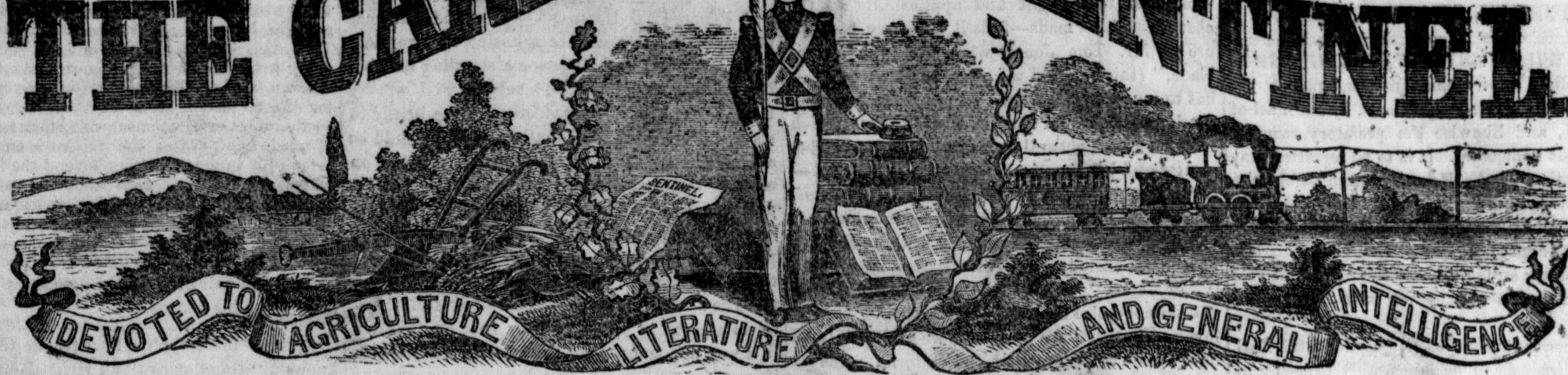


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General News.

JUSTICE IN THE STATES.—We have news from Washington, of the acquittal of Herbert, on his second trial for the murder of Keating. As far as regards the individual himself, the fact is as indifferent to us, and, we presume, to all citizens of the United States, as if Keating had been acquitted upon an indictment for the murder of Herbert; but—an event of some importance at any time—it has at the present day, and under the peculiar circumstances of the case, a grave significance. It is a matter of no small consequence, an arguery which claims serious attention, that one man can put another to death, as Herbert did Keating, and be clearly acquitted of all crime whatever in doing so;—and this at the Capital, the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive metropolis of the country. * * * It is not the machinery of justice in Washington, before Herbert's trial, but that trial itself, as an exponent of the moral sense of a community, with which we have to do, and of which we have to complain. With regard to the principal facts of this case,—those which determine its character,—there is no dispute. Herbert shot Keating in a quarrel which he (Herbert) himself had provoked, and with a concealed weapon; Keating having provoked his slayer's wrath by the mere discharge of his duty. Placed on his trial for this act, he is solemnly and absolutely pronounced not guilty.—Not merely allowed to escape extreme punishment because the crime was, as the Scotch law permits jurists to say, not proven; that could not have been even were the much needed terms of such a verdict known to our law, for the act as we have stated it was completely proven: there was no lack of evidence, although some that ought to have been forthcoming was not. He was not even declared guilty of the minor crimes, conviction of which, in tender consideration of the lives of culprits and the conscience of juries, our law permits under indictment for murder: his killing of Keating is passed over entirely, and he is sent forth from before a high tribunal in the seat of Government of the United States—"The very siege of justice" it would else have seemed—as being absolutely guiltless of all crime in this matter, an untarnished, nay, an injured man, and one fit to take his place, not among the law breakers, but his seat among the law makers of the nation. * * * And now after this trial, and that of Brooks, the question must occur,—What safety is there in Washington except that procured at the pistol's mouth? Before our law there is no distinction of persons, and before a Washington Judge and Jury, there is but the distinction between slave-propagandist and non-slave propagandist, a distinction that works only harm to the latter. Had Mr. Sumner successfully resisted Brooks' attack, which he would doubtless have done, had he not been taken unprepared and at disadvantage, we have the latter's own admission, almost in words, that he would have killed his victim. And in that case, what would have been the verdict of a Washington Jury? Probably that of the old story: "Served him right?" The result of these two trials will not admit of any other conclusion. Acts of inhumanity and manslaughter seem to have secured at least immunity from punishment at Washington if perpetrated by Southern men, in the interest of the slave propaganda, and in violation of the rights dearest to freemen.—*New York Courier.*

KANSAS.—LAWRENCE, July 24.—By special messengers I learn that a force of upwards of 100 ruffians, fully armed and having four pieces of cannon, have assembled on the Big Blue, some 80 miles northwest of this city, where it is supposed Free will have to pass coming the Iowa

route, and they avow their determination to stop them and turn them back. This is what we expected, and the news causes great excitement here. Measures are on foot to collect a body of Free-State men to repair to the scene of action and help in the adjustment of so vital a question as the exclusion of free immigration into our Territory. This news only confirms what I said in my letter dated Big Nemah; the 15th inst.

I cannot learn that Col. Sumner is about to disperse these ruffians, but probably, as in most other instances, the U. S. troops will not get there till afterwards. Do not be surprised if another campaign in Kansas warfare should soon open. The passions of our men are thoroughly aroused, and after being dispersed on the 4th inst. at the point of the bayonet, as the people's representatives at Topeka were, they will not wait long before action.

Yesterday I visited the Camp where the Free State prisoners are confined, and talked at length with Gov. Robinson. He said he soon expected an outbreak. The troops could afford but partial relief, and there would be a popular uprising to clear out those bands of ruffians making ready to hinder immigration, and to plunder actual settlers. The Governor expected, sometimes getting wrathful, but on the whole, calm and cool. His wife is his partner in trial, and remains in tent and guarded by United States troops. It is a sad comment on our institutions to go there and see our men held in custody for no crime, and watched over by the sleepless sentinels of our Federal Government.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

OREGON.—Gov. Curry of Oregon was a passenger in the California steamer, being on his way to Washington to represent, as is said, the feelings and interests of the Oregon people in regard to the Indian war, and to convince the General Government that they have been misrepresented by Gen. Wool.

Grasshoppers have destroyed one-third of the vegetation in the Willamette Valley.

Col. Buchanan's fight with the Indians at Big Meadows resulted in the total defeat of the latter. All the chiefs of the most important tribes were either killed or captured. Eno, a Canadian Indian well known as Col. Fremont's guide, is among the wounded.

Further battles are reported on Rogue River, where the Indians appeared to have been pursued with exterminating fury, and large numbers of them killed, their log-houses burnt, &c.

The election in Oregon was wholly in favor of the Democrats.

THE SAINTS RETURNING FROM SALT LAKE.—A correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*, writing from Fort Laramie, on the 14th of June, says: We have met with several parties of the Saints returning from Salt Lake to the States. All we met gave a terrible picture of the state of affairs there now. The poorer classes had to subsist for months on roots—such as thistle, seco, &c, which the Indians gather and sell to them, for one dollar per bushel. The grasshoppers, which caused the famine last year, have commenced again this season, and bid fair to destroy the present crop of wheat and vegetables. Many of them appeared very much dissatisfied with the Mormon faith, and stated they had been deceived—that the poor had everything taken from them in the shape of tithes and taxes to support a few leaders in the church. Be this as it may, many of those we met were real objects of pity, and gave evidence, in their utter destitution, that Mormonism affords but little food for the body, at least, let it be as it will with the soul. Laramie has improved considerably in appearance since I passed it in 1830. There are some very respectable buildings

about the place—they have a large garden in cultivation—a store where emigrants can get almost anything they call for by paying for it. These evidences of civilization, together with the hundred Indian lodges inhabited by French Canadians and their families, which surround the place, with an occasional half nude savage, give the place a strange, wild and somewhat romantic appearance.

QUI VIVE.—We encountered yesterday noon an itinerant pedlar, who was wearing out his life in spreading those of other men. He had started out in the morning with 30 Lives of Fremont, 10 Lives of Buchanan, and 6 Lives of Fillmore. At noon he had remaining 3 Lives of Fremont, 6 Lives of Buchanan, and all the Lives of Fillmore. He said he should start out this morning with 100 Fremont, 10 Buchanan, and leave Fillmore on the shelf, that being the proportion in which the people stand in favour of the different candidates.—*Chicago Press.*

A COMFORTABLE PROSPECT OF WAR.—The San Francisco correspondent of the *N. Y. Times* indulges in the following anticipation of war with England:—It is a very general belief here with a with England: let it come, who cares, we can take care of our end of the schooner. We shall lose nothing by it; on the contrary, make our fortunes. There will be no more gold sent out of the country, it will accumulate here. Goods will go up; times will be good. No protests from the East can reach us or dunning letters. As for the English men of war we will have them all here very sociable. Make it all right with them, divide with them if they will agree to blockade the port and, above all things, keep any mails from reaching us or going out. We can raise all we want here, and make a raise of something else besides; and when we get our pockets full we will climb upon the Rocky Mountains, and look down upon you with our thumbs to our noses—whooray for war! let us have it."

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—The Rochester (*N. Y.*) Union, notices a remarkable escape on the Central Railroad, near Lockport.—A small boy, son of Mr. Richardson, was struck by the locomotive and thrown a distance of eighty five feet by actual measurement. The fireman said he first saw the child in the air some fifteen from the ground, and supposed it was a dog. Though at first insensible, the child had nearly recovered.

Something strange is reported to have occurred on Pea Ridge, in Lincoln county, Tenn., a few weeks ago. A horse and plough which a farmer was using in his field, sank and disappeared in the earth, leaving a hole to which no bottom has yet been discovered, and in which the farmer himself came near falling. His neighbours were called to the place, who, by means of ropes, let him down in search of the horse and plough, to the depth of 30 or 40 feet, but the farther he went the larger the hole appeared, and he called to his friends to pull him up, which they did. Several unsuccessful attempts were afterwards made to fathom the hole. The horse and plough have "gone the way of all the earth."

ENGLISH AND FRENCH RIFLES.—A shooting match recently came off near Paris, between Capt. Wellington Guernsey, lately returned from Turkey, and Lieut. Arnaud, for a purse of five hundred francs, to be decided by the shooting of twenty-five pigeons with single bullets, at a distance of one hundred and fifty yards. Lieut. Arnaud used one of Minie's improved rifles, and killed eighteen birds out of the twenty-five; Guernsey used one of the English military rifles, which are now used in the British

army, and killed twenty-four out of twenty-five only missing the last shot.

MONARCHY OR REPUBLICANISM?—There is little reason to apprehend that any part of these Provinces will ever be incorporated with the United States, at least under their present Constitution.—The States show too bad an example of government. Republicanism, which it was hoped by its votaries would work better with an enlightened people, seems still to be a source of moral weakness—a deteriorating principle—fraught with nearly all the evils of despotism, with additional ones of its own. These things the Colonists silently consider, still rejoicing that we live under the stern but peaceful flag of England. We may be told that we suffer some slights and indignities in our present condition, as subject of Britain—that an aristocracy dominates over us, that our young men discover no chance of preferment. Very well, there is no perfection in this world, in man's present depraved state; and if there is, it may not be found among those people who cry loudest against king craft: and instead of despotism grinding the spirit out of mankind, we know that at different times our own nation has been purged to the throne of injustice, first by the aristocracy, again by the bourgeoisie.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

RIGHTFUL STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—*Liverpool, Sunday Evening.*—About 2 o'clock this morning, the iron screw steamer *the Mail*, belonging to the Dublin Screw Steam Company's fleet, was entering the Mersey from Dublin, when she was run into opposite the Rock Lighthouse by the new iron steamer *Excelsior*, proceeding to Belfast. The *Mail* had stopped her engines, but the *Excelsior* was at full speed. Her stem entered the port bow of the *Mail*, and penetrated as far as the foremast, tearing up everything on its way, killing on the spot five Irish farm laborers, asleep under the spar deck, and so severely injuring nine others that three have since died. The remainder are lying at the Northern Hospital in a dangerous state. The *Excelsior* lost her figurehead, bowsprit, anchor, and cable chain, but was otherwise uninjured, and proceeded on her voyage. The *Mail* was cut down to the water's edge, but sustained no injury below the water line. The names of the killed are, Michael Doran, John Corlay, Martin Howes, Brian Mahon, and Morris Convee. There are three others whose bodies have not been identified. The other sufferers are John Murphy, Patrick Battle, Lawrence Durkin, Michael Kithorn, Daniel Noon, and Thomas Neil. There were on board about 70 deck and 4 cabin passengers. None of the latter were injured. An inquiry will be opened in the morning.

Mrs. Lucy Smith, the mother of the late Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, died at Nauvoo recently.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The *Morning Post* says:—"We are enabled to state that her Majesty has appointed Lieutenant General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to be Commander-in-chief of the army in the room of Viscount Hardinge, whose state of health is such as to have induced him to resign."

The *Daily News* in its leading article says:—"The attack of paralysis which Lord Hardinge was seized with at Aldershot, has not seriously impaired his mental faculties, and is so little of a mortal character that there is every reason to hope that the gallant officer's life may for some years be spared to his family and friends."

GENERAL WILLIAMS, writing recently to some Halifax friends, says his important duties in England will prevent his visiting this continent until next year.

A slight shock of an earthquake was recently experienced at the city of Perth, in Scotland.