

# THE CARLETON SENTINEL



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"OUR QUEEN AND CONSTITUTION."

[By JAMES McLAUCHLAN.

VOL. VIII.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SEPTEMBER 8, 1855.

NO. 2.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, AN ACCOUNT WITH THE MUNICIPALITY, DR., FOR 1852.	
Amount of Debentures paid	£560 18 4
Paid for wood,	35 19 7
Paid for Insurance,	4 10 9
Paid Secretary Treasurer,	20 0 0
Paid Clerk of the Peace,	17 17 6
Paid Dr. Jacob,	1 0 0
Paid Coroner for services,	17 10 6
Pd for contingencies books, &c, by H H B.	4 17 8
Paid John Stevens, Constable,	5 0 0
Paid for Constables (service at Courts)	4 17 6
Gr.	£672 11 1
By Cash from H. H. Beardsley, Licences,	£ 56.10 0
By cash from Circus Licence,	10 0 0
By cash from Parish of Kent,	62 10 11
By do from Par. of Simonds	94 16 4
By do from Par. Wakefield,	190 0 0
By do from Par. Woodstock,	237 18 3
By do from Par. of Brighton,	99 3 7
By do from Par. of Wicklow,	60 0 11
By do from Par. Northampton	40 0 0
	851 0 0

County of Carleton, in Account with the Municipality from 5th January 1853, to the 9th of January 1854, Debtor.	
Paid Insurance, £14 10 0, paid Coroner, £3 16s 0d.	£18 6 0
" Paid incidental expenses, £1 5s, paid rates refunded, 6s. 1d.	1 11 1
" Paid Auditor, £5, paid for printing, £28 18s 2d.	33 18 2
" Paid H. H. Beardsley, £5, paid C. H. Connell, £12 10s.	17 10 0
" Paid Dr. Brown, £2 10s, paid for wood, £8 13s 4d	11 3 4
" Paid Lunatic Expenses, £17 19s, 6d, paid Penitentiary do. £5,	22 19 6
" Paid Clerk of the Peace, £47 17s. 6d, paid Counsel fee, £3 10s.	51 7 6
" Paid Sheriff, £31 1s. 6d, paid Gaol expenses, £32 5s. 1d.	63 6 7
" Paid Assessors for Simonds, £1 16s 8d, paid Assessors for Kent, £1 19s 6d.	3 16 2
" Paid Overseers of poor, Wakefield,	22 0 0
" Paid Assessors for Northampton,	2 9 0
" Paid Constable Expenses,	23 9 1
" Paid Debentures,	197 3 11
Cr.	469 0 4
By balance 5th Jan'y 1853, £178 3 11	
By Cash of J. Dibblee, de- faulters for Wood- stock,	£ 4 10 0
By do from Woodst'k	146 8 6
	150 18 6
By cash from Kent,	16 0 6
By do from Simonds,	30 6 4
By do from Brighton,	26 1 8
By do from Wicklow,	23 16 2
By do. do. Wakefield,	43 1 11
By H. H. Beardsley,	63 17 6
By Jas. McLauchlan	9 0 0
By cash Northampton	30 18 9
By Trustees of Union Hall,	10 0 0
By Jos. Rideout, fines,	2 6
	573 2 9

Due the County, 19th February,	£104 2 5
County of Carleton is account with Municipality for 1854, Dr., from 24 Jan., 1854, to 8th Jan., 1855.	
Paid Constables, £20 17s 3d, pd. Au- ditor, £2 10s,	£23 7 3
" Clerk of the Peace, £9 5s 2, paid Sheriff, £23	32 5 2
" Miscellaneous expenses, £3 10s, pd. Gaol expenses, £37 2s 4d	40 12 4
" Sec'y Treasurer, £27 10s, pd. Lu- natic expenses, £7 17s 10d,	35 7 10
" Counsel fee, £1 5s, paid Insur- ance, £14 10s	15 15 0
" Coroner, £11 13s, pd. C. H. Con- nell, £5	16 13 0
" Wm. Gray, £7 10s, pd. Printing, £16 6s	23 16 0
" Wm. Lindsay, £7 10s, pd. Collec- tor, Wakefield, £2	9 10 0
" Overseers of Par. Simonds	19 18 9
" Parish of Wicklow,	7 2 0
" Parish of Northampton	4 16 3
" Doctor Woodd, £3 17s 6, pd. Dr. Wiley, £1	4 17 6
	£234 1 1

Cr	
By Bal. 9th Jan. 1854	£104 2 5
By Cash from J. Dibblee for defaulters of North- ampton in 1852	0 18 0
By Cash from Ketchum & Currie for Woodstock	8 8 3
By Cash from Par. Simonds	20 14 0
" " " Richmond	17 10 0
" " " Wicklow	21 14 6
" " " Wakefield	22 2 3
" " " Brighton	4 0 0
" " " Kent	3 6 1
" from Wetmore for fines	5 0 0
" for rent of old Gaol lot	3 2 6
" for Ferry in Simonds	1 0 0
" " " at Sheas	1 10 0
" for Jury fines	5 10 0
" from J. Rideout	3 0 0
" from Wm. Lindsay	4 9 4
" from Sec'y Treasurer	23 18 11
	250 4 3
Due the County 8th January, 1855,	£16 3 2

ABSTRACT OF PARISH PAYMENTS INTO THE COUNTY FUNDS.	
PARISH OF SIMONDS.	
Paid in 1852 by Jewett	£94 16 4
Paid in 1853 by Jewett	30 6 4
Paid in 1854 by Shaw and Smith	19 7 0
Paid in 1854 by Jewett	1 5 0
	£145 14 8
PARISH OF BRIGHTON.	
Paid in 1852 by Geo. Nevers	£99 3 7
Paid in 1853 by do.	4 1 8
Paid in 1853 by I. M. Nevers.	22 0 0
Paid in 1854 for Boundary	4 0 0
	£129 5 3
PARISH OF KENT.	
Paid in 1852 by Geo. Milberry	£62 10 11
Paid in 1853 by same and others	16 0 6
Paid in 1854 by do. do.	3 6 1
	£81 17 6
PARISH OF WOODSTOCK.	
Paid in 1852 by Thomas Currie	£237 18 3
Paid in 1853 by J. Dibblee for 1852 list	4 10 0
Paid in 1853 by Ketchum & Currie	146 8 6
Paid in 1854 by do.	8 8 3
	£397 5 0
PARISH OF NORTHAMPTON.	
Paid in 1852 by Wm Hay	£40 0 0
Paid in 1853 by same and J. A. Shea	39 18 9
Paid in 1854 by J. Dibblee	0 18 0
	£79 16 9
PARISH OF WAKEFIELD.	
Paid in 1852 by Clarke and Burt	£190 0 0
" 1853 by Truesdell and Boyer	43 1 11
" 1854 by Emery and Dickinson	22 2 3
Collected from Cleary, list of 1852	6 3 6
Paid by A. Dickinson to Sec'y Treasurer	1 2 6
Pd. by J. Stevens to same for list of 1852	1 13 4
	£264 3 6
PARISH OF WICKLOW.	
Paid in 1852 by J. Lloyd	£60 0 11
" 1853 by G. West	23 16 2
" 1854 by same and J. Lloyd	21 14 6
Paid to Secretary Treasurer	0 7 5
Paid for rates on the Campbell land.	10 0 0
	£115 19 0

As an illustration of Prussian neutrality the following story is told:—In the attack of the Mar-elon a Russian colonel was slain in a hand-to-hand fight with a French officer, M. X—, which later possessing himself of some letters and papers found upon the deceased, discovered among others one to his daughter in St. Petersburg, announcing the receipt of a decoration from the King of Prussia, who had sent a number, besides many snuff-boxes by Count Sturgart, for distribution among the Russian officers engaged in the defence of Sebastopol. This important document was immediately handed over to General Pelissier, who will no doubt know how to appreciate its contents.

OUR YEARS AS WE ADVANCE IN AGE.—We are all sensible, in proportion as we advance in age, how much shorter a year appears to be than it did in earlier days. Let a man who has passed his grand climacteric, look back upon the time he spent at school or college, and it seems as if a life had been passed at each. Let the same man look back on the last four or five years, and, in comparison with the former, they scarcely appear more than so many months. Well, then, let us suppose a person to have numbered the allotted three score years and ten, or by reason of strength to have come to four score years; or let us suppose him to have continued on this earth for many hundred anniversaries of his birth, and if each year should diminish in proportion to the number already passed, as it is reasonable to think it will, to what a narrow span must a year be reduced! Thus in all probability, nay to an almost certainty, the antediluvian life appeared to the then inhabitants of the earth far less protracted than we are in the habit of supposing. But this thought may be carried still farther. If our measures of duration continue in the future state, what could a year appear to a spirit who had lived down thousands and millions of the same? Would it not, according to this law be reduced to a minute, to a second, to less than *ad infinitum*? And would not this, with other circumstances which I shall not advert to now, induce the notion that time has no independent existence in itself; or that, at all events, the stream of time will not run beyond the limits of this world, but will lose itself and be swallowed up in the wide ocean of eternity?—[Christian Observer.

BLOOM OF AGE.—A good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the spring of life first opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman, we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed on her cheek. That rose has not faded yet; it will never fade. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy? We repeat, such a woman cannot grow old. She will always be fresh, buoyant in spirits, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence. If the young lady desires to retain the bloom and beauty of youth, let her not yield to the sway of fashion and folly; let her love truth and virtue, and to the close of life she will retain those feelings which now make life appear a garden of sweets—ever fresh and ever new.

FRIGHTFUL CONDITION OF THE RUSSIANS.—The German papers, to which we are chiefly indebted for the Russian news, contain most horrible accounts of the wasting away of human life by disease. The army for which Prince Gortschakoff waits with breathless anxiety, is crawling over the steppes, without a supply of water, whilst the heat is at 34 deg. Reaumur. Dreariness is the expanse of burning tracts over which a panting and diseased soldiery are now hurried towards the provinces of Kherson, from Pultava, from Kieff, from Tchernigoff, from Minsk, and Smolensko, and even from the Valdai Hills, and the fine forests of Lagria. They come fewer than of old—they come more slowly, more painfully—the need of them is greater—the enemy they will encounter is more numerous, better equipped—more terrible. The allies are, indeed, in a state which, in every respect, presents an extraordinary contrast to the hardships of their former situation. All necessities and all reasonable or attainable comforts are theirs. The railway literally bears "the sea's wealth," from the secure and now cheerful look-

ing emporium of Balaklava, to the very bosom of the armed leaguer. The electric telegraph shoots the intelligence of its most casual or most unexpected wants to the distant seats of the empire; ready and resolute, and able to supply all these demands as fast as they can arise.

The encampment of the Allies is really like the home of their country—it is the devoted city beneath them which resembles an abode of intruders—a place filled, like a charnel-house, with the misery, the necessity, and the despair of a sojourner and the stranger. It may prove that Austria, with all her desire to serve Russia, by relieving the forces of Poland and the Principalities, has rendered no real service to the Czar. Her hand of friendship now points with the finger of death to the road over which the expiring Muscovite multitude slowly crawl. Sebastopol, although continually changing garrison, is known to be pestiferous with disease. The affairs of the 17th and 18th cost the garrison of Sebastopol, according to German accounts, 12,000 men. Simpheropol and Nicolaieff are no longer able to receive the dying, and scores expire on the arrival at these fatal depots, for want of assistance and shelter. From St. Petersburg we learn that the accounts published in that city avouch the fact of the Russians having lost 5,775 men in the affairs of the 17th and 18th.

HORACE GREELY ON SWITZERLAND.—Mr. Greeley, who is now travelling in Europe, speaks of Switzerland, in one of his letters to the N. Y. Tribune, as follows:—

"I bid adieu to Switzerland with a deepened appreciation of the grandeur of her scenery, the excellence of her institutions, the general nobleness of her people. Among the latter are mean-souled and knavish individuals, doubtless—where are there not?—and wherever such exist, the traveler will surely experience their undesirable contacts, but the Swiss heart beats true to-day as in the heroic age of Stauffaker, Tell and Arnold de Winkelried; and the American who has a year at command for foreign travel should set apart at least his August and September for this mountain home and refuge of European Liberty. Traveling with the least possible baggage, often on a mule or foot, he may see more, enjoy more, gain more health and strength, and be swindled less, among the Alpine heights, than in any portion of the Old World."

GREAT REMEDY.—The Plymouth Rock announces a great medical discovery, entitled "Syrup of Bat's Wing and Quintessence of Wharf Rat." Its effect on the system is thus described:—"The Bat's wing" flies up into the brain kicks up a row with the ill of the head, driving them out at the ears, while the "Wharf Rat" dives into the stomach and from thence makes diligent inquiry into disease through the whole thirty feet of hose pipe which lay coiled up in the human system.

The discoverer modestly alludes to his philanthropy in the following ludicrous strain:—"In bringing out these medicines, I do it solely and entirely for the benefit of diseased humanity, and sympathy for a sick universe; and I utterly de-test money or reward of any kind above actual cost price, and as Bats are not to be had in winter and Wharf Rats only live in seaport places, the raw materials are scarce and high; but I am nevertheless determined to put the articles as low as one dollar per barrel, which warranted to cure a moderate sized disease, or you can return the empty cask."

Stale bread, if not too far gone, may be rendered nearly as good as new by simply putting the loaf in a closely covered tin, and exposing it for nearly an hour to a heat not exceeding boiling water.