

# 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 Beauswice 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 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 Eggar.

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 may be procured on application to

W. F. DIBBLEE, Woodstock,  
G. W. RITCHIE, Fredericton, or  
ROBERT FANKIN & 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.

### MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

[From the Dublin Constitution & Church Sentinel.]

#### THE DERBY GOVERNMENT AND THE NEW POPISH ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of Lord Derby is at an end, and the seals of office have been transferred to as motley a crew of men of no principle, as could be gathered together from the four quarters of the universe. It remains to be seen how long this unprincipled combination will be suffered to exist—in our opinion but a very short time.

We are very far from thinking that Lord Derby's ministry acted faithfully by Protestantism, and by the great Protestant community of the United Kingdom who gave them their support. That noble lord had been too long mixed up with the pro-Popery policy of Peel, and too sally compromised by the organization and establishment of the infidel Education Board of Ireland to be able to break his fetters at once, and stand forth an enfranchised Protestant before the nation. The rock upon which he split was not free trade, or the budget, but want of courage, principle, and judgment, qualifications which if possessed by him and called into action, would have borne him triumphantly above the storms of faction, and the conspiracies of such political desperadoes as put an end to his government. Had the noble lord planted his feet firmly on the rock of truth, and set about repairing the breaches made in the constitution by the folly or treachery of past governments, had he encouraged and upheld Scriptural education as he promised in his speech on assuming the reins of office; had he proclaimed war to the knife against Maynooth; had he not coquetted, through Sir H. Bulwer with the Pope of Rome and sought his aid to enable the Queen to govern these countries, had he restored the superseded magistrates, Lord Roden and the Messrs. Peers, as in common justice he was bound to do—in a word, had he played the man, and proved himself to be a true Protestant, his would have been the strongest, the ablest, and the most enduring government that the nation has seen since the Bill of 1829. But in these things he failed, blundered, and fell; and we have no desire to see him resume the premiership until he take a much higher stand for the truth of God, and for the religion and liberties of the nation.

The same complaint that we have made against Lord Derby, we have also to prefer against all the parties forming his cabinet, or holding office under him. Many days and nights were consumed in mere party squabbles, sickening to the people, and not creditable to those engaged in them; but there was not one bold Protestant speech delivered, nor almost a Protestant sentiment uttered throughout the tedious and profitless debates, by any of the speakers on the Protestant side of the question, either ministers or their supporters. Even gratitude to the men who sacrificed much to place that party in power was not evinced, if felt; and we could point to several whose claims, though of the strongest kind, were overlooked, while men identified with no Protestant movement, and engaged in no struggles for the advancement of the Protestant interests, got the place which should have been theirs.

This simple fact is very discreditable to the late government, and proves them to have been unworthy of the support which they have received. Perhaps a desire to conciliate a fraction of the Popish party, and thereby obtain a small amount of their support, was the cause of

this ingratitude on their part. If so, their want of moral courage and common honesty, was in itself sufficient to give an inglorious termination to their career.

We would not be acting faithfully to the great cause which we advocate in these pages, if we did not express our strongest dissatisfaction with the extreme coldness on Protestant affairs displayed by the members for Ireland's Protestant university, who, above all men, as the representatives of the clergy and the champions of Scriptural education, should have maintained their principles inside the walls of Parliament, as they had done on Dublin platforms and on the hustings.

We hold the men themselves in much respect and deeply regret their unfaithfulness; but we would be trifling with the cause of the Church and of Scriptural education, and with Protestant rights and liberties, if we did not express a hope, that, on the next occasion that may present itself, the University will return as its representatives, men, who not only have the cause of Protestantism at heart, but who will have the firmness and the honesty to maintain it. We see all classes and sections of politicians in Parliament speaking out their sentiments boldly and fearlessly, although in nine cases out of ten, these sentiments are false and absurd. It is, therefore, lamentable in the extreme that men who have truth to guide them, and millions of friends to sustain them, will not venture to even whisper in the Senate-house the claims which Protestantism has on the attention of Parliament and the country.

We are not insensible to the difficulties by which statesmen are surrounded, and we give credit to the ministry of Lord Derby for being far better disposed towards the Protestant cause than any other party in the State; but we give them this warning, that if they expect again to be at the head of affairs, and to hold office with a firm grasp, they must abandon that time-serving policy which is the disgrace of British statesmanship, and set to work in earnest, to give these kingdoms the benefit of legislation on Christian principles.

With respect to the new administration, we call it emphatically a Popish one—the worst—the very worst that the United Kingdom has seen for a century. We need do no more than allude to Lord John Russell's tergiversation and treachery on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; to Graham, Gladstone, Aberdeen, and Newcastle's violent opposition to any measure vindicating the Queen's supremacy, and ignoring Papal usurpation; and to the infidel and Popish elements created by the appointment to office of such men as Bernal Osborne, Sir W. Molesworth, and Messrs. Keogh, Monsell, and Sadler, Popish Brigaders. Will such a Government be endured for a month by the indignant Protestants of the United Kingdom? If so, the Pope will be the ruler of England, Queen Victoria will be but a puppet, and England's greatness and glory be gone. Must not this end in a repeal of the Popish Bill of 1829? Let the nation answer.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—The largest of all cemeteries is the sea, and its slumberers sleep without monuments. All other grave-yards show some symbol of distinction between the great and small, the rich and poor; but in the ocean cemetery the king and the clown, the prince and the peasant, are alike undistinguished. The same waves roll over all—the same requiem, by the minstrelsy of the ocean, is sung in their honor. Over the remains the same storms beat, and the same sun shines, and there, unmarked, will sleep until awakened by the same trump, when the sea shall give up its dead.

### Carleton County Council.

(Continued.)

FRIDAY, Jan. 14, 1853.

Mr. Dibblee moved for warrants to assess the following Districts in the Parish of Woodstock, for School purposes, viz:—Limestone District £30, Green Lake District £35, Scotch Corner District £25, Mill District £20, Maduxnakik, £28, and Belmont, £30.

Warrants granted.

Ordered that the sum of £200 be assessed on the Parish of Woodstock to pay off the Parish debt, and for the support of the poor.

The Committee appointed to investigate the County accounts, handed in the report which in substance is as follows:—

They recommended that J. F. W. Winslow's account of £40 17s. 6d., be allowed at £22; Anthony Kearny's of £26 13s., at £13 9s. 3d.; James S. Segee's of £15 18s. 8d., at £13 18s. 2d.; David Currie's of £1 2s. 6d., at 15s.; W. Hazen's at 15s. & 10s.; Aron Perkins' at 15s.; Major Hamilton's 10s. The accounts of the Clerk of the Peace, J. H. B. Jaques, D. Currie, and William Rogers required explanation.

Mr. Dibblee thought these accounts should now be taken up in detail and disposed of.

Mr. Clowse said the Committee had disposed of them already.

Mr. Dibblee said the Committee was appointed to investigate the accounts and report thereon; they had done so and now it was the duty of the Council to take up that report, and make a final settlement of the matter.

Mr. Gallop thought if the persons appointed to investigate these accounts were not competent to the task, the objection should have been made before, but they had attended to their duty and the accounts should be passed as recommended by them.

Mr. Harding said, as the Committee had investigated these accounts, and had had all the information before them that could be obtained he did not know what benefit it was going to be to bring them up again.

Mr. Dibblee was not willing to throw anything in the way of a settlement all he wanted was information on the subject, the whole Council was answerable in the matter, and before a decision was come to he wanted information on the Sheriff's account particularly. The Council was laying down a foundation on which they would have to work hereafter, and they must be careful what they were about. The Sheriff's account had been cut down and he wished to know why it was done.

Mr. Clowse was willing to allow the accounts to come up again, and be passed by the Board separately. He was willing to indulge the gentleman in all his whims and humors.

Mr. Dibblee asked for was right and he would insist upon it, it was odd that a Committee of five should act for the whole Board, but it appeared as if that was their wish.

Mr. Harding said the Committee was appointed to investigate the accounts and not to settle them, but if their report was received and adopted, it would settle the whole, if it was not received the Council must proceed the same as if there had been no Committee.

Mr. Lindsay (one of the Committee) said they had gone as near the requirements of the law as possible. The law said the Sheriff should not receive over £20 in a year for warning Juries, he had charged the whole £20, and the Committee thought the services performed did not entitle him to the whole sum. They also thought the Sheriff should find his own horse, and a sum charged for grass seed was not allowed.