

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR.—Some time ago the Municipal Council passed a Bye-Law to the effect that in any School District where the taxation principle has been adopted, the Rate Payers should elect three suitable persons to assess for all monies to be collected for School purposes; but this law was not sanctioned by the Government, and consequently it is null and void.

It is to be regretted that the Government did not agree with this measure, which would obviate many difficulties, as it will be very difficult for the Parish assessors to know exactly all the taxable persons who reside in each district.—Now to remedy this defect I would suggest that Rate Payers in their several districts should call School Meetings, and appoint three proper persons in each district to take down the names of all the Rate Payers, and assess them as equitably as possible, and then hand their lists to the Parish assessors, who could examine them, and when found to be correct, they could sanction them, so as to make them legal.

In holding such meetings it will not be necessary for any of the Trustees to attend, as the Rate Payers can transact such affairs without them, nor have Trustees any business with the appointing of Teachers to any School, as the Rate Payers have the sole right to choose their own teachers, of whatever class they please; neither will any Trustee interfere with the people in their choice of a teacher, except he (the Trustee) be a busybody, and wishes to act arbitrarily or partially; and if he does so the people have a right to reject him altogether.

I am, sir,

Yours, &c.,

A FRIEND TO SCHOOLS.

Woodstock, March 3, 1853

From Our Fredericton Correspondent.

FREDERICTON, March 9, 1853.

Sir,—I have not been very well since the Session commenced, and until now there has been but little to write about, things go on very slowly, and it is hard to tell when they will get through. I never saw so little done from day to day as is done by the present M. P. P's. It is said that £35,000 will be appropriated for roads. Railroad matters are at a stand still. The report that a level line has been found by the Canadian Surveyors from Lake Temiscouata to the St. Lawrence, does not go down well with the Northern Members, but nature has pointed out the line and time will take the road in its proper place no matter how many may be built on paper.

The Speaker occupied the chair to-day although he is very feeble; report says he was requested by the Provincial Secretary to resign but refused to do so, and answered not very courteously. The Law relating to Counties, Towns and Parishes, so far as relates to the County of Victoria, has been repealed.—The Speaker has a dinner to-night, some members seem to think it will injure him in his present state of health. I assure you he retards business very much, at times he can scarcely read at all, and never very audibly.

I have heard from the best authority, a Member of the Assembly, that a Bill is being prepared, either by direction of the Government, or with their knowledge and consent, to place the Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace on a fixed salary; it is reported that a Legal Gentleman from your Town is preparing the Bill, you may easily guess who it is; doubtless it originated in consequence of the prosperous way that your County is progressing in Municipal Matters, and because your people will not allow things to go on in the old slow dog-trot style.

What has become of the boasted reform Journals of this Province, but few of them come to your assistance, and the Freeman has lent himself to the opposition, notwithstanding he cries out so loudly for reform. This is proof positive that change and not reform is their object, but go on you have the good wishes of all who are anxious for the prosperity of the Country.

Yours in haste,

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1853.

We are almost tired out complaining of our Mail arrangements, but as the Legislature is now in session we hope something will be done to give the public a little more satisfaction than they have enjoyed during the winter.—Mr. English knows that there has been scarcely a week this winter that the St. John mail has arrived in season, and if Mr. Howe is above representing this fact to the Government we hope he will do so. A large sum will be taken from the peoples money to make up the Post Office deficiency, and their accommodation should be looked to a little. We are now frequently a whole week without a mail from St. John. The Fredericton mail is pushed on to Canada whether the St. John mail has arrived or not, and returning, the mail frequently leaves the Grand Falls before that from Canada arrives, so that between the two we might just as well be without any—either the time allowed between St. John and Fredericton should be extended—the Contractor should be compelled to keep to his hours, or the time of leaving Fredericton should be changed: Something should be done, and we hope, as Mr. English is as much interested as any man in the County, he will take the matter up and see justice done us. Mr. Howe's office should depend upon a seat in the Legislature, he would then perhaps look a little more to the accommodation of the Public, while on P. O. matters we would suggest the propriety of making some alteration in the postage of Provincial Pamphlets and Magazines. While an American Magazine is admitted on a postage of two cents, 1s 3d is charged on one from Canada. This is very unfair to say the least of it, being a premium on American Works to the exclusion, almost, of Provincial.

The Hon. Mr. Gray has introduced a Bill into the Legislature, "To exempt the Homestead of families from levy or sale on Execution." This is as it should be, and we hope to see the Bill become a law without loss of time. We also hope to see it followed by another, doing away with imprisonment for debt; as the law now stands to be in debt is a worse crime than murder. We recollect a few years ago that two young men unfortunate in business, were sued and incarcerated in a gaol, on the day they were locked up, a woman was also apprehended and locked up for a deliberate and cruel murder. She was arraigned, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment. She was released at the expiration of her term of imprisonment, but the young men remained in the custody of the Sheriff. This is but one of the many cases of cruelty we might mention, but we think this one quite enough to call attention to the matter in a proper quarter. Neither one of the measures we have mentioned can possibly injure a creditor. Our system of doing business will be improved, and both creditor and debtor benefitted.

A writer from Woodstock to the Freeman is down on our Municipal Council and things in this County in no measured terms, even strong enough to call forth a gentle rebuke from the Freeman. We are surprised that Mr. Anglin has not had his eyes opened to the intentions of these writers; they are opposed to progress and reform in every shape, but the people of Carleton have made a forward movement, and will continue to press onward, despite all opposition. All we require is for other Counties to accept the Municipal Charter and come up to our assistance, all necessary measures of reform will follow in its train. We have neither time nor space to give this communication a more extended notice just now, but we have put it down in our pickle barrel to keep for future reference.

We are extremely sorry that we cannot give insertion to "Bolingbrooke" in this number; owing to its length and the late hour at which it was received, it is impossible to find room for it, nor have we time to get it up. It will appear in our next, and we hope will not be too late.

We give below Mr. Seymore's bill for reciprocity between the British North American possessions and the United States, alluded to in the debate commencing on our first page.—We confess ourselves puzzled to find out where the reciprocity is in this bill, and are pleased to hear that neither the Government nor Legislature look upon it as containing acceptable equivalents. The Bill asks every thing we have to give, the right of fishing in and navigating our waters, to abolish the export duty, to open the West India Ports, and a host of other things; and in return they will admit a few articles into their ports duty free. We believe there is but one opinion on this Bill in the Province, it is not to be thought of for a moment. If the Americans want reciprocity let them give it—let them give all they ask and negotiate for the fisheries afterwards, as they have none to give us in return. We do not believe the British Government will act in this matter without the sanction of our own, and we are quite willing to leave the whole question in their hands, and hold them accountable for the acts. The Bill says first:—

"Whenever the government of Great Britain shall agree with the government of the United States, that the people of the United States shall enjoy unmolested the same rights to take fish of every kind in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the coast and shores of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Islands, and of any and all other the British possessions in N. America, and in all bays, gulfs, creeks and waters, or places of the sea bordering on and adjacent to the British possessions in North America, and to dress, cure and dry the same on the coast and shores of any part of the British possessions in North America as are, or shall from time to time hereafter be enjoyed by the subjects of Great Britain, subject, however, to the rights of the proprietors or possessors of the ground where said fish may be dressed, cured or dried; and whenever the government of Great Britain shall agree with the government of the United States that all leases of fishing rights or privileges and lands necessary to the enjoyment of the same, made by British subjects to any of the people of United States, shall have the same force and effect as if made to British subjects; and whenever the government of Great Britain, with the consent of the government of the provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, shall agree with the government of the United States, that the people of the same in American bottoms, and with boats, rafts, and vessels of every description, may use and navigate the river St. Lawrence and the river St. John, in New Brunswick, from their sources to the ocean, together with all canals and waters connecting the great northern lakes with the Atlantic ocean through the river St. Lawrence, as the same now are or hereafter may be enjoyed by the subjects of Great Britain, subject only to the changes and regulations which now exist or shall hereafter be presented for the use and navigation of the same by the inhabitants of the British Provinces in North America or other British subject; and whenever the government of New Brunswick, with the consent of the government of Great Britain, shall abolish all export duties on lumber cut on lands in the territory of the United States and transported down the river Saint John, and exported thence, and whenever the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation, declaring that the articles hereinafter enumerated, being of the growth, the production, or manufacture of the United States, are admitted into the British North American provinces by law, free of duty, but on and after that day the like articles, being of the growth, production, or manufacture of the said British North American provinces, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty, when imported directly from such provinces, so long as the said enumerated articles are admitted into such British North American provinces, when imported directly from the United States free of duty, or until otherwise directed by the government of the United States, to wit:—grains, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds, seeds, unmanufactured flax and tow, animals of all kinds, undried fruits, fish of all kinds, dried, smoked, salted and fresh meats, salted, smoked and fresh hides, sheep pelts, wool, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manures, ores of all kinds, stone and marble in its crude or worked state, gypsum, ground or unground, ashes, firewood, agricultural implements, including axes, fish, oil, brooms, corn, bark, unwrought burl stones, dye stuffs, rice, cotton, unmanufactured tobacco, and unrefined sugar.

"Secondly.—Whenever the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring that the government of Great Britain has agreed with the United States, that round, hewed and sawed lumber of every description, the growth and production of the United States, when exported directly therefrom to the British West India islands, shall, during the continuance of the reciprocal trade provided by

this act, be admitted into the ports of the said islands at no higher rate of duty than shall be imposed in such ports on similar articles when imported into said islands from the British North American provinces; that on and after that day, round, hewed, or sawed timber, of all kinds, and all sawed lumber, of every description, undressed and manufactured in any way, the growth and production of the British North American provinces, when they shall by law admit into their ports free of duty the articles named in the first section of this act as herein provided, shall be admitted into the United States, when imported directly from said provinces, free of duty, so long as similar articles, the growth and production of the United States, shall when exported directly from the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or until otherwise directed by the government of the United States; and when any duty is or shall be charged in the ports of united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland upon such articles, so as aforesaid imported directly from the United States, the same duty shall be charged on round, hewed and sawed timber of all kinds; and all sawed timber of every description, undressed and manufactured in any way, when imported from said provinces directly into the ports of the United States.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE. Mr. James McLaughlan lectured to a very respectable audience in the Hall of the Institute on Monday Evening last, on "New Brunswick." The subject was an interesting one and ably handled, showing the lecturer to be well versed in all that pertains to our Province. Some steps should be taken to prevent the noise and confusion made by a number of boys during these lectures, both in the house and out side. Many of them go there for a lark and to see who can make the most noise.

Mr. R. A. Hay will lecture on Monday evening next on "Men and things Mechanical."

Since writing the above we learn that the Directors have taken measures to abate the nuisance experienced on these occasions.

We are unable to supply the back numbers of the Sentinel required by new subscribers. At no time since we have had charge of the paper has our subscription list increased so rapidly as during the last five or six weeks. We have put down from one to two quires extra every week, during that time, but the demand except in one instance, has always exceeded the supply. Our friends will please accept our thanks for their untiring exertions in our behalf.

We have been favored with the first No. of "The Youth's Preceptor," a neat paper published at the Office of W. Cannaball, Halifax, devoted exclusively to the young.—Terms, 3s. 9d per year in advance—one penny per number, or 6s. 8d. per 100 copies.

We would remind subscribers to the Reading Room, that in addition to the English and other public News, we now receive a daily despatch from Fredericton of the doings of the Legislature, and that every night the proceedings of that body are laid on our table.

A New Paper, (Pictorial), "The Lancer" has just made its appearance in this place, it is to be published semi-occasionally, and is devoted to the "Morning News, Tea-Table-Tattle, Gossip and Humbug," price 7s 6d per year in advance, \$2 if never paid.

What has become of the Petitions in favor of Vote by Ballot? Our Representatives at Fredericton are looking anxiously for support in this measure, we hope they will not be disappointed!

We have received the "Report on the Parish Schools of New Brunswick for part of the year 1852," published by J Simpson, Esq. Further notice will be given next week.

The Post Master at Gagetown will please accept our thanks for the information contained in his letter. We will adopt his suggestion.

We cannot by any possibility make room for Messrs. Dibblee & Lindsay's communication in this number; it will appear in our next.

Subscribers intending to bring us wood had better "hurry up their cakes."—Sledging will not last much longer.

Mr. Woodrow, of the Morning Times, has obtained the contract for publishing the Legislative Debates.