

# THE CARLETON SENTINEL



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## General News.

### LATEST FROM SPAIN.

The news contained in this morning's *Moniteur*, that General Falcon is at the head of 16,000 men, and that a large body of peasants and National Guards were on the march to join him, is decidedly important, although it is believed that but a small portion of his command consists of regular troops. The silence of the government with respect to various provinces, and the prohibition of telegraphic communications, are considered very suspicious symptoms. We learn to-day that Figueras and Ovidee have pronounced against O'Donnell; letters from Madrid affirm that Corunna has done the same, and there is a report of a *pronunciamento* at Carthage, but this last appears doubtful. It is still the opinion of many that O'Donnell will subdue the resistance in Arragon and elsewhere, and triumph for the moment, although none believe that his lease of power will be long. The government may be considered as already doomed that has attained its position only after crushing, by sheer brute force of cannon and musketry, the most energetic resistance on the part of the three most important cities (politically speaking) in all Spain. We have yet to see what Saragossa will do, and whether, as some of O'Donnell's organs predict, it will yield without firing a shot; but, as regards Madrid and Barcelona, we now know that the inhabitants made a most gallant and even desperate resistance. Letters have been received here from officers who took part in the struggle at Madrid, and who speak in the highest terms of the intrepidity of their opponents, saying that, had they proper leaders, and a general of experience at their head, they certainly would not have been vanquished. The other intelligence received to-day from Madrid does little more than confirm anticipations and information I have already communicated. Already, it is said, dissensions have commenced between the Court and the Ministry, the Queen wishing to stop the *desamortization*, and being, as might be expected, opposed to there-organization of the National Guard; whereas the Ministry has pledged itself to the latter, and M. Cantero's circular announces that the former shall be continued. There were rumors already of a Ministerial crisis in the sense of further reaction. This is to be expected, although the report may be premature. Meanwhile the rush of place-hunters is said to be so prodigious that, to satisfy them, every *Progresista* employe would have to be dismissed. In 1854, immediately after the revolution, a number of persons who had previously been looked upon as *Polacas*, or at least as *Moderados*, suddenly came out in the character of flaming Liberals and ardent *Espartacists*, tried to persuade the world that they had never been anything else, and put in unblushing claims to rewards for their many sacrifices in the good cause. The same seems to be the case in 1856, and one meets with the names of men who were red-hot supporters of the last revolution, but who are now equally ardent adherents of the *coup d'etat*.—*Times* corres.

CHINA.—The *Friend of China*, June 10, says:—The revolution is progressing. Now up, now down, the patriots at present appear to be on the end of the "see saw." As foreigners in China, however, are far removed from the fighting ground, we have to trust to native report for all the knowledge we can obtain of the subject, and this knowledge, in reality, is but little. Political reports from the interior continue unsatisfactory. In Kiangsi the Imperial troops are said to have been defeated by the rebels, and to have lost 3,000 men, amongst them seven mandarins. In the north the insurgents appear also to have met with much success, and the town of Pinkwo-Foo has been taken

by them. This place lies about 100 miles westward of Hoochow, the centre of the silk district. Parties are said to have approached Punne-Chiu, and caused much alarm at Sochow. These disturbances had affected trade at Shanghai, and the new teas were expected to be late in arriving, owing to the interference to transit.

KARS.—Nearly at the same time, says the *Times* correspondent, that the news of the Russian occupation of Serpents' Island reached us, other news came from Asia evincing a similar spirit. The Russians have blown up fortifications of Kars. In consequence of this arbitrary interpretation of the treaty, orders were sent out from England to Col. Yeates, the British Commissioner at Erzeroum, to send an officer to Kars, to ascertain what part of the fortifications had been blown up. The commissioner took some officers and went himself. But when they came to the Russian *rayon* they were stopped, and told that they could not go further, for as long as a single English or French soldier remained on Turkish soil, the Russians did not intend to give up their conquests, or allow any one to enter within their circuit.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Emperor of Brazil, in his address to Parliament, said, notwithstanding some attempts to evade the vigilance of the government, the trade in slaves is completely done away with throughout the empire. The debt and credit of the empire for coming year are calculated at £4,001,999. The national debt is £14,655,859. The exports in 1854-5 were valued at £20,092,287, an increase over former years. The value of £81,136 was sent to the United States. The new customs tariff was about to be published. The Minister, fearing that there would be a decrease in the receipts in consequence of a decrease in the duties on imports, intended re-establishing the duty of 2 per cent on exports.

CROPS.—The wheat harvest has now for some days been concluded, and the samples of new wheat are amongst the best we have ever seen. The crop has been secured in splendid order, and will be an average one. The hay was also saved in excellent order and was a very abundant crop. Oats are rather short, and potatoes and corn literally nothing, owing to the long continued drought. Garden vegetables have suffered severely from the same cause.—*Simcoe (Canada) Standard*.

A bug, resembling the lightning bug, and about the same size, is committing serious depredations on the potato crop in Wilson County, Tex. They set upon the vines by thousands, and strip them of vegetation from top to bottom.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, about ten minutes after six o'clock, a young man going to work saw a body floating between a brig and wood-boat, about half way down the market slip, and at once gave the alarm. Assistance was quickly obtained, and it proved to be the body of Mr. Daniel McDermott, cartman, who had left his place at the public stand, a few minutes before, to look at some wood in the slip.—*Freeman*.

DROWNED.—On Wednesday afternoon, two women named Harriet Stanly and Margaret Daly were going, in company with Joseph Whelply, Charles Whelply, Charles Magee, and a boy, in a small boat, from St. John to their home near Mispeck, and when near Partridge Island, the boat was upset, and the two women were drowned. The men and boy were saved. The deceased were sisters.—*Id.*

A "FAT TAKE."—Wm. Howes, journeyman printer in Montgomery county, Alabama recently came into possession of \$75,000.

## Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of Correspondents, unless editorially endorsed.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR.—A leisure hour enables me to post you up in relation to particular topics,—various matters identified with the interests of this community,—and to offer a few remarks for the perusal of so many of your readers as may feel concerned in the speedy development of the resources, and the general improvement in the commercial, social and moral condition, not merely of this particular locality, but of New Brunswick in general.

Politics quite dull now,—though much anxiety felt among the "Expectants," as to who will receive the appointment of Deputy Treasurer for this place,—*en passant*, let me observe, an officer very requisite, and of whom we only ask as much competency as the late one possessed. It is said we are to have some new Justices, too,—hope such necessary qualifications as ability to read and write will not be forgotten in their selection. Of course the inhabitants of this County, in their political views supporting friends of the late Government, cannot reasonably expect many favors from the present Administration; yet they hope for consideration, and trust the Executive in their might may prove lenient masters. But a fact of recent occurrence may prove a palliative,—I allude to the Postmaster General's having been presented with an address on his arrival here, by particular admirers of the late Government. Such is political consistency here!

"But, oh! mankind are unco wick,  
An' little to be trusted;  
If self the wairing balance shake,  
It's rarely right adjusted!"

'Tis said that the idea of an immediate change in the Post Office Department here, the appointment of a new Sheriff, and other public officers, besides the manufacture of a new batch of magistrates, had been quietly hatching in the imaginative and ambitious minds of some aspirants to office, and the result was this grand specific,—an address.

Howbeit, the dose has been administered: whether it will remain inert, or be actively circulated, through the medium of the Postmaster General, into the whole Executive system,—and the shock experienced on the occasion of returning their opponents, Messrs. Watters and Tibbits, be recovered from,—time must show. We may also have an opportunity of seeing whether the remarkable virtues which from time immemorial have been attributed to the "wondrous wonder of this wonderful world," the *Blarney Stone*, will in this present instance prove no idle fable, or old woman's illusion.

Our haymaking has been much impeded by the very rainy weather,—considerable injury sustained, and a light crop expected. Fine weather having once more set in may prevent the further progress of the potato disease, which has appeared in some localities; the other crops are far advanced, and looking beautiful.

How much it is to be regretted by those who seriously consider these things, that so little attention is paid to agricultural pursuits! although in this section they are improving and enlarging their farms, yet what immense tracts of fine lands are here for settlement! Only cast your eye to the Arestock country, watered by a branch of our noble St. John, and see every portion of its banks under fine cultivation,—beautiful dwellings, extensive fields and smart villages springing up annually; while the Tobique River, equally as fine, and in some respects far surpassing, but in none behind it, remains a wilderness, a few settlers only having ventured there.

Independent of the Tobique, which offers every inducement to the emigrant, we have Salmon, Little, Grand, Green, Quisibis, Iroquois, Madawaska, and other rivers, flowing through and watering beautiful interval lands, and sufficiently navigable for small tow-boats, 40, and some 70 miles.

Australia and California, with their mountains and rivers abounding in gold, have their disadvantages. The famed "Far West," comprising Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and other Territories, with all their superior advantages in climate, are comparatively strangers to that most inestimable of Divine blessings, good health. Of this one best boon New Brunswick can boast. She can also of her industrious sons and daughters; likewise of her timber forests, fisheries, shipping, mines, soil and climate: in all of these she rivals many countries. Then where is the cause and why the reason of no emigration?—of no advancement in wealth?—of no public improvements?—of no public or private enterprise?—in fine, of no life or vigor? Too much talk and no action; no political knowledge; no appreciation of an electoral vote sufficient to stake it upon a certain principle, at any cost; a general want of go-aheadism, and a dreadful lethargy in regard to advancement, improvement and success.

Any quantity of railroad companies, but no railroads! So long ago as 1836, we knew of an exploration of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad; in 1843, of the St. John and Shediac Railway, and of other babbles too numerous to mention, of more recent date. I wonder how much of the People's money has been expended in explorations, surveys, various Government Commissions, &c., besides "Railroad Celebrations," "Turning first sod," &c. Enough, I imagine, to complete a line of railroad from the Canada and N. B. Boundary to Woodstock, there to connect with a line of steamers to St. John; and thus the great business of Canada would be carried through the whole interior of the Province. But, no; our people seem to take more delight in encouraging such systems, or whatever tends that way, than in really endeavoring to discover the wrong and apply the remedy. Years of railroad talk have passed away, and are still passing, but no appearance as yet of the iron horse and train of cars.

To illustrate the whole scheme in a matter of fact, let me instance the Grand Falls Bridge,—and I might equally apply the Grand Falls Railway, too,—but the former now. Many members of past and present Legislatures have seen and spoken of the necessity there was for, and the advantages which would accrue from, the erection of such a structure. Mr. Partelow promised us a bridge; and all the "big bugs" and "smaller fry" that have visited us since his day have expressed themselves, "You'll have a bridge this summer." All right; every one took up the cry,—but no bridge! One Government went so far as to send a Commissioner (the illustrious Hayward) up here, and humbug us with an auction. The bridge was sold,—everything apparently in good earnest; but it turned out a regular New York "Peter Funk" sell;—and still no bridge, notwithstanding parties in England have offered to erect it, at a cost less than an amount that was once really granted for the project. A bridge once across, a road through to Restigouche would soon follow,—distance to the sea shore, 74 miles from here,—the road passing through splendid lands, watered by rivers and streams emptying into the St. John. What a chance would here be offered for settlers!

We want a working Government,—no promises, but performances. We care not for "Big bug," "Codfish," or any other form of aristocracy at the head of affairs; only let us see the real true sign of independence, perseverance and enterprise. We