

the Tracts selected, and set apart, under these Regulations.

15. The sale of Lands under the Regulations, in the Tracts selected for settlement, is not to interfere with the sale of other vacant Crown Lands, as at present, under the existing Regulations.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of Correspondents, unless editorially endorsed.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK JOURNAL vs. DR. MEDLEY.

MR. EDITOR,—It is an old saying, "When rogues fall out, honest men come to their rights," which appears to be applicable to some of the members and advocates of the present Government. We must rejoice, however, that our friend of the *Journal* is above such imputations. Who can but admire his magnanimity, when he thinks of the dead and defeated, and breaks forth in the sympathetic "nil nisi bonum!" But as none but fools and blackguards call ill names we are sure he did not mean Messrs. Fisher, Connell, Smith, &c., when he speaks of "reckless destructives and selfish renegades." If the words and sentiments he quotes from Bishop Medley are genuine, we may well say, "like shepherd like sheep," nor longer wonder that a college, at all under the influence of such a man, should be a "sad spectacle, abandoned to decay." He wishes much to give "the Sons of New Brunswick a taste of higher learning and purer knowledge than is to be obtained from the hills and woods of this infant country." Now, if a tree is known by its fruits, those who have already been trained at King's College will contrast very unfavorably, either in mental calibre or moral worth, with the sons of the woods and the hills. We are proud of those very hills and forests which he so much despises, and firmly believe that unsophisticated nature forms a better text-book for a sound education, embracing "high learning and pure knowledge," than Ovid or Sallust. The object of filling his College with students, which he regards as very difficult, might easily be effected by reducing its fees, and modelling its condition like those of other American Colleges; and this could very well be done, considering its large allowance from the Government. He speaks of converting it into an "asylum for the insane." I wonder what changes it would require. Its "being a common reproach to New Brunswick," is not at all strange when we consider to whose guidance this ill-starred College has been left. We must admire the candour of his Reverence, when he honestly confesses that he cannot deny that "the same amount of good might be expected from a small grant." He might have said had any Grammar School with £100 a year, done as little towards educating the country, that he would have lent his "sacred hands" to tear it down. He regrets very much that men of undoubted ability and learning should have spent so much time in *Constitution-making* instead of looking his remarks (which were not made) fairly in the face. Now, if I understand the matter aright, the Constitution is the foundation of the whole, and if that had been properly laid at first, much of the present misunderstanding might have been avoided. He maintains that "it is our inability to value it that deters us from seeking this knowledge;" how he feels for us and laments our deficiencies? The concluding remarks of the *Journal* are equal to his "Tory Platform." He is quite willing to hide the "cloven foot."

Yours, &c.

TYRO.

Bush Hill, Dec. 4th, 1856.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

Sir,—I observe, by a statement in the "New Brunswick Reporter" of the 12th instant, a return made by Mr. Dowling, by which it would appear that my estimate of the number of barrels conveyed by steamers from Fredericton upwards, during the past summer, is incorrect. I think it right to observe that my estimate was made from the Freight Bills furnished to me by the Captains of all the steamers which have plied between Fredericton and Grand Falls during the past season; and I must still regard these Bills as furnishing the most correct data which can be given on the subject.

Without reference to these documents, I cannot conceive how Mr. Dowling could correctly ascertain the quantity of freight conveyed. As when he may certainly know what quantity of barrels were removed from the wharf at Fredericton, after having lain there for twenty-four hours, for the avowed purpose of being conveyed from Fredericton upwards; but even from this source, no certainty could be arrived at in the matter, as hundreds of barrels brought up the river every season, are not deposited on the Wharf, but transmitted directly from steamer to steamer at Fredericton.

With regard to freight conveyed by tow-boats, I have no certain information to guide me, and have consequently made no reference thereto.

I am, sir yours, &c.,

JOHN T. ALLAN,

Woodstock, Dec. 17, 1856. Ag't for St's.

The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1856.

"We live in an age of progress," is a current expression: our Government seem disposed to reverse the sentiment, and encourage retrogression.—We invite our readers to turn to their Emigration scheme, which appears on our first page, and say if we are not correct. The mountain has long laboured; anxiously have the good people of this Province read from time to time the bulletins issued from Head Quarters, declaring the state of the invalid's health; right glad were they when our Provincial mid-wife, M. H. P., declared in St. John, that everything was going on as well as could be expected,—and now we can present our readers with the "mouse" of which the mountain has been delivered. Look at it; does it not bear evidence undoubted of its paternity.

It is surely a mirth provoking document; but when we reflect that it is and will be bruited abroad, borne on the wings of the press, as a deliberate emanation from the Government of New Brunswick, every other feeling gives place to indignation. It is bad enough to see and know how in minor and internal matters, the present government display their puerile incapacities; but it is too bad to have them thus display, to the disgrace of the people and the Province, in the eyes of the world, by this abortive attempt at a "great scheme," their utter inability for the offices they have usurped.

We want to see our country settled. We want to see her wilderness and desert places bloom with the fruit, and resound with the cheery sounds of labour. We want to see every consistent inducement held out to the better class of emigrants, with small or large means, who now almost invariably, under the wise policy of those Governments, become residents of the United States and Canada—to turn in with us. The mere proceeds from the sale of lands is, it appears to us, but a secondary matter. The first is to have the country settled and improved by an intelligent people. The old system was, it was said, not liberal enough. Now it is improved by compelling the payment down, (before but a small part had to be advanced, and a long credit given for the remainder, or the amount might be paid by labour on the roads,) and the climax of the absurdity is, that after having paid the price for the land, at the end of twelve months, if five acres are not cleared, and a certain sized house erected, the party forfeits the whole payment and land to boot. Verily the Government will earn the title of "Lobster Conservatives." The true and only policy, it seems to us, which ever will lead to an influx of the right class of emigrants will be by making intending emigrants aware of the fact that we have good land—plenty of it—and that they can have it on the most reasonable terms, if they will rapidly improve it. Open up a road, give them every other 100 acres, and the remaining 100 will soon pay for both. A plan somewhat similar has lately been put before the Canadian public, and well received.

Drowning men catch at straws. Our Government, whose existence is doomed, have concocted a scheme which, while it disgraces them and their country, provides for the creation of a new batch of officers—"Emigration Agents"—to do the duty and eat the bread of our Deputy Surveyors. Can it be that the filling of these offices are straws at which the Government grasp to sustain them in their present position? It may be so! Will it avail them anything? We will see! One thing is certain: we suppose, Messrs H. Perley, Esq., will cross the Atlantic, talk fluently, and spend gallantly, and the public chest will bleed its thousands to pay the bill.

We published week before last, a Resolution, of the House of Assembly passed last winter, and the promised action of the Governor thereon, with reference to agricultural enquiries, &c. We then stated it to be, in our opinion, a subject of vital importance. Agriculture is, or should be, the basis of our progress as a Province. Without presuming that it is an agricultural country to the same extent as some others: that it is capable of being made a productive agricultural Province; that in it agriculture deserves the first best attention of all who desire its prosperity; that whatever tends to

redeem the soil from the primal forests, cultivate, irrigate, and render more fertile,—we at the same time feel bound to advocate.

This was the object of Mr. Hatheway, the mover of the Resolution referred to. He is a gentleman who understands all about the interests of agriculture; how existing Societies have benefited, how injured those interests. For this object the House readily passed the Resolution, and now we are anxious to see it acted upon, and the developments and inquiries for which it was intended, made.

We wish to understand the way and manner in which the Provincial grants to the Agricultural Societies have been applied. We wish to know where the evil lies, which makes these Societies, in so many instances, unpopular. Having an abiding faith in the benefits which accrue from such judiciously managed; knowing that in some localities they are highly esteemed institutions,—but at the same time seeing and hearing much complaint, and much cause of complaint, in this and other Counties; seeing the interests of our farmers, and our people generally, in their support weakened; seeing them dwindling and becoming extinct, or if not, without life, without action,—we are led to ask why it is so? what is the wrong and where?

The Carleton County Agricultural Society did at one time, if we are not very much mistaken, hold a high place in the estimation of our Farmers. Conducted with spirit and energy it appeared to be useful; but it seems to have become, to say the least, very quiet in its bestowment of benefit, and we cannot shut our ears to the muttered complaints which we hear all around with reference to it. Without giving our own opinion, or claiming to know, which we really do not, whether the complaints are well founded or groundless, we hear them and would like to have them explained. An exponent of opinion in those matters which interest the public, we feel bound to express the public feeling. When, for instance, a few days since, the Horse Farmer was sold at auction, we heard commentaries made upon the subject which were scarcely creditable to the parties concerned.

It was said that the Horse had cost some £250, involving two trips by a gentleman to the United States; that he was accepted by the Agricultural Society without pedigree or data to recommend him; that even the name of the place where he was bought was not given. One thing seems certain: He cost the Province a very large sum of money, and he sold after two years, by considerable exertion, for £57 10s.

Nor is this a solitary instance of fault-finding on the part of the public with reference to our Agricultural Society: the whole system needs examination, thorough and impartial. To give it this we look to the Commission provided for as above. We look to such Commission, provided men of intelligence, men who are practically acquainted with agriculture and the wants of agriculturists—we may name Mr. Perley, our respected representative, as one of the right stamp for such a duty—are appointed, to recommend some scheme by which the usefulness of Agricultural Societies may be secured, or by which they will be superseded by some system that will accomplish the end for which the money is appropriated. Why has our smart Government neglected this matter so long?

In this connection, it may not be amiss to extract the following from the *Maine Farmer*:

It may startle some of our "down east" Yankees, when we tell them that Canada appropriates and devotes fifty-two thousand dollars every year for the support and encouragement of Agricultural Societies. Will the universal yankee nation think of that? A British Province devoting fifty thousand dollars per year to encourage its agricultural societies! "And what good will it do?" asks Squire Narrowsauk. You will find out ere long what good it will do. She begins to feed you already: look at the wheat, and the flower, she sends among you, the amount of which is daily increasing; and this encouragement and stimulus thus given to her farmers will soon put her ahead of us all, unless we bestir ourselves, and take good care that we do not become laggards in the race. As apropos to this subject, and to prove that our view of the case is a correct one, we will beg leave to quote some statistics, comparing the increase of the productions of Canada with those of the United States, made by a writer, not long ago, in the *Rural New Yorker*:

"As a grain growing section, Canada can lay full claim to the honor of being the principal granaries of the world. We obtain from the census the following figures relative to the culture of wheat, corn, and oats:—

In the year 1851 the wheat crop in Upper Canada was 12,682,550 bushels. In the last ten years the growth of wheat in the whole of the United States increased 48 per cent., and that of Canada in the same period increased 400 per cent. In Indian corn the increase in the States for ten years was 56 per cent., and in Canada 163 per cent. Of oats the increase in the same length of time has been in Upper Canada 132 per cent., against 17 per cent. in the States. Nor is the increase alone in this department of farm economy. The gains of cattle, sheep and swine have been in about

the same ratio. From facts taken from the last census reports of Canada and the States, (taken within a year of each other,) it appears that Canada far exceeds the most productive State in the Union in wheat, peas, rye, barley, oats, hay, buckwheat, hemp, flax, hops, maple sugar, and potatoes. While thus glancing at the productiveness of the soil, it may not be amiss to look a little at the resources of our Canadian neighbors, and see what the country is made of.

Yesterday the Semi-Annual Examination of Mr. M'Coy's School took place, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

The Examination was conducted by E. J. Jacob, Esq., in a very satisfactory manner, the ready answers and striking proficiency of the boys in the various departments eliciting general approbation. The recitations and original essays were gratifying in the extreme.

At the close of the exercises, appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Street, and C. Connell, A. K. S. Wetmore, and E. J. Jacob, Esqs., who all spoke in eulogistic terms of the ability of the teacher, Mr. M'Coy, as well as of the success which had attended his mode of instruction.

We regret that we cannot find space this week for a more extended notice. Next week we hope to publish a speech delivered by one of the pupils.

WHAT WE WANT TO DO, AND WHAT WE WANT OUR PATRONS TO DO!—We want to attend the House of Assembly at the coming session, in order to lay before our readers the latest report of the sayings and doings of that body each week. We want to make arrangements to improve the appearance of the *Sentinel*, and to increase the amount of news and literary matter in it. We want to make it more and more worthy its extensive patronage.

In order to this, we want our subscribers who are in arrears to send or bring in all or part of the several amounts due. We want them to speak a word in season to their friends who may not take the *Sentinel*, and try and induce them to become subscribers. We want a large accession to our list from the 1st of January. To parties who are desirous of obtaining a correct record of the Legislative proceedings, and who are not already subscribers, we will furnish the *Sentinel* during the session for 3s.

Come now, friends; let us hear from you, and—may you all enjoy a happy, very happy Christmas!

We notice that the following gentlemen have been appointed by the St. Andrews Society of St. John, a Committee to collect subscriptions, in this County towards the fund for the erection of a national monument to Sir William Wallace, in Scotland, viz: Hugh McLeod, James Robertson and Rev. John Hunter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"M. A. E." is hereby most kindly welcome to our columns. She has been rightly informed. We wish the intelligence to spread.

The oldest inhabitant scarcely remembers colder weather for the time of year, than we have this week. 20 below Zero has been the coldest.

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Rockwell, Jacksonstown, was completely destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. We understand that nothing was saved.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—William A. McLean, Calvin E. Goodspeed, Francis McManus, Joseph Myhrall, John McIntosh, Robert Forman, John S. Elligood, John Hen, Jun., Moses Hilman, Ezekiah Cronkrite, John Guion, Thomas Temple, Hugh M'Kay, Benson Smith, and Thomas Herbert Esqrs., to be Justices of the Peace for the County of York. James A. James, Esquire, to be Judge of Probates for the County of Kent.

NEW BRUNSWICK VESSELS SOLD IN LIVERPOOL.—From Robert A. Mann & Co.'s Circular, Nov. 21.—Wm. Jackson's 986 tons; built in 1853, sold for £5,000. "Chance," Miramichi, 150 tons; built in 1856 (class 4 years)—£975.

At a Bazaar held at Halifax last week for the purpose of purchasing the freedom from American slavery of the children Coleman, the sum of \$115 was realized, being sufficient to liberate two of her offspring from "the galling yoke." The ladies as usual in every good work were instrumental in raising this handsome sum.

ANOTHER RAILROAD OPENING.—The Calais and Baring Railroad was opened to Lewy's Island, on the 27th of November last, a distance of about 22 miles. This was a great day for Calais. The public had a ride and a dinner at the head of the road. The City of Calais will now be a competitor with Bangor for the trade of Aroostook county.—*State of Maine*.

The Boston Times says that seven thousand live Turkeys and three thousand chickens from Upper Canada was brought on Wednesday, by railroad, and turned out at Somerville.

The subscription to the Nightingale fund amounts to £49,000.