shock of the explosion was distinctly felt for more than thirty miles around.

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.—Mr. James Hartley Forrester of the Liverpool Docks laid before the Hygk Committee there lately, a remedy for Diarr-

of them died, while of those who did not take it, 23 died. The composition is as follows:

- 3 Drachms spirits of Camphor.
- 3 do Laudanum.
- 3 do Oil of Turpentine.
- 20 drops oil of Peppermint.

Directions.—Mix, and take a teaspoonful in a glass of weak brandy and water, from time to time according to the intensity of the disorder, till cured.

These are simple and well known ingredients, and are very likely to check insipient bowel complaints by which Cholera makes its commencement. A few simple remedies such as this should be at hand in every family to take on the first symptoms of diarrhoea appearing, while the doctor was being sent for, as everything depends on early applications.—Ez

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an Act made and passed in the sixteenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act in amendment of the Law relating to inland Posts," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, by Order in Council duly made and published in the Royal Gazette, to carry out any arrangements from time to time made for facilitating the transmission of Books and Pamphlets, or for reducing the Rates of Postage on Letters between Great Britain and the Colonies, which may be sanctioned by Her Majesty's Postmaster General, or by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; And whereas Her Majesty's Postmaster General and the said Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to authorise the reduction of the Postage on Letters between the United Kingdom and the Colony of New Brunswick to a uniform rate of Six pence Sterling the half ounce, and have further sanctioned the levying on Parliamentary proceedings transmitted to and from the said Colony by Post, the same rate of Postage as those fixed for other Books by Post;

Now in pursuance of the Act aforesaid, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council hereby orders, that on and after the first day of August next ensuing, the Rates of Postage on Letters and on Parliamentary proceedings transmitted between this Colony and the United Kingdom shall be as hereinafore recited, that is to say—

A uniform rate of Six pence Sterling the half ounce on Letters between the United Kingdom and the Colony of New Brunswick; and

On Parliamentary Proceedings transmitted to and from the said Colony—

For each Packet not exceeding ¼ lb. in weight, Six Pence Sterling.

For each Packet exceeding 1-2 lb. and not exceeding 1 lb., One Shilling, sterling.

For each Packet exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs., Two shillings, sterling.

For each packet exceeding 2 lbs. and not exceeding 3 lbs., Three shillings, sterling.

And so on increasing One shilling for every additional pound or fraction of a pound.

Provided however that the following conditions be carefully observed with regard to the transmission of said Parliamentary proceedings, that is to say:—

1st. Every such Packet must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides.

2d. It must contain a single volume only, the several sheets or parts thereof, where there are more than one, being sewed or bound together.

3d. It must not exceed two feet in length, breadth, width or depth.

4th. It must have no writings or marks upon the cover or its contents except the name and address of the person to whom it may be sent.

5th. The Postage must be prepared in full. If any of the above conditions be violated the Packet must be charged as a letter and treated as such in all respects.

To prevent any obstacles to the regular transmission of letters any Officer of the Post Office may delay the transmission of any such Packet for a time not exceeding forty eight hours from the time at which the same would otherwise have been forwarded by him.

As no Parliamentary Proceedings may be sent by any route which would entail an expense of transit Postage on the Post Office Department, these Regulations apply only to Parliamentary Proceedings sent by the British Contract Packets direct to and from New Brunswick via Halifax.

The above instructions are not to extend to or interfere with transmission of printed votes or proceedings of Parliament, or of Printed Papers allowed to pass by the Post, under the Newspaper Privilege, all of which will continue subject to the existing Regulations.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—It was not my intention to enter into long controversies with a "Churchman," but through the jesuite principles of this gentleman's communication, I feel myself bound to make my appearance on the front ground, without fear or regard of his paper-bullets.

One of the natural promptings of a pharasaical spirit, is to pry into the business or conduct of others—to supervise their actions and concerns, and administer gratuitous advice with regard to their affairs, either spiritual or temporal (Here Mr. Churchman) advises me to attend to some honest calling, besides scribbling for a newspaper. No doubt but the poor devil is aware that his name no longer as a Christian of the Church of England, has escaped, and his name and character in reality, is now known to the public, we know of no surer proof of a small mind, and an impertinent disposition, than giving advice gratuitous; for this mark of respect Mr. Churchman, you will please receive my thanks. Nevertheless, I can attend to an honest calling, and have leisure time enough to answer and vindicate anything which through the corruption of your principle, you may try to establish, let me say Mr. Churchman, you may possess conscientious scruples as an excuse for such conduct but if you examine your own motives a little more narrowly, you may find that you deceive yourself deplorably. You will often trace to an indecent spirit of intermeddling, or to an unbecoming assumption of superiority which you are pleased to set down as the result of your anxiety for the welfare of a fellow-creature. A little knowledge of the world would teach Mr. Churchman, that he does infinitely more harm than good by his interference in what does not concern him. You are far more likely to inspire unreserved disgust, than to awaken the mind to a sense of error, or predispose it to conviction. He may believe himself to be a sinner, but no man understands himself who believes that he has renounced the world. The world has arranged it otherwise for him. And this gentleman has renounced the world! A true and faithful believer in that creed which teaches him love his enemies, do good to them which persecute you, &c., when he threatens to bring Lome thrusts upon me, this is truly that Christian meekness which suffereth long, his reckless passion has burst its bounds, and know no restraint or path but that of vice; like a torrent that has been for some time been dammed up, which when set free, acknowledges no demarkation, no rule of banks or bed, but tears forward, involving in its impetuous rage, the verdure and bloom which is around it. Nevertheless, with all the fury of his malice, he will find me always at my post, ready and unflinchingly. My true name shall always accompany every communication which I lay before your impartial readers—and, this far, I challenge Mr Churchman, to send his real name before the world, and if he does not, I shall count him no better than a cowardly assassin who stands in the dark. And as for his competency in English it is worthy of remark, well knowing at the expense of Government he received such a large share of it; we look for something better than what I can pen, as my education was limited to the confines of a County School; nevertheless, with all his knowledge, all his talent, all his ability, he does not sign his name. Shame on such a coward, a disgrace to the Church he belongs to.

E. W. WHITE.

Cambridge, August 11, 1854.

To be continued.

English News.

By Telegraph to News Room via St. John.

Boston, August 7, 1854

The Atlantic arrived on Saturday the 5th inst.—There is but little news from the seat of war.—Action apparently deferred until they receive the decision of Austria.

PRUSSIA.—Prussia continues to hold a cool from the Western Powers. All favors Russia.

Gortchakoff announces his determination to hold the principalities with 200,000 men if necessary. Parliament has voted extra war credit of £3,000,000.

Neither the English or French troops have yet seen a battle in the East. The fleet still cruising—no action.

The Spanish insurrection is completely successful.

The Palace of Queen Christina and houses

Railways in New Brunswick.

We learn from A. C. Morton, Esq., Chief Engineer of the European & North American Railway in New Brunswick, who is now in this city, that the Contractors for building the E. & N. A. Railway in that Province Messrs. Jackson, Brassey, Peto & Betts, are pushing on with all practicable despatch the construction of the entire line from St. John to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to the frontier of Nova Scotia. A large portion of the rails are already delivered, and iron bridges are either all received or shipped from England. All the principal bridges are of iron, similar to those going up on the Quebec & Richmond Railway, and the road is to be of a superior character throughout.

Some difficulty exists, from the scarcity of laborers, but from the present posture of the work it is believed that during the coming year the line may be completed from St. John to the Nova Scotia line. The location surveys are finished, and work is sublet to American contractors.—State of Maine.

Deaths reported to the Board of Health, Saint John, for the forty-eight hours ending on Monday morning at ten o'clock:—

In the City, - - - - -	20
Portland and Indian Town, - - - - -	41
TUESDAY MORNING	
In the City, including Carleton, where one man died, - - - - -	14
Portland and Indian Town, - - - - -	13
WEDNESDAY MORNING.	
In the City, - - - - -	13
Portland and Indian Town, - - - - -	22
THURSDAY MORNING.	
In the City, - - - - -	14
Portland and Indian Town, - - - - -	22
FRIDAY MORNING	
In the City, - - - - -	19
Portland and Indian Town, - - - - -	23
SATURDAY MORNING.	
In the City, - - - - -	8
Parish of Portland, - - - - -	21
Total during the week, - - - - -	
In the Alms House, - - - - -	4
Number of deaths previously reported to the Board of Health, from the 26th to the 29th ult., inclusive, - - - - -	100
In the Alms House, - - - - -	-
Total reported to the Board, - - - - -	339

—St. Johns Courier.

The citizens of New Haven are determined to put down drunkenness. At a town meeting last week, they resolved that the Selectmen should ask the Treasurer for 6½ cents, to lay in a stock of liquor to be sold by the agents under the new law!

The freight ship "William" embarked a detachment of the 66th Regiment at Spithead on the 20th ult., and sailed for this port, touching at Queenstown to embark a draught of the 54th Regiment.—Quebec Chron.

WAR ITEMS.

THE DANUBE.—The wanderer of Vienna speaks of a despatch from Omar Pasha, which Sami Pasha has promulgated at Widdin, and according to which the Russian rear guard of 25,000 men and 24 pieces of cannon was attacked on the 22d, near Silistria, by Girothi Mehemet Pasha, the new governor of that fortress. The battle, which lasted two days, ended in the defeat of the Russians, who are said to have had 2500 killed.

The Russian army is notoriously the slowest of movement in all Europe, apart from the difficulty of all locomotion in Wallachia. Thus now, although not a day passes without the departure of Russian troops from South Eastern Wallachia, the district is far from being cleared of the invaders. The Sultan's troops, which are prepared to impart a wholesome stimulus to the retreat, are virtually restrained from pursuit by the treaty with Austria, which power is neither prepared to drive out the Russians, nor to see the work performed with a will by the Turks. On the 23d and 24th empty waggons of the country arrived from the neighborhood of Bucharest from Bouds, and been sent to convey away the war material. The Vienna Kingsclear, continge to publish statements, proposed strategic arrangements, but for the most part only.