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AGRICULTURE.

FARMERS SHOULD TAKE NEWSPAPERS.—A friend of ours, whose business has occasioned him to travel a good deal recently, in the counties west of this, expresses much astonishment at the fact, that many, even rich, farmers do not take a newspaper. He told us of one or two instances, of the sale of hogs, of the finest and fattest kind, at 3d. per lb., when 5d. might have been got just as readily, had not the farmers been entirely ignorant of the state of the markets. He said he had no doubt, and we have as little, that hundreds of farmers will this season lose in this way enough to pay for a good newspaper as long as they live. We can't help feeling sorry that men are so short sighted, even in regard to their pockets, as well as to the improvement of their minds; but we don't know but it is wrong to be sorry, for it is their own fault, and they hardly deserve pity for losses which they make no effort to avert. Newspapers have done more good for the people of this country than can be estimated; and yet there are thousands of full grown men who do not see them at all, except by chance. If a large majority were as indifferent and stolid as these, we should not be above the level of Mexicans, and become subject to political, as well as other rogues, who prey upon ignorance and credulity.

FARMERS AND THEIR CHILDREN.—The paramount duty of the agriculturist is to elevate his class, and to which he is entitled.

No idea more fatal to the supremacy of the farmer ever possessed him, than that of educating one child in particular for what is termed a learned profession.

Let agriculturists, educate their children thoroughly, regardless of any such partial, unfair and unjust consideration.

As agriculturists, let them educate their children for agriculturists. Let them not give bread to one and stones and serpents to the other. Let them bear in mind, that education adorns and improves the cultivators of the soil, as much as it does the lawyer, the doctor or the divine.—It is a false notion and unworthy the citizens of a free country, that education is not necessary to the cultivator of the soil. When we reflect that this is a free country, and that freedom can only be preserved by the pure light that is reflected by knowledge, can the cultivator of the soil hesitate a moment to put his shoulder to the wheel?—If he loves his children, educate them; if he loves his country, educate them.

It is a duty we owe both children and country.

TO MAKE SAUSAGES.

Proportion your meat about half fat and half lean; cut it fine; then to one hundred pounds of meat add two and a quarter pounds of salt, ten ounces sage, and ten ounces ground pepper made fine. Warm the meat, and mix them in thoroughly and stuff them, and the thing is done right. If any wish to keep them through the summer good and fresh, put them in a clean firkin, melt fat, and pour on enough to cover them; cover the vessel and set in a cellar, and they will keep good the year round.

ANOTHER MODE.—Prepare the sausage meat in the usual way. Then, instead of putting the meat in skins, make bags of white linen or cotton cloth—as large, say, as a man's arm, and about a foot long—stuff these bags with the sausage meat, and hang them up to dry. When wanted for cooking, slip off the bag from so much as is needed, and cut into slices of convenient thickness for cooking. By this way, much labour is saved, and the cooking quicker done.—*Emigrant's Hand Book.*

CLEAN OUT YOUR CELLARS.—Almost the first thing the farmer should attend to, as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently warm to permit the opening of his cellar doors and windows, is the removal of everything calculated to engender noxious and unwholesome gases. Let everything be removed, or cleansed, and the walls coated with white wash, and the bottom strewed with caustic lime.—Rotten potatoes, cabbage stumps, beets, carrots, &c. &c., should be all cleared out before the weather becomes warm.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

[From the Head Quarters]

Hon. Mr. Partelow repeated, that it was a most extraordinary application. The Executive Government had already had great difficulty in deciding on the payment which had been made for this service, and he would now move the reconsideration of the motion to receive the Petition.

Mr. Taylor was sure that there were some documents appended to this Petition, which ought to convince the House that the subject was worthy of investigation. He would mention one, they would find that the Commanding Officer, Colonel Allen, states in his letter to the Commander-in-Chief, that he had not certified for Sergeant Major Wheeler, for the year 1842, because in that year he had not done the duty. Yet the fact was that in that very year, he procured the certificate of the commanding officer, which enabled him (a voice, "he has made a mistake in the year.") to get the allowance. True, Mr. Wheeler was but an humble individual, but this was no reason why he should not receive justice at the hands of the representatives of the people, when all ordinary methods failed; even if the circumstance to which he had alluded, had arisen from a mistake in the year, surely Mr. Wheeler had a right to ask to be protected from such mistakes when they went to deprive him of the allowance which, but for mistakes of some kind, he would have been enabled to receive.

The question was then taken on Mr. Partelow's motion, to reconsider the former decision of the House, and carried in the affirmative, Yeas 16,—Nays 14.

His Honour the Speaker then intimated that the petition was again before the House.

Mr. Taylor said, that if the House was determined to throw out the Petition, it might do so, he should not withdraw it. They could, if they pleased, not only refuse the petitioner redress, but they might deny him a hearing, and if they did so he could not help it. He (Mr. Taylor) believed the Petitioner had a right to be heard, and he would press that right on the attention of the House.

Mr. End was still unable to see how the House could interfere in this matter. If the Petitioner had been aggrieved by his commanding officer, he would have applied to the commander-in-chief for redress, for he could not discover by what right they could constitute themselves a sort of political Horse Guards, to decide on questions of this description. Besides this, of all men in the world Col. Allen was the least likely to do an injustice of this kind to a soldier. They all knew the Hon. and gallant Colonel well. They all knew his regard for the cloth, and they all well knew his sympathies for old soldiers. Talk about Colonel Allen doing an injustice to an old soldier. He (Mr. End) would not believe it; on the contrary he believed that the ox or the ass or the stranger within the gates of an old soldier would be protected by Colonel Allen.

Mr. Ritchie did not know much about military law, hardly enough to form an opinion on the subject before the House, but he hoped the Militia Colonels near him would see that everything right was done in the premises.

Mr. Gilbert objected to the feelings of the House in favour of Col. Allen being enlisted against the petitioner.—If the man had earned his allowance it should be paid him, without any regard to the Colonel, one way or the other. He would therefore vote for the investigation to be had.

Mr. Partelow recapitulated his former objections, urging that if the Petitioner had been entitled to the allowance he now claims, he would have applied for it and received it long ago.

Mr. Taylor again addressed the House warmly in support of the petition being received, and after a few words from the Hon. Mr. Fisher, the Hon. Mr. Harrington, and Mr. Jordan, the question was taken on the reception of the petition and carried,—Yeas 16, Nays 12; consequently Mr. Taylor's original motion prevailed by a majority of 4.

Mr. Boyd presented the petition of W. S. Wheeler, President, and the Directors of the St. Croix Navigation Company, which was received and laid on the table.

His Honour the Speaker called the attention of the House to the order of the day for going into the consideration of the Address in answer to the speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, at the opening of the present session.

The house then proceeded to the order of the day. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Partelow, members were called to

their places, and the House, after some discussion, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, for the further consideration of the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session. Mr. Botsford in the chair of the Committee.

MONDAY FEB. 11.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO THE SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE SESSION.

The first and second paragraph in the Address passed without remark. The third met with opposition, because the word "extraordinary" appeared, when abundant would have answered the same, or a better purpose. The fifth being read,

Mr. Street rose and said, that he had turned his attention to the Speech at the opening of the Session, and to the answer framed thereto by the members of the Executive Government, and he was sorry to find that there appeared to be a retrograde movement on the part of the framers of the address. Last year they were told by His Excellency at the opening of the Session that his council was prepared to lead the way in such measures as would develop the resources of the Province, but this year nothing was said about leading the way, and it appeared to him (Mr. S.) that the Government was now endeavouring to feel the way, and ascertain how far the House would be prepared to support them in the measures alluded to in the speech.—It appeared to him (Mr. S.) that there was a great deal of uncertainty about the answer to the important Speech, of which the address was supposed to be the echo. There was certainly a variety of subjects introduced, but the answer was framed so guardedly that it was very difficult to say what the Government really meant to do. For instance, the paragraph which had just been read, and the paragraph which immediately preceded it, had reference to Professor Johnston's visit to this country. He, for one, was glad the Government had availed themselves of the services of so eminent an agriculturist, and he dare say good might come out of it. But the Executive members do not say that they are prepared in any measure to carry out the practical suggestions of the professor; either by the establishment of Agricultural Schools or in any other way.

The same remark would apply to the coal fields, which are also alluded to in the paragraph before the committee.—The onus of carrying out any and all these suggestions is thrown on the House, and the members of Government seem unwilling to lose their seats on either of them. They were told that they had Responsible Government in full operation in this Province, and that practically the members of the Executive Council held their seats only so long as they could carry their measures, but neither in the Speech nor in the answer can there be found any distinct pledge that any measures are to be introduced as Government measures, with the exception of the consolidation of the Laws. That, he believed, would be a Government measure, but on everything else they were left in the dark. There was the Shediac Railway, (Mr. End suggested that the hon. member had better confine his observations to the paragraph before the committee.) Mr. Street continued he would have done so, but he was obliged to leave for the other end of the building in a short time. ("I'm sorry for that," from the Hon. Mr. Partelow.) He (Mr. S.) supposed the Hon. Executive member was exceedingly sorry, but before he (Mr. Street) left he would point out two or three matters for the consideration of the House. All that they knew of the intention of the Government, with respect to the Shediac Railway was that they had since last year, obtained a report from Mr. Wilkinson. That report, he had no doubt, would be an able document; but did the Government intend to act upon it? Then there was the Fisheries. Mr. Perley had examined the facilities for carrying on that important branch of industry, and he (Mr. S.) believed no one was better able to do the subject justice; but no one knew whether it was the intention of the Government to bring in a measure calculated to develop the resources derivable from the Fisheries. The subject of the Post Office was also introduced, but the House and the country were in the dark respecting the nature of the measure which it was intended to bring in, to effect a change in that department of the public service. The subject of Common Schools was also introduced, but nothing said about continuing the act, or introducing a Government measure. The Canadian Boundary, they were told, was still unsettled, and he regretted that this matter had not been set at rest. In another part of His Excellency's Speech the Initiation of Money Grants by the Executive Government was recommended to the consideration of the House. That was an organic change in the constitution of the country, and if the Executive Government sincerely