

The Carleton Sentinel

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, and General Intelligence.

Published and Edited

"Our Queen and Constitution."

[By James S. Segee.]

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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 Thomas Swede.

The lot leased to the said Thomas Swede, 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 Yerxa, 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 1013 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 Yerxa, 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 Arestock River, granted to Robert Eggen.

400 acres of land with improvements, near Eel 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. Carman, Esquire.

The lot of land on Little River, in the parish of Waterbury, Queen's County, formerly owned by Joseph and Samuel Estabrooks, containing 300 acres, and described as lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, in the grant to Elijah Estabrooks 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.

KINGSCLEAR 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 shares, as formerly.

WILLIAM GIBSON.

Kingsclear, Nov. 10, 1852.

Provincial Parliament.

[From the Head Quarters.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 4, 1853.

The Provincial Secretary lays before the House correspondence between Dr. Gem and Dr. Waddell, relating to lunatic patients in the Asylum; returns of exports and imports, tonnage, and registries of new vessels at ports of St. John and St. Andrews; report of Chief Superintendent of Parish Schools, of which 1000 copies are ordered to be printed; report of Acts about to expire.

The Surveyor General lays before the House returns of the Crown Land Office for the year, showing a nett revenue from them of £14,000.

A Bill to repeal an Act imposing duty on exportation of Haematac knees.

House in Committee,—Col. Hayward in the chair.

Mr. Smith.—Universal opinion is against this impost as impolitic and unjust. Since the Act passed, a bye-law at Lloyd's extends the same advantage of classification to spruce as was formerly confined to haematac, and its provisions are now unnecessary.

Speaker.—I am satisfied the general wish is not for repeal—it is the wish of interest and selfish individuals. We have suffered too much already from hurrying off the produce of our forests. This wood is becoming more valuable every day, and our ship timber after our fisheries constitutes our chief wealth, and it should be fostered.

Mr. Earle.—The operation of the law ought to satisfy the committee of the impolicy of repeal. We never obtained better prices for knees than last year. The Americans cannot do without our haematac, and we ought to make a revenue out of it and them.

Mr. Cutler.—If the argument is good to support this impost, pass a law at once to prohibit the exportation altogether, and thus assist our ship-builders and secure a high character for our ships. This present law sends all the best knees to the Americans, and keeps the refuse for home use. This reason ought to be sufficient without reference to the general impolicy of taxing our own exports.

Mr. Porter.—The injustice of taxing haematac from granted lands applies equally to other timber. The effect of the duty is to encourage the use of small knees and destroy timber that should be left to grow.

Provincial Secretary.—Progress had better be reported. If any system of reciprocity with the United States is adopted, these and all other timbers will of course, go in duty free. I am for a reciprocity per cent for per cent, if that is the game, or perfect freedom of exchange if they prefer it. All we want is a fair field and we ask no favor. I am quite prepared as a member of the government and of this House to go the whole length of this policy.

Mr. Hannington.—I am not opposed to reporting progress, but if we are to wait for reciprocity with the United States we shall not repeal the Act this year. I am delighted with the spirited determination of the Provincial Secretary in this matter of reciprocity, the policy indicated is just and manly. Many of these knees after being dressed in the United States are shipped to France to be used in the marine of that country, surely we might keep the advantage of this trade to our own people. We can dress the timber as well as the Americans. Freights are no greater, and our privileges in French ports are as favorable as theirs. A large duty was collected under the Act last year, but we can well afford to do without it.

It is quite unnecessary as far as regards the protection of haematac on public lands, which are under the control of the Government, and as regards private lands the imposition is unjust.

Mr. Williston.—It is satisfactory and refreshing to hear the spirited declaration of the Provincial Secretary. Such a policy as he proposes, if consented to by the Home Government, will bring the Americans to their senses. The exports of the United States to the Provinces equals \$5,000,000 a year, let this be subjected to a 30 per cent duty and it will open their eyes to the effects of restriction. I think we are quite justified in protecting these knees for the benefit of our own ships and builders. They are of great value, and much desired both in American and European ports.

Mr. Scoullar.—One would suppose from the tone of remark adopted here that haematac grew nowhere but in New Brunswick. It grows freely everywhere and very rapidly, 30 years brings it to maturity, and it is coming up very fast and taking the place of other woods. There is no necessity for an export duty upon it. A retaliatory policy is all well enough, but this is not the question now. This duty makes it better for the poor man to burn the knees than take them to market. Under this impost oak knees are becoming nearly as cheap in the United States as haematac. Its effect is to divert trade from our own country.

Mr. Macpherson.—We had better hesitate before we repeal the Act. None of our wood has been in such demand for the last two years as haematac. It is approved of in Britain, and obtains for the ships in which it is used a high classification and registry. It would be better to increase the duty than abolish it, but it should be a discriminating duty governed by the size of the timber.

Mr. Jordan.—As a general thing I am opposed to export duties, but the case before us is peculiar, and the Americans would prohibit such an export as this entirely. We want all the haematac we have got; large quantities of it will be required for railway sleepers. The maker will get as good a price with the duty as without it.

Mr. Ryan.—If we are going to report progress we had better do so at once, otherwise all these arguments will have to be gone over a gain. The export duty with regard to haematac stands on the same ground as that on other timber. The duty is right or wrong, beneficial or injurious in one case as in the other. I consider it outrageous to lay a duty on exports in any christian country, unless it be in case of articles of food where dearth is threatened.

Mr. M'Phelim.—The people are injured by the operation of the present law. It ought to be rescinded and a scale of discriminating duties adopted.

Mr. Needham.—It is very strange that after all we've heard about haematac and poor men not a solitary petition for repeal has been presented.

Progress reported.

Mr. Earle's Bill to tax wild lands committed.

Progress reported.

[From Mr. Taylor's Reports.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1853.

Hon. Mr. Connell by leave presented the following petitions:—

A petition from the Warden of the Municipality of Carleton, praying for an alteration in

the Election Law, and to extend the Franchise and vote by ballot, and a register of votes.

A petition praying that a Bill may pass to authorise the election of the High Sheriff for the County of Carleton.

Also a petition from Wakefield and Brighton, praying for a return of duties on seeds and agricultural implements imported.

Also a petition from John Pritchard, praying for a balance due the late Abigail Devenport, widow of an old soldier of the Revolutionary war.

Also a petition from Zepheniah Mills, J. P., E. B. Watson, and 43 others, praying that an Act may pass to vote by ballot, for the election of Members to serve in the General Assembly.

Mr. English presented similar petitions in the House of Assembly.

FRIDAY, March 4.

After reading the journals, the Council was occupied in receiving petitions.

SATURDAY, March 5.

No business done in the Council to-day, except the reception of petitions, introducing Bills, and receiving messages from the Assembly.

MONDAY, March 7.

The business in the Council to-day similar to that of Saturday.

TUESDAY, March 8.

The Council passed a Bill relating to coasting vessels. Col. Hatch in the chair.

Also a Bill to alter the time of holding the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions in the County of Westmorland. Hon. Mr. Botsford in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Connell observed as the Bill before their Honors was of a local nature, he did not feel disposed to interfere with it, but thought that if Municipal Institutions were introduced into a County, the Courts of General Sessions would in a great measure be unnecessary, as far as the County of Carleton was concerned his remarks would apply at all events, he did not believe in the system followed, that of the Magistrates being allowed by law to sue for and collect small debts, and the sooner such a system was put a stop to the better, as it had a tendency to cause trouble wherever followed, he would rather see one or more Commissioners appointed in each County to settle all such matters, and hoped when the Law Commissioners brought in their report some measures would be adopted in this respect that would give more satisfaction to the country generally.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

Hon. Mr. Connell moved the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House a full and detailed statement of the cost and expenses of Government House, from its commencement to the present time, embracing the following particulars:—

1st. The original cost of Government House and buildings attached.

2d. The annual amount of repairs of said building and other erections on the premises attached, paid from the Provincial funds.

3d. A balance sheet showing the entire amount paid from the public funds for the erection of said buildings upon the grounds, and annual expenses for repairing and otherwise,