

# 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 Swade.  
The lot leased to the said Thomas Swade, 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.

### 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.

### COAL DUST AS A MANURE.

Very few farmers are aware of the great value of this article as a stimulant of vegetable life. With many, the question whether the ashes of anthracite coal have any perceptible fertilizing properties, or not, is a perplexing one, no experiments of a reliable character having been instituted upon which any decisive or definite opinion can be based. A writer in one of the most noted papers in Pennsylvania, in an article on the material properties of Coal Dust, says:—  
"I have never seen any notice of Coal Dust as a manure, but the finest and most luxuriant stalks of the Poke weed, (used and preferred here for early greens, because it is more tender and succulent,) are found growing among the heaps of dirt around the mouths of the coal mines. Its growth is most rapid and it branches beautifully in such situations. Upon the heaps of coal dust upon the wharves of Philadelphia fine crops of oats may be seen growing, with extraordinary vigor, without any soil. I am not a farmer, but I can answer for its efficacy on a garden made in this region; and from the fact that fruit trees which suffered from insects in the roots for several seasons past, being very healthy this year, after removing the soil, and covering the roots with coal dust.

No one who has not witnessed the powerful effect of pulverised charcoal on calciferous and leguminous plants, can easily be induced to believe the extent to which the favorable action of the article is developed by the surprising and almost immediate expansion of the vegetables to which it is applied.

The anthelmintic properties of the dust are also a very powerful argument in its favor, as well as the absorbent properties characterising it. The gaseous products of fermentation, and the aura resulting from the economy and development of vegetable life, and which not only cumber the air in vast quantities, but acts under favorable circumstances, as a most salutary, and indeed, indispensable agent of vegetation, is attracted, absorbed and economised by this substance in surprising quantities. As a dressing for onion beds, it is perhaps unrivalled in the whole catalogue of manures. In Scotland a piece of land was shown, not long since, on which this vegetable had been grown for upwards of seventy years consecutively, and with no other material or stimulating agent long applied. The productiveness of the soil, and the quality of the crop steadily improved. On the wheat lands of Pennsylvania, it is extensively used. It is also applied to the corn crop, and in both cases with like success. A dressing of coal dust will last ten or fifteen years—charcoal being nearly indestructible in its value, when thus used, as is evinced by the fact that part of limbs charred by burning of the primitive growth in clearings, are often found many years after perfectly sound and undecayed, buried beneath the soil.

**DRAINING OF WET LANDS, MARSHES, &c**  
—This process improves the health of neighborhoods, and adds value to the localities in which it is practised, causing them to produce earlier and better crops

**CHILBLAINS**—The following is a good remedy for chilblains: Soak the feet in warm water, made quite salt, then rub the parts affected with palm oil, and hold the feet to the fire, drying the oil in. One application will usually cure, and two trials are said to produce a certain cure.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

### EXCESSIVE INTOLERANCE OF POPERY.

A Royal decree has been officially published in Spain, relative to foreigners in that priest-ridden country. The decree is signed by M. Bertran de Lis, Minister for foreign affairs—The third chapter contains the following provision:—

"NO FOREIGNER SHALL BE ALLOWED TO PROFESS IN SPAIN, ANY OTHER RELIGION THAN THE CATHOLIC (POPISH) APOSTOLICAL AND ROMAN RELIGION."

Mark, "No foreigner,"—no subject of the British sovereign, no American citizen—no foreigner shall be allowed to profess any other religion than the Popish.

What will the "religious equality" men say now? Would they like the law of England to forbid either alien or citizen from professing any other religion than the Protestant? If not, how can they continue their fealty to a system so intolerant, so persecuting, so blood-thirsty as their own.

But another question arises, and a very serious one, too—namely, will British residents in Spain, or travellers passing through it, be denied liberty to worship God, according to the dictates of their conscience? If so, then England's warships and England's armed battalions might be very usefully engaged in telling her most Popish majesty, in language as audible as the thunder of her guns, that the faith of the British people, and their right to worship God as their conscience commands, must be respected in every nation on earth. A few messages of that sort would be worth a thousand diplomatic despatches.—*Dublin Constitution & Church Sentinel.*

### Death from Want of Sleep.

A Mr. Lynton, some time ago, made a communication to the Asiatic Society of London, descriptive of a mode of punishment peculiar to the criminal code of China. He writes as follows:—

"A Chinese merchant, named Hiamly, accused and convicted of having killed his wife, was sentenced to die by total deprivation of sleep. The execution took place at Amoy.—The condemned was placed in a prison under surveillance of three guardians, who relieved each other every alternate hour, and who prevented him from taking any sleep, night or day. He lived thus for nineteen days, without having sleep for a single minute. At the commencement of the eighth day his sufferings were so cruel that he begged as a great favor, that they would kill him by strangulation.—*Hogg's Instructor.*

The Skowhegan *Clarion* mentions a singular circumstance, and one which warns us not to place entire confidence in circumstantial evidence:

"A few years ago, a man by the name of Johnson, a pedlar, stopped at the house of one Hughes in Maddison, and was never afterwards heard from till lately. Some time after Johnson stopped with Hughes, the latter was drowned, and his wife became insane—she declared her husband the murderer of Johnson, and circumstances gave plausibility to her story.—Now Johnson turns up in California, and the children of Hughes are thus relieved from the stigma of being the offspring of a murderer.

Fine-tooth combs are now made of India-rubber

## Carleton County Council.

(Continued.)

Mr. Kerr presented a petition from J. J. Montgomery for license to keep a tavern in Simonds.

Mr. Dibblee said the Council should agree as to the terms on which they would grant licenses, they must recollect that the Council had no power to give licenses for a longer term than four months and a half, as the Act prohibiting the sale of liquors in the Province, would come into operation on the first day of June, and if they granted licenses to sell after that time, they would be liable for any damage the party should sustain if caught selling contrary to the law.

Mr. Lloyd was opposed to granting licenses, but as there would soon be an end to the whole matter, and as parties would sell without license if they could not obtain them, he would go for granting them until the last day of May.

Ordered, That licenses shall be granted until the last day of May.

Mr. Lindsay presented a petition from John Crabb, a pensioner in Richmond, setting forth that he had been assessed for his pension, and praying that the sum so assessed might be refunded.

Mr. Kerr thought it a disgrace on the County to levy a tax on these pensions, he was not sure that they could be collected by law, but whether or not it was highly improper, they were allowances from the people of England for services performed on the continent, and the people of this Province did not require that they should be subject to taxation.

Mr. Lindsay was of the same opinion.

Mr. Harding thought the tax was levied in accordance with the law of the land, and if the Council did not wish it continued, they must take some steps to amend the law.

Question allowed to stand over until to-morrow.

Mr. Harding inquired if the Secretary Treasurer had the assessment roll for the Parish of Woodstock in his possession.

Secretary Treasurer said he had not, he had seen it in the Court a few days ago and he requested permission from the Clerk, Mr. Wetmore, to be allowed to retain it, but Mr. Wetmore had refused, stating that he had no authority to give it up.

Mr. Clowse said Mr. Wetmore had expressed himself favorable to Municipal Corporations, but his conduct evinced a different feeling, he was the first to throw obstacles in the way of a fair trial, by refusing to give up books and papers of much importance to the Council, but of no earthly use to him or the Magistrates, he would not as a Councillor submit any longer to such treatment from Mr. Wetmore.

Mr. Harding inquired how this document had come into Mr. Wetmore's possession, all the other Parishes had made their returns to the Secretary Treasurer and he would like to know why Woodstock had not done so too.

Mr. Dibblee said the assessment roll had been returned to the Clerk before the Council was organised, but why Mr. Wetmore had refused to give it up he could not say, it was of no use to him or the Magistrates either.

Mr. Harding said there was something strange about that roll; when it was required at the Council Board it was not to be found, there was no one who knew anything about it, shortly afterwards it suddenly made its appearance before them, and the next thing he heard of it was in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace; he did not approve of this shifting work; if the