

The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1853.

YORK AND CARLETON MINING COMPANY.

On Friday last the operations of the York and Carleton Mining Company at the Upper Village were suspended for the winter; and we have much pleasure in laying before our readers an outline of the Company's intentions and prospects, as given to us by one of the Directors. It appears that until this last experiment, some difficulty had been experienced in making the exact kind of iron to suit the English Market. The iron which had been previously made, had not that uniformity of character which would enable the buyers in Sheffield to determine its real value, one lot proving very good, whilst another was so mixed with Manganese and other metals, that it was almost useless. The Company accordingly determined to put the matter into the hands of the Messrs. Saundersons, the most respectable Steel Makers in Sheffield, to send over an engineer to test the real value of the minerals and the actual quality of the iron. In consequence of this arrangement the Messrs. Saundersons engaged Mr. Smith, then Manager of the Ystalyfera Iron Works in South Wales, to come out. The success of the first attempt was recorded in the Sentinel at the time.— Since then the Furnace has been rebuilt and remodeled after the most approved shape of the English Furnaces, and after some unavoidable delay last summer in getting the hearth-stones and materials, the furnace was blown in on the 3rd of September. From that time until its stoppage, upwards of 300 tons of Iron has been made of a regular uniform description, and such as is admirably adapted for all sorts of Steel and best Iron purposes. In his report to the Directors Mr. Smith states that no difficulty exists in separating the Manganese, and other Metals, and furthermore that the iron can be produced at a price which would enable this Province to be exporters rather than importers of the better description of bar iron.

The operations of the Company are therefore temporarily suspended until arrangements can be made to carry on the works on a more extended plan, and until machinery for making bar iron suitable to the wants of the country can be procured. Mr. Smith is now about starting for England to make the necessary arrangements for enlarging the Works and carrying them on regularly and extensively. Among other improvements contemplated, there is to be a railway to the Mines at Jacksontown, and two or three more furnaces are to be built, with machinery to convert the whole of the iron, if necessary, into bars. On Mr. Smith's return in the spring no time will be lost in getting the works into active operation.

We sincerely congratulate the Company on the improved prospects before them, and hope by this time next year to see the various departments in good working order. We are sure the inhabitants of the Upper Town will not care how soon the smoke of the furnaces is seen, and the ringing of the forge hammer is heard amongst them.

We will give a description of the present works, grounds, &c., in our next.

We are under a promise to our readers to give the reason why we did not reply to the Advocate last week. It is simply this—The Advocate made an attack upon us—we replied, and in our own defence made some statements respecting the Publishers conduct—to this he replied last week giving us a most terrible character—he not only denied our statements, but he called us a liar no less than seven different times, and in doing so made statements he knew we could disprove. Knowing the truth would come out if we were not hushed up by some means or other, he, after the issue of his paper sent us a note written in his usual whining style wishing us to drop the affair and say nothing more on the subject. We stated in writing, the grounds on which we would consent to drop it, and by the time we received his reply, it was too late to get anything in. But we now take the matter up and proceed to show that Mr. Bynon is the liar, and a hypocrite in the bargain. We would not have

believed that a man could be found so depraved and so utterly lost to every sense of shame as to pen such a string of falsehoods as appears over his signature in the Advocate of the 16th. He must be simple indeed, if he thought we could not disprove his statements, or that his word would carry more weight than affidavits we could produce, or even our own word.

We stated that Mr. Bynon called us a liar in seven different places, and in one he says it is a dirty, mean, low-lived, cowardly Lie. Now this is chaste language and must be highly edifying to his readers—but what will they say or what will they think when they find that all these beautiful epithets can, and will be, justly applied to himself. There can be no question but that every one who reads our statements and affidavits annexed will pronounce Mr. Bynon a cold-blooded slanderer and a wilful and malicious liar. We do without hesitation, and produce the following document in proof of our charge. If this should not be satisfactory we can accommodate Mr. Bynon with others.

ROBERT W. DAVIES, of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, Printer, maketh oath and saith that he is employed in the Office of the Carleton Sentinel—That he was present when the conversation took place between Mr. Segee and Mr. Bynon referred to in the Advocate of the 16th. Mr. Segee told Mr. Bynon if he would let his boy come and work he would give him the English News, &c.—this was done and the boy came. At another time Mr. Bynon came into the office and requested Mr. Segee to lend him a quantity of matter.— Mr. Segee said he could not lend as much as he required, because he would want the type before he, Mr. Bynon, was done with it.—Mr. Bynon said he would do any thing rather than not get it—he would let Mr. Segee have a case of type—would get out his paper as early as possible and return the type, and would send over his two boys, after his own paper was out, to work until the Sentinel was out. Without the matter, he said, he could not get his paper out—he took the matter, about three columns, over himself. Mr. Bynon went away before his papers were all off, leaving our matter locked up in his columns. I went for the case of type promised by Mr. Bynon and was told they had none to spare, and one of the boys remarked that Mr. Bynon knew they had none when he promised it. The boys did not come as per agreement. Mr. Segee did not give his hands a holiday as stated by Mr. Bynon, they did not ask it: I went to the cattle show a while, but worked at night to make up lost time. It was because Mr. Bynon did not fulfil his engagement that we could not get out a whole sheet on the 22d ult. Mr. Bynon denies in his paper of the 16th ult., that there was any of the Sentinel type in his office at that time, he must have known this statement to be false as he returned the type himself after publishing the denial, he at the same time returned a ream of the paper, he says Mr. Segee charged him 20s. for. The typographical errors and the remarks on females referred to by Mr. Segee and denied by Mr. Bynon are to be found in the Advocate of the 18th of October.

ROBERT W. DAVIES.
Sworn before me this 24th day of November, 1853
G. L. RAYMOND, J. P.

Now here is our proof that every word we wrote which called forth the ire of Mr. Bynon was true, it also gives the lie to many of his statements which he would palm off upon the public as facts.

This worthy publisher states that his boy came over to work for us in payment of the bargain, he made us pay for every day the boy worked, and would if could have made us pay as much as the oldest journeyman in the place gets, and did not allow us anything for the matter, as he agreed. He wishes to make his readers believe that we made him pay 20s. per ream for 1 1-2 reams of paper. We made out the bill to that effect, but Mr. Bynon only paid for a half ream at the rate of 20s. It cost us 18s. 9d. besides the freight, the other ream he returned after making his statements— This same Mr. Bynon denies having had any of our type in his office at the time we mentioned it will be observed on looking over the affidavit above that Mr. Bynon himself returned the type after making this statement. We did not mention what we had done for the Advocate in the way of a boast, we were accused of being unfriendly towards it, hence our remarks. The affidavit also shows, and any one acquainted with printing will readily understand it, that

it was not the week Mr. Bynon used our type that we had to get out a half sheet, but the week following, and this was because we had not the type to distribute when it should have been done.

Mr. Bynon states that we were cautious in our remarks about the gun, in order to keep clear of the law! Perhaps we were a little too cautious, but we will speak plainer,—he bought a gun from Mr. Henry Dow, Merchant, of this place and refused to pay for it, because Mr. Dow, as he thought, had no proof of the sale; can you understand this, Mr. Bynon, or do you require proof?

You find fault with us, Mr. Bynon, because we said you were lazy,—if you wish to obtain proof that you are not don't call upon the Proprietors of the Reformer, who turned you out of their Office because you would not work!— You would also, Mr. Bynon, make it appear that we wish to injure you, now put the boot on the other foot, if you please. It is you who would injure us if in your power or you never would have penned the falsehoods you have put forth. Injure you indeed! Why, Mr. Bynon, you are not worth the trouble even if we had the wish to do so,—we never considered you in our way in the least, if we had we could have crushed you long ago, and if we had been as ready to carry truths as you to carry lies to the Editor of the Advocate he would have kicked you out of the office long ago and served you right too. If we have not replied to and refuted all your statements this time, Mr. Bynon, we shall be happy to take up any that may be left, when called upon. And in conclusion we would advise you to keep truth on your side for the future and to let us alone. We did not seek this contest but were compelled to write, as we have in our own defence, and we sincerely hope you will not again compel us to revert to this subject as we can assure you it is as unpleasant to us as it must be unprofitable to you.

We will reply to the Editor next week, if necessary.

At a Public Meeting held in the Institute on the 9th inst., to consider the ways and means to be adopted in the erection of an Edge Tool Factory at Woodstock, a Committee was appointed to procure information relating thereto. At an adjourned meeting held in the same place on Wednesday last a very interesting report was read from this Committee, which report we hope shortly to publish. We have now only room to say that a stock book is open at the Drug Store of W. T. Baird Esq where all necessary information on the subject can be obtained: The Capital stock required is £25,00 \$11,60 of which is already subscribed.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from the Publisher, Thos Melear Esq, by the hand of Mr. Cridge, Provincial agent, a number of very interesting works, viz. "Derriana," or a history of the Siege of London Derry and Defence of Enneskillen in 1688, and 1689. "The Mystery Solved, or Irelands Miseries; the grand cause and cure," and "The Rise and Fall of Papacy," by the Rev. Robert Flemming. A few copies of the latter work were some time ago circulated in Woodstock, the book was highly prized, and the others are no less interesting. They are for sale at this office.

Mr. Maclear has also published many other works of great interest, among them are the "History of the Papacy," "The History of the Reformation," "The Protestant," "The Morians," "Doyle's Pocket Ready Reckoner," for Timber, Planks, Boards, Saw Logs, Wages, Board, &c. He has also in Press and shortly to be published, "Trial of Antichrist; otherwise the Man of Sin," to which are added, "Gavazzi's six lectures in Dublin," any or all of these works can be had on application to Mr. A. Cridge, Agent, Saint John, or at this office.

We are authorised to state that for the future the Anglo American or any of the above works will be furnished to subscribers in the Province free of postage.

We have winter now in good earnest. On Wednesday it commenced snowing and continued until Thursday afternoon when the wind came round cold, and Friday night ice made in

the river very fast, it still continues cold. We have good sleighing, and from present appearances the river will be closed over in a few days. The steamer Reindeer is still on the head of Bear Island. The Waring is also on Smith's bar yet, but it is thought that the water will rise enough, by the jamming in of the ice below, to float her into Smith's cove. The other boats we believe, are all safely moored for the winter. The New Boat the "B. Beveridge," is in Bell's cove.

The horse imported from Canada by Mr. Balloch for the Carleton County Agricultural Society, arrived here on Wednesday evening. He is three fourths Canadian and one fourth Pennsylvanian, of a beautiful bright bay color, stands 17 1-2 hands high, and weighs 14,55 lbs. Length from point of shoulder to hip, seven feet—length of hip, 30 inches—length of back, 21 inches—girth, 6 feet 8 inches—length of shoulder 3 feet 8 inches; he is seven years old, very sprightly, and is pronounced by good judges to be in every particular a very superior horse.

O. A. BROWNSON.—This individual notorious first as a Methodist minister, then for his peculiar pliancy in adopting creeds in accordance with the amount of money anticipated from adoption, his reception by the Romanists, his rejection both by the whig and democratic governments of the United States as an office seeker, and now as editor of Brownson's Quarterly Review, and general abuser of the noblest institutions of his country, and protestantism in particular, is out in an article, from which we extract the following:

"We regard the fall of Islamism and protestantism as an event by no means distant.— Events march in our day with fearful rapidity, and as God is now evidently intervening in a special manner in behalf of his Spouse, his Beloved, for whom he gave his life, and whom he hath purchased with his own blood, there is no saying how soon such an event may take place.

Turkey is only propped up by the rivalries of the Christian powers of Europe, but must fall at farthest within a few years, in spite of those rivalries. And her fall will involve that of Islamism. Russia, a schismatic power, may indeed come down to the Bosphorus, which for a time may be disastrous; but if she does, she must, in order to continue there, cease to be schismatic. England will ere long lose her colonies, for she is adopting the system of allowing them to govern themselves, and once accustomed to govern themselves, they will not long consent to remain in the condition of colonies, and once reduced to her island home, she ceases to be able to uphold Protestantism and must herself return to Catholic unity, which she broke only in a pet and for political reasons. This country, of course will follow in the footsteps of England. China must soon openly tolerate our missionaries, and Japan be opened to them, and then the whole world will acknowledge the successor of the Fisherman as the Vicar of Christ on earth. The child may be now born that will live to see this glorious consummation which sooner or later is sure to be perfected. The powers of darkness have had their day, and though the Church in this world will be always the Church Militant, yet not always shall we look back upon the Middle Ages and regret them as the Ages of Faith."

Pious man, that Brownson; he is disgusted with his own, and is trying his luck in the affairs of a foreign state; he is the victim of disappointed ambition.—St. John Morning Times.

The Sailors Home which was recently established in this City, has been eminently successful. The building first obtained for the purpose has been found to be too limited in its accommodations, and it is proposed to erect a comfortable house on a large scale, which will be a credit to the Port. An eligible site has already been purchased, and arrangements are in progress for erecting the necessary buildings. Much credit is due to the Sailors' Chaplain, the Rev. E. N. Harris, Baptist Minister, for his exertions in its behalf.—Ch. Witness.

It is calculated that the postage on the letters sent by the president of the United States to the Emperor of Japan, will have cost almost \$1,246,766 45. This is a rate of ocean postage which would seem to require some regulation.