

The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1857.

We believe we are justified in stating that the Government resigned on Tuesday last; and we have good reason for supposing that Mr. Fisher has been called upon to form a new Government, which he will do, we doubt not, at once. From the nature of the material at hand, we expect his Government will contain all the elements of strength, power and popularity. We are not disposed to speculate as to who will be members of the new Government, content to believe that they will be men representing the ability and integrity of the people in all the principal portions of the Province.

We shall not attempt to anticipate the first acts of the new Government, as we shall probably be able in our next issue to speak with certainty, letting our readers know who compose it, and other particulars in which we are all interested.

We find the following article in the St. John Freeman of the 22nd. We publish it in order that our readers may see how low the Freeman has sunk, and how vile the means are to which the Government supporters are resorting—not to sustain their already fallen and broken power, but to breed ill feeling, bitterness and discord in the ranks of the Liberals, hoping thereby to mar their prosperity and engender an internal weakness which would speedily destroy them.

The Freeman and other papers of the stamp have tried every possible means to promote a feeling of jealous antagonism between leading Liberals. Every scheme which jesuitical cunning could devise, or brazen-faced effrontery dare exert, has been tried, and the last and most diabolical is that which finds utterance in the article quoted below. Recklessness, impudence, bigotry, could go no farther.

The article is an unmitigated slander upon the whole Liberal body; we believe it to be a slander which even a majority of the Catholics will repudiate. With the sentiments contained therein we do not believe Mr. Watters has any sympathy; and the doctrine is one which all true Liberals throughout the length and breadth of the Province, of whatever sect, will denounce with contempt and scorn.

Mr. Watters has claims upon the Liberal party, more and less than many; but we never have and never will recognize, as a principal claim, the fact that he belongs to a certain portion of the Christian Church.

The Freeman counts without his host if he thinks that he, or any one, can bully the people of this Province into a recognition of sectarian principles, or that the in-coming Government dare do as perchance the present Government have done—appoint men to office merely because they belonged to a particular sect; there must be a higher claim, a broader principle recognized, or else there will be no claim or principle at all. Had one of the Liberal papers given currency to sentiments like those of the Freeman, it would have been denounced. If the Freeman and its party think it safe, or that they can afford to encourage the feelings which such sentiments must engender, let them go on; but upon themselves rest the responsibility and the consequences.

St. John, and all the counties on the river St. John, and indeed all over the Province, except in a few favored localities, sectarianism was the main strength of the Smashers. For reasons which we will not pretend to fathom—mainly, we believe, without any reason whatever—the Methodists, the Baptists, and the Scotch Presbyterians, and other sects, almost to a man opposed the Government. In Queen's County, it is true, a Baptist appeared as a candidate on the Government side, and was one of three members of the Government are Scotch Presbyterians. But as a general rule these bodies—or the vast majority of them—offered to the Government and its candidates, a bitter, unflinching, and thorough resistance. We venture to assert, after an examination of the Roll Books kept in all the City and County of St. John, there are not a score of Baptists or Methodists who voted on the Government side. Why are these? What does it mean? These people, no doubt, all imagine that they have won the victory; that they are the winners. Indeed we have heard many of them boast of it in public. What have they won? What did they attain to? This sectarian cry was first raised because Mr. Nelson was appointed Postmaster General, and it was said that there was a conspiracy between the Catholics and the Church of England men, and that the Catholics must be kept down. Do they think that at this time of day any Government will or can be formed on the principle that Catholics are to be excluded. Perhaps if Council through the means of fanatics and fools (and these he would not hesitate to use), and Fisher and Tilley and others may form a Government without a Catholic, and maintain themselves for a year or two; but as we mean still to be dreadfully frank as we have always been, and to tell the whole truth to all parties, we tell these fanatics in black coats and blue, all over the Province, that if this was their object they have not won the fight; that their chosen representatives, the men for whom they fought so hard and so earnestly and so openly, dare not conceive for one moment the idea of forming a Government without a Catholic in it. Perhaps their objection was not so much to the presence of a Catholic in the Government, as to him having an office and a salary, and that they and their representatives calculate that Mr. Watters will take a seat in the Council without office, as before. If he do anything of the kind, if he even suffer himself to be satisfied by promises and pledges, he is a much less sensible man than he has generally appeared to be. He has done as much for the Smashers as any one member of the party, and should have a share of the spoils. A Government cannot be formed without him, and he can insist on good terms, with just as much propriety, and just as good a prospect of success as either Mr. Fisher or Mr. Tilley. We would like to see the Smasher Government that dare refuse to take him in on reasonable terms. A large body of the Catholics have aided in securing the Smasher triumph, and theirs is surely but a small share of the victory, and deservedly small will be their share of the spoils. But we would like to see Mr. Johnson venture back to his supporters, priests and people, in Northumberland, or Mr. Smith to Westmorland, or even Mr. Tilley to St. John, as a member (seeking re-election) of a Government that would not give a seat and office to even one Catholic. We care little how the offices are disposed of, but Mr. Watters may defy them to do this, and we tell all the fanatics that worked so earnestly in the vain hope that they were labouring to put down Catholics and exclude them from the Government, that they will soon find themselves miserable dupes, laughed at on all sides, and disregarded.

It may be wondrous silly in us, but we can't see the benefit of discussing the relative qualifications of Messrs. Connell, Perley and Tupper, now that the people—for whom we write—have decided, at least given their opinion. It were rather a delicate matter to discuss, the honesty of the three gentlemen, and would require a good deal more enquiring than we feel disposed to take the trouble to make just now, if the term is intended in its broadest sense. As to their ability, there would be a chance for a display of words; and as to acquaintance with the wants of the country, we humbly submit that it seems ridiculous to suppose that Mr. Tupper can be better posted up than Connell or Perley. However if, as the Journal truly remarks, the three gentlemen may be candidates before the Country in three months, there arises a necessity for discussing their qualifications, then will be time to do it.

SUGAR and MOLASSES are so excessively high that people commence to think seriously whether they can do without them or whether something might not be done towards furnishing a supply for home use at home. This latter is a question which we have long thought demanded attention, and would now seriously commend it to the consideration of all interested parties.

We notice that in Maine, and other parts of the United States, expensive experiments are being made with the Chinese sugar-cane, and we have heard of some parties in this province who have planted it. We hope the result may be favorable; but from what we have been able to learn of the nature of this cane, we very much doubt its successful cultivation in the Province for any further use than as fodder for cattle, for which it is said to be admirably adapted. But we know that our New Brunswick forests yield an excellent sugar, and we know that every man who owns one or more maple trees possesses a source wherein he may obtain cheaply and easily a large proportion of sugar; and why, we would ask, would it not be a profitable speculation for our farmers to go into the manufacture on a large and scientific scale. There is a considerable amount of sugar and syrup made; but, as a general thing, it is merely done to suit a passing convenience, or else by way of amusement. Now, if farmers would just think seriously of this matter, the result would be their making up their minds to use those means which Nature has afforded to their hands, and stop a portion of the immense item of expenditure which yearly leaves our country in ruin for the sugar and molasses of other lands.

We may be mistaken, but we think we have maple woods enough, easily accessible; that the expense would be trifling compared to the profit of making them; and that it would be a field of speculation in which our large and small farmers might enter with every prospect of a rich and abundant reward.

The outlay for labour, for the necessary articles for collecting and boiling the sap, would be comparatively trifling, especially in places where a large number of suitable trees grow together. There are groves of maple not far from Woodstock containing thousands of fine trees, from which, we have no doubt, a few men could manufacture tons of sugar each season. We believe 1000 trees should produce a ton of sugar a season; and we have been told of a young man, with a little occasional assistance, making 800 lbs. and 20 gallons of honey one

spring. This at present prices of common brown sugar would be worth nearly £40. There is one important consideration—the season at which this business would have to be attended to has few claims upon the Farmers' attention for any other kind of work.

We should like to hear from some of those who have had experience in the sugar making, with reference to it, and for any information, facts or figures, bearing upon the subject, will be much obliged.

ROOT CROPS.—While in other parts of the world each year finds agriculturalists devoting more space to the culture of certain roots, we have often wondered that so little attention has been given the subject in this County, which in agricultural capabilities stands in so good a position. There are two roots, mangle wurtzel and carrots, which for some time past have been growing in favour in England and the United States. The former of these is scarcely raised at all here, we believe; and it seems to us it must be because our farmers are not acquainted with it. The mangle wurtzel is a species of beet, grows to an immense size in ordinary soil, requires but trifling care, and is a sure crop, giving probably the largest yield, with perhaps the exception of carrots, of any other root, averaging from 400 to 600 bushel per acre. During the summer and fall its leaves afford an excellent food for either milk cows or beef cattle, and the root for winter fodder is acknowledged by scientific men to be unsurpassed. It keeps well, is succulent and nutritious, and much relished by the cattle. From what we have seen and learned, we do think this root well worthy the attention of our farmers.

The carrot is being more generally raised in this County than heretofore, and those who have given their attention to it speak in the highest terms of this root. It is exceedingly productive, having been known to yield as high as a thousand bushels per acre; for horses it is particularly recommended. The chief reason why we suppose the mangle wurtzel superior, is from the fact that the leaves make such an excellent food for cattle, which the carrot leaves do not.

If any of our farmers, led by these imperfect hints, turn their attention to this subject, and see in it, as we think they may, a source of benefit, especially in seasons when hay is scarce, we shall be pleased, as we shall likewise be to receive any advice or suggestions on any subject pertaining to agriculture.

THE GLORIOUS RAIN.—The fields looked brown and parched, and the farmers looked dreadfully glum, at the beginning of the week; fires were devastating the woods, and the continued drouth awakened just fears that the crops would be stunted and sparse. But on Thursday came a change—a glorious shower came bursting from the clouds, and, lo! everything seemed invested as with a new nature; freshness and beauty seemed to spring up on every hand, and hope was again in the ascendant; and now, we believe, the prospect for the agriculturalists are cheering in the extreme.

We find the following sensible remarks in the last Maine Farmer, and believe them applicable to this Province. We wish we had a Sir Casack Roney, as we have an M. H. Perley. While emigration is steadily increasing to Canada and the United States, the efforts of our Emigration Agent seem to encourage a profound ignorance of New Brunswick; her name is never heard in connection with emigration.

THE POLICY OF MAINE.—We have, in former numbers, dilated somewhat upon the Portland Memorial, viz: that the Legislature of Maine should first invite into our borders the investment of foreign capital by exempting it for a term of years from taxation; and second, grant such aids and facilities to the construction of Railroads into and among our public lands, in order to virtually bring them and the settler and his produce nearer to markets. On this last topic we wish to say further, that one who has never been in the section where these lands are located, can have but little idea what immense amounts of different kinds of lumber are now wholly lost—rotting and decaying in the forest, of no earthly use to any one, which, if a Railroad were constructed into their neighborhood, would soon be forwarded to market and made a source of profit and good use to the settler and buyer. In addition to this, the agricultural products of that region would soon be quadrupled, for the settler, finding that if he raised a bushel of potatoes or wheat, or a pound of clover seed, it would not cost him the price of two, besides his time and personal labor to get it to market; it would start the business of agriculture up wonderfully, and every fift of grass, every calf, and pig, and chicken would rise in value.

It would improve the lumber business, for all the lumber could be put into the market, from a hoop-pole to the largest mast. It could be sent to the place where most needed, and many a rock mangle and sturdy hick, which otherwise would crumble down again into the dust from whence it sprang, would become a keel or beam for some noble ship, and be worn out in useful service.

But we wish now to make another suggestion, viz:—That our Legislature ought to authorize and empower our Land Agent, both by delegated authority and appropriated funds to meet other States and communities on the broad fields of the world, and invite and aid emigrants to come on to our public lands and purchase and settle there.

Other States by the liberal aid which they have given to some of their Railroad corporations, have indirectly empowered them to do this. The Canadian, by the direct action of their government, do this. Why should not Maine? It is a free field for competition, and shame on Maine if, Sampson like, she lies down to sleep, and lets the Philistines shear off her locks.

We have before us an advertisement issued by authority of the Canadian Parliament, making advantageous offers to emigrants for settling on their public lands in different locations, and setting forth in glowing colors, the superior chances which they would there find as it regards fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, and enjoyment of happiness generally.

But they do not rest quietly with this. They have their missionaries abroad to rouse up in foreign lands, and collect together and bring such persons as may be induced to emigrate from the crowded theatres of the old world. Many of our readers have undoubtedly read the following paragraph, which has been going the rounds of the newspapers, as an item of news. It is a short one but full of meaning:—

"Information has reached England that upwards of 10,000 Norwegians will proceed from Norway to Quebec during the present summer. Part of these will remain in Canada, but the larger portion will pass to the North-Western States of America. Sir Casack Roney has left England for Christiania, to make arrangements for the transit of these persons from Quebec to their destination, and also to disseminate information with reference to Canada on behalf of the government."

Why has not Maine some Sir Casack Roney in the field, to make arrangements for the transit of thousands of the hardy sons of Norway, Denmark and Sweden from their birth places to our public lands, and to disseminate information with reference to Maine, on behalf of the government.

Sunday last was the anniversary of the Queen's birth-day, on which she completed her 39th year. No doubt, in hundreds of loyal hearts, amid the sacred services of the day, Her Most Gracious Majesty was remembered, and that the God of all mercies would continue to surround her with every spiritual and temporal blessing, prayers numerous and fervent ascended on high.

On Monday, in honor of the anniversary, the members of Engine Co. No. 2 had a turn-out, and paraded with their engine and hose-cart through the principal streets, eliciting from all beholders very marked expressions of admiration of their fine appearance. After an abundant dinner at the establishment of Mr. J. H. Jacques, assuming a new character, the company took charge of the town cannon, and proceeded therewith to fire a royal salute, which they did in a very creditable manner. Later in the day they gave their engine a trial, after which, we understand, they partook of a lunch at the "Carleton House," on invitation of Mr. John D. Baird, which closed the doings of the day. God save the Queen!

THE "FARMER."—We have received the April No. of this new "Agricultural Magazine" for the Lower Provinces. We hail the advent of this periodical as calculated to fill a want long felt in this Province. Nothing can be better adapted to encourage the agricultural resources of this or any other Province than a well-conducted agricultural journal: such is, we believe, the one before us, and we recommend it to the support of our farmers.

From the first article, we learn that the report of the Agricultural Commission would have been made public before this, had not political matters interfered. However, we hope soon to have a session of the Assembly, when, no doubt, the report will be submitted, and then we shall know what it is. We confess we entertain very strong hopes that the labors of the very competent gentlemen forming the Commission will result in general lasting benefit to the agricultural interests of the Province, therefore we anxiously await the report.

The following from the Journal is a good joke. We hope in the future, the Liberals will be guarded by the same spirit which has actuated the Conservatives if so, their friends may have a chance. We don't know of a Conservative who lost office when the late government were in on political grounds; while many who should have been dismissed retained government patronage. The Conservatives have not since their advent been at all scrupulous in removing the bones and fishes from the ranch of the Liberals.—All right!

"Between the two parties there has always been observable the difference that the Liberals know how to take care of their friends, and the Conservatives do not."

THE ST. JOHN RAILWAY.—After having walked over the city end of this road for about half a mile, we are bound to confess that, in our most unfavorable ideas of it, based upon the testimony of friends, we had not conceived that the work was anything like as disagreeable and imperfect as it really is.