

THE CARLETON SENTINEL



Published and Edited

"Our Queen and Constitution."

By James McLaughlan

Vol. VII.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1855.

No. 45

English and Foreign.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. ENCOURAGING MINING NEWS—GREAT FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Steamer Star of the West, from San Juan, arrived at New York on Sunday last, with \$625,000 in specie and 500 passengers. Her dates are to the 1st inst.

The Star of the West left at San Juan the French frigate Acheron, said to be awaiting the arrival of the Kinney expedition.

The Municipal election of San Francisco took place on the 25th ult., and resulted in the election of James Van Ness, Democrat, as Mayor, and four K. N. Aldermen.

The mining news from the State is of the most encouraging kind, and it is thought that at no previous time in the history of the State, has the yield of gold been as great as at present.

The entire block of buildings, bounded by Davis, Front, Commercial, and Sacramento Streets, San Francisco, was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$75,000.

40,327 ounces of gold were deposited in the branch of the mint at San Francisco, during eight days, from the 8th of May.

The reported defalcation of Angus Frierson, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Banking House, proves to be correct. His deficit amounts to \$179,000.

The dates from the Sandwich Islands are to May 5th, but the news is unimportant.

At a general meeting of the creditors of Page, Bacon & Co., on the 29th, Mr. C. K. Garrison pledged himself in the sum of \$400,000 to support the House by way of securing creditors and staying further legal proceedings. The proposition gave very general satisfaction, and the creditors are looking with a renewed hope of being finally indemnified.

The papers contain accounts of an unusual number of big strikes among them, and the usual record of crime in different parts of the States.

LATER.—The steamer George Law arrived at New York on Monday, with California dates to the 2nd inst. She brings \$1,052,000 in treasure and 714 passengers.

The California papers contain but little additional news of interest.

The gold mines of San Francisco del Ore, back of Acapulco, are exciting some attention.

The difficulties between the American Consul at San Juan del Sud and the Government, had been settled, without the interference of the U. S. sloop of war St. Mary's.

The gambling law went into operation on the 17th May, when all the gambling saloons in the State were shut up.

The great nugge of gold which has been on exhibition at the banking institution of James King, has been melted down, and nets the owner \$3329,23.

The *Courier de Marseille* publishes the following letter, written by an officer of the expedition to Kertch:—

"At the eastern extremity of the Crimea, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, at the point where Europe ends, rises the handsome little town of Kertch, with its 10,000 inhabitants under a burning sun, but in the centre of the most enchanting country imaginable. Yesterday, the 25th, we traversed that delightful district to the sound of drums and with matches lighted.—We nowhere met a single Russian or Cossack, but we were met in the most friendly manner by a charming population. This was the first time.

during the whole year, that I had seen women and children. It was not, I assure you, an uninteresting spectacle for eyes accustomed so long to the sunburnt faces of soldiers bearing the harsh stamp of war, privation and the inclemency of seasons. After marching through the town, we entered the port commanding the Straits without striking a blow.—The Russians abandoned their 50 guns of the heaviest calibre and some ammunition. This was no doubt, through forgetfulness, for the moment we came in sight they blew up at least ten powder magazines. The expeditionary corps, consisting of about 12,000 English, French, and Turks, encamped all round the citadel, which had been evacuated by the enemy. We are going to entrench ourselves strongly, and if the Russians leave us quiet during only four days, our position will be impregnable. From this place we command both seas, and our flotilla will ferret out and give a good account of the resources with which the city of Sebastopol was so liberally supplied. Our soldiers are in the highest spirits. After having been so cruelly tried on the dreary plateau of Chersonesus, there is now no ending to their jesting and singing. You may imagine that the men who contrived to live and instal themselves in the arid ravine of Sebastopol have turned to account all these blessings of Providence. They look upon themselves as real Sardanapaluses. They have water, verdure, wood and shade at discretion, and close at hand. They are literally enchanted with their new situation. Then there is an end to the trenches and *entonnoirs*, in which they were exposed at every moment to be killed by cannon balls, grape-shot, or, what is still worse, by the explosion of mines. Here no doubt fatigue and danger will not be wanting, but we now indulge in sweet repose. The rolling of the waves and the rustling of leaves have succeeded to the wearisome roaring of artillery, and, instead of the fetid emanations of the camp, we have the perfumed breezes of the hills of Kertch, which is our Capua."

GENERAL CARROBERT.—A correspondent of the Daily News, writing from the Crimea, endeavours to account for General Carrobert's resignation of command in this wise:—

"There were two principal schemes for action. One, suggested by the Emperor, was the sending of a number of troops to Eupatoria, and a march from north to south to effect a junction across the Russian lines with the besieging army. Another which was the plan conceived by General Carrobert himself, was to march north and south—to reverse in fact, the turning march performed after the battle of the Alma. General Carrobert saw difficulties in the way of the Emperor's proposal but he made great and unsuccessful efforts to induce Lord Raglan to concur in his own. Two councils of war were held in quick succession, at the second of which Omer Pacha was present.—At this second council Lord Raglan with difficulty was brought to consent to the propositions; but the next day he sent word to General Carrobert that he could not spare a man from the trenches. Carrobert was so disheartened at this that he sent off at once the telegraphic despatch requesting to be superseded."

AN INCIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.—The Commercial Advertiser of the 12th inst. gives the following extract from a private letter from an officer in the Crimea to a citizen in Buffalo:—

"A curious thing occurred yesterday. A sapper was brought from the trenches with his jaw broken, and the doctor told me there was a piece of it sticking out an inch and a half from his face.—The man said it was done by a round shot, which

the doctor disbelieved but the poor fellow insisted, and said, 'Yes, and it took off the head of the man next to me.' This was conclusive, and the surgeon proceeded to remove the bone; it came out quite easy, when the doctor said to the man, whose face appeared to preserve its form pretty well. 'Can you move your jaw?' 'Oh yes, sir,' was the reply. The doctor then put his finger into the man's mouth, and found the teeth were there, and at length assured the soldier that it was no jaw of his that was broken, but that of his headless comrade, which had actually been driven into his face inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. Upon this the man's visage, which had been rather lengthened, rounded up most beautifully."

NEW LIFE-BOATS.—The newly invented life-boats have been on exhibition in this city during the past few days, which their respective inventors claim superior advantages over any other life-boats hitherto used. The first is the Tubular life-boat, invented by Mr. Y. Foreman, of that city a model of which is on exhibition in the exchange of the Astor House.

Mr. Foreman's boat is designed to be constructed of metal, and to have a large amount of buoyant power, distributed in practice through 100 to 200 tubular ribs and these constituting the the framing also, it is urged that such would have immense strength. It is provided also with tubular seats, and metallic fenders, divided into compartments, so that many of the air chambers might be destroyed, it is contended, without seriously impairing the efficiency of the boat. Another feature of the boat, is that on being capsized it will instantly right itself. These boats, according to their size, the inventor claims, will have a floating or buoying power when full of water, of from 1,500 to 2,500 pounds—sufficient to sustain more people than could possibly cling to them and the gunwales would be then from 12 to 18 inches above the level of the water on the outside thus offering nothing in the way of bailing.

Mr. Foreman also claims that the seats being detachable, one boat may be set within another on shipboard, so that double the compliment may be carried without any increase of space.

The second boat is one invented by Mr. H. Berdon, and is now on exhibition at the Office of the Atlantic Insurance Company, No. 47 Wall street. The inventor claims that it is a boat of great strength and buoyancy. The ribs and gunwale bars are hinged to the keel, thus allowing the latter to fall down on each side of the keel when the ribs are thrown parallel with the keel. The frame work is modelled like the ordinary boat, and thoroughly covered with a heavy three ply canvas, thus furnishing a very durable and strong waterproof covering. Air compartments are placed in each end of the boat; also a large air cylinder passing from stern to stern on the outside of the boat between the waters edge and the gunwale bars, so that it is almost impossible the inventor contends, to capsize the boat. To these cylinders are attached a number of elastic loops, constructed so as to fit and grasp the wrist of all that may be in the water, in case the boat is full, until relief can be obtained. Water tanks for carrying a large supply of fresh water are placed in the bottom of the boat, which also serve as ballast. The great desideratum obtained in this invention, it is claimed, is making a boat of great capacity, taking up less room than an ordinary boat, when not in use and, which can be prepared for use in as little time as an umbrella.—*N. Y. Times.*

The man who does the most has the least time to talk about what he does.

Among the sheep peculiar to Turkey and Asia and hitherto unknown in Europe, is a breed called Karamanli, generally met with in the neighborhood of Broussa where large flocks of them are bred, and where they are high in estimation for their flesh and their wool, but more particularly for their tails, which when boiled down yield as much as 7 1-2 kilogrammes of excellent fat. This fat keeps good much longer than butter and replaces it in case of need. The Zoological society for the introduction of animals into France has just decided on purchasing twenty-five Karamanli, fifteen of which will be sent to Algeria, where it is thought they will answer very satisfactorily.

GOOD WISHES.—An American Paper thus addresses its readers on the commencement of the new year:—"We tender our patrons the usual compliments of the season, wishing them good fires without smoky chimneys, sleigh rides without overturning, warm garments without empty sockets, arguments without anger, and plenty of good cider, and withal good memories which will enable them to keep in mind the old adage, that 'short settlements (particularly with the printer) make long friends.' And to the ladies we wish more Chinchilla than Leghorn, more flannel than calico, more plaid than erape, more piety than prudery, more patience than petulance, more red cheeks than naked elbows; and lastly, a complete victory over old bachelors."

An extraordinary disease has made its appearance in New York, is much talked of among the medical faculty. Some of the most eminent of the professors assert that it is what is called the "charbon" in France; others say it is the "Pustule Maligne," and others that it is the Plague. Its presence is indicated first by a small spot on the lip. Incision checks its career, but unless the remedy is applied early death soon ensues.

THE PRINCIPALITIES AN INDEPENDENT STATE.

—The London Times of the 8th June distinctly recommends that the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia should be at once elected into an independent State under a government of its own, at the head of which shall be placed, by the allies of course, a man of honesty, patriotism and ability, in place of the Hospodar Prince Stirbey, who although professing an allegiance to the Porte, and acting under his authority, is declared to be entirely in the interests of Russia.

The war may last, the Times says, an indefinite period, and may lead in other respects to results we cannot at this time foresee, but it is monstrous to act as if two vast dependencies of the Ottoman empire, peopled by four millions of inhabitants, and enjoying every element of prosperity except peace and good government, should be left in this deplorable condition, outraged by foreign occupation, and oppressed by the most venal of governments, until the Western Powers and the Czar have settled their disputes.—Russia has been driven from the Principalities, and they are nominally restored to the authority of the Porte, which is represented at Bucharest by the Hospodar, Prince Stirbey.

A GREAT RAILROAD LOAN BILL.—The Canadian Parliament has passed the bill appropriating between four and five million dollars to the aid of the Grand Trunk railroad.

Louis Kossuth, in his exile, has gone back to his old profession of journalist, as a means of support. The editors of the New York Independent have made an arrangement with him, and he will become a correspondent of that paper. He is now writing for a London Sunday paper, and also for the New York Times.