

to obtain it. He could, however, easily see how it was possible that Great Britain might give privileges of this kind to foreigners without reciprocity, and still be the gainer. There, the British ship owner and ship builder might be immediately and severely affected by the change, but as these interests were small, when compared with all the other interests of the country, it might be good policy to modify the Navigation Laws so that the great interests might be benefited, although the ship owner and ship builder might suffer for a time. The British merchant when confined to British bottoms, had to pay a greater freight, because their ships were dearer, and wages higher, now they could buy foreign vessels, or employ them, to carry their merchandise at a cheaper rate, consequently they would be better able to compete with foreigners in the markets of the world. In this way England may be the gainer, although other countries should refuse to reciprocate. And what is to become of British ships? Are they to rot in the dock? From Mr. End's admission that in England while the alienation must benefit the merchant, it would operate very unfavourably on the ship building interest, but that was a question they need not discuss. With this country it would be quite different. We could build cheaper than the Americans, consequently we could undersell them in the article of ships. This was the reason why so large a share of the cotton carrying trade had fallen to this country, and the effect of the change would be to draw American capital into this Province for the purpose of ship building.

Mr. Ritchie said, that in his opinion the Speech had been drafted by one section of the Council, and the Address by the other. They were so much at variance that he could not believe them to be the work of the same party. The speech evidently approved of the alteration of the Navigation Laws, although any such intention is disavowed by those who had charge of the draft of the Address. He could not agree that the fears which were entertained with respect to the Navigation Laws, were groundless. Had they fair reciprocity, he had no fear for the result; but it was not fair to permit Americans to come here and avail themselves of the advantages which the Navigation Act gave them, unless we are permitted to have the same privileges in the United States. This was a matter on which there should be no delay. It was for the Government backed by that House, and that House backed by the people of this country, to say what they believed about this matter. The Government had expressed a hope in which he did not participate, and he thought that if this was the general feeling of the House, they should say so in as plain a form of words as possible. He did not fear fair competition. He had a strong faith in the energy of the people of these Colonies. The Blue nose blood was as good, and the Blue nose energy as great, as that of any other people, and it was to give them a fair chance with their neighbors that he wished to see the trade between this country and the Americans placed on a footing of reciprocity.

A lengthy discussion followed on the effect which the alteration of the Navigation Laws was likely to have on this Province. Almost every Speaker concurring that it would be unfavourable to this, and that an amendment to the paragraph under consideration, embodying this opinion should be introduced. Mr. End and Ritchie both introduced amendments, which were finally withdrawn at the suggestion of Mr. Wark; and the paragraph passed over to allow time to prepare an amendment in conformity with the views of a majority of the House.

The 7th paragraph elicited a discussion of a nature similar to that which took place, on the 6th, which was closed by the Attorney General. The paragraph passed without any amendment.

The 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th paragraphs passed without discussion. When the 12th paragraph was read,

Mr. End objected to the phraseology, as casting a reflection on the Mother Country. The words "at length" seemed to imply, that the boon should have come sooner, while his belief was that they might have long ago have had the management of the Post Office department, if they had chosen to accept it. He would ask the learned Attorney General, if this was not the case.

The Attorney General said, that the draft of a Bill had been sent out to the Colonies some years ago, having for its object the placing of the Post Office under the control of the Province, but it was so entirely impractical, that they could not touch it.

The paragraph then passed, and when the 13th was read, which refers to Common Schools,

Mr. Wark rose and said, that this was a subject on which he had always felt a deep interest, and which was of paramount importance to the people of this country. He was sorry to find that the act which had passed, establishing a Training and Model School in Fredericton had not been productive of so much benefit to the province as its framers had expected. He had visited the Training and Model School since he came to Fredericton this Session, and found that what was called the Model School, consisted of five or six children belonging to the Madras School, none of which had made sufficient progress to exercise the Teacher in the ordinary branches of a common school education. (Here the hon. member quoted the branches of education required to be taught by the act.) Now, he would ask, could those schoolmasters who came up to Fredericton to acquire a knowledge of the most approved manner of teaching, learn that in a Model school consisting of six, and, as he was sometimes told, seven children, whose progress scarcely extended beyond a knowledge of the alphabet? He had understood that here had been some difficulty in procuring a Model School.—That one private school after another had been procured for this purpose, but they had at last been driven to the Madras School, and were now teaching the teachers how to teach with a school consisting of six, and sometimes seven boys. (Laughter.) He thought there must be something wrong in this matter, and he held that the Board of Education should have seen that a Model school, such as was contemplated by the act, should have been provided for the training master.

The Hon. the Attorney General was quite willing that the Board of Education should be called upon to make schoolmasters as perfect as possible, and he was quite sure that the Board had done all that they could to get a Model School, but if the hon. member supposed that the Board must not only make the school, but also make the boys to attend it, he was travelling beyond the act altogether. The fact was that one private school after another had been tried, and the teachers of these schools, one after another, declined continuing their connexion with the Training School. The secret of this lay in the fact that the parents of the scholars did not like to have their boys put through their facings by so many different people, and he was not sure that they could be blamed.

Mr. Connell was of opinion that the subject of Common Schools was of as much importance as any subject which had come before them. It was quite clear that something should be done in the matter, and as the School Act was about expiring, he presumed that the Government would be prepared with some measure on the subject.

The paragraph passed without further discussion, and the Committee rose, the Chairman asking leave to sit again.

TUESDAY, February, 12.

The paragraphs relating to the Canadian Boundary Line, then came up for discussion.

Mr. End expressed his entire dissatisfaction with the position in which that matter now stood. God made the land, man made the line, and why should the act of man mar the work of God. There could be no reasonable argument shewn why New Brunswick had not been put in possession of her undoubted right long ago.

Mr. Brown followed on the same side, tracing the history of the Nova Scotia boundary line from 1759 to 1763, and from that time up to the present. If any portion of the territory in dispute was to be given up to the Canadians, he, for one, would be prepared to break up the bargain about the £14,500 guaranteed to Her Majesty for the payment of the Civil list. Mr. Brown concluded by a very lively description of the superiority of the soil in that part of the country.

Mr. Connell followed, complaining in strong terms of the injustice done to the County of Carleton by the protracted delay which had occurred in settling this dispute.

Mr. Fisher vindicated the Government in a speech of some length, and demonstrated that the House could not attach any blame to the Executive of this Province for the delay which had taken place, adding, that strong as the language used by hon. members, in discussing this subject, had been, he might say that it was not stronger than the language used by the Executive Council in their representations to the Home Government.

Mr. Tibbits spoke at considerable length of the injustice to lumberers as well as settlers, which arose from leaving this an open question, and blamed the Surveyor General of this Province for the cause of Canadian interference, adding, that if that gentleman had not refused to grant lands on that territory when applied for, they would have heard nothing of the Canadian claim.

The 15th paragraph, relating to the efficiency of the Police in the City of Saint John, having been read,

Mr. Ritchie rose and said, that he could not allow that paragraph to pass without expressing his strong sense of what he (Mr. Ritchie) considered to be very extraordinary conduct on the part of the Government in appointing the Stipendiary Magistrate who now presided in the Police Court. In doing this, he would avoid as much as possible any personalities, and state his objections on public grounds—grounds which involved a principle so clear, and the violation of which would be so pernicious to the country, that he felt he would not perjure his constituents and to the Province, should he shrink from stating his opinion of this appointment most fully and fairly. From the very best information which he could procure from the public records, and otherwise, he believed that Mr. Peters, at the time of his appointment to the office of Police Magistrate was a public defaulter. Money had been drawn from the public Treasury, and that money had not been returned. He (Mr. R.) believed that one half of the amount of defalcation had been paid, and the other half might be perfectly secure, but he must protest against the principle of appointing any man as a public officer, who was a public defaulter at the time of his appointment.

The Hon. the Attorney General, and the Hon. Provincial Secretary defended the appointment, and the paragraph was carried without any amendment.

(Concluded in our next.)

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. PRINTER.—When I wrote you last week was to Deacon's house in Kingsclear. Well, after a pretty late sitting, herein the old folks talk about matters and things in general sayin' 'good night,' Uncle Jacke and me moved up chamber; but that gal, Suzey, said 'good night Jonathan,' so kinder slick, I knew it wasn't no use to go to bed, to sleep, for I felt jest so once afore goin' hum from a huskin' that was to Job Hotkins.

"Well Jonathan," says Uncle Jacke, "when an airth makes you look so consarnedly purple round the ears?" "Ain't been froze I hope?" "Gues' not, ses I," kinder wakin' up; "taint nothin' but ridin' in the wind." Uncle Jacke is a darn'd sly old gineril and I seed him and Suzey's mother lookin' under sideways at the old creer, what I was a sitten'; but thinks I, say nothin' out chap, you were young yerself, once! Well, arter sewin' and twixin' for two or three hours, I heerd 'em stirrin' round givin' breakfast, and bime by we wer up and ready for a start. Deacon concluded he'd go down too, and see the folks, and we was glad on't, for he's purty considerable round thar; he show'd me a hull pile of letters, and spec'd a great many more about 'lection time; he wasn't sure, but thought it full likely, neighbors would call him 'Squire Giles, soon.

Well, Deacon led off, drivin' a darn'd smart mare, and

old Trim kept close up without lickin' until we got e'en amost to Town. "Now Jonathan," says Uncle Jacke, "git ready for nothin' down things?" "Don't you see that ar' stone house with the flag a flyin' in front of it, and a hull row of thorn trees, to boot?" "That's war Governor lives." "Right over here on the bank, is the old ingin' buryin' ground. Many years ago them ar' savages was fenced off right across here, and owned everythin' above; but white folks kept crowdin' in so, the line was long since mov'd, no one knows whar. Them critters ain't been sarved right, no how. All this land was thar'n, and they shoudn't be drow'd into the swamps to die like sarpints. Some on 'em is more like humans than white folks I know of; but they're treated as dogs. Goin' into town, Deacon gave the mare the lines, and in a few minutes we went through a great row of houses, and haul'd up to Zeb's, whar Deacon always put up. Uncle Jacke ses, ses he: "Jonathan, arter you get thar'd out we'll walk down and see the House open; that's considerable of a sight, and if you're observin' you'll git some new rinkles thar. Deacon and uncle spruced up sum, while I put on a clean dickey, and off we went. Goin' down street, ses I, "this town's as level as a mill pond." "Yes," ses uncle, "and full of darn'd queer fish, too; right a-head of us was a hundred sodgers I gues, and a great many folks of all shapes and colours. Uncle Jacke said some on 'em walk'd jest as the printers to Woodstock sed they did. They were pintin' down stream, and we follered until we cum to a clearin' of two or three acres, whar some stone houses was fenced in—Deacon said: "The big wooden house in the middle, what the sodgers was lookin' at, was goin to open when Governor come." How the Governor could open a house when the doors were open already, I couldn't begin to guess. The folks kept a comin' and pillin round the fence jest as thick as pigeons in buckwheat time, and afore you could say 'Jack Robinson,' they was clearin' off the road like all possessed; the music was a playin', the 'tarnal big guns a-firin', and every body seem'd skeer'd but the sodgers; they only poked they're guns up with them ar' sharp things on top of 'em;—it look'd fearful, I tell you—Thar! says uncle, thar's the Governor! but afore I could get the cussed smoke out o' my eyes, he'd dodged in among the houses. That ar' powder was strong, no mistake, and folks so thick you couldn't see nothin', nohow; 'cept at a protracted meetin' I never did see such a gatherin'. Bime-by the sodgers kinder straiten'd up; and the horns begin to blow; and the guns fired off agin; and a great big sly with sodger-officers in, druv past like lightning, and uncle Jacke said the House was open.

Deacon ses he'll take me into the House to see 'em fix up about schools and roads and sich like, to-morrow, arter which I'll tell you what sort o' lookin' chaps ar in thar.

Yours, till then,

JONATHAN BROWN, JR.

Fredericton, February 12, 1850.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR.—We understand it is in contemplation to divide the County of Carleton, but as to the motive we are ignorant, however it is to be hoped the design is good; if so, the arrangement will be such as the Province, and those who are immediately settled in the vicinity where this change is to take place, will have no reason to regret the same. In order that this may be the happy result, it is necessary that the Shire Town should be placed in the most eligible situation; this, without doubt, will be found to be opposite the mouth of the Tobique, on the western side of the River St. John. It may be asked by some, why place it here? my answer would be similar to that of one of the aborigines when asked why they placed their capital at the mouth of the Tobique. "Oh, this fine stream to hunt and fish on." If this was an inducement then, to the redmen of the forest to settle there, how much more so now to the white man, who scientifically knows its capabilities far exceed the views of the red man.

It has been acknowledged by all the scientific men that have been anywise acquainted with this stream, that its capabilities are good, not only for its mines and minerals, its inexhaustible bed of plaster, and excellent stone quarries, but for actual settlement. Its lands being inferior to none in the Province, well wooded and watered, all it wants to make it one of the finest settlements in the Province, is a convenient market town; this (supposing the said div's on takes place) is or will be, in the power of the Government to grant. By placing the Shire Town in the aforesaid situation would be an inducement to capitalists to settle convenient to this magnificent stream, in order, practically, to explore its capabilities, as found on it, and its tributaries, gold, silver, iron and copper ore, and coal in abundance, and as for mill seats, its accommodations are great. Another essential inducement for having the Shire Town placed at the aforesaid site, is its being at the head of the navigation, viz., by steamers; for although a few experiments have been made up to the Falls, the navigation from the Tobique up is very dangerous, but a certain class of steamers could ply with safety this far the greater part of the season; there has been two arrivals last Fall so late as the month of November, with full cargoes. Here are excellent landing places, where boats can come alongside the shore, particularly at Mr. Currie's and Truswell's landings, nature has done considerable, and art a little too; for we can boast of three respectable places of worship, a splendid Hotel opposite the mouth of the Tobique itself, and many other commodious buildings. Tobique could ere this have boasted of a considerable town, were it not for having so much of its back lands granted to non-residents, and the want of a convenient market town, has been a great drawback on the Tobique farmers, and will be so for years to come. This measure is not assented to. The Falls have been spoken of as the Site for the Shire Town, but of what benefit can it be to them where one side of the river belongs to our neighbours the Yankees, unless it be to accommodate them the same as the line was drawn? to give them all our fine timber, but on the whole it is the least that can be done by Government for this part of the parish of Andover, to grant us the request of the Shire Town, seeing that it will not only be profitable to us, but also to Government itself.