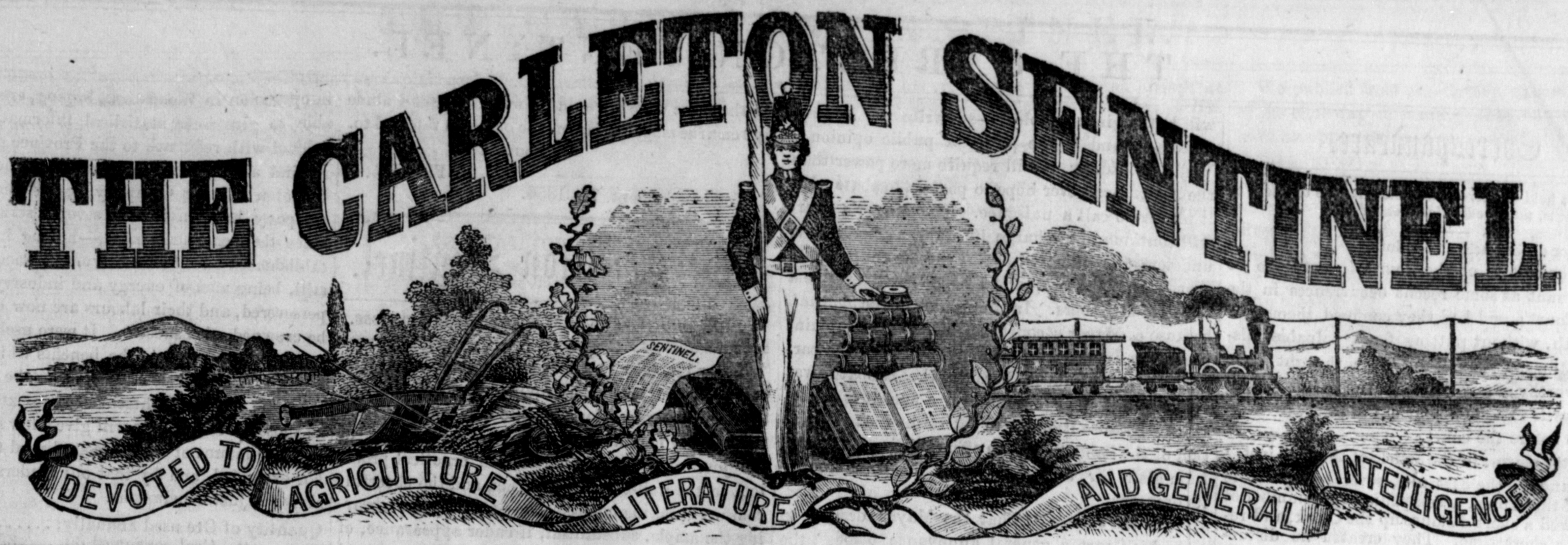


THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE LITERATURE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

SAMUEL WATTS, EDITOR.]

"Our Queen and Constitution."

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General News.

Another act of the tragedy in Kansas is this morning reported in our columns. It is stated in a telegraphic despatch from St. Louis that a battle was fought at Osawattamie on the 30th ult., between three hundred Pro-Slavery men and an equal body of Free-State settlers. The struggle is said to have lasted an hour, and to have resulted in the defeat of the Free-Soilers, with a loss of twenty killed and several wounded. Among the killed were Mr. Brown, the leader of the party, and his son. On the Pro-Slavery side the loss was only five wounded. Osawattamie was burned by the victors, who saved only the provisions and ammunition found there. A special despatch to the *Tribune*, received at a late hour last night, adds that two brothers, named Phillips, were shot, and that all the Free-Soilers have been driven from Leavenworth. Forty of them have reached St. Louis in a state of destitution, as, before sending them down the river, the triumphant party robbed them of every cent. Our correspondent at St. Louis appears to be under the impression that the Mr. Phillips who, with his brother, has been shot, is the special Kansas Correspondent of the *Tribune*, whose death has long been an avowed object among the Missouri ruffians. This, however, is a mistake. Our Mr. Phillips recently left the Territory for a brief visit to the States, and on the day of the battle he was in this city. He is now returning, and will soon be at his post again in Kansas.

The despatch narrating the circumstances of the battle is doubtless exaggerated. It is not probable that in an equal fight the proportions of killed and wounded would so greatly differ on the two sides. But that such a conflict has taken place; that the Free-Soilers have been beaten; that Osawattamie has been destroyed, and that a large number of Free-Soilers have been driven from Leavenworth, there is no reason to doubt. The question of Freedom or Slavery in the Territories has now become in earnest a matter of civil war in Kansas.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

How PALMERSTON CHECKMATED RUSSIA.—The London correspondent of the *N. Y. Evening Post* says:—

"The occupation of the isle of Serpents, about 25 miles from the mouth of the Danube, seems a trick, so utterly and posterously in defiance of the spirit of the recent treaty of peace, that its folly might be regarded equal to its dishonesty. The retention of Kars and the dismantling of the fortresses of Ismail and Reni, which the Czar was morally bound to deliver up intact, involved perhaps chances of mischief sufficient to compensate in Russian eyes for the penalty of the disrepute they must occasion. But to venture upon a step which would again bring the allies into united action, and give Great Britain especially the opportunity of demanding by a naval display a new and prompt submission, appears very imbecile policy even as policy is understood in St. Petersburg. The occupation, however, is said to have consisted merely of a dozen men, and the belief doubtless was that it would remain unnoticed for some time, and that meanwhile events might arise which would break up the existing European concert, and indispose Great Britain to take up the matter single-handed. The only mistake in the affair has been that Russia has again failed to understand the character of Lord Palmerston. If any other Minister had been in power, the scheme, idle and transparent as it seems, might have had a possibility of success.—The Czar, knowing the propensity of all diplomats to postpone action to argument, would have professed from month to month an intention to withdraw from the island, and would have retain-

ed it on these terms, until the question, like that of the Sulina mouth, had been abandoned in mere weariness and disgust. Lord Palmerston is the last man to tolerate such a device. The result has been in the despatch of a naval squadron to cruise in the Black Sea and to show themselves in front of Sebastopol and the other Russian ports. In this way a quarter of a century of diplomatic negotiation has been prematurely nipped, and the Czar is reported to have shewn discretion, and to have abandoned his pretensions. Not only is it said that the island is to be restored forthwith, but that a readiness to deliver up Kars has already been notified to the Turkish authorities. Russia is understood to have relied that no matter how she might break the late treaty, France would not again move against her. The wisdom of Lord Palmerston's sudden demonstration is thus more clearly illustrated. It was so decisive that France had no choice but to follow it. Suggestions of delay and of giving time for previous explanations or rejoinders were rendered idle.

CALIFORNIA.—The Committee of Vigilance is still in session, with an army of 5000 infantry, cavalry and artillery, ready to act at a moment's warning. On the afternoon of July 24th, Dr. Alexander Randall, an old resident of the place, was shot in the bar-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel, by Joseph Hetherington. A difficulty had long existed between the parties in relation to a business transaction, in which Hetherington claimed that Randall had defrauded him. They were both large operators in real estate. Hetherington made the first assault, but they fired simultaneously, and exchanged five or six shots, when Randall fell mortally wounded. Several of the regular police force attempted to arrest Hetherington, but they were overpowered by the committee police, who conveyed the prisoner to their head quarters. Randall died on the following day, and Hetherington was tried by the Committee Tribunal, and executed on the 2d of August.

Another prisoner in the hands of the Committee, named Philander Brace, who had some time since been found guilty of murder, was hung on the same day, and on the same scaffold with Hetherington. The executions took place in a public thoroughfare, and were witnessed by some 15,000 persons. Several thousand Committee troops were under arms in the vicinity of the gallows, and the street approaches were guarded by cannon. Brace died a hardened man, using the grossest profanity while on the scaffold.

Judge Terry is still a prisoner, but as Hopkins has recovered, it is doubtful what will be done with him. This appears now to be the chief difficulty in the way of the disbandment of the Committee, although it is asserted that they have only begun their work.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN GERMANY.—A deplorable accident occurred on the railway between Antwerp and Ghent about the middle of August. The last train from the fets at Antwerp, shortly after leaving with about eight hundred passengers, struck a cow which was lying on the track. The two locomotives were thrown over, one on the right hand side, and the other on the left. Several of the carriages were smashed to atoms, and others were damaged. The engineer and two passengers were instantly killed; a Baron de Potter, a gentleman of thirty-eight, died after the amputation of one of his legs, and twenty others were badly mutilated.

We notice that the steamship *Persia* has made the quickest run yet, between New York and Liverpool. It is, however, very remarkable that the short passages of steamers are not owing to their

speed so much as their ability to perform continuously a certain number of miles per day, and under the most favourable circumstances, 348 miles appears to be the maximum performance. In this respect even the *Persia* has not been able to attain to the speed of sailing vessels, and something yet remains to be accomplished ere steamships can compete with them in a day's run. Four hundred miles is no uncommon performance for a clipper. The *Marco Polo* we believe did it on her quick passage to Australia.—*Halifax Ch. Times*.

THE SECOND GUN FOR FREEDOM.—The little State of Vermont gives 20,000 Republican majority.—This is the second free state which has voted with an overwhelming majority for Free Kansas. Maine comes next on the list. Let her keep the column unbroken.—*State of Maine*.

A telegraphic despatch states that the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin has been elected Governor of Maine, on the Fremont and Free Kansas ticket, by a majority of 15,000.

Mr Crampton, the late British Minister in the United States, is now on a visit to his father, Sir Philip Crampton, in Dublin. He will, it is stated, be employed on a diplomatic position on the continent before the close of the year.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—It becomes our melancholy task to announce the death of Mr. Henry Saunders, son of the Hon. John Simcoe Saunders, of Fredericton. The circumstances, so far as we are able to learn them, are these:—He attended a meeting of the Masonic Lodge last evening, which place he left between 10 and 11 o'clock. Afterwards he left town in a carriage, on a shooting excursion, in company with another gentleman, Mr. James Johnston, their object being to be early on the shooting ground in Lincoln next morning; and when about two miles from the City, one of their guns went off accidentally, the whole contents passing through his side, and causing his immediate death. Most deeply does the whole community sympathise with the parents and friends of the deceased young gentleman, in this their most distressing bereavement.—*Reporter*.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE LONDON TIMES.—It may not be generally known, says a contemporary, that the leader of the Times is telegraphed every morning to all the principal towns of England, and then written out in large letters and affixed to a bulletin board, and is placed in the Exchange. At Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns of less commercial importance, crowds of merchants and others may be seen early in the day reading this article. As it thus does the thinking for the mass of the middle classes of Great Britain, its influence with them must be very great. It is difficult in fact to understand its extent and power, which no class, we presume, and not even the government itself, fails to acknowledge.

HORRIBLE ATROCITY.—The Greenbrier (Va.) Era publishes an account of a recent murder in Highland county, exceeding in atrocity any that we have lately heard of. A widow Wiley, who was married last fall to an Irishman named Sheridan, finding that they could not live together in harmony, employed two negroes to kill him. The negroes were subsequently arrested, and have confessed their guilt. They state that they were offered \$150 by Mrs. Sheridan to kill her husband.

The Fisheries this season promise to be very successful, both the cod and mackerel. The early arrivals from Labrador have been so, and they report an abundance of fish. The same is true from the Banks. Vessels arriving at Marblehead and other points, engaged on the Banks fishing, have found fish of the largest size, and are arriving with full fares.

The extended petticoats now in vogue give the cord makers full employment. One in Newburyport has sold \$3,000 worth to a single dealer in this dress cord in Boston within the last four months and all the manufacturers have been unable to supply the demand for the extension of these fabulous skirts.

WHY SO MANY CHILDREN DIE.—It is a startling fact that very few people are fit for parents. Every summer we are rendered melancholy by the terrible record of the sad havoc death makes among our little ones. These deaths we mainly attribute to heat. This is only an indirect cause of the great mortality among our children. They do not get out-door exercise enough, particularly in the winter time. The system of keeping them muffled up beside red hot stoves, in apartments through which a breath of fresh air scarcely ever passes, during the cold season, predisposes them to disease, and the moment the weather changes and becomes oppressive, they sicken and die. Children are also permitted to eat an abundance of candies, cakes, nuts and other trash, which should never find access to their stomachs, and many parents allow their very young offspring the use of tea and coffee. These indulgences create a morbid state of the system, which eventually produces severe sickness, and unless the constitution be particularly robust, and the medical treatment especially skillful, death winds up the affair conclusively. Again, children are not taught the value of frequent ablution.—There are many in this city who seldom or never feel water, excepting upon their hands, face, and feet. With enervated nerves, foul stomachs, and pores stopped up by impure exhalations, our children cannot be expected to thrive when the dog star rages.

TRUE NOBILITY! A MOMENTOUS DECISION.—All work, even cotton spinning, is noble. Work is alone noble. "Be that here said and asserted once more," so Carlyle says. But we must remember that there are degrees in nobility. The highest nobility is the nobility of beneficence. An honest man, says the poet, is the noblest work of God. We have no hesitation in extending the apothegm. The noblest work of God is the man who is not only honest, but who does the greatest good.—The greatest of all temporal blessings is Health.—And as the mental condition is controlled by the physical, the effects of Health can hardly be regarded as terminating with a mere temporal benefit. Then who is the greatest of all human benefactors? He, obviously, who enables us to restore Health that has been deteriorated, and to preserve Health that is good. The secret of restoring and preserving health has been the greatest aim of the modern philanthropist, as it was the philosopher's stone of the ancient alchemist.

That secret has been discovered, its discoverer proving himself thereby not only the greatest philosopher, but the greatest philanthropist the world ever saw. The question, "Who is he?" has been asked by millions, and answered to them; and they have rejoiced. Professor Holloway has conferred more blessings on humanity, than have all the so-called social reformers and pseudo-philanthropists the world ever saw. The fame of his Pills and Ointment has penetrated to the remotest confines of the earth, and their use has diffused health and all the happiness that follows health over countless households. From the icebound capes of Lapland, to the sunny shores of the Mediterranean, from the hoary summit of the Ural mountains to the eastern shores of the Atlantic, there is not a city, or a town, or village of note, in which they are not met with. The missionary takes little else in his medicine chest; the sailor never needs a more varied supply for his. They are peculiarly adapted to the diseases incidental to the American climate. They have never failed here nor elsewhere. Friends, we indulge in no exaggeration; we defy contradiction, because we state what we know to be true.—If you are ill try these medicines, and then say whether our statements are baseless. We are confident of your decision.—*Boston Bee*.