

man to exhaust his farm by raising clover and ploughing a crop of it under occasionally?

Now, in different sections of the United States they make use of all the manure they make on their lands, but their principal remedy is clover.—Every spring they go over their wheat and scatter on clover seed; the next, they usually mow the first crop and then, if they wish to put in wheat in the fall, they turn under the second crop when in full blossom, and in this way keep their lands so that they produce as well as they did when first brought under cultivation some forty or fifty years ago, and as a general thing, they feel pretty sure of getting from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre, and we sincerely hope that the farmers of this County will make more progress than they have and undertake some such operation—one which would prove most beneficial for their own interest; one which would benefit the County of Carleton & Province of New Brunswick, and one which would not leave us dependant on other Countries for which our own soil is capable of bringing forth. Were the right measures and operations taken hold of and promulgated with an energetic feeling, there is not, we think, a County in the whole Province productive of a better wheat, rye, barley, corn, oat, buck-wheat, potatoe, grass, and other crops, than this County. But there are few, we suppose, who could loose their time or bear the expense incurred, in undertaking some such operation as herein mentioned, but we think, in the long run it would be much more profitable and of greater value than the present mode of cultivating the wheat crop.

It has been said we should study our climate, also the nature of our soil;—farmers certainly ought to begin to think: they should also read, and endeavor to carry out in practice the most judicious theories, and if we have a proper union of efforts we may expect to see errors often exploded and facts inculcated. Indeed, public opinion ought to go in favor of trying more experiments with a view to advance real agricultural knowledge.

We have now said more than we intended to—there are other crops which we had our mind made up to say something about, but time and space will not allow us at present to make some commendations, and give our views just now, but in another number we shall lay before our readers our sentiments more fully.

Circumstances which are daily occurring around us induce us this week to say a few words to our readers, upon the deceptive character of that deadly enemy to popular rights—Toryism, or family compactism. For years has the SENTINEL raised its voice on behalf of the people and their rights. For years has it contended against the most deadly opposition, and we can appeal to the constituency of this County in particular, if this journal has ever given forth "an uncertain sound." The last great struggle struck terror into the breasts of the Compact men here. The adoption of the Municipal Act in this County was a death blow to their old tactics. Until then, they believed themselves to be irresistible. Has any one of our readers forgotten the anxiety which was written upon their faces on the morning of that day? Does not every one remember the unbroken column in which their tribes came to the Poll? It was a desperate fight. The people, the hard-working tax-payers, the men who have made the County what it is, nobly threw off their yoke. From that moment a new order of things arose. It was suddenly discovered that there were men in Northampton, Kent, Brighton, and other parishes, who were fit to take part in the public business of the County? We ought to have said "their own business." But mark what followed: The enemy's tactics changed. He found the people had awoke, and it became necessary to court them. However sincere he hated Popular Government, he must profess great love for it. This is just like family-compactism all the world over.

Liberals of Carleton! You, who have long been hewers of wood and drawers of water without thanks; you whose wives and daughters have been times without number insulted by the arrogant pride of these people; you, who have been denied the rights of freemen, till now; you, who like orderly men, always paid the taxes imposed on you by your self-appointed masters without grumbling, although you dared not ask what became of the money; you, the inhabitants of this free County, which under the old tyranny was never out of debt. We respectfully ask you why it is that you who were once the *lase fellows*, are now the *honest, intelligent men of Carleton*. Have you changed? Are you not the same men you were before this horrid self-government was witnessed? Were you not as much entitled to respect then as now? Are you any better flesh and

blood now than you were then? Just think over it a little while, and tell us—and then tell us the reason. The reason you know is to be found in your determination to use your proper power. The SENTINEL has ever been at its post, and though affliction may have occasionally blunted the edge of its weapon, yet it has always been found in the hour of danger, ready for the combat. Liberals of Carleton, stand by yourselves, stand by your old and tried friends. Your antagonists hate your principles as much as they ever did. But serpentine-like, they endeavor to charm you before enfolding you in their deadly embrace. There never was a time where it was more the duty of a fearless press to stand in the breach than now. The ashes and the memory of the dead are insulted—the privacy of domestic life is invaded—unoffending members of families are made the subjects of newspaper articles. Shall these things be? We trow not. Our quiver is full of deadly arrows;—they are tipped with the keenest poison, and we think we have an arm to draw a pretty strong bow. If we are to have war, to war say we. If we are compelled in defence of public morality, and to abate this pestilence, to wound the tenderest feelings of individuals or families, we shall do it with a vengeance—though utterly hating the occupation and the cause of the disease. We hope there is common decency enough, even among those who throw upon this garbage, to stay the pestilence. If not, upon their own heads be it. We shall then prepare for the fight, freed from any responsibility.

We have been induced to make these remarks, in consequence of the indignation of many of our readers at the course of some people among us. We wish the SENTINEL to continue to be, what it has always aimed at being, a corrector of public abuses, and an advocate of the peoples rights. If we are compelled to take up the rod and castigate these reckless disturbers of Society, we shall probably perform a grand benefit. We should prefer adhering exclusively to the old course of this journal if allowed to do so. While intemperance and vice of all kinds are so prevalent, and the principles of popular improvement require all the assistance we can render them, we dare not be indifferent. We must secure the peoples triumph. It is one thing to gain it—and another to keep it. We call upon all the right-minded, true-hearted, long-tried friends of the people, to stand together. Let us work shoulder to shoulder as always hitherto, for who can resist the honestly expressed voice of a free people?

We must reserve any further remarks till next week. In the mean time we ask our readers to think well of these things. To them the old, tried, friends of reform, we confidently appeal. We talk to them in plain English, and in a man-fashion way, as we expect them to talk to us.

The Proprietors of the *Sentinel* intend to continue its publication as usual, they having made the necessary arrangements for that purpose. The paper will be carried on the same as heretofore and will be sent to the subscribers whose names appear on the subscription book until ordered to be discontinued. All letters and communications should be addressed, (post-paid,) to the "Carleton Sentinel Office, Woodstock, N. B." Existing advertisements will be continued until otherwise ordered.

We are requested to state that in consequence of Amendments made to the Municipal Act of Incorporation, elections for Councillors in this County will take place on the last Monday in September, which will be on the Twenty-Fifth inst.

Town and Parish Clerks are reminded that they must give twenty days' public notice in writing of the time and place for holding such elections, by posting up the same in three of the most public places in their respective Parishes.

A word may be said to those advertising and intending to advertise in the *Sentinel*; that they must forward their advertisements before 10 o'clock on Friday forenoon, (the day before publication,) if not, they cannot receive an insertion until the issue of the next paper. They must also mark the number of insertions wanting—unless this is done they will be charged for every insertion until ordered to be discontinued.

The following reports are the latest received by us, which we copy from the *St. John Observer* of the 29th ult. It shows that the plague is fast leaving that place. The reports for the week commencing Wednesday morning 23d, are as follows:

On Wednesday morning, city 4 deaths, Portland 8; Thursday, City 1, Portland 3; Friday, City 0, Portland 3; Saturday, City 4, Portland 2; Carleton 1; Sunday, City 1, Portland 2; Monday, City 1, Portland 2; Tuesday, City 1, Portland 0.—Total for the week, 33.

English News.

By Telegraph to Sentinel News Room via St. John.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP "BALTIC," AT NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Saturday Aug. 19th.

The *Baltic*, arrived at 4 P. M. Wheat advanced 2d per 70 lbs Flour, Sale demand moderate. Corn one Shilling dearer in consequence of potatoe blight.

It is stated that Anglo-French Expedition embarked for Crimea, and is hovering on the coast but no account of landing yet received.

From the *Baltic*—accounts received of the capture of Aland August 3d, and occupation by the French. Denmark joined Austria. Austro-Prussian League.

Bucharest abandoned by Russia, and occupied by Omar Pasha.

The English and French Ambassadors formerly notified Austria that at last, Russian Proposition rejected, all quiet.

SPAIN.—Concha appointed Governor of Cuba.—Consols closed from 92 3-4 to 92 7-8.

LATER.

ARRIVAL OF "ASIA," AT NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24.

The *Asia* arrived at New-York, on Thursday, 24th of August.

Russia consents to evacuate Moldavia, and advance of the Austrians is countermanded.

French troops have landed in the Crimea, also on Aland.

80,000 Turks have entered Wallachia.

Sulina mouth of the Danube taken and burned by the English.

King of Saxony killed by a fall from his carriage His brother succeeds to the Crown.

The Steamer *Ottawa* arrived on the evening of the 11th.

The English Government has chartered ships to convey arms, &c., and stores, &c., for protection of Halifax, St. John, Quebec and West India Islands.

Cholera is increasing in Liverpool. Consols 92 3-8.

Wheat advanced 4d; Flour and Corn unchanged. Little change in other markets.

STILL LATER.

ARRIVAL OF "EUROPA," AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Aug. 30th.

The *Europa* left Liverpool on Saturday 19th and arrived at Halifax 1.40 p. m. on 30th.

The *Pacific* arrived out 3 p. m. on 15th. The *Washington* sailed from Southampton 16th, with 140 passengers and 500 tons cargo. The screw steamer *Blandon* sailed from Havana and Southampton on the 17th for New-York, free of freight and passengers.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Anglo-French Land Force at Bomarsound is 1200, supported by shipping.

BERLIN, 16th.—Vienna Conference expected to re-assemble next week.

PARIS, 16th.—The following received orders just issued for Austrians to enter Wallachia, and they have commenced crossing the frontier at Turner Zuerin.

Odessa letters of the 17th say that no real blockade exists at Odessa.

MADRID, 16th.—Juntas of Malaga and Zienda refused to recognise the new Government.

Fort Fzee and fort Nottyck, Aland, have been taken, one by the French, the other by the English. Loss of the Allies small.

The Sultans daughter, Princess Fatima, was married to Redchid Pashas Son, at Constantinople on the 10th.

Letnson is appointed Secretary of British Legation, at Mexico.

LATEST BY SUBMARINE.

Basaliskarrd arrived at Dantsing with news that Bomarsound surrendered on the 16th—2,000 Russian prisoners and 160 killed.

THE WAR.

Negotiations from Vienna 16th, is telegraphed is reason to believe that Prince Alexander Gortschikoff [Here our telegraph news breaks off, the remainder the telegraph operator not being able to ascertain or make out.—*Sent.*]

Turks are in Wallachia. The Russians will retain certain strategic points in the Principalities.

Austria has given up the intention of proposing to Germanic Diet to put Tedrall army on war footing.

BALTIC.—The *Monitor* announces that Aug. 7th and 8th the French expeditionary force was landed on the Island of Aland, north of Fortress of Bomarsound, and at same time the force of French and English Mariners landed at south of Fortress. Disembarkation was served by steamers and effected. The *Monitor* says without even a man getting his feet wet. From the 7th to the 8th the French erected their batteries while the Russians destroyed their out works, and fell back on main Fortress. By the 12th the fortress was completely invested. On the 14th the Russians made Sortid but were driven in. On the 15th, the French carried Redout of 8 guns without losing a man.—Another account says its a strong fort and after several hours fighting, they think it was taken. The bombardment of the main fortress was to begin on the 16th.

The reports in English papers say that the inhabitants of Aland had risen against the Russians and was proclaimed by order of French D'Admiral from Polpits of all churches, that the Russian sway over the Island had ceased.

DANUBE.—Aspect of affairs on the Danube quite unchanged. The Russians still continued to fortify all strategic points as they advance.

The London *Daily News* contains a remarkable letter from a special correspondent stating that the British Troops that en-camped at Monaster near Nevna are decimated by malignant Cholera totally destitute of Medicines, and famishing for want of food, discontented and almost discouraged.—The *Times* correspondent partly confirms the fact.

Prince Paskiewitch returned to Warsaw on 13th and will again take command of the Southern Army.

BLACK SEA.—As yet nothing done. Constantinople letters speak of the expedition against Crimea as still in progress, but embarkment deferred on account of Cholera. Important news from the East is not expected before the 1st of September.

A Russian dispatch from Odessa 6th says, that the Allied Fleets tried to land troops at Balaklava, Crimea, and Sebastapol. It was reported that Admiral Lyons had bombarded Anapa in 24 hours—result unknown.

The Russian Fleet had come out of Sebastapol and was seen off Odessa and returned in safety.

ASIA.—On the 4th an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between Schamyl—terms not transpired, but it is however, understood that Schamyl insisted should recognise independence of Circassia. In return he offers assistance of 50,000 Mountaineers to act in concert with Turkish forces. It is said Schamyl has obtained a great victory over the Russians, but Russian reports state that Gen. Wrangel had advised with Russian troops from Grivan, and defeated the Turks near Bajazid with great slaughter—captured 6 guns, and afterwards occupied Bajazid.

Mercantile letters from Baydad say that contracts have been made to furnish supplies and transport for an Indian and British force which would arrive via the Persian Gulf, and be landed at Basra, mouth of the river Tigris.

Emperor of Morocco has announced his intention to present to the Sultan 3,000,000 pistris, and 12,000 horses annually while war lasts.

BRITAIN.—Washington via Southampton brings account prorogation of Parliament and Queen's Speech.

No political news. Turkish loan of 5,000,000 sterling guaranteed on Turkish Revenue, and Egyptian tribute is opened at Paris and London six per cent on 3,000,000 at 80, now balanced the balance five months hence at 84, loan is already all taken at 2 to 5 per premium.

ITALY.—A decree dated Palermo, 26th July, threatens death by Court Martial, to any one invading sanitary Cordon.

A disturbance at Barcelona on the 6th, organized thus as batalion was on parade at Taria, near Barcelona, when people were called to a band to perform a hymn, when a soldier in the ranks called out in reply, "Viva Espartero," on which the Commander drew his sword and run him through the body. Soldiers immediately turned on the officers and killed several including commandant—other troops join in the excitement. Disorder spreads and details are kept secret—there was considerable excitement among soldiers and between troops and people. Quiet was restored by efforts of Gen. Covcha. The Battalions were threatened with decimation but was afterwards abandoned—2 or 3 of ring-leaders shot.

Numerous reports current respecting intentions of France.

No great change in the Markets. Flour, wheat &c., vary but little.

THE REBELLION IN VENEZUELA.—Our readers have already been informed that this unfortunate country, with advantages of climate and soil sufficient to make it one of the most prosperous governments of South America, is again plunged into the horrors of a civil war, and this time, if accounts are to be believed, accompanied by an unusual amount of bloodshed.

Letters received in this city from Porto Cabello represent the condition of the country as deplorable in the extreme. The government has imposed a forced loan upon the merchants of half a million to carry on the war. One Merchant of Porto Cabello, who probably is not able to furnish as many cents, is taxed four thousand dollars. It is probable, therefore, that if he pays at all, it will be at the expense of his foreign creditors.

The prospects of the success of the rebels is not very good. Two Provinces are in open rebellion, but it is said that the rebels have been defeated, and as the President orders no prisoners to be taken, that three hundred captured soldiers were immediately slaughtered. The story that General Paez was to head the rebels is probably incorrect. He was in New York a few days ago.

CINCINNATI, AUG. 14.—The powder magazine at Maysville was fired by some miscreant at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The explosion was terrific, the magazine containing 800 kegs of gunpowder. Thirteen houses were buried, but singular to say, not a life was lost by the actual explosion, and but few persons were injured. One lady has since died from the effects of the fright. The citizens were so much alarmed that some minutes elapsed before any would venture into the streets, the general impression being that the day of Judgment had arrived. When they did go out they found the streets covered with the fragments of demolished houses, &c. The damage done to property is between \$50,000 and \$100,000. The Mayor has offered a reward of \$1000 for information that will lead to the conviction of the rascal who set fire to the magazine.—*Boston Bee.*

The English papers are equally dissatisfied with the demolition of Greytown and the negotiation of a treaty between Russia and the United States.