

The Carleton Sentinel

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, and General Intelligence.

Published and Edited]

"Our Queen and Constitution."

[By James S. Segge.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

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VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

THE following properties are offered for sale on very moderate terms—
The Lot of Land fronting Brunswick Street, and adjoining the new Gaol in the City of Fredericton, having a front of 66 feet, and extending in rear to the lot leased to Thom as Swende.
The lot leased to the said Thomas Swende, fronting 30 feet on St. John Street, and extending in rear of the above-mentioned lot to the Gaol lot.
The leasehold property in the said City, known as No. 11, block No. 1, under lease from the Church Corporation, at a rent of £3 2s. 6d. per annum, with House Shop, and Barn thereon, at present occupied by Mr. R. Forman.
The lot of land in the Hanwell Settlement, Parish of Kingsclear, County of York, No. 15, containing 200 acres more or less, about eleven miles from Fredericton.
The Farm formerly owned by Benjamin Yerra, Junior, on the Keswick, County of York, being lot No. 40, in the grant to the New York Volunteers, containing 150 acres more or less.
The block of land in the Parish of Dumfries, County of York, on the south side of the river Saint John, and fronting thereon, formerly in the possession of Asa Dow, and next adjoining the property of Mr. John R. Patterson, containing 1042 acres, besides allowance for roads, &c. The land is laid out in 3 lots, each containing 115 acres more or less, and will be sold separately or together, as may be required.
The Farm situate in the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, about 3 miles above the City of Fredericton, formerly owned by Wellington Yerra, and containing 500 acres more or less.
The Farm, with valuable buildings and improvements thereon, on which Henry Baird, Esquire, now resides, in the Parish of Andover, in the County of Victoria, containing 100 acres.
100 acres of land in the said Parish of Andover, in the Salmon River Settlement, near the Grand Falls, granted in the Military grant to John Smith.
670 acres of wilderness land, of fine quality, in the Green Settlement, Parish of Kent, County of Carleton, granted to Robert Kerr.
100 acres of land joining the American line, on the Aroostook River, granted to Robert Egan.
400 acres of land with improvements, near Pel River, in the said parish of Woodstock, known as the Chapman Farm.
The lot of land and Store thereon, in the town of Woodstock, near the Upper Corner (so called), formerly owned and occupied by the late A. S. Carnus, Esquire.
The lot of land on Little River, in the parish of Waterbury, Queen's County, formerly owned by Joseph and Samuel Eastbrooks, containing 300 acres, and described as lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, in the grant to Elijah Eastbrooks and others.
All these properties will be sold very reasonably, and information regarding them can be procured on application to W. F. DIBBLEE, Woodstock, G. W. RITCHIE, Fredericton, or ROBERT RANKIN & Co. St. John
April 30, 1851.

KINGSLEAR TANNERY.

THE subscriber returns his best thanks to all his friends and customers, for past favors, and hereby solicits a continuance of their patronage. He also begs leave to inform the public, that he will in future pay cash for Hides, when requested; or manufacture them on the shores, as formerly.
WILLIAM GIBSON.
Kingsclear, Nov. 10, 1852.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

Mr. Editor.—Fame is said not to be a reliable reporter of passing events. If, however, it be supported by collateral evidence, it may be received as a ground of favorable or adverse criticism. His Excellency is reported to possess certain sectional prejudices, and to be especially hostile to the St. Andrews and Quebec railroad. This report, unsupported by other circumstances, the unknown by the known, would be scarcely an adequate plea for arraignment at the bar of the public. His Excellency's predilection for the Robinson line is known to be strong, and it may perhaps be added, exclusive. This involves, as a natural sequence, hostility to the St. Andrews and Quebec line—a preference of a military to a commercial railroad—of a supposed Imperial to a Colonial interest. It is natural enough that His Excellency should be influenced more by metropolitan than Provincial sympathies. This ruling bias is illustrated by the fact above stated, and whatever may be his merits as a representative of Imperial interests, his claim to confidence as an exponent of Provincial interests cannot be very great. His Excellency's proclivity to interests adverse to our own is probably not weakened, but gains activity, if not additional strength, by feelings among some, at least, of his leading advisers, in harmony with his own. A far-seeing and sound judgment would hesitate to admit any real antagonism between Imperial and Colonial interests—between one part of the empire and another. To admit an element of discord between the whole and its parts, is to anticipate a disruption, sooner or later, of the integrity of the empire, from an inherent vice in itself. Our philosophy rejects the doctrine of any really hostile interests, and affirms their identity. To elaborate this view of the matter would exceed the purpose of these observations. The asserted non-existence of any real antagonism between Imperial and Colonial interests, is, of course, an impeachment of his Excellency's judgement, as a truthful exponent of either, but may accord with a Downing-street interest, which is not unfrequently adverse to both.

Had these Colonies been drawn by the lure of a cheap loan into His Excellency's darling scheme of a northern and military railroad at Colonial expense, it requires no great sagacity to anticipate its effect, when the burden came to be felt, in weakening the ties which bind them to the Imperial Government. This scheme admitted, at the Colonial Office, to be unprofitable as a commercial speculation—if consummated, would have postponed indefinitely a commercial railroad by a route one-third nearer, and demanded by high considerations of intercolonial policy and their mutual and material interests.

Yours, &c.,
W.
Fredericton, March 16, 1853.

A BEAR SHOT WITH A CANDLE.—A few days ago a large bear, owned by Mr. Privat, who resides on the Peninsula, opposite Toronto (Canada) was shot in rather a novel manner—a common candle having been put in place of a ball into a gun. The candle entered immediately behind the ear, and almost instantly deprived the animal of life. It was very fat and was about four years old.

On St. Valentine's Day, 350,000 letters passed through the London Post Office.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

To the Inhabitants of the County of Carleton.

The Respectful Address of Woodstock and Melancthon Divisions, of the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

MEN, BROTHERN, AND SISTERS.—It may be known to most of you that an Act was passed at the last General Sessions of our Provincial Parliament, entitled "An Act for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic," which having received Her Most Gracious Majesty's assent will become the law of this Province on the first of June in the present year. But it may not be also known to you that this great boon, so long desired by us, and admitted to be necessary by nine-tenths of the community, is sought to be wrested from us by our enemies—a set of mis-guided men who, for the sake of lucre, would sacrifice the well being and interests of the Province. Such however is the fact. Men have been found possessed of the unblushing effrontery to introduce to the Legislature, a Bill praying for the repeal of that Act, which we fondly hoped by the blessing of Heaven, would go very far towards the mitigation of many of the evils, under which suffering humanity is now laboring. They ask the repeal of the liquor law that they may enjoy yet further their unhallowed gains, and that the people of New Brunswick may still be degraded, and their energies withered by the accursed traffic. Will you acquiesce in this? Will you permit by your silence the repeal of the Law destined for you—for their good? Will you by apathy and neglect allow these foes of the human race to persuade the Legislature into repealing an Act replete with incalculable benefits to every man, woman, and child in the County?

People of Carleton, answer No! and with a voice that shall, by your Representatives be heard in thunder tones in our Legislative Halls, untill our, and your adversaries cower before the storm of public indignation, which they themselves have raised. Let the tables of both Houses be loaded with your petitions; and to this end we call upon every Minister of every Religious denomination in the County, every officer and member of any Temperance Society, and all well wishers of the prosperity and happiness of the people of this Province, to aid and assist in petitioning the Legislature against the repeal of the Act for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

Published by order of a joint Meeting of the two Divisions.

Woodstock, March 17, 1853.
Petitions in accordance with the above are being carried throughout the County for signatures.

Lonis Napoleon is forty-seven years of age—his wife only twenty-three.—Ex.

Lonis Napoleon was born on the 20th of April, 1808, and consequently will be forty-five years old on the 20th of next month—but this is nearly double the age of the Empress.

RETURN OF A ROMISH PERVERT.—The Rev. John M. Jephson formerly curate in Leeds, who some years ago seceded to the Church of Rome, after having returned to the duties of the ministry by the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Ridon cordially concurring. The reverend gentleman officiated at St. Thomas's Church, in this town on Sunday morning last, and at St. James's Church in the evening.—Leeds Intelligencer

Fast day in Massachusetts—April 7.

ENGLISH NEWS.

Arrival of the Canada.

By Telegraph to the Sentinel News Room.

HALIFAX, March 18, 1853.

The *Canada* arrived at 5 o'clock P. M. with 95 passengers and full freight.

ENGLAND.—Lord Palmerston stated in Parliament that no application had been made by any foreign power for the expulsion of political refugees from Britain, and had such an application been made, it would have been met with a firm and decided refusal, at the same time they thought refugee foreigners were bound in honor not to bring the Country into difficulties by their imprudences. Adjourned debate on Maynooth Catholic College was resumed.—Schofield's amendment to extend enquiry to all Ecclesiastical grants rejected by a majority of 194 over 68. Second reading of Canada Clergy reserve Bill, ordered by a majority of 83. Earl Derby presented a petition from Canadian Presbyterians against disposing of Clergy reserves. Lord John Russell in reply to a question from Lord Dudley Stewart stated, that on hearing of the Austrian demand on Turkey, the British Government had thought it necessary to have a frank explanation from Austria, and at the same time had expressed the views of Britain as to the policy of maintaining the independency of Turkey; he was unable to state the exact arrangements come to between Austria and Turkey, but the former had expressed herself satisfied, and he did not doubt that all difficulties would be adjusted by a negotiation.

The *Morning Advertiser* announces that the Duchess of Sutherland places Stafford House at the disposal of Mrs. Stowe, to give receptions in, and that the Earls of Shaftsbury, Carlisle, &c, will meet her at Liverpool. An address with 40,000 signatures, "Women of England" will arrive by next steamer. Eight members of Parliament are unseated for bribery.

FRANCE.—The Pope's journey to Paris is confidently talked of. His Holiness will stay in France two months. A letter from Macoa says, French charge has protested against the persecution of Christians there. Unsuccessful attempts were made on the 25th ult, by incendiaries, to fire Toulon arsenal.

AUSTRIA.—Levenny the assassin was executed at Vienna on the 26th, Emperor not quite recovered from his wound which is more serious than first supposed. The principle families in Vienna have agreed not to invite Englishmen to their houses—this is retaliation for England sheltering Mazzini and Kossuth. The plan of the Hungarian conspiracy was to set fire to the fortress and in the confusion the Provost was to liberate the political prisoners, who with their allies outside were to seize the arsenal.

ITALY.—Some arrests are yet made at Milan. The Church bells are still mute—all the belfries being guarded.

RUSSIA.—is taking great precautions to prevent outbreaks in Poland.

TURKEY.—The war between Turkey and Montenegro is over. The Porte had granted the demands of Austria, it was not true that Turkey had thrown herself on the protection of England and France, it is said that Austria had moderated her demands.

CAPE DATES Jan. 14.—The British had demanded 10,000 cattle and 1,000 horses from Mores, Chief of Basutes, had not received the full number—the British attacked Basutes and a sanguinary conflict ensued, 500 Kaffirs were killed and 40 British. Basutes then submitted. "Great Britain" steamer arrived out safely, only death.