

# 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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## 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 Thomas 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 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 1018 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 Egan.

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 800 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.

### LAND FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers for sale 30 acres of excellent LAND, adjoining the farm belonging to the heirs of the late J. M. Connell, Esq., less than one mile from the village. If not disposed of in one lot in a reasonable time, it will be put up in SMALL LOTS of two acres each, or to suit purchasers.

ELISHA BAKER.

Woodstock, August 7, 1852

## Agricultural.

### SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

To improve agriculture is wise; for, as the culture of the fields and flocks in any community, so is also the culture of the men and women by whom it is bestowed. He considered it essential that the business of the farmer should be made more lucrative. It was equally necessary in farming as in other pursuits, to substitute mechanical power for human labor. A constant and uniform relation must always be maintained between the state of agriculture, and indeed of society, and the cotemporaneous state of invention in the arts. He alluded to the comparative condition of American industry as exhibited at the World's Fair, and urged the necessity of interests. If farmers wish to distinguish the generation to which they belong, they must have a wiser and more enlightened system or agriculture. This prevailing indifference to agricultural science cannot be suffered to continue. Other nations are busy improving their systems of agriculture, and will continue to improve, and we must not neglect to follow, or still better, take the lead. But the greatest want is that of pupils. No one wishes to study agriculture—the farmer's sons are adverse to it generally. They do not intend to pursue the calling—the prejudice against farming is hereditary. The farmer himself is not content with his occupation, nor his wife any more so. They regard it as an humble, laborious, toilsome one; they fret about its privations and hardships, and thus unconsciously create a disgust for it in their children's minds.

The prejudice, however, must be expelled from the farmer's fireside: and the farmer and the wife must do this themselves. It is as true in this case as in the more practical one which the rustic poet had in view:

"The wife, too, must husband, as well as the man,  
Or farewell thy husbandry, do what thou can."

Let them remember that in a well constituted and highly advanced society like ours, intellectual cultivation relieves men from labor, but it does not at all exempt them from the practice of industry; and notwithstanding the figures of speech "wreathed limbs, sweating brows, hardened sinews, and rough and blackened hands," there is no avocation in our country that rewards so liberally with health, wealth, and honor, a given application of well-directed industry, as does that of the farmer. If he is surpassed by persons in other pursuits, it is not because their avocations are preferable to his own, but because, while he has neglected education and training, they took care to secure both.

When these convictions shall have entered the farm house, its respectability will be confessed. Its occupants will regard their dwellings and grounds, not as scenes of irksome and humiliating labor, but as their own permanent home, and the homestead of their children and their posterity. Affections unknown before, and new-born emulation will suggest motives for improvement, embellishment, advancement, and refinement, with the introduction of useful and elegant studies and arts, which will render the parental roof, as it ought to be, attractive to the young, and the farmer's life harmonious with their tastes, and satisfactory to their ambition. The farmer's sons will desire and demand education as that now chiefly conferred on candidates for professional life, and will subject themselves to discipline, in acquiring the art of agriculture, as rigorous as that endured by those who apprentice themselves to other avocations. [Wm. H. Seward.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

### THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

The peerage of England as a body, though there are many miserable and most disgraceful exceptions are now of high personal character. Even most of those who have no lofty guiding principle, have a quick sense of honor, and a scorn of a base action. As a class, they are not corrupted by vice, nor are they enervated by that effeminacy which has sapped the strength of favored classes in so many other lands.— They are both intellectually and physically robust, and they share abundantly in all those qualities which are comprised in the expressive word manliness. Most of them have undergone long discipline in the senate, or at the bar, or the camp ground, or on the quarter-deck, and have thereby acquired the stamina of character, which qualifies men of high posts and arduous duties, and which "not all the blood of all the Howards" would be able of itself to give. No class of men in England have better developed physical organizations; the beauty of the English women of rank is absolutely incomparable.

The British nobleman has much of that chivalrous spirit which long descent thro' honored generations naturally inspires, but he has little of that over-bearing pride which springs from a contempt of inferiors. Arrogance and hauteur, a vain love of ostentation, and other nabob traits, are generally not among his characteristics; on the contrary, his intercourse with the world is usually distinguished for its courtesy, its urbanity, its generous confidence, and its graceful simplicity. His ordinary personal appearance exhibits no mark of foppery, and is as plain as that of an ordinary American citizen. A Broadway exquisite would disdain to pattern his habiliments after those of an ordinary English nobleman. The other day I saw one of the most distinguished Tory leaders in the realm sitting as chairman of a public meeting. How think you he was dressed? Why in coarse grey pantaloons, a thick grey vest buttoned up to his chin; with a rough brown coat, considerably the worse for wear; he appeared the exact counterpart of one of our sturdy Yankee farmers. The relations that exist between the English nobility and their tenants, are usually of a most friendly and pleasant nature, totally differing in character from the same relations in Ireland. The British proprietor generally feels a personal interest in the fortunes of his tenant; an interest which is commonly founded in the fact that the ancestors of both have lived and died on the same hereditary domains. And this interest is not confined to the landlord personally; it is not at all unusual to see his wife and daughters visiting the dwellings of the tenant, to mingle in his family joys and sorrows. Not a few noblemen build at their own expense, schools and churches on their estates, and manifest constant solicitude for the intellectual and moral well-being of those subject to their influence.—*Courier & Enquirer.*

### More Persecution in Tuscany.

A correspondent of the London Daily News, writing from Florence, on the 22nd of Nov. says:—

"The Jesuits have found another victim.— M. Guarducci, a clerk in the bank of Messrs. Fenzie & Hall, has just been arrested for the crime of Protestantism! The arrest was effected at 3 o'clock in the morning, when his house was searched and a copy of Diodati's Bible found on the premises. M. Guarducci is one of the five individuals who at the commence-

ment of these proceedings, were sentenced with Count Guiccardino to a year's imprisonment for reading together the 15th chapter of the Gospel of St. John, but whose imprisonment was commuted thro' the prompt exertions and indignant remonstrances of Mr. Shiel into a year of exile. M. Guarducci passed the term of banishment at Piedmont, and then returned to Florence, renewed his engagements in the bank of Messrs. Fenzie & Co, by whom he is much esteemed. The fact of this arrest following immediately upon the decrees by which the punishment of death is revived for offences against religion, has given rise to the most serious apprehensions of his ultimate fate. His wife and children from whom he has been thus suddenly torn, are in a state, as you may imagine, of cruel anxiety."

It also appears that the Grand Duke instead of adopting a more lenient policy towards those of his subjects who desire to judge for themselves as to the agreement of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, with the word of God, has actually issued two edicts by which they will now be punished with "death." The same writer then goes on to state that—

"At first sight it might appear from the wording of the edicts that their object was chiefly treason or murder, and offences against religion were only to be punished with death in cases of public and sacrilegious impiety; but every clerk in the Palazzo Vecchio knows that the real object is the extirpation of heresy, and that in the discussions on the Concordat, eighteen months ago, it was formally demanded by the Papal Court that the tolerant laws of the first Leopold should be repealed, and heresy made a capital offence. We have seen also, in the case of the Madiai and others, that even the act of reading the Scriptures in a private house can be tortured into the crime of public and sacrilegious impiety; so that there is but too much reason to fear that for no greater offence than that of which M. Guarducci has been guilty, men and women will soon be made to suffer on the scaffold. We used to smile at the gloomy predictions of those who thought it possible that such scenes could again be realized in the streets of Florence, but their is no smiling now."

The *Buona Novella* (a Protestant journal at Turin,) states, that in the district of Chi, near Genoa, a number of Protestants have been imprisoned on a charge of making converts to the evangelical faith, and that a number of Bibles published by the British and Foreign Society, and found in their possession, have been seized.

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.— The *London Morning Herald*, in noticing the contemplated increase in the army and navy, states, the vote for steam machinery will be comparatively enormous:—

"During the last two or three years a vote only of 50,000 has been taken for steam machinery, a sum of money utterly inadequate to the wants of the British navy; but we believe that, awake to the requirements of the service, no less a sum than £380,000 will be demanded by the Government for steam machinery alone, to restore the Royal navy to its proper position." The *Herald* states, also, that orders have recently been issued to hasten the preparations for commencing the construction of the batteries in the Isle of Wight, and to expedite the works as much as possible. It is proposed to add to the present strength of the Royal Marines 1,500 men. The same paper adds:—

"We stated some time since that the naval forces of England would include ten screw line-of-battle ships. We believe that before this time