

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—It is a favorite argument with members of the Legislature who are opposed to the introduction of Municipal Institutions that although Carleton is incorporated she yet requires as much Legislation as any other County. This may be all very true but the Legislation applied for is to obtain improvements in the law, or made because of its imperfections. We have contended, and still contend, that if the law was a little more perfect and Charters accepted generally throughout the Province, that all the business of the Legislature could be done in three or four weeks, and at a great saving to the Country. The distribution of the money now takes up three-fourths of the time of the Legislature.—Weeks are first taken up in clamoring for the largest share, each member being anxious to say to his Constituents, "I obtained for you this session a larger grant than you ever had before, and larger, or as large, as that obtained for any other County." Then comes the dividing and subdividing by the different members of a County, each one endeavoring to get a large share for his favorites, or a particular section of the County, and innumerable petitions have to be read and the claims of each weighed, not always in the scale of justice and equity, or according to the merits of the case, but too frequently with an eye to the next election. All this time is taken up at the expense of the people and the division is seldom made, or the money expended, to their satisfaction. No one can deny that the Road and School money is too frequently used to purchase seats in the Legislature. Commissioners are appointed not because of their fitness for the situation, but because of their influence at elections, and whether the money is expended properly or not it is all the same thing, for if improperly, members dare not say anything about it, or have them removed, because they would lose their support. We do not mean to say that this is so all over the Province, it is not so in Carleton, our members do not want anything to do with the dividing of the money or appointing Commissioners, they are using every endeavor to get rid of both, but it was not always so even in this County, and we are satisfied the practice prevails in many Counties, and this accounts in a majority of cases for the opposition to Municipal Institutions. Members cannot let go the purse strings, as we said last week the By-Road patronage, and not merit, sends many of them to the House, deprive them of this patronage and we would soon have a different set of men there.

Again if the Road Money was placed in the hands of the Council, it would be more equitably and profitably expended. However honest and well informed the Representatives of a County may be, they cannot be as well acquainted with the state of the roads in every section of it as a Council composed of men from every Parish.—Representatives too, are only called upon to render an account to their Constituents every four years Councillors are before their judges every year, and if the money is not properly expended, or if their general conduct does not give satisfaction they can be removed and their places supplied with better men. The By-Road Money if granted to the Council will be under the immediate supervision of the people, and if it is not properly expended it must be their own fault.

It has been said that these frequent elections cause bickerings and strife in a community.—This has not been the case here, only one difficulty has occurred at an election in this County, that we have heard of, since it became incorporated, and that was only a dispute between two individuals. Every thing has been conducted with as much order and quietness as at a christening.

Some few individuals are dissatisfied with the change, but they are few indeed, and we could give the cause of their dissatisfaction were it necessary, but the great bulk of the people would not go back to the old state of things on any consideration, and we venture to affirm, that should the question be put to vote again in this County, that nineteen twentieths would go for it. We only know of one man ever favorable to the measure who has changed his views, and His Excellency is to blame for this—but we know of many who were at first opposed to it, who are now its greatest supporters. One man in particular, of good standing and considerable influence, stated a few days ago, that at the time of taking the question he came in to vote against the acceptance of the Charter, but owing to the great crowd at the window he was prevented from voting, and now he is very glad of

The *Yankee Blade* has lately had an accession to its publishing and editorial force, and promises considerable improvements. The *Blade* is a spirited lively paper, and always filled with interesting matter. It is quite an old standard being now in its 14th year, and from the manner it is conducted bids fair to reach a good old age. The following is a specimen of the style of its editorials, and though, perhaps, intended as a joke, contains much truth:—

"General Pierce has sent to the Courts of Spain a pre-emptory demand—to be addressed by the belligerent Mr. Soule—that satisfaction shall be rendered for treatment undergone by the Black Warrior at the Moro. The demand will be haughtily made, and we are ready to wager our hat against any sort of a new one that the reply will be in the same Castilian spirit which animated Pezuela in making the seizure of the steamer.—The result of this would, and probably will be, the repeal of the Neutrality Law, under which we protect our neighbor against any act of our own citizens. Our benevolent buccaneer will then go to work in the sacred name of liberty, and the Spaniards will take them and garrote them, in the name of St. Strangularius.—As for the taking of Cuba, that is out of the question. England and France will stand forward to defend the right of an ally, and one large English war frigate and one large French war frigate, assisted by any ships the Spaniards may have got, would be enough to blow our jolly missionaries into Hades. It would be all the same if Uncle Sam got into a passion. He could not take Cuba. For why? There are two reasons—the first of which is—he has no ships to carry him there. This is so good a reason that we need not mention the other. Can a man walk from Cape Sable to the Moro? or go to sea in a washing-tub? We are not in a condition to go to war for Cuba; we have got no ships. There is a talk of building six war steamers; but we had better wait till they are built, before we let loose the filibusters or go to war. We do not want to have our burly Uncle laughed at, or pumelled by Hamelin, or mad Charley Napier. If we are to lay violent hands on the property of other people, we should be first sure we are strong enough, and then go ahead.

Every mail—every telegraph wire brings us news of some further addition to the great and growing business of general war and tumult. If we are drawn into it, we may be sure we must be opposed by some more formidable power than poor imbecile Spain. Our movement against Cuba would bring the French and English to bombard us, and carry off our clipper ships.

The rapid increase of our circulation, in many parts of this Province and elsewhere, and our increased, and increasing advertising patronage, is proof positive that we have many warm friends at work in our favor, and that our exertions to please will not go unrewarded. At the present increasing rate of patronage we shall soon be called upon to import a power press—it is even hard work now to keep up with a hand press. This is certainly very encouraging and very flattering, and we promise our friends to use every exertion to make suitable returns for their kind and liberal patronage. During the sitting of the Legislature, our paper must necessarily be dull to many of our readers, as a large portion of it must be devoted to politics; but this over, and our word for it the Sentinel will not be far behind the best paper in the Province. We are bound to go ahead, and we owe to the unlucky wight who stands in our way.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR,—It is a piece of folly to say the people of New-Brunswick are free, they are held in the iron grasp of Government and are as much bound Slaves as the negroes of the Southern States, and more so, because the Black Slaves are fed and clothed by their masters, but we are first obliged to feed and clothe our masters, in a Princely Style and then to feed and clothe ourselves. We have neither part nor lot in the Government of the Country, a certain number take shelter under its despotic wings and a glorious shelter it is, five, six, and eight hundred pounds a year—a better shelter than that enjoyed by Jonah the Prophet. There are some who think we have a claim on the Government, or a control over them, because we have the power to elect representatives by whose voice they are supposed to retain office or resign. But, Sir, under the existing state of things this control is very slight indeed. The people may wish to have a certain law enacted, and at a general election may return members pledged to support it—it is passed by the House, but an irresponsible Legislative Council may reject it, or the Governor and Council refuse to sanction it, and the Government with their tremendous influence, gained by patronage, will be sustained by the very House which first passed the measure, and the people are just where they started from.—All their labor is lost. The black eyes, the broken shins, the rum and brandy drunk at elections, all are lost. The days spent in the lobby listening

to the debate, and the time occupied with the debates, all, all lost. New Brunswick must be a wealthy Province or it never could support these and many other just such losses—and on looking a little further, we find some even worse. I allude to the High Salaries paid to individuals who are independant of the people, and who can do just as they please without any fear of being called to account.

I would ask which would be the most honest, just, and equitable, and the most likely to make the rising generation true subjects, as they should be, to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen—To appropriate a sufficient portion of the revenue yearly, to open up roads through large tracts of good wilderness lands, so that our young men who wish to settle themselves on farms, might have the opportunity of obtaining land they could reach with a team, and not be compelled to carry their packs on their back to and from market, like a pedler this has now to be done, or compel these men to look for land in another Country?

We must not forget that there is a small portion of money granted yearly for By-Road purposes, but there is a convoy attending these grants all the way from the chest to the roads, it is distributed among those who have the most influence at elections and not with a regard to benefit the roads.—We are not under any obligations to the Legislature for these grants. The revenue belongs to the people, and should be appropriated for purposes best calculated to improve the Country, and enlighten its inhabitants.

It certainly would be more just to grant a larger sum for the purposes above mentioned, than to expend it in enabling certain individuals to erect dwellings in a Kingly Style and to keep splendid carriages and horses, so that when they get tired of sitting in their parlors sipping Hock and Champagne, they can take a drive to cool their fevered brow while the poor tradesman, Mechanic, and laborer must toil on to furnish the means for these luxuries. I have not the least objection to a man making a fortune, providing he does it honestly, and spending it as he pleases—neither do I object to paying public officers liberally, but they should not have all, or nearly all, and be perfectly independant of the people who earn the money which supports them.

Yours, &c.,

A LOVER OF EQUALITY AND THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

Douglas, York, March 5th, 1854.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR,—I would have replied to "A Richmonder" before this, but I was waiting for some more information on the subject; not that there is any reply necessary, so far as the matter in question is concerned, for all that I stated has been substantially proved by Mr. Jacob: but as A Richmonder has stated a number of falsehoods, I wish to point out a few of them, and let it be seen what a lying character he is.

The first of these falsehoods that I will notice is where he says that I and "Vindicator" are one and the same person. Now, Sir, you know that to be absolutely untrue, for before my article signed "An Observer," made its appearance, I never in my life had a communication of any kind in the Sentinel but one, and that was more than two years ago; so that all he has said on this subject is a pack of lies. Nor do I even know who Vindicator is.

The next untruth I will refer to, is where he says Andrew Currie "supported a School at the Creek only seven years and a half at the utmost." I mentioned above that I wanted some more information, and it was on this statement that I required it; as I feared that I might have been misinformed on that point, but I was not; for a few days ago one of the settlers on the Creek was in here, and after making some enquiries of him I brought him to you, and you know that he said, "He was willing to swear if his word would not do that he knew some of Andrew Currie's family to be at the Creek School along with some of his more than ten years ago, and that they were there off and on for the last eight years before the new school-house was built; but the last one of these eight years, the school was not kept the full time."—Yet notwithstanding this, A Richmonder unblushingly asserts that Currie only supported a school there seven years and a half, and that the one that I referred to all but another, for the one that I refer to he says did not exist till about a year ago.—Now look at this specimen of the creature's logic. I said Currie had been sending to the Creek School and of course supporting it for upwards of nine years, for I did not suppose he would send to it without paying; but would any one except A Richmonder, be such a fool as to think a man could send to a School eight or nine years before the school house was built. Is it any wonder his

ally "A Friend to Justice," considered him a fool?

A Richmonder did not think proper to dwell long on my statements as he had sense enough little as he has, to know that he could not rebut any thing I stated; but by way of stretching out his senseless proloction, he throws out his low scurrility at Vindicator, who very properly treats him with silent contempt; knowing that the abuse of a scurrilous liar can injure no one but himself as it sometimes brings on him his due reward.

Yet after all, this poor vindicative being is to be pitied, as he is smarting under the pain inflicted by being disappointed in the receiving of some honors he expected from the people; but they knowing that he had bought himself into a situation already, that neither nature, nor his acquirements ever qualified him for, they bestowed the honor on one more worthy, which rendered the poor fellow quite rabid and abusive.

In his remarks relating to the Trustees he is guilty of another falsehood. I respect these gentlemen as they deserve to be respected; but in their official capacity as Trustees, they never had any business with me, nor is it probable they ever shall, as it is not likely that I will ever become a member of the fraternity of teachers; but if that should happen, I would not act I think, as one of that class did, [he knows what I mean,] when he became a renegade alias turncoat, and danced attendance like a Spanial on one of them to gain favor, and when he got his arm accomplished, like the ungrateful snake, he strove to sting them, by circulating and publishing falsehoods against them. But I can tell A Richmonder that one of these Trustees at the least, (I am not just certain of both) despises and detests him as much as any hypocrite, or ungrateful snake can be detested.

I will not now notice any more of this creature's absurdities and falsehoods; as the point I set out on has been clearly proved. I do not therefore think it would be proper to take up space in a public Journal with matters wherein the public cannot be interested, and to enter into personalities I would not wish, except necessity compelled me.

I am, Sir,

Yours Respectfully,

AN OBSERVER.

Woodstock, March 29th, 1854.

MAPLE SUGAR-MAKING.—Sugar-making time is close at hand. We have given, in former volumes, quite a number of articles on making maple sugar—constructing evaporating boilers, &c., and may have published the following recipe; but if so, it is worth repeating:—

Scald the tubs or buckets thoroughly in lime water before setting them out, and also when they are taken in, and as often as they may become in the least sour. Boil the sap in a sheet-iron pan and cauldron, and under shelter. When the sap is boiled to syrup, strain it through flannel, and usually let it settle over night. To cleanse syrup, for 50 pounds of sugar, take the whites of three eggs beaten to a froth, a teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in a pint of milk, stir it into the syrup while it is cold, and keep a slow fire until the scum is sufficiently raised to take off; boil down to tub sugar, pour it into the tubs while warm; when it is cold, bore holes in the bottom of the tubs; take white flannel cloths, and wring out in cold water and place upon the top of the sugar, and set it to drain. The cloths should be wet as often as once a day. After a short time, the specks of cleansing remaining in the sugar, and coloring matter, will begin to raise to the top. Take a dry flannel cloth, and wipe them from the sugar as often as the cloths are wet, before laying them on.

For loaf sugar, the process is the same, except that it is taken from the tubs, melted and run into tin cans, and drained again at the same time keeping the flannel cloths on the top of it.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

Last week a thunderstorm occurred in Peterborough, which destroyed about two miles of the telegraphic wire. It also was conducted by the wire into the office, which it set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage was done.

OLD AND SMART.—There died in Winchendon Mass., on the 24th ult., a Frenchman named John Tatro, 101 years and 9 months old. He is said to have had the appearance of being a man 75 or 80 years old, and sawed one hundred cords of wood at the door, the year that he was 100 years old.

It is said that half a gallon of excellent oil for burning may be produced from a gallon of pumpkin seeds.

BACKGAMMON.—An absurd game, which is played with a bounet.