

The Carleton Sentinel

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, and General Intelligence.

Published and Edited]

"Our Queen and Constitution."

[By James S. Segee.

Number 45.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1853.

Volume 5.

The Carleton Sentinel

Is Printed and Published every Saturday afternoon, by JAMES S. SEGEE, at his Office in Woodstock, N. B. All Letters (addressed to him) on matters connected with the SENTINEL, must be *Post Paid*.
TERMS:—Ten Shillings per annum if paid in advance, Twelve Shillings and six pence if not paid in advance, and paid before the expiration of six months, and Fifteen Shillings if not paid at the expiration of six months.
No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—First insertion of each square of twelve lines, or under, Five Shillings, each subsequent insertion One Shilling and three Pence, extra lines, first insertion Fourpence, subsequent insertions one Penny.
JOB PRINTING promptly executed with neatness and care.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

H. BAIRD, Esq., P. C. AMIREAN, Esq., W. M'KENZIE, Esq., GEORGE RYAN, Esq., A. A. DAVIDSON, Esq., DR. ROBERT WILEY, MR. J. H. MCLIN, MR. SOLOMON HOWE, MR. GEORGE MILBURY, MR. JOHN CARVILLE, MR. THOMAS BOYD, MR. GEORGE CURRIE, MR. JACOB TILLEY, MR. GEORGE N. RISTEEN, MR. JOHN PERKINS, MR. H. A. VREDENBURGH, MR. HORACE AMES, MR. JAMES COOPER, MR. JOHN KEYS, MR. W. S. NEVERS,	Andover, Madawaska Richmond King's County, Newcastle, Simonds, Fredericton, Pogonuk, Wicklow, Richmond, Simonds, Tobique, Sheffield, Kingsclear, Presqu'Isle Set Queen's County, St. Andrews, St. John, Victoria Corner Beckaguimick.
---	--

PROSPECTUS.

A Weekly Paper Entitled

"THE REFORMER,"

will immediately be published in

WOODSTOCK.

It will be chiefly devoted to our AGRICULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL, and COMMERCIAL interests. To some extent it is intended also that "THE REFORMER" shall be a

LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL.

It will from time to time contain notices of the first literary productions of the age, and of improvements and discoveries in

SCIENCE and ART.

Special attention will be given in this paper to all topics and questions more immediately affecting this County. During the sitting of the Legislature, "THE REFORMER" will contain abstracts of the debates in both Houses.

"THE REFORMER" will not be the advocate of any (if such there be) existing Provincial political party. It will treat political questions without any partisan spirit.

The necessity of some radical change in the Law regulating the election of Representatives in General Assembly, will be strongly urged in "THE REFORMER." The bribery, corruption, and tyranny which have prevailed at recent elections are disgraceful to the Country. The adoption of the system of voting by ballot may in some degree obviate these evils. The extension of the Electoral Franchise is justly called for by large numbers of persons not inferior in intelligence and respectability to those now entitled to vote at the election of Representatives in the General Assembly. In a Country where land is comparatively cheap, the land-holder does not necessarily possess a greater stake or is more interested in the prosperity of the Country than the possessor of any considerable amount of personal property. The right of rate payers on personal property, with certain restrictions, to enjoy the privilege now confined to land-holders, will be maintained in "THE REFORMER."

If our Country is rapidly and securely to advance, it must be by an improved system of Agriculture; by a thorough reformation in the Common School system; by placing our commercial relations with foreign countries on a proper footing, and by inculcating habits of reliance on ourselves and resources. By such means will "THE REFORMER" endeavor to lead New-Brunswickers to improve their condition, and make for themselves a Country of which they need not be ashamed.

Woodstock, March 12, 1853.

NOW IS YOUR TIME

—TO BUY—

GOODS CHEAP.

THE Subscriber will continue to sell the remainder of his Stock of GOODS at cost until further notice.

Persons would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere as the price and quality must please.

April 2nd 1853. GEO. S. WINTER.

Agricultural.

Example of Success in Liming.

The Genesee Farmer gives an account of a farm in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, which has been one hundred years under cultivation, and during the last fifty has been limed every ten years. It was much exhausted when the use of lime was first resorted to for its renovation, but the application of ten bushels per acre developed elements of fertility before unavailable in the growth of crops. After the lapse of ten years, the good effect of the lime disappeared, and a new dose of ten bushels per acre again administered. The soil is a gravelly loam and yields with liming thirty bushels of wheat per acre. Clover, a plant which feeds largely on lime, is grown in rotation with the wheat, and is either turned with the plough or fed to animals, whose manure is applied to the land. This is one of the most successful examples of liming that has ever met our notice, and on other soils the result might be quite different.

HILLING CORN.—At a meeting of the New Hampshire Legislative Agricultural Society, all the speakers objected to hilling corn. One farmer who had experimented by hilling and leaving the earth level, found no apparent difference in the product, but found the hilled portions more likely to be broken down by storms. The other stood more firmly, or if bent sooner recovered itself. Was not this owing to the better maturing and hardening of the roots?

CUCUMBER, MELON, AND SQUASH SEED.—If committed too early to the soil, these seeds are almost certain to rot. The same may be said of Lima beans, sweet corn, and indeed a variety of other seeds. The vital energies of the first three are rarely impaired by age, there being instances recorded in the books where melon seeds have germinated and produced superior fruit after having been preserved in a collection for a period of forty years. The seed of the musk melon are remarkably tenacious of life. They are rarely injured, but as a general thing rather improved by age. I had very fine melons the past season, from seeds which had been in my possession since 1842! The fruit was in every respect superior to that from the same variety from seed of the previous year's growth.

EGG PLANT SEED.—This requires to be started in a hot bed, as it almost invariably disappoints the experimenter, when planted in the open ground. A small hot bed, for this and other cognate purposes, may be constructed in a few hours. Nature, by a thousand operations, suggests the *modus operandi* to be adopted in this business, and any observing person can proceed in it without having recourse to books or papers for instructions.

INDIAN CORN ON SWARD LAND.—There is a diversity of opinion among the farmers in our vicinity, whether it is best to break up sward land, in which it is proposed to plant Indian corn, in the fall or spring.

Many contend that there is no particular difference in the decomposition of the sod, and of course the corn crop is much benefited by the fall ploughing as it would have been by the spring ploughing—while there is a gain in ploughing during the fall, because there is more leisure to do it than during the hurry of spring work, and that there is also a greater chance of killing by frost any of the larvae

egg, &c., of insects that may be in the ground.

Who has instituted and carefully conducted experiments that will demonstrate the best mode of proceeding in this matter? The corn crop is a very important one to us, and we ought to know by this time, what is the very best mode of raising it in Maine.—*Maine Farmer.*

FARM WORK.

Oats.—It is a generally admitted fact that the earlier this crop is got in, the larger will be its yield, provided the season be such as to admit the plant to mature its seed. Dry seasons are unpropitious to its success, as it delights in a continuous supply of moisture in the soil during its growth and maturation; we therefore advise all to make such arrangements as will enable them to get their land in order, so that they may seed their oats as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Of the Sowing of Clover and Orchard Grass Seed.—Let the clover seed be sown the way of the furrows, and the Orchard grass seed cross-wise. This done the seed should be very lightly harrowed in—water furrows then be made, and the ground rolled cross-wise, as we have before suggested.

We have known instances where the clover seed and Orchard grass seed were not sown until the oats were up some two or three inches in height—in which cases the ground was simply rolled after the clover and Orchard grass seeds were sown. These instances resulted in good crops of oats, and fine stands of clover and grass.

Of the Seeding of Oats.—The oats should be carefully sown, at the rate of 2 bushels to the acre, harrowed first the way of the furrow, then cross-wise, and rolled before the clover and grass seed are sown. We will here mention in connection with the quantity of oats to be seeded per acre, that in most of the cases where very large products have resulted, both in this country and in Europe, much larger quantities of oats to be seeded, ranging at 2, 4 and 6 bushels of seed per acre, the cultivators, wisely as we think, concluding that it would be better to occupy the soil with oat plants than to leave room for weeds to grow up and rob the soil of the nutriment that ought to be appropriated to the former.

Deep Ploughing.—We have for years been endeavoring to impress upon our readers the propriety of ploughing all sound land—that is all land that is not wet, deeply, for most crops. Besides ploughing 8 inches in depth, we should subsoil from 8 to 10 inches more. We have seen some statements made by farmers, where even wet lands were benefitted by deep ploughing—we, however have never been able to discover the propriety of deepening such lands, until after the operation of draining had been performed, and the land given time enough to be relieved of its surplus water.

Early Potatoes.—The time for planting early potatoes, is whenever the frost is out of the ground, and it can be thoroughly ploughed and put in first rate order.

Root Crops.—Provide manure enough to enable you to cultivate each of the following crops:—Mangel Wurtzel, Carrots, Turnips, and Ruta Baga. Form composts and let them be decomposing.

Manuring Sandy Lands.—Ten double-horse cart-loads of clay and an equal quantity of barn yard and stable manure, intimately mixed together, will be of more benefit on light, sandy land than 20 loads of manure.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

COURAGE IN A BIRD.—About two months ago on descending the hill from Stock-cross, a weasel with a mouse in his mouth was seen crossing the road closely pursued by a robin, which frequently pounced on the weasel, uttering shrill notes of defiance. The weasel turned many times, and at last on reaching the grass on the roadside, it dropped its prey and went back some paces to attack the robin. This was avoided by the bird rising in flight, and immediately darting to the side of the mouse, whose cries of distress had doubtless attracted its attention and excited its sympathy. Before the observer could reach the spot the weasel had again seized the mouse, and retreated with it into a hole in the adjoining bank, the mouse being either paralyzed with fear or too severely injured to avail itself of the chivalrous interposition of its feathered friend. The bird regardless of the presence of the witness, or trusting to his aid, continued to flit rapidly from bough to bough on the hedge-row making the most painful outeries.—*London paper.*

The Choctaw Nation.

In all the Choctaw schools supported by the nation, the Christian religion holds a place of great prominence—this is true of the Sabbath-schools as well as of the week-day schools—the nation defrays all the expenses either of them involve.

Temperance has made greater progress among them than among their white neighbors; no person is permitted to bring any whiskey or other ardent spirits into the nation, and if any one offends against the law, his whiskey property is to be destroyed by the light-horsemen or any one of them, and the captains and warriors of the several districts are required to exercise the duties of light-horsemen in this business; they are empowered, too, to search any person's house or dwelling, waggon, boat, pack-horse, or any person's bag or saddle-bags, where they may have good reason or evidence to suspect any intoxicating liquors to be concealed, and destroy the same with the vessel containing it. And they have no difficulty in sustaining the law which is carried out to the letter. Verily the Choctaws are worthy of more honor than some of their white neighbors of New England.—*Ex.*

Sunrise on Mount Etna.

Could even the pencil of a painter draw a better picture of a sunrise on Mount Etna than the following:

"It was between three and four, the stars were rapidly disappearing from the paling sky while the Eastern horizon began to reddens faintly with the dawn. Everything in the vast gulf below was dark and formless—the sea barely distinguishable from the land—vast, white clouds like wool-sacks, floating solemnly above it. A few bars of crimson soon appeared in the eastern horizon, the sea-line became defined, the jagged edges of the distant mountains of Apulia cut against the sky. At this moment our guides shouted to us to stand upon the upon the edge of the crater, and look over the interior of the island, which stretched away to the westward like a sea of rugged summits, blended in the shadowy mists of dawn. Just as the sun rose, an immense shadow of the most exquisite purple was projected from the volcano half over the island, while without its range the light struck with magic suddenness upon the top of the mountains below."