

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1855.

FOR THE YOUNG.

The Rev. T. Lightbody, of Sheffield, N. B., will, Providence permitting, preach a sermon, not about, or on behalf of, but TO CHILDREN, in the Hall of the Institute, on Monday next, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Rev. T. Lightbody, of Sheffield, N. B., will deliver, by request, a Lecture in the Hall of the Institute, on Monday evening, next, the 10th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock.

Subject.—Attestations to the truth of the Book of Genesis from Science and History.

We are requested to draw attention to the above Notices, and to state that a collection will be taken up in the evening to defray the expenses of lighting the Hall.

We expect to see a large audience present on each occasion, as the subjects chosen cannot fail to be highly instructive.

THE FALL OF SWEABORG.—English papers confirm the intelligence of the fall of this strong fortress—the second in importance in the Baltic, and the third in the Russian empire. The news of its destruction has created the greatest excitement throughout England. In Manchester, Brighton, Birmingham, &c., the intelligence was hailed with unbounded satisfaction, as a proof that the disturber of Europe is not altogether beyond the reach of punishment behind his own batteries.

The Glasgow Commonwealth affords the following graphic sketch:—

"At last there is stirring news from the Baltic. Sweaborg is a heap of ashes. Six magazines have been blown into the air; earthworks and battlements have been sent skywards, and to right and left, in the form of dust; dockyards have been knocked to splinters; and where last week there stood a fair town, there is now but a few acres of rubbish. On Thursday morning the bombardment commenced, and when day broke on Saturday, the work was done. We call this stirring news, and it will be distinctly so named. We hold however to the assurance, that it is scarcely of appreciable importance, compared with the great negative victory of the Baltic fleet which we chronicled last week. It is well to tramp on an enemy's toe, or to shred away a little finger; it is better to fling him into a dungeon and compel him to sit there till he starves. The starvation of Russia is greater than the fall of Sweaborg. Nevertheless the conquest is valuable. Appearance rules the world; sound is mighty under the reign of public opinion. Over all Europe the spectacle and report of that bombardment will further the cause of the Allies.

BATTLE OF THE TCHERNEYA.—Wilmer and Smith's European Times states.—"We learn from Lord Panmure's brief announcement that the attack commenced on Thursday at day-break—that the Russians had between 50 and 60,000 under the command of General Liprandi engaged in it—that the battle lasted three hours and ended in the defeat of the enemy, with a loss on his part of 4 or 5,000 men; and what shows still more unmistakably the character of the victory, about 4 or 5,000 of his troops were taken prisoners.—This last announcement is conclusive as to the defeat being complete, and is only excelled in importance by the assurance in the War Minister's despatch that the loss on the part of the allies was very small."

The divisions of the Allies engaged were those of Generals Herbillon, Faucheux and Morris.—The English were unfortunately not permitted to share in this glorious affair. The victors were the French and Sardinians. The latter troops had but recently arrived at the seat of war, and were untried, but on this occasion they behaved gallantly.

The intention of the enemy to commence this attack was proclaimed by several Russian deserters, and more especially by an intelligent man, a sergeant, who is stated to have been a copyist in the chancellery of one of the divisions of General Lador's Corps, and to whose statement immediate importance was attached.

Petropovlaski Destroyed.—A despatch has been received at Halifax, stating that Petropovlaski, the Russian strong-hold on the North West coast of America had been destroyed by an Anglo-French squadron.

THE CHOLERA AT THE WEST.—A despatch from Cincinnati, dated Aug. 28, says that the cholera is raging at Hemmingsburgh, Kentucky.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

AND A UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

This city is now the home of one of the most remarkable men of the age—a man who has traversed the civilized globe, and established in almost every country which he has visited, the sale of his medicines for the relief of human suffering, and which are a certain cure for disease in all its forms. We allude to PROFESSOR THOMAS HOLLOWAY, of London. It is now some years since this benefactor of the human race first proclaimed to the world, through the British press, that he had after deep research, prepared a remedy that was sure to eradicate disease. Years of patient investigation into the laws of human physiology which control our bodies in health and when diseased, led to the invention and preparation of the renowned HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Nearly, if not quite one half of the human race have taken his medicines! His name is as universally known over the globe as that of Alexander, Napoleon, or Washington, when in the height of their ambitious career. If they conquered nations on the field of battle, Professor Holloway has, with no weapon but that of science, conquered disease in all its forms. His meritorious career is bounded by no imaginary lines of latitude and longitude short of those marking the confines of civilization itself. No isolated country or nation was sufficiently extensive for the operation of his enterprising and gigantic intellect.—Wherever disease has a residence, there he has penetrated with his medicines, and left an enviable and enduring reputation. After enlightening Europe, his fame spread over Asia, and the civilized portions of Africa, and finally appeared in America. He has translated the cures he has performed, and the virtues of his medicines, into as many languages as the missionaries have the Bible.—Governments, otherwise the most despotic, have been forced by the great value of his medicines and their popularity with the people, to remove antiquated and time-honored restrictions upon the introduction of foreign medicines, and upon their custom houses to a free introduction to the Pills and Ointment, of this distinguished man. Empires and kingdoms removed the barriers of ages against the introduction and sale of proprietary or patent medicines, and freely permitted Holloway's medicines to become the physicians of the masses.—[N. Y. Dispatch.

We direct attention, to a notice of the "Athenium Fire Insurance Company" of London of which we were formerly Agent for this place. Mr. William L. Ferguson, a very competent person, has been appointed Agent for the County of Carleton at our recommendation, as we found that the duties of one Insurance Company were as much as we could attend to. We still act as Agent for the Liverpool and London Fire Insurance Company with a Capital of £2,000,000 sterling. Any orders for Insurance will meet with prompt attention.

A public meeting was held in Fredericton last week, for the purpose of presenting an address to the Hon. C. Fisher, on the subject of his declining to accept the Judgeship.

THE CRICKET MATCH.—A Cricket Match came off last week in Fredericton between the St. John and Fredericton Cricket Clubs, which was won by the latter with ease—109 runs to spare.

It is reported that the Saint John boatmen have accepted the challenge of the Halifax boatmen, and that the race will come off in the latter harbour this month.

THE LATE LIQUOR RIOT AT PORTLAND.—The Grand Jury of Cumberland, Maine, have refused to find a bill of indictment against Mayor Neal Dow, for connection with the death of Robbins in the late Portland liquor riot. Several of the alleged rioters, however, have been indicted.

John M. Robinson, Esq., has been appointed provisionally to the Clerkship of the Common Council of St. John. Several candidates have offered for this lucrative office, and it is likely a permanent appointment will be made, at the next meeting of the Executive Government.

POPULATION OF THE CANADAS.—The new census of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, shows a large increase of population since 1851. At that time the population of Upper Canada was 952,000, that of Lower Canada 690,261. The population of Upper Canada is now in round numbers 1,332,000; the Lower Provinces has 1,050,000; total 2,382,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

GRAND FALLS, Sept. 5, '55.

Nomination of Candidates to represent the County of Victoria in the Provincial Parliament.

Col. Coombes proposed Joseph D. Cyr, Esq., Regis Theriault, Esq., proposed Charles Watters, Esq. Col. Coombes, in a speech of some length, addressed the people, and appeared to regret the position in which he was placed, inasmuch, as he stated, that the success of his nominee might be the means of sacrificing his friend Mr. Tibbets.

Mr. Cyr followed repeating very nearly in French what the Col. had said in English—explaining at the same time, the cause of a compromise on a former occasion when he offered, and promising on this occasion, should he be returned, to prove true.

Mr. Watters, in a very gentlemanly manner, then followed, and after suggesting many improvements necessary for the advancement of the country, concluded by promising his best support of their rights.

Prudent Gagnon, Esq., of St. Francis, and Mr. William Hart of Grand Falls, made appropriate speeches for the occasion.

The friends of each then quietly separated under notice from the High Sheriff to appear on the 10th inst., when the election comes off.

ANNEXATION.

A late number of the New York Courier and Enquirer contains a lengthy communication from a person signing himself "Chandler White," advocating the annexation of Newfoundland by the United States, on account of the benefit in a commercial point of view which would accrue from the possession of that Island, and for various other considerations. The Baltimore Patriot, in a happy vein of irony, thus alludes to Mr. White's suggestion—placing, however, in the heading of the article "Nova Scotia" where "Newfoundland" should be—a disregard to correct geographical nomenclature, so far as relates to the British Provinces quite characteristic of our republican neighbors. The Patriot speaks.

"NOVA SCOTIA" WANTED.—We should like to know whether we commit a wrong in desiring to appropriate to ourselves any excellent thing which belongs to a neighbor? If any acre of land, for instance, would give us a capital outlet to a market, or an island offers us an excellent harbor for our shipping, is it not perfectly proper in us to annex that acre, or that island, without regard to previous ownership—if we can?

There is, it is true, a most impressive injunction in the decalogue against coveting our neighbor's goods; but we very much fear that "strict constructionists" are disposed to contend this commandment has reference only to private individuals, and not at all to nations. Certainly some such impression must be entertained by Mr. Chandler White, who writes a long letter from Fort Hamilton to the editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, advocating the annexation of Newfoundland.

The Courier and Enquirer prefaces the communication by stating that it emanates from a gentleman of high respectability; but very prudently, as we think, declines to endorse his recommendations. Mr. White argues that the possessor of Newfoundland, and its dependencies, will rule the Empire of the Northern Atlantic; that its fisheries, beside their intrinsic importance, nurture the hardiest seamen in the world, "the very breath of whose nostrils is defiance to a rigorous climate and boisterous sea," and that these fishermen are discontented with the Home Government, and perfectly disgusted with the "entente cordial" at present existing between "the Courts of St. James and St. Cloud."

Furthermore, according to Mr. White, Newfoundland possesses a number of fine harbors, from which, in the event of a war with England, a fleet of steam frigates could sally out at any moment upon the bosom of the Atlantic, and perfectly paralyze our commerce with Europe, or could retire, if necessary, before a superior force to the security of land locked harbors and impregnable fortifications. Such being the facts of the case, quoth Mr. Chandler White, we must "strike for the prize." "Various oppressive acts," he continues, "running through centuries of colonial servitude, have estranged Newfoundland from the mother country, and a large majority of the bone and sinew of the land would be in favour of annexation to the U. States." To sum up all, he informs us, with commendable frankness, that "Newfoundland, with her 40,000 hardy seamen, requires no filibustering expedition; no bonus of \$100,000,000. She has no deadly climate, nor more deadly institu-

tions; she presents the honest, the free hand that can aid you in your need, and her waters teem with exhaustless riches more valuable than the wealth of mines, or of the tropics."

Now, we profess to have a great admiration for philosophic hardihood. It evinces character. It is one of the principle elements which go to make up the hero. Of easy, good natured men, disposed to mind their own business and respect the rights of their neighbours, we have an abundant supply. It is therefore, refreshing, to find occasionally men of a different stamp and of sterner materials; men, who having fixed their eyes upon an object, resolve to "annex" it "nolens volens". As respects our acceptance of Newfoundland at the hands of its own one hundred thousand colonists, no time could possibly be more favourable than the present. England and France have quite enough use in the Crimea for all their spare material of war, while we ourselves need neither armed levies, nor Congressional appropriations.—The Newfoundland pear is ripe; it hangs temptingly; we have only to open our mouth, and it will drop down of its own accord; the men of the cod fisheries are looking eagerly for our advent; the traders along shore are searching with their spy-glasses through the fog to catch the first glimpse of our coming, and wonderful to relate the banner of St. George is quietly slipping down the flag staff, in courteous deference to the superior claims of the stars and stripes—why then, should such trifling territorial changes as these interfere with the treaty of peace and amity at present existing between Great Britain and the United States of North America?

VICTORIA COUNTY.—It will be seen by a Telegram in to-day's issue, that Messrs. Watters and Cyr are candidates to supply the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Francis Rice, Esq., to the Legislative Council.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.—The Morning Courier reports that Messrs. John F. Godard, Allan McLean, and William Scoullar will be candidates to supply the places of the Hon. Messrs. Partelow and Ritchie in the Legislature.

Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, and Commander in Chief of H. M. Troops in the Lower Provinces, arrived in Saint John on the 1st instant, and proceeded to Fredericton.

NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE WORLD.—A new edition of "Fenn on the English and Foreign Funds" very recently issued, gives a statement of the existing National Debts of the principal countries of the world. This is interesting at this time, when the contraction of additional debt is very likely to be forced upon all the leading nations of Europe at least. The aggregate amount of European debt is stated to be £1,644,841,000, of which the debt of England is £773,923,000; France £233,000,000; Holland £102,451,000; Prussia £3,500,000; Russia £68,000,000; Spain £70,000,000; Belgium £26,000,000; Austria £211,000,000. The various countries of Central and South America, Mexico and Cuba, have an aggregate debt of £59,788,280. The debt of the United States is put down at £10,000,000, and that of British India at £48,000,000—making the total public or national debt of the world to be £1,762,629,880.

NEW YORK, August 27.

The steamer Daniel Webster, from Nicaragua arrived to day at noon, with 450 passengers and upwards of \$700,000.

The Daniel Webster reports that a terrific hurricane visited the Mosquito coast on the night of the 14th, causing a total loss of the British sloop of war Wolverine on the island of St. Andrew.—Her cutter reached San Juan on the 15th with despatches for the steam frigate Buzzard for assistance. The latter left immediately for the scene of the disaster.

The Accessory Transit Company's new steamer San Carlos, to be run on Lake Nicaragua, had been safely got over the Castillo Falls, and commenced her trips.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH.—It is stated that the telegraph to St. John's, Nfld., will be in working order in the course of six or eight weeks. When completed, the European steamers are to stop there on their way to and from Europe and deliver and receive messages. By this means the passage of news between Boston and Liverpool will be shortened, so that it will not probably occupy more than six or eight days.

From a Parliamentary paper just published it appears, that Yeomanry Cavalry in Great Britain musters, 958 officers and 14,486 non-commissioned officers and privates.