

times, whether good or bad for the colonies, the only beneficiaries by it? It was the manufacturers of England.—For if the colonies could buy but prints and cottons, they bought of these all they could pay for, and these manufacturers had all the profit. If they could buy broad cloths and silks, they purchased as much as their crops were worth, and often were induced to draw upon the future, English manufacturers and merchants getting all the benefit. But after these manufacturers had thus bled the colonies of their vitality, in the shape of capital, for upwards of half a century—after the colonies' right arm had been tied up so long, for their express benefit, that it became impotent from want of exercise, these same manufacturers turned round and told their colonial partners—“We have now made all we can out of you; or, if we have not, we think we can make a little more by free trade than we can by keeping our honest engagements with you. We are sorry you have acquired a lame arm in our service. It is a pity. It can't be helped now. Good-bye.” Yes, it was these manufacturers, who so long bled the colonies, and turned round to strike them in the end the blow that should finish them. It was their selfish agitation for years; it was their constant sounding into the ears of England one unvarying theme; it was their disregard of all interests, of all duties, and of all obligations to all men, in one deadly, unwavering struggle for the attainment of one object, and for one class, that cost the colonies their solemn pledged protection—that cost them, we may add, their respect for the honour and justice of England.

But we have now, after a digression which has been somewhat of the longest, come to the point of our argument, and that is this:—Upon a question so vitally affecting the interests of the colonies; upon a question that might cost them the institutions of England; upon a question where all truth and justice demanded that they should have been in a situation to protect themselves against manufacturing selfishness, does it not occur to the reader, that the colonies should have a representation where it was decided? The measures that exasperated the old colonies to rebellion, shrink into utter insignificance, as far as injury or effect are concerned, in comparison to this one. Here are three millions of people, the main profits of whose labour for upwards of fifty years have gone to enrich a certain class of people in England. And here they are now, sacrificed to the selfishness of that very class, without having the opportunity of saying a word for themselves. If the legislation of England, for ten years past, has been pregnant with vaster consequences to her than the legislation of a century, it has hardly affected her so deeply as it has affected her North American colonies. If her landowners see ruin in it—if her agricultural labourers see in it the means of depriving them of bread—still her other classes see, or think they see, advantages in it to counteract the evils, and prosperity to balance the injury. But in England all have been heard—all have contended, where giant intellect sways as well as mighty interests; where mind has its influence as well as matter. But in the colonies, where every interest and every class saw, in imperial legislation, injustice and ruin, neither their intellect nor their interest availed them anything. They were literally placed in the legislative boat of England; they found that they must either sink or float in it; that legislation happened to sink them; and though they saw themselves going down, and might, with their friends, have pulled themselves ashore, they were not allowed an oar to do so—they were not in a situation to make an effort to save themselves.

In the face of these deeply important considerations, can it be fairly said that the colonies have no interest in imperial legislation, and that there are no interests for imperial legislation to guard in the colonies? Palpably to all the world, the States have been making gigantic strides in prosperity, while the colonies have been standing still. Yet in the British House of Commons, whenever the question of the colonies has been mooted, has it not been with a view to consider how the colonies could be made to consume more English manufactures, rather than how they should prosper by manufactures of their own? Who has urged the question there, that instead of England's perpetually sending out goods, and draining the colonies of all the fruits of their labour, England should send out people to make goods, who in making them would make the country? Yet this is the root of the depression and poverty of the Canadas. And who with this vast country's resources before him—with its ways and means of making millions independent, and with the vast facilities for investment of capital it afforded and affords—can say that no interest could spring up in it of consequence to the legislation of England?

It is true that the colonies have had their own parliaments; and it has been imagined that these parliaments encompassed the whole of their interests. But when did the colonial legislatures decide that the colonies should not make a hob-nail for themselves? Yet the want of making the hob-nails has been the ruin of their prosperity. It is estimated that the colonies lose upwards of two hundred thousand pounds a-year by the loss of protection; it is too well known how deeply their loss has affected them. Yet whose legislation and policy educated them literally to feel this loss? whose interests were consulted on giving the protection and taking it away again, that has been the cause of all the evil? It was England's. The colonies have been allowed by their legislatures to shake the leaves of their interests; imperial legislation has always assailed the trunk. But this is not all; colonial interests have been unheard and unheeded, sacrificed to other interests in England. The destiny of the colonies, without question and without redress, has been placed in the hands of men who have made a convenience of their interests, and an argument of their misfortunes, brought about by these men themselves. Nor could, nor ever can, whatever may be imagined to the contrary, the connexion of the colonies be preserved with England, without her policy or her legislation vitally affecting them. For they must either be English or American; they must be, as they have ever been, if the connexion is maintained, made subservient to the interests

of England, or their interests must be identified with hers; and if their interests are identical, their legislation should be identical also. It is impossible that the flag of England can long wave over what is all American. If the colonies are to be wholly independent in their interests of England, it is in the very nature of things, that their measures and their policy may become, not only what England might not like, but what might be an actual injury to her; and what might owe its very success, like much of the policy of America, to its being detrimental to her interests. And it is as unnatural as it is absurd to suppose, that England would, or could, for any length of time, extend her protection over a people whose interests and whose policy might be pulling against her own, whose success might be marked by her injury, and whose prosperity might increase at the expense of her adversity.

(To be continued.)

## THE CARLETON SENTINEL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

WOODSTOCK, NOVEMBER 27, 1849.

### TELESCOPIC VIEWS.

No. 2.

Here we are again, with our Telescope, but this time we have added another lens, to enable us to look forward and discern the probable action of the future. Here you see is the collective wisdom of the Province, in general Assembly convened; the Lieutenant Governor has made the usual opening address, in which he congratulates the Province on the abundant harvest, with which he has nothing to do, and says nothing about the inefficiency of the Government to remedy the distresses of the country, by sound and honest legislation, with which he ought to have something to do. And now the body have got hard to work; though whether the most laborious part of the duties they perform consists in spinning out the length of the session to its greatest duration, or in selecting the best articles of stationery, (for the public service of course,) or in riding about the celestial city at the public expense, it would puzzle themselves to decide. However, this is an important session, and there is gloom on many a brow, arising from a well-grounded apprehension that their day of greatness is drawing to its close, and that the next general election will not return all the honourable members, who are at present favoured with the confidence (?) of the people, to their seats. Mark that very eloquent gentleman, especially, who is speaking now; see how he digresses from the subject in hand, (the expediency of turning the current of the St. John up-stream, in order to counterbalance the effect of the Grand Falls,) about which three or four days discussion has already taken place, and with what fervour he assures the hon. members, that he would be very willing to go any where, with a negro under one arm, and an Indian under the other; (provided they had votes;) he feels that he is in a ticklish position, inasmuch as his rejection by his constituency involves the loss of £600 per annum, and sundry other little pickings, to boot; and this feeling is shared in a greater or less degree by most of the hon. members present, many of whom are beginning to doubt the propriety of elections at all, and would give a hearty yea to a resolution empowering them to sit for ever, and to enjoy as many small perquisites as they chose, without fear of the Press. Indeed that gentleman with the white cravat, has just declared to his neighbour, “the eloquent one,” that the Press is, with one exception, a bore, and that that exception is a hog. And now the session draws to a close, and what is the result of the fifty or sixty days' legislation? A vast deal of talk—a vast deal of stationery, (such as plated canisters, gold spectacles, &c.)—and, for the benefit of the country,—Nothing! Oh, yes, by the way, there is something; in order to let the people understand fully how desirous the Executive is to improve their condition, and open up the resources of the country, there will probably be a resolution passed for another survey of the River St. John; and engineers for the purpose be procured from New Zealand, or the Sandwich Islands, they being more likely to understand the nature of the river than those who have spent their lives on its bosom. Poor St. John! We often wonder that the noble old fellow does not boil over with indignation at being thus surveyed and re-surveyed, and swallow up the Executive, Engineers, and all the rest of those who are so continually making fun of him by their surveying frolics. However, there is a good time coming, and in anticipation of it, we will hang up the old glass.—But we warn all evil-doers, that as the session approaches, we shall increase the power of our telescope, and during the continuance of the deliberations of the Provincial Sessions we shall employ it unceasingly in watching their doings and all matters and things, be they right or wrong, that are brought to our vision by its aid, we shall, like faithful chroniclers, record for the edification of our readers.

At the late Agricultural Show at Simonds, the first premium for the largest quantity of Indian Corn raised on a quarter of an acre of land was awarded to a competitor who gathered 25 bushels and seven quarts from the prescribed quantity of land.

### NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.

The following is the arrangement for the arrival and departure of the mails, at the Post office, Woodstock, during the coming winter, to commence as soon as the navigation closes.

### TIME OF ARRIVAL.

#### SUNDAY.

Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Sackville, Dorchester, Campbelltown, Dalhousie, Bathurst, Chatham, Newcastle, Richibucto, Shediac, Petitcodiac, Sussex Vale, Springfield, Hampton, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St. George, Musquash, St. John, New Jerusalem, Gagetown, Oromocto, Stanley, Fredericton, Kingsclear, Prince William, Dumfries, Poquiock and Eel River. 4 40, A. M.

#### MONDAY.

Canada, Madawaska, Grand Falls, Andover, River de Chute, Wicklow, Simonds and Victoria. 5, P. M.

#### TUESDAY.

United States. 7 20, P. M.

#### WEDNESDAY.

Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Sackville, Dorchester, Campbelltown, Dalhousie, Bathurst, Chatham, Newcastle, Richibucto, Shediac, Petitcodiac, Harvey, Sussex Vale, Hampton, St. Martins, Upham, Shepody Road, St. Stephens, St. Andrews, St. George, Musquash, St. John, Gagetown, Oromocto, Nelson, Blackville, Blissfield, Ludlow, Boiestown, Nashwaak, Fredericton, Kingsclear, Prince William, Dumfries, Poquiock and Eel River. 4 40, A. M.

#### THURSDAY.

Canada, Madawaska, Grand Falls, Andover, River de Chute, Wicklow, Simonds and Victoria. 5, P. M.

#### FRIDAY.

St. Stephens, St. Andrews, St. George, Musquash, Kingston, St. John, Oromocto, Fredericton, Kingsclear, Prince William, Dumfries, Poquiock and Eel River. 4 40, A. M.

#### SATURDAY.

United States. 7 20, P. M.

### TIME OF CLOSING.

#### SUNDAY.

Victoria, Simonds, Wicklow, River de Chute, Andover, Grand Falls, Madawaska and Canada. 5 30, A. M.

#### MONDAY.

United States, 4 45, A. M.  
Eel River, Poquiock, Dumfries, Prince William, Kingsclear, Fredericton, Oromocto, St. John, Musquash, St. George, St. Andrews, St. Stephens, Kingston, Hampton, Sussex Vale, Petitcodiac, Shediac, Richibucto, Newcastle, Chatham, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbelltown, Dorchester, Sackville, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island. 7 15, P. M.

#### TUESDAY.

#### WEDNESDAY.

United States, 4 45, A. M.  
Victoria, Simonds, Wicklow, River de Chute, Andover, Grand Falls, Madawaska and Canada. 5 30, A. M.  
Eel River, Poquiock, Dumfries, Prince William, Kingsclear, Fredericton, Oromocto, Gagetown, St. John, Musquash, St. George, St. Andrews and St. Stephens. 7 15, P. M.

#### THURSDAY.

Eel River, Poquiock, Dumfries, Prince William, Kingsclear, Fredericton, Nashwaak, Stanley, Boiestown, Ludlow, Blissfield, Blackville, Nelson, Oromocto, New Jerusalem, Gagetown, St. John, Musquash, St. George, St. Andrews, St. Stephens, St. Martins, Upham, Shepody Road, Hampton, Springfield, Sussex Vale, Harvey, Petitcodiac, Shediac, Richibucto, Newcastle, Chatham, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbelltown, Dorchester, Sackville, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island. 7 15, P. M.

#### FRIDAY.

United States. 4 45, A. M.

#### SATURDAY.

### ENGLISH MAIL DAYS AT WOODSTOCK.

November 26	1850		
December 3	January 14	March 11	
" 10	" 28	" 25	
" 17	Feb. 11	April 8	
" 24	" 25	" 22	
" 31			

N. B.—Letters and Newspapers will be forwarded, posted within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the closing of the respective mails at this office upon payment of a fee of sixpence each, for Letters and one penny each for Newspapers.