

# The Carleton Sentinel

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, and General Intelligence.

Published and Edited]

"Our Queen and Constitution."

[By James S. Segee.

Number 37.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1853.

Volume 5

## The Carleton Sentinel.

Is Printed and Published every Saturday afternoon, by JAMES S. SEGEE, at his Office in Woodstock, N. B. All Letters (addressed to him) on matters connected with the SENTINEL, must be Post Paid.

TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum if paid in advance. Twelve Shillings and six pence if not paid in advance, and paid before the expiration of six months, and Fifteen Shillings if not paid at the expiration of six months. No Subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion of each square of twelve lines, or under, Five Shillings, each subsequent insertion One Shilling and three Pence, extra lines, first insertion Fourpence, subsequent insertions one Penny.

JOB PRINTING promptly executed with neatness and care.

### AUTHORISED AGENTS.

H. BAIRD, Esq., P. C. AMIREAX, Esq., W. M'KENZIE, Esq., GEORGE H'YAN, Esq., A. A. DAVIDSON, Esq., DR. ROBERT WILEY, MR. J. H. MULLIN, MR. SOLOMON HOWE, MR. GEORGE MILBURY, MR. JOHN CARVILLE, MR. THOMAS BOYD, MR. GEORGE CURRIE, MR. JACOB TILLEY, MR. GEORGE N. RISTEEN, MR. JOHN PERKINS, MR. H. A. VREDENBURGH, MR. HORACE AMES, MR. JAMES COOPER, MR. JOHN KEYS, MR. W. S. NEVERS.	Andover. Madawaska. Richmond. King's County. Newcastle. Simonds. Fredericton. Poquok. Wicklow. Richmond. Simonds. Tobique. Sheffield. Kingsclear. Presqu'Isle Set. Queen's County. St. Andrews. St. John. Victoria Corner. Beckaguimick.
---	---

### VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

THE following properties are offered for sale on very moderate terms—

The Lot of Land fronting Brunswick Street, and adjoining the new Gaol in the City of Fredericton, having a front of 66 feet, and extending in rear to the lot leased to Thomas Sweade.

The lot leased to the said Thomas Sweade, fronting 30 feet on St. John Street, and extending in rear of the above-mentioned lot to the Gaol lot.

The leasehold property in the said City, known as No. 11, block No. 1, under lease from the Church Corporation, at a rent of £3 2s. 6d. per annum, with House, Shop, and Barn thereon, at present occupied by Mr. R. Forman.

The lot of land in the Hanwell Settlement, Parish of Kingsclear, County of York, No. 15, containing 200 acres more or less, about eleven miles from Fredericton.

The Farm formerly owned by Benjamin Yerxa, Junior, on the Keswick, County of York, being lot No. 40, in the grant to the New York Volunteers, containing 150 acres more or less.

The block of land in the Parish of Dumfries, County of York on the south side of the river Saint John, and fronting thereon, formerly in the possession of Asa Dow, and next adjoining the property of Mr. John R. Patterson, containing 1013 acres, besides allowance for roads, &c. The land is laid out in 3 lots, each containing 115 acres more or less, and will be sold separately or together, as may be required.

The Farm situate in the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, about 3 miles above the City of Fredericton, formerly owned by Wellington Yerxa, and containing 500 acres more or less.

The Farm, with valuable buildings and improvements thereon, on which Henry Baird, Esquire, now resides, in the Parish of Andover, in the County of Victoria, containing 100 acres.

100 acres of land in the said Parish of Andover, in the Salmon River Settlement, near the Grand Falls, granted in the Military grant to John Smith.

670 acres of wilderness land, of fine quality, in the Green Settlement, Parish of Kent, County of Carleton, granted to Robert Kerr.

100 acres of land joining the American line, on the Arestook River, granted to Robert Eggan.

400 acres of land with improvements, near Eel River, in the said parish of Woodstock, known as the Chapman Farm.

The lot of land and Store thereon, in the town of Woodstock, near the Upper Corner (so called,) formerly owned and occupied by the late A. S. Carman, Esquire.

The lot of land on Little River, in the parish of Waterbury, Queen's County, formerly owned by Joseph and Samuel Estabrooks, containing 800 acres, and described as lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, in the grant to Elijah Estabrooks and others.

All these properties will be sold very reasonably, and information regarding them can be procured on application to

W. F. DIBBLEE, Woodstock,  
G. W. RITCHIE, Fredericton, or  
ROBERT RANKIN & Co. St. John

April 30, 1851.

### KINGSCLEAR TANNERY.

THE subscriber returns his best thanks to all his friends and customers, for past favors, and hereby solicits a continuance of their patronage. He also begs leave to inform the public, that he will in future pay cash for Hides, when requested; or manufacture them on the shares, as formerly.

WILLIAM GIBSON.

Kingsclear, Nov. 10, 1852.

## Provincial Parliament.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, February 24, 1852.

#### Address in Reply to the Speech.

The address was conceived in very general terms, and entirely non-committal in matters of detail.

Messrs. Barbarie and Hatheway spoke *en passant* of the imperative necessity to amend the High-way Act.

Mr. English brought up the alteration of our electoral system, and stated the desire for vote by ballot was becoming universal and irresistible.

Mr. Cutler avowed his determination to introduce a Bill at a very early day to secure the ballot and a registry of voters, unless the Government would give an assurance that they would do so.

The Provincial Secretary and Attorney General said it was the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill to amend the election law, but this was not the time to enter into the details of the scheme to be submitted. The Provincial Secretary thought if a good system of registration could be devised, the ballot voting might be advantageous. The Attorney General was as yet undetermined in his opinions, but the measure of the Government, if it did not include these changes, would be open to have them added as amendments.

Mr. Smith thought the Government ought to hold and express more definite opinions on these great subjects. They are matters of principle not of detail, and ought to be substantive portions of the original Bill, and not mere amendments. He himself was warmly in favor of the ballot, registration, and extension of the franchise.

Messrs. Fitzgerald, Williston, and Needham, spoke in favor of the proposed reforms, and seemed to intimate that Mr. Cutler had better be ready with his Bill.

A verbal alteration suggested by Mr. Cutler was adopted by the Government, and the address passed on without remark to the paragraph relating to the Fisheries, to which Mr. Kerr proposed an amendment, to the effect that no Foreign State should be permitted to participate in the Fisheries *without the consent of the Provinces*.

Dr. Thompson objected that the language of the amendment was dictatorial, and that of the address equally forcible and more respectful. A fair reciprocity will be of great service to us, and threatening language will not hasten it.

Attorney General.—There are differences of opinion between the Provinces on this subject, and I think the general terms of the address safer than those of the amendment. It is an international question that must be settled by the parent state. The very expression "consent of the Province" might destroy our rights by the concert of the other colonies in a course disagreeable and disadvantageous to us.

Hon. J. H. Gray.—The address involves all that is included in the amendment. How is the consent of the Provinces to be had but through the local Governments? The speech informs us our local Government have acted. Every other Province has a right to dictate as well as we. P. E. Island can give as we withhold. Canada, on the principle of this amendment, with its commanding influence, might determine the whole matter against our interests. All the interests of all the Provinces are to be consulted, not merely those of Fishermen but lumbermen and agriculturists. We have

reason to believe the representation of the local Government have already had an effect on the Home Government, because the action of the United States Minister and Legislature indicate an increasing regard and concession to Provincial interests. Canada would yield the Fisheries willingly for reciprocity, and she is capable of extinguishing us all. The ample equivalent covers every interest in this Province, and looks to all its industries. No legislative action can be had this year in the United States. Let us adhere to an ample equivalent to us.

Mr. Needham.—This is the most important paragraph in the address, even the amendment does not seem to go far enough. I would confine the language to the consent of our own Province. If Canada has no fisheries, why shall she give away ours? What has the Imperial Government to do with the matter, if the address is correct in calling these fisheries the inalienable right of the people of British North America? The Americans have no equivalent to offer for our fisheries, unless they give us one of their cotton States. Free Trade from them is only an equivalent for Free Trade to them. We ought not to give them reciprocity, and our most valuable source of wealth with it. The doctrine of the *Head Quarters*, that the right is vested in us by the cession of the Crown estate for a Civil List is just doctrine. The address moved in the Assembly of Nova Scotia by the Provincial Secretary, fully bears out these opinions, that the Home Government have no right to give up, compromise, or even treat about these fisheries without our consent. Our interests are the largest in the question—our weight in the councils that direct the settlement of them, should be proportionate.—There is too much good sense and spirit in our people to give up the fisheries for mere reciprocity. I might accept a cotton State in lieu of them, that we might have the glorious power of manumitting the slaves.

Hon. J. H. Gray.—If P. E. Island and the other Provinces make their arrangements in which New Brunswick does not concur—if the Home Government should say, we will withdraw our vessels, and as New Brunswick takes a different view from the other Colonies and the Empire, she must protect herself. What shall we do in that event?

Mr. Needham.—When Britain does this, we will turn out man fashion and take care of ourselves and our fish. I don't care for armies, fleets or even thunder and lightning, where a principle is at stake.

Attorney General.—The question is one purely of phraseology—of style—not of principle—No one wants to surrender the fisheries. There is nothing in the language of the address which would make it at all inconsistent in us to adopt the very language of the assembly of Nova Scotia. To make the consent of the *Provinces* or of this *Province* essential, would involve us in an inconsistency; the amendment would weaken—not strengthen—our position. It is to the British navy and the moneys of the British Government we are indebted for the protection of the fisheries. I yield myself second to no man in the desire and determination to preserve our fisheries, though I may not boast of my courage quite so loudly as some Hon. members. A pretty business we'd make of it, following the learned and Hon. member from the city of St. John, in his attack on the American fleet with his long sword, saddle, bridle, whack row de dow.\* [Great laughter.]

The British Government have acted with great magnanimity and generosity towards us, and are well entitled to all the confidence we

propose to express in this address. No proper strength is wanting in our language, and this tea-pot tempest can neither strengthen our interests nor increase our influence.

Mr. Cutler.—The paragraph in the address is all we ought to desire. I think the learned member from the city of St. John exhibits more zeal than knowledge, and those who would refuse to share these fisheries with the Americans for a fair equivalent, are ignorant of the real interests of this Province. Under a system of fair exchange, we would be richer by £200,000 to-day; statistics prove this. The export of sawed lumber from Canada to New York in the face of a high duty, is greater than the whole export to Great Britain. If we could sell our ship timber and register our vessels in American ports, what vast advantage would result to us. American capital and enterprise drawn to our coasts would also be of service, and it is desired by our own fishermen and those of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Botsford.—If, as this address declares, and we all believe the fisheries of our North eastern coast are our inalienable right, we ought to tell the British government that they ought not to be bartered or affected without our concurrence. Still, I think the better course is to leave the matter in the hands of our own local Government, and hold them responsible for what they do or leave undone. Our rights and feelings have not always been respected by the Imperial Government, they have acted at times adversely to the solemnly recorded opinions of our Legislature, let it rest on the responsibility of the Provincial Government to guard the rights and feelings involved in this important question.

The position of our Railways (said Mr. Botsford) is properly made a subject of congratulation in his Excellency's Speech, and I avail myself of this occasion publicly, in my place here, as one of the representatives of the people of New Brunswick, to deprecate the ingratitude and gross injustice of Mr. Howe, the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, in stating in his place in the Assembly of that Province, that New Brunswick was bankrupt. [Mr. Williston.—"It was not Mr. Howe who said it." "Yes it was," from many voices and from many members of the government.] Why, sir, the contrast between the affairs of that Province and our own is so flattering to our revenue and the condition of our public works, that I might be tempted to speak at large upon it, if it were not so humiliating to Nova Scotia, as to make the task a painful one. The credit and character of New Brunswick are above the reach of Mr. Howe, and it is only his official position which entitles his slander to remark.

Mr. Hannington.—I am willing to go for an address to Her Majesty, conceived in as strong language as any that has been proposed, but I cannot perceive the advantage of incorporating it in the reply to the Speech; the language employed in this reply is quite as forcible as is consistent with the character of the paper in which it is used, and it in no way limits our right to use stronger language in another form of address. The legislature and the public have for years past sanctioned the opinion, that a fair reciprocity of trade with the United States would be of benefit to us. The treaty of which we read, and the Legislation proposed in Congress, are of course unsatisfactory, but the former will not be sanctioned nor the latter enacted in the present Session. Let the British Government continue the protection of last year, and we will be all right yet. The American proposal to reciprocate their shore fisheries for ours, is just such a one as I like to