

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 Sweade.

The lot leased to the said Thomas Sweade, 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 160 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 8 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 Aroostook River, granted to Robert Eggan.

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. Carraan, 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.

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.

Agricultural.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

Mr. Editor.—If you consider the following observations worthy of a place in your paper you can make use of them. I have like many others in the world, been years trying to find out the cause of the failure in potatoes, I have seen many causes assigned for it by different persons, but none of them to me has been satisfactory; but I feel quite sure in my own mind that I have found out the real cause of the great evil, and likewise a remedy. In the first place reason teaches me that the cause is a natural one, which would undoubtedly take place sooner or later. Potatoes if I have been informed right, were first found growing wild on the banks of the Andes, in South America, where they had been growing for ages unknown, consequently their natural element was to remain in the earth, but by taking them from the earth, and exposing them for eight or nine months in the year to the air and heat of cellars, their natural health and vigor has become sickened and disordered—reason should teach any man that anything taken from its natural element cannot thrive long and will naturally sicken and die; this, sir, I believe to be the only and real cause of their failure; some may ask why some fields will fail and others not; there is likewise a natural cause for that, I have noticed for some years that the distemper takes place immediately after heavy showers of rain, now you have frequently seen after heavy showers a sulphurous mineral standing on the water, where it stands in puddles in many places, and I find wherever showers fall charged with this when it penetrates the earth and comes in contact with the potato it is like yeast in dough, it sets it immediately in operation—these showers don't extend generally over the country and fall heavier in some places than others and some escape altogether; this I believe to be the cause why some escape and others not.—Now for a remedy:—In the first place we could get new seed where it was got first, without doubt that would be good, but it would be attended with a good deal of expense, and it would be a long time before it could be spread generally throughout the world, but experience has taught me an easier remedy, viz:—I have for three years past taken potatoes in the Fall and buried them in the ground similar to planting—dug them up in the Spring and planted them, and in the Fall they had no signs of rot or rust. When you dig your potatoes dig shallow ditches not more than one foot deep, or nine inches will do, fill them half full of potatoes, cover them over with earth similar to planting, mixing the earth well through them, leave the surface of the earth level to keep out the frost, the cooler they are kept and escape the frost the better, dig them up in the Spring and plant them—follow this method a few years and I have no doubt you will restore them again to perfect health. By keeping them in the earth where they naturally belong, it extracts the poison or disorder from them and restores them again to their natural health—your seed potatoes should be kept in this manner—this has proved to be the result with me.

ISRAEL CALKING.

Wicklow, March 24, 1853.

Mr. Hussy, of Ellsworth Hotel, has recently sold his horse, weighing but 800 pounds, to a Mr. Wilds, of Boston, for \$1190, being \$1.37 1-2 per pound Ellsworth is at the head on crack steeds.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Mr. J. Renton, of Newark, N. J., has patented a process for manufacturing wrought iron direct from the ore. An improvement which appears destined to revolutionize the manufacture of iron.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC.

The half-yearly meeting of the class A share-holders in this Company was held on Thursday, at the offices, Parliament street; Mr. W. S. Featherstone, deputy-chairman presided.

Mr. Byrne the Secretary read the Report, which stated that the works are in active progress. The portion of the line included in the first contract was in August last partially opened in the presence of the local directors and many of the influential inhabitants of St Andrews and other parts of the Province. With regard to the works between the termination of the first contract and Woodstock, the contractors, Messrs Sykes & Co., state that they have experienced severe disappointment in the non-arrival of their plant, the vessels having been delayed by adverse winds. They are however, sanguine in their expectations as to the completion of the work by the time stipulated, namely, April 1855 and report that they are taking active measures both in this country and in New Brunswick to insure a large re-inforcement of labor, with a view to resume the works with the utmost vigor in the ensuing spring. They confidently expect to send out a large number of men with further permanent plant, which will be ready for shipment early in March. In the meantime they are clearing and in other ways preparing the ground, as far as the weather will permit, for the necessary works. The company in New Brunswick continue to evince a determination to carry out the further sections of the line, with a view to complete the through route from St. Andrews to Quebec, and for that purpose have put themselves in communication with the Canadian Railway Company. The Reports of the manager and engineer, as well as of the contractors, are confirmatory of the importance of the undertaking, and fully corroborate the views formerly expressed by the directors.—The Atlantic terminus of this Railway being the nearest outlet to the mother country thro' British territory, for the Canadas will always insure its prosperity, while at the same time no rival scheme can possibly be antagonistic to its interests. The deed of grant of 20,000 acres of land referred to in the last report has been received, and the company by their amount of expenditure are entitled to an additional grant, for which application will be immediately made to the Provincial Government. The directors hope that the progress of the works will be such as to justify them in making a call at an early date.

The report of the engineer, dated the 15th of January, stated that commencing at the light-house at St. Andrews, the line is in excellent order as far as the Pils-bridge, which has answered every expectation. The line has been cleared as far as the crossing of the Fredericton road, 24 miles from St. Andrews, making 14 miles of clearing done beyond the ten miles of line completed. The line so far as the north-west branch, (27 3-4 miles) will be done within the estimates. Should the contractors succeed in bringing out the force of men in the spring they propose, there will be no difficulty in having the line open to the north-west branch by the 1st of August, 1853. The balance sheet shows that £12,676 has been paid in advance on 564 shares, and the balance in hand from the last account £5,846 making together £18522.

On the motion of the chairman resolutions were passed adopting the report, re-electing Lord Ashburton, Mr. F. Edwards, and Mr. H. Maudslay, the retiring directors, and also Mr. Warren, one of the auditors.

The chairman stated that a deputation from

New Brunswick, namely, Captain Robinson, R. N., the President of the Company, and Mr G. D. Stree, a director, attended to give any explanations required.

Captain Robinson in reply to questions, stated that the position of the "A" share-holders was very satisfactory. The contract for the works was taken at a very low price, and before the rise in the price of iron. He believed they would have the cheapest railroad that was ever made. There was some difficulty in making a road through a new country, and although wooden bridges were objected to in England, they were found very advantageous in America. They had constructed on their line a wooden bridge which was 500 feet in length, and cost only £800—the estimate of the engineer being £750. A train weighing 250 tons had frequently passed over the bridge without affecting it in any way. The Province was never before in so flourishing a state as it was in at present and he had no doubt the contract for the works would be fulfilled. Since the construction of the railway had been commenced the value of property in St. Andrews had very much increased, and within the past twelve months land had generally increased in value 10 per cent., but property in certain situations had increased from 30 to 50 per cent. in value. Last summer he had visited the district beyond Woodstock, and he never saw a more beautiful country in his life; it was a perfect garden.—There were iron works near Woodstock, where iron ore was found of excellent quality. In following the course of the intended line to the Canadian frontier he came to a settlement of French people, and they were so much pleased with the proposed railway that they offered to give the company a right of way through their land free of expense.

Mr. Street fully confirmed the statements of Capt. Robinson, and said there were also excellent coalfields.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.—London Times.

ENGLISH NEWS.

Arrival of the Asia.

By Telegraph to the Sentinel News Room.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1853.

The Asia with English dates to the 12th inst has arrived.

Flour and corn dull.

The screw steamer Andes put back leaky, after being ten days out.

The Continent is in a very excited state—The King of Naples has been shot at and so severely wounded that his leg had to be amputated.

There are reports of outbreaks at Naples, Mantua and other places, and of numerous executions at Milan, Mantua, and Perth.

Austria is exercising the most despotic tyranny.

Piedmont had notified England and France that she intended repulsing Austria's demands for the expulsion of the emigrants from Lombardy.

GREAT FIRE.—The most disastrous fire that ever occurred in New Orleans took place on the 9th inst. It broke out in the upper part of the Alabama Cotton Press. The flames spread rapidly, and gained a tremendous headway before the engines arrived. It destroyed nearly all the contents of the Press, besides a large quantity of cotton piled in the streets; far exceeds the first estimates. 18,000 bales of cotton were destroyed, valued at \$800,000. The property was mostly insured.