

# 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, of 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 the sea, formerly in the possession of Asa Dow, and next adjoining the property of Mr. John R. Patterson, containing 1413 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 Bard, Esquire, now resides, in the Parish of Andover, in the County of Victoria, containing 160 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 Arestook 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 can be procured on application to

W. F. BIBBLEE, Woodstock,  
G. W. RITCHIE, Fredericton, or  
ROBERT RANKIN & Co. St. John

April 20, 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.

#### EXECUTION OF ITALIAN LIBERALS BY AUSTRIA.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Lugano, on the 16th says:—  
"You will have received through the medium of the Italian papers accounts of the recent executions in Lombardy. But hitherto, I think none of those papers have reported what appear in private correspondence from Mantua—that the priest Tazzoli was whipped twelve times during his trial, and that by such means they vainly tried to extract from him, as well as from Scarsellini and the other three who were executed with them, confessions and revelations against themselves and others—that a few incoherent words, pronounced in the agony of pain, seemed to have been extorted by the inhuman judges from the rest, or from some of the other five who had their sentences commuted, and those words were the only foundation on which were rested both the accusation and the sentences. On this foundation solely were the accused declared guilty, and self-convicted. Another fact in this most atrocious drama, which reminds one of the barbarity of the middle ages, and goes indeed beyond it, is, that the other political prisoners were carried before the presiding judges, and interrogated, at the moment of the execution of the other victims, and within hearing of what was going on, in the hope that thus, under the appalling impression of the fate of their brothers, answers might be more easily obtained in conformity with the blood thirsty vengeance which stirs these imperial savages. Other particulars are contained in the following article, copied from a Turin paper which probably does not reach London."

(From the *Gazette di Popolo*.)

We have related how on the 7th inst., in Lombardy, in the town of Mantua, from five gallows erected by Austria, were hanging five patriots—Italians executed after the most shocking tortures in defiance of all humanity, by means of a newly invented halter—invented by the fertile ingenuity of Austrian jannissaries—which prolongs the struggles and agony of those unhappy victims of enraged despotisms.

Now we think it well to add some further particulars.

Twenty days had sufficed for the Austrian councils of war to collect proofs, documents and witnesses. Some spy was summoned to declare on oath:—

"In the name of the Holy Trinity, I swear I recognize him (the prisoner) as possessor of such and such subversive papers."

Those thus charged answered:

"You fanatic you lie in your throat."

The Director of the Council then wrote at the head of the process:—The culprits have confessed; and the sentence was published on the 4th of December against ten as guilty, being both convicted of and confessing high treason. All ten were condemned to death; but the paternal feelings of Marshal Radetsky were moved at so much slaughter, and for this time he satisfied his own sense of justice by hanging only five. The five sentenced were all of good and respectable families.

The scene of martyrdom was in the Fort Belvedere, near the place where, a year ago, the priest Grioli fell. As the condemned reached the spot they embraced each other, and impressed a last kiss on their foreheads, saying calmly:—"We shall meet in Heaven." Tazzoli then knelt, and holding a crucifix, addressed a last

prayer to God, and words of peace and hope to those who had generously accompanied these victims. He encouraged his companions to be firm, was the first to mount the scaffold, and, at the foot of the ladder, he answered to the monk who was exhorting him not to despair yet of the imperial pardon, "Be quick; far better to die on the gallows than to be pardoned by Austria." The last executed was Doctor Poma.

The mother of one of the condemned went out of her mind on the horrible announcement—the father of another of them attempted suicide.

Tazzoli was formerly professor of Belles Lettres, and afterwards of Philosophy, in the Mantuan Seminary. He was of bright intellect, mild and charitable, he wrote with much elegance both the Latin and Italian languages; this is proved by various compositions which he published, and whose chief merit is great feeling and love. He was the very soul of the infant schools in both the town and Province of Mantua—he belonged to a very rich family, was most liberal of his means to the poor, and was esteemed and beloved by his fellow-citizens.

There was no publication of the trial, which was carried on with closed doors, and before judges who do not understand—who rather misunderstand the Italian language—while the perdition of the tried is already plotted through false depositions. The judges proclaim that the accused have confessed—after their death—when the secret of that infamous process rested between the judges and God. The victims are dragged in the flower of their youth and hopes to the scaffold yet warm with the blood of the priest Grioli, of Sciesa, of Dottesio, and of other unfortunate brave ones, strangled by the hand of their executioner, after having embraced their own relations introduced to the chapel of the condemned probably for the very purpose of rendering their last moments more agonising.

More than two hundred and forty families of Venetian Lombardy see now pending over the head of some dear one the fate of the first ten victims of imperial vengeance.

PASTORAL OF PRIMATE CULLEN.—Dr. Cullen has issued a pastoral to the Roman Catholic Clergy of Dublin which is of the usual length, and, all but a few pregnant passages, made up of the usual phraseology. The exceptional points are levelled at the "alarming" reformation which has been for some time in progress in the country—a state of things which, according to Dr. Cullen, *owes its origin to the Devil himself!* Of course, all children of the Church of Rome who renounced their allegiance to it are to be punished hereafter in a manner most fearful to contemplate. Now, for our part we think this pastoral calculated to do a great deal of good—not, however, in a way its author contemplates. It will show that the Irish people are thinking and acting for themselves; and, where they have reason to doubt the infallibility of the Church, they do not hesitate to read the Bible, or listen to its being read by the missionaries who are doing such good work throughout the country. Thus will the friends of true religious liberty be stimulated to proceed in the work they have undertaken amongst the priest-ridden population of the country.—*Church Witness*.

A fresh list of works, prohibited as containing "depraved and damnable doctrines," has just appeared at Rome, amongst which the Bible occupies an eminent place.

### Carleton County Council.

(Continued.)

THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1853.

Mr. Harding presented a petition from J. F. W. Winslow, Esq., and others, praying that a piece of Public land, at the Upper Town, 40 feet square might be set off for a place on which to build a pound.

Mr. Clowse was fearful if permission was granted, the land would not be given up when required.

Mr. Upton said the party now applying for this permission had given the land to the County, and he thought it a small thing to refuse them.

Mr. Clowse thought it a still smaller thing to give away the land and then beg it back again. Not allowed.

The following resolution moved by Mr. Gallop, and seconded by Mr. Harding was passed unanimously.

Whereas the management of the local affairs of this County has in part, by the Municipal Act, been granted to the people, and in order to give them full control of their local affairs, it is the opinion of this Board, that such steps should be taken as will ensure to them the privilege of electing all their County Officers, as such a measure will not only tend to relieve the people from imposition and prevent incompetent and designing persons, over whom they have no control, from holding office, but will also open the doors of office to honest industry and perseverance, and will in a great measure prevent our young men from leaving home to seek that preferment in other countries which is denied them in this.

Therefore resolved,

That a Committee be appointed to prepare in triplicate petitions to the Legislature, to be signed by the Warden under the seal of the Board, praying the Legislature to pass a Bill, giving to the people of this County the right to elect the High Sheriff of the same, and that the Secretary Treasurer be instructed to prepare a Bill to that effect.

Ordered that Messrs. Gallop, Lindsay, Harding, and Secretary Treasurer do compose such Committee.

Mr. Gallop, seconded by — moved the following resolution.

Whereas the principle of change in Public Offices—not to allow the same in one man or family for an indefinite period—is desirable and that this Board is of opinion that James Jones, Esq., is a fit and proper person to fill the office of Supervisor of Roads from Woodstock to the Aroostook for the ensuing year.

Therefore Resolved,

That the Secretary Treasurer be instructed to prepare a petition to the Lieutenant Governor, to be signed by the Warden, requesting such appointment to be made.

Passed unanimously.

Mr. Clowse said if there was nothing before the Board, he wished to make a few remarks respecting the affairs of the County. Many lengthy discussions had taken place as to the apportioning the County rates equally, but no satisfactory conclusions had been arrived at, for the want of the Assessors valuation list and the amount of the Assess Warrant for 1852; that a resolution passed by the Board in December last, calling upon Woodstock to pay her share of the Small Pox accounts, had caused the people of that Parish to complain that manifest injustice had been done them, and at their Parish election in December they had passed resolutions to divide Woodstock into several Parishes in order to increase her representation