

# THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



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"Our Queen and Constitution."

[A. C. & J. A. McLAUCHLAN, PUBLISHERS.]

VOL. IX.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1856.

NO. 18.

## Poetry.

### ONE STORY'S GOOD TILL ANOTHER IS TOLD.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

There's a maxim that all should be willing to mind:  
Tis an old one, a kind one, and true as 'tis kind;  
'Tis worthy of notice wherever you roam,  
And no worse for the heart, if remembered at home!  
If scandal or censure be raised 'gainst a friend,  
Be the last to believe it—the first to defend!  
Say, to-morrow will come—and then time will unfold  
That "one story's good till another is told!"

A friend's like a ship, when, with music and song,  
The tide of good fortune still speeds him along;  
But see him when tempest hath left him a wreck,  
And any mean billow can batter his deck!  
Then give me the heart that true sympathy shows,  
And clings to a messmate, whatever wind blows;  
And says,—when aspersions, unanswered, grow cold,—  
Wait;—"one story's good till another is told."

## Agricultural.

**FEEDING STOCK.**—Considerable judgment is required to feed out the different articles comprising the winter's stock of food, to the best advantage.

When animals first come to the barn, they should not at once be put on the poorest fodder—it would make too sudden a change in their diet—they should have that which they will readily eat, and the poorer kinds should be reserved for the keener appetites which cold weather will give. If root crops are to be fed out, the flat or common English turnip should be used first, because it will not keep long. The carrot will keep later, and the rutabaga, or Swedish turnip still later.

In regard to the flat turnip, we may mention, in passing, that is of more value, considering its cost of production, than is generally allowed. In a late visit to the farm of Mr. H. H. Peters, of Southboro, Massachusetts, we were surprised at the quantity of this root grown in his cornfield. Just before the last hoeing of the corn, the turnip seed was sown broadcast over the ground. The earth was stirred enough in cultivating the corn to bury the turnip seed, and no further attention was given the crop till it was taken up. The field produced 200 to 300 bushels of turnips to the acre—not a remarkably large crop, to be sure, but it cost nothing but the sowing and gathering. We have seen other instances where it has been produced in the same way. It should be remarked, that it is necessary to top the corn—that is cut the top stalk—to let in the sun and produce good-sized bulbs.

We have seen cattle and sheep fattened, and well fattened on flat turnips. Mr. Webster on his Marshfield farm, was in the habit of making excellent beef with turnips and salt hay. His neighbor Hon. Seth Sprague, has done the same thing, and with advantage, too. Salt hay alone will barely keep animals in a store condition.

We are indebted to Mr. Peters for some interesting facts in regard to the practice of Mr. Samuel Chamberlain, of Westboro', in feeding stock with turnips. In 1855, Mr. C. raised 3,500 bushels of turnips, among eleven acres of corn, in the manner above described. He fattened fifteen farrow cows on turnips, commencing when the cows were first tied up in the barn, about the 10th of November. The cows were then in quite low condition. They were fed with two bushels of turnips a day—one in the morning and one in the evening. They were fed eleven weeks—had no grain of any kind, and consumed but very little hay—and were then sold for \$7 per hundred, dressed, which was as much as meal fed animals sold for in his neighborhood at the same time. The cows were of the ordinary stock, and weighed from 450 to 650 pounds, dressed.

It is true that this trial lacks many of the points necessary to exact demonstration, but with all due allowances, is it not more than probable that the turnips furnished the cheapest food in this case that could have been produced?—*Boston Cultivator.*

**PRESERVATION OF MANURES.**—Exact practice has clearly settled the following facts, viz:—That manures should never be exposed to the sun and air, as in an open barn-yard. That they should be kept under cover, and the heap so arranged with a cistern at its lowest end, supplied with a pump, that the fluid drainage may be pumped back on the heap twice each week, or oftener if required, to prevent fire-fanging. That the fluid manures should be led from the stables through inclosed gutters to the drainage cistern, and when the heat is so dry as not to supply the necessary amount of drainage to keep it thoroughly wetted, that water should be added to make up this deficiency. "That when manure is giving off its odor the owner has a hole in his pocket." That manures are most retentive of ammonia when thoroughly moist throughout, and if any escape of ammonia is then perceptible, that a small quantity of sulphuric acid added to the drainage of the heap and then pumped back, so as to diffuse itself through the mass, will effectually prevent such loss. That manures should never be carted to the field until the farmer is ready to spread and plough them under. That heaps of manure exposed to the sun and air in the field are continually losing ammonia, and during high winds this is carried away despite the power of colder portions to retain it. That during the winter rains, when the ground is frozen, the washing of the manure cannot be received by the soil, and thus the valuable portions are carried off by the agency of the sun and air. That the fluid manure of three animals is worth as much as the solid manure of four. That the value of barn yard manures is increased by being composted with charcoal dust, swamp muck, pond and river bottom, head lands, etc., before their fermentation.—*Working Farmer.*

**HOW TO SEASON A BARREL OF PORK WITH SMOKE.** Before salting the pork, turn a barrel over a smoke made of corn cobs, then salt the meat in the barrel, and an excellent flavor will be imparted; it will just suit those who are fond of smoked hams.

## General News.

**THE WALLACE MONUMENT.**—We published a few days since the proceedings of a meeting of the St. Andrews Society of this City, which had reference principally to the monument about to be erected to the great Scottish Chief, Sir Wm. Wallace.—Every place of importance in the Province is represented on the Committee who have been appointed to obtain subscriptions to aid in the rearing of the memorial. To speak of what is due to the memory of Sir William Wallace, would on the present occasion be a work of supererogation. His name is a household word which Scotchmen cherish at home or abroad, whether in adversity or prosperity. In this Province the Committee will receive subscriptions either large or small; and it may be interesting to donors to know that their names will be placed in the archives of the great Monument.

The Monument will be erected on the summit of the Abbey Craig, near Stirling, in Scotland, rising 260 feet in the centre of a level plain. From persons who have visited the place, we learn that the site is surrounded on every side by lofty summits, and fine natural scenery. The places where the renowned battles of Falkirk and Bannockburn were fought, are within a few miles distance, and close by is the ground where the battle of Stirling Bridge—Wallace's greatest victory—was fought. The situation of the Monument will be near the centre of Scotland, and on the great line of communication between the Northern and Southern part of the country. The site, it is said, is in every respect admirably adapted to the erection of a National

Monument to the memory of the distinguished hero. The Scotchmen of New Brunswick have a work of patriotism before them, and we have no doubt they will devote themselves cheerfully to it. The lapse of time cannot diminish the claims of the patriot through whose valour the independence of Scotland was achieved, and no genuine Scotsman will require to be urged to come forward to take an active part in the enterprise. Five centuries and a half have passed away since the days of Sir William Wallace:—

"When he strode over the wreck of each well-fought field,

With the yellow-haired chiefs of his native land,  
For his lance was not shivered, or helmet or shield,  
And the sword that was fit for an archangel to wield,  
Was light in his terrible hand." [News.]

**LADY FRANKLIN AND THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.**—As might be expected, the name of Lady Franklin often appears in connection with the noble and energetic attempts she made for the rescue of her husband. Not the least interesting document in relation to these exertions of Lady Franklin is a letter which the Empress Eugenie, shortly after her marriage, addressed to her, and which is now published for the first time. Indeed, we believe that this is the first private letter of the Empress that has ever seen the light. The following is a passage: "It is, above all, as a woman and a wife, that I should with pleasure see France associated with England in those generous expeditions, the first object of which is to rescue a man whose private virtues are surely equal to his talent and courage, since he has inspired you with such an admirable devotion. Ultimately, I hope that heaven will grant you the success that your conjugal affection merits; and then, Madam, there will be a person who will most sincerely participate in the joy of the wife of Captain Franklin—the wife of the Emperor Napoleon."

**A NARROW ESCAPE.**—An exciting incident took place at Ancona, a few years ago, in connection with Austrian martial law. Two Italians were condemned to be shot by the military tribunal, but whilst being marched to the place of execution one of them flung himself on his knees, protesting his innocence, and refusing to move from the spot.—His energetic asseverations produced a great impression on all around, but orders were at length given for him to be dragged forcibly to the fatal ground. At this juncture his companion requested permission to be again confessed by the father confessor in attendance; his demand was granted, when he revealed to the priest that he had sworn falsely against his companion, out of spirit of revenge for an occurrence which had taken place some time before, in which a woman had afforded cause for dispute. The declaration appeared sufficiently important to warrant a suspension of the execution, and an immediate investigation confirming the truth of the statement, the innocent man was liberated without further ceremony, and the criminal marched alone to execution in the presence of an expectant crowd without, who received him with rebroductive hisses and yells.

**LATEST FROM NICARAGUA.**—Dubious position of Gen. Walker.—Steamer Isabel, from Havana and Key West, arrived at Charleston, S. C., on Saturday evening. The Tennessee arrived at Key West, from San Juan, on the 4th inst.

Passengers by the Tennessee report that General Walker had been driven from every place where he had obtained a footing, with the exception of the transit route. Latest reports state that four hundred of his force, after fighting for nine days at Granada, were surrounded by the Costa Rican, Salvador and Guatemala forces. The General himself was said to be on board a steamer in the lake, cut off from his forces, while his men were suffering from want of provisions and clothing, and were dying by disease. The report of a fight between the Nicaraguan war schooner Granada and the Costa Rican brig is mentioned, but the result is not stated.

**ST. LAWRENCE STEAMERS.**—It appears there are some questions still to be settled before the Cunard vessels can be placed on the Quebec route. All that is yet decided on, if we are to believe common report, is that Cunards will supply steamers in conjunction with the Montreal Company, to form a weekly line, if suitable terms can be made with the Canadian government. What those terms are we are not informed; but there will probably be developments on the subject soon. We trust

that our government will not be in too great a hurry to make a bargain. They may depend upon it that Cunards will not desert their old routes unless the St. Lawrence presents great natural advantages; there will be no necessity to offer large inducements for the change.—*Toronto Globe.*

A monument, got up by subscription, to the memory of those who fell in the Russian war, will be completed and erected on South-sea-common on or about the 10th of December next.

The Emperor of Russia has sent the decoration of the white eagle to Ismail Pacha, General-in-Chief of the Turkish army in Asia, for his humanity towards the Russian prisoners at Kara.

A testimony to Mr. Gavan Duffy, for which subscription had for some months been obtained in Melbourne and the neighboring Australian towns, was presented on the evening of Wednesday, August 20. The sum raised amounted to £5000, the whole of which Mr. Duffy wished to be invested in real property in Australia.

**DEATH OF THE BRITISH CONSUL AT BALTIMORE.**—Baltimore Dec. 7. Henry George Kuper, British Consul at this port, was suffocated while in a burning house in the eastern part of the city; the other inmates narrowly escaped. The deceased has a family in England.

### SLAVE TROUBLES AT THE SOUTH.

**SERVILE INSURRECTION.**—Nashville Dec. 8.—The excitement regarding the attempted insurrection of the negroes continues. Four of the ringleaders have been seized and executed at Dover.

**Cincinnati, Nov. 9.**—The Louisville Journal correspondence of to-day, says there is a great excitement at Franklin, Tennessee, owing to the projected insurrection among the slaves there.—Twenty-four muskets, and two kegs of powder had been found in the possession of a gang of negroes at Columbia, Tenn. In Perry, Tenn., fifteen negroes had been killed by their owners.

The Evansville Journal of the 6th inst., learns that there was much excitement in the neighborhood of Dover, on the Cumberland river, among the negroes, many of the ring leaders had been arrested, and eleven hung. One white man disguised a negro, had been sentenced to 900 lashes, but died before the penalty was fully inflicted.

The whites are arming and organizing for defence.

An opinion prevailed that a general uprising would take place among the negroes during the holidays. Escapes of slaves were unusually numerous.

**Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 10.**—There have been rumors current here of an expected insurrection among the slaves but all is quiet now. There has been no outbreak, and there is no anxiety felt on the subject.

The correspondent of the Louisville, Ky., Courier, writing from Hopkinsville, says that the people of Hopkinsville despatched a company of men to Lafayette, but they found on their arrival that the people were more frightened than hart, and therefore they returned the next day.

There is a rumour in London to the effect that four new field Marshals are about to be created, namely, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Scaton, Lord Gough, and Earl Cartheart. As for the Duke his promotion is only a question of time, and the other three officers named have well earned the highest honours of their profession. The only additional expense caused would be in the case of the Duke of Cambridge, who, being on the staff, would gain additional pay to the amount of £3000 a year by the promotion. The other officers, not being actively employed at present, would merely receive their present emoluments as colonels of regiments. Thus the King of the Belgians is a field marshal, and he receives no pay; Prince Albert only that of Colonel of the Grenadier Guards; and Lord Cambermere and Stratford that of the 1st Life Guards and Coldstream Guards respectively.

The Earl of Ellesmere has been elected Lord Rector of King's College, Aberdeen.

The Springfield Republican warns people against glazed crockery, a family having been made seriously sick in that city by eating a chicken pie cooked in a yellow glazed crockery dish.