

DAILY SENTINEL.

MONDAY, MAY 22,

Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County.

ADVERTISEMENTS TO INSURE INSERTION SHOULD BE PLACED IN AS EARLY AS FOUR P. M.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING
FOR EVERY FIVE LINES OR UNDER, TEN CENTS FOR THE FIRST INSERTION, AND ONE CENT FOR EVERY SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

STEAMER NIAGARA.—We have been requested by one of the proprietors of this vessel to state that she will be in the mouth of the Genesee river for repairs in the course of a day or two, and that the paragraph in this paper of Saturday morning was incorrect.

GREEN PEAS.—We observe that green peas were in the Utica Market on the 16th instant. Ahead of us.

Awful and Bloody Tragedy.—A Whole Family Butchered.

We have just learned a few of the particulars of a most unnatural and shocking affair which occurred on Thursday night last, in the town of Edgecomb, about five miles from Wiscasset Village. A man named Pinkham—we have not learned his Christian name—about 45 years of age, by occupation a ship carpenter, with a sharp axe completely decapitated his wife, and four children, the oldest child about twelve years of age, leaving the heads hanging to the bodies only by a small portion of the neck, and then cut his own throat most effectually with a razor. The father and two sons were in a bed in one room, and the mother and two daughters in the same situation in another room.

The house standing some distance from other dwellings, the awful deed was not discovered until some time on Friday, when the mother of the man, having occasion to visit the house, found the inmates in the horrible situation described; not a soul being left to tell the tale of blood. But the mangled victims of a father's madness, the fatal axe, the marks of blood upon the floor, the father's throat and the open razor, disclosed an awful tale; while a paper found on the premises, in the joint hand-writing of the parents, revealed a condition of mind which shows how fearfully appalling are the fruits of religious error.

It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Pinkham had been victims of Miller delusion. The paper to which we have referred, an exact copy of which was seen by our informant, contained a statement in the handwriting of Mrs. P., followed by another by her husband, setting forth that they had become tired of life—that there was nothing in prospect for them worth living for, and that they had mutually agreed upon the destruction of themselves and children; requesting that their bodies might be deposited in a stone tomb.

The wife when found was in bed, partially undressed, the eyes as open as though awake at the moment of decapitation. The children were also in bed, probably sleeping, unconscious of any danger.

The Bank of Erie, at Erie, Pennsylvania, has suspended the redemption of bills. Its circulation is from two to three thousand dollars.

From the Courier and Enquirer

FREE TRADE AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Among the results likely to grow out of the overthrow of the French monarchy, and the triumph over it, and over all other classes of the working men of Paris, that of protection to domestic industry, in opposition to the dogmas of free trade and cosmopolitical equality, seems likely to be installed as a fundamental principle of the new regime, whatever precise form it may take.

The three days of July, 1830, and the throne of the barricades, were the work mainly of what M. Louis Blanc calls the *bourgeoisie*—that is, employers of all sorts, merchants, lawyers, shopkeepers, &c., which he designates as a class apart, and as contradistinguished from those, the greater number, who live upon daily wages, and whom alone he calls "the people." This people did indeed then, as in February last, fight in the streets and behind the barricades side by side with the National Guards made up of the *bourgeoisie*, against the defenders of the throne; but, when the victory was won, this people reaped little or no benefit from it, and the consequences were shaped and fashioned wholly by and for the benefit of the *bourgeoisie*.

But now—taught by the experience of 1830, "the people" of M. Louis Blanc mean to keep the game in their own hands—and take care that they, as well as the *bourgeoisie*, reap a full share of its honors and profits, and especially that henceforth labor shall be a power in the State, and the care of its rights be committed to those who know its toils, privations and sufferings. Labour therefore is to be placed by the necessity of the case, in direct competition with capital—and the laws and policy of the new Republic are to be fashioned—so as at all times—if possible, to secure to labor both the means of exercise and its reward.

Of course, as essential to carrying out this policy, a preference must be secured by law to domestic labor or industry—and hence one of the certain and inevitable consequences of the establishment of a Republic in France, founded by and for "the people," as defined by M. L. Blanc—must be an opposition to the dogma of free trade—of which the fundamental proposition is money cheapness, and consequently the reduction of the wages of labor to the lowest possible rate by means of the sharpest and most unlimited competition.

Free trade therefore is not—if this view of the origin, nature and tendency of the French revolution be correct—synonymous with political and social freedom—but on the contrary in direct opposition to them.

And such we confess to be our own view of the case. We have again and again maintained in this journal and elsewhere, that in a free country there is something much more desirable, more precious, more worthy to be aimed at than "money cheapness" of the commodities of life. We have insisted that cheap goods and low wages make cheap men and low morals; and inasmuch as a republic is essentially in contradiction with itself and its vital principles, when its men and its morals are degraded, we have maintained it to be among the first and most obligatory of political and social duties in this republic, to protect domestic industry.

It is of far higher interest to us as a people, to adopt and adhere to a policy, which will elevate the laboring man—even though it should be proved, which it is not, that such a policy might retard the accumulation of national wealth, or impose some extra burdens on property—than to buy our clothes, or our groceries, or our implements of labor, at a somewhat lower money price.

It is better, instead of poor law rates, augmented so as to elce out the scanty wages paid by employers to workmen, as in England, and extracted by process of law from reluctant contributors, that consumers in this republic, which includes the whole population, should voluntarily submit to a small, indirect, and almost imperceptible addition to the price of the articles they consume, in order that the laboring man may earn such wages as will enable him properly to clothe himself and family, to feed and educate them as rational and responsible beings, having rights and duties, equal with those of the most wealthy, or the most powerful, and to fit them for the due discharge of their duties as part and parcel of the government of the country. It were better, we say, that the laboring man be enabled to do this, at the indirect cost of the consumer, than that he should be ground down to the lowest compensation upon which life can be sustained, and that even part of this scanty compensation should be extracted by law from the general property of the State.

TERRIBLE STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We have been permitted to read a letter from a young gentleman in Montgomery, to a friend in Frankfort, from which we learn that the North end of Montgomery county (Ky.) was visited by a terrible and destructive storm on the 5th inst., by which the dwellings of Mr. Kemper and Mrs. Mitchell were prostrated, and the family of the latter buried beneath her dwelling. Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Anderson were both killed instantly. Several other persons in the house of Mrs. Mitchell, to wit: James Mitchell, Mr. Calahan, Miss Treadway and Mrs. S. Mitchell and her little son, were severely injured; the latter, it is feared, mortally. —[Baltimore Patriot.

Washington Correspondence of the Argus.

"Yesterday Gen. Cass delivered a very elaborate and able speech upon the Yucatan question, which was listened to with profound attention by the Senate and a large audience. He based the right to interfere in the premises upon the duty of self-preservation against the introduction of the non-European-colonization principle laid down by Mr. Monroe in 1819. The duty of interference on the score of humanity he made a secondary point only; taking care to draw the distinction broad and clear between the obligation and propriety of interference in the affairs of other nations in ordinary cases, and the one under consideration."

This false shallow pretence beguiled thousands into the scheme of Texas annexation. It was pretended that England was managing to obtain possession of Texas. This, though utterly untrue, excited our jealousies, and we grasped for what we did not want, from an unfounded apprehension that England would get it. Hence the War with Mexico.

Now it is proposed to occupy, or in other words to Annex Yucatan. And Gen. Cass, the ready hack of the Administration, springs this party rattle.

The President, in suggesting the occupancy of Yucatan to Congress, attempted to cover the design under the veil of humanity. But the disguise was to thin. Everybody saw through it, and now Gen. Cass admits that the humanity part of the scheme is only secondary and subordinate. —*Evening Journal.*

"Have you any needles?"
"Yes; what No. will you have?"
"About half-a-dozen."

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