

time—previous to the year 1837—the public money was placed in the hands of a few individuals, and was lavishly squandered away; the idea was then circulated that the people of the Province had nothing to do with the casual and territorial revenue, as it belonged to the Crown; and he had no doubt but that accounted for the large grants in support of this College when it was founded in 1829. The Hon. Member for York (Mr. Hatheway) appeared alarmed yesterday for the fate of the Professors. As to the Principal, he believed that if the College was full it would be said, and with justice, that he, as a professional man, had been an ornament to it. He believed that he was a good man; every one who knew him spoke of him in terms of the highest respect, and he considered him fully entitled to it; (hear, hear;) but when he said that he said all,—he believed that his connection with the College had not been beneficial, and accounted in a great measure for its want of success; that was all he would say about it,—he could say nothing derogatory to the Rev. Principal's character. Professor's Robb and Jack were men of high attainments, and eminently qualified to fill the situations they respectively occupied. As to Mr. d'Avary he had something to say to him by and bye. The Hon. Member for York, (Mr. Hatheway) was afraid that the Collegiate School would be destroyed; but that was not the intention,—and if he thought that would be the effect of the Bill he would, even yet, turn round and oppose it. He did not believe the Hon. mover of the Bill wished to destroy that which was useful, but that he was actuated by a desire of the public good. In the present state of the College he would be sorry to send his own children there; he would rather let them get such education as was taught at the parish schools, and then let them work their way in the world as he had done. The Hon. mover of the Bill had stated yesterday that he did not wish to withdraw the £1100 a year from the aid and support of education, but he wished to withhold it from the College and expend it where it would do some good. It was his (Mr. Connell's) opinion, that the Principal of the College should not necessarily be a member of the established church. He admired His Excellency's letter, and could endorse every word of it, and he believed that if the heads of the institution had taken some hints from it, and introduced the changes recommended, they would soon see an hundred students there, instead of five. His Excellency was entitled to the thanks of the Country for that letter, but the College Council, instead of acting on it had let the time slip past,—a feeling and prejudice had gone abroad, against the institution, and was sown broad-cast over the land, and he believed it was scarcely possible to put a stop to it now or counteract its influence, no matter what was done. The Hon. Attorney General had argued that those who founded the institution in 1829 were men of enlarged minds—the endowment showed it—when they lavished so much of the public money on it, they were great men certainly! (Laughter.) It was true that a new Charter was obtained in 1845, but notwithstanding all that had been said about it, the late Attorney General (Judge Wilnot) was not satisfied with it, and had drafted an amendment that was not adopted. It was also admitted on all sides that the new charter did not produce the good that was expected from it. In or about the year 1845, complaints were made against King's College, Toronto, and the present Judge Draper was retained as Council to defend it. His impending fate was suspended for a while, but it had to yield at last, and its exclusiveness was broken up. He was glad that the Hon. Attorney General was at last brought to admit that some changes were necessary in King's College; that Hon. gentleman had prepared a resolution,—he had not moved it as an amendment, but had merely read it in his place—to the effect that a commission should be appointed to examine into the existing evils, and report upon them, and recommend some scheme for their removal, next session. He (Mr. Connell) had no confidence in it. This was not the time to enquire what evils existed; they were already known, and the Hon. Attorney General should have been prepared with some well digested scheme, and should have submitted it to the House early in the present session.

He should pursue that course yet,—instead of moving for an enquiry, let him propose his plan for improvement. Some Hon. Members might say there was not time now, and argue that they should wait another year, and then see what they could do to make it suitable for the Country. But he did not believe in that argument; delays were always dangerous, and the time had arrived when they should act promptly. He hoped a majority

ate the funds to what he conceived to be their legitimate object—He would now say a few words about that great official gentleman, the Superintendent of Schools and Professor of Modern Languages in King's College. He held a situation that enabled him to exercise an influence over the minds of the youth throughout the country. The Superintendent of Schools should be a scholar and a gentleman, and should receive a proper remuneration for his labor,—such remuneration as would render him independent of any other situation. He had a high opinion of Mr. d'Avary's qualifications, but he believed he had gone astray from the path of duty when he charged Members of the House with having been influenced by a longing for notoriety. He thought Mr. d'Avary himself had adopted a course calculated to render him notorious; (hear, hear.) The editorial was intended for himself as much as for the Hon. mover of the bill, as he had taken an active part, in moving for returns, &c. They were represented as seeking for notoriety, and being reckless about the means of obtaining it, and he would ask was that proper language to be used towards the Representatives of the people, by one to whose care the direction of the minds of youth were entrusted? He had represented those who were sent there to make laws for the people as having been actuated by improper motives, and asserted that those who voted for the bill would not only make themselves famous, but in-famous also. Having accepted an Editorial Chair, ought he to sit in his office and concoct anything like that, which was not only false, but slanderous, and misrepresent their motives. Was it for the House to create an office of Superintendent of Schools, and the government to select a man to fill that office, and then for the Superintendent to turn round and use such language as this toward the Members? What must the youth of the Province think of it? He considered it not only improper, but extremely unkind. In the Journals of 1851, page 382, he found the following resolution:—

"Whereas Marshal d'Avary, Esquire, has been for some time employed in conducting a Training School at Fredericton, in this Province, under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature: And whereas the Building which was provided for the use of said Training School was unfortunately consumed by the late fire at Fredericton, and nothing has since occurred by which the said Marshal d'Avary might be employed for the benefit of the public; therefore

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, setting forth that the services of the said Marshal d'Avary be in future dispensed with, and praying that His Excellency will please to direct that the sum of two hundred pounds be paid to the said Marshal d'Avary as a compensation for any claim he may have on the Province."

Thus it would be seen that when the Training School House was burnt, and Mr. d'Avary's services were required no longer, the sum of £200 was granted him to enable him to return to his native land. He should not have forgotten it so soon. An Editor should have the freedom to comment upon the actions of public men. He was accustomed to read the papers, and he sometimes found them commenting favorably upon his actions, and sometimes unfavorably; but when a man holding a public situation became an Editor, and came out in that style, he must be taught that he must rely upon something else than a salary from the Province for his living; (hear, hear.) He would not take up the time of the Committee any longer upon this topic. To return to the bill, he saw, £10,000 a year appropriated to support all the parish schools, in the country, to educate 24,000 children, and he saw about the same amount appropriated for the College and Academies to educate a few pupils, and these belonging generally to wealthy families. He would ask was that right? He also saw that some of the special grants were given to sectarian schools, and these he would go for striking off at one fell swoop. He did not think it right to support any sectarian schools at the public expense. If Hon. Members would turn their attention to Upper Canada, as he had done, they would see the evil of it. There they commenced granting money to sectarian schools, and the consequence was demands were multiplying, every religious sect demanding grants of this nature because others got them. The same inconvenience had been felt in the State of New York. In the United States large blocks of land were set apart in aid of the Colleges, and wealthy individuals had been induced to subscribe for their support; and he believed they were generally useful; but here it was not so. The Hon. Attorney General had objected to

of the money, nor suggested what should be done if the bill passed, but he had no doubt but the Hon. Member would prepare measures if the Hon. Attorney General exchanged places with him, and allowed him a salary of £600, and such measures, too, as would be acceptable to the majority of the House. It was the duty of the Hon. Attorney General, who was paid for it, to introduce such measures as were required to regulate the system of education, and he ought to have been prepared to do so now, instead of proposing a commission of Enquiry. He considered it very strange for an Hon. Member of the Government to come down to the House and ask them to allow the appointment of enquiry. When they took office the people expected them to perform such work as this without calling upon the House for authority; it was considered a part of their duty. If the bill should pass, however, he had no doubt but another bill would be introduced and passed this session, to appropriate the money in a manner that would give satisfaction to the country. For himself he did not wish to see the money appropriated in any other manner than for the encouragement of the higher branches of education.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854.

A Correspondent writing from Queen's County, inquires if it be true that the Municipal Act works badly in this County, as such a report is in circulation in Queen's. We reply that the report is entirely without foundation, and a little consideration would give it the lie direct. If the Act worked badly here and gave the dissatisfaction it is represented to have done, would not petitions have been sent for its repeal? The Act is not perfect, but the principle has been tried and has given unbounded satisfaction, and we say unhesitatingly, that any and every County which may accept a Charter will never regret it. Before its acceptance by Carleton, a desperate effort was made to keep it out by persons who were fearful that it would cause increased taxation, and this was the only argument that was, or could, be brought against it. The insulting remarks applied by some members of the Legislature to their constituents—that they did not possess sufficient intelligence to manage their local affairs, &c., were not used here, and the result has proved that the fears of increased taxation were groundless. An individual from the upper part of the County was speaking of the matter of taxes a few days ago, he said he had opposed the acceptance of the Charter on the ground of increased taxation, but he was happy to say that his fears had not been realized; for years back he had paid from 13 to 21s. yearly as a tax, and then he had but little property, now he had a snug farm, and his taxes had dwindled down to almost nothing, last year he paid only 10 1-2d. Many more could tell the same story and a like reduction will be made wherever the Charter is accepted. We advocated the acceptance of the Charter in this County with all the power we were master of, and we have received the thanks of many for our exertions. We would do the same for other Counties and have no fears but like results would follow. It is time the people of the Province let go the apron strings of Government in local affairs, and managed their own business. We care not how honest or intelligent a Government may be, they cannot understand the wants and wishes of a people so well as the people themselves, and it will not surely be denied that a man who is directly responsible to the people for his office, will be more apt to study their interests than if he received his appointment from another source, and was above and beyond their control.

The interest we have taken in this matter has in more than one instance brought upon us the charge of being a radical, and even of disloyalty, but we care little for that, some people will say anything, and we wonder how his Excellency and the Colonial Minister have escaped these charges as they both recommended the introduction of Municipalities into the Province.

We sincerely hope that before another General election comes round, successful efforts will be made by every County in the Province for the acceptance of a Charter. To use the language of a Correspondent from another County, "we never shall have an enlightened, statesmanlike Assembly until we have Municipalities, that being the only proper system of politically educating a people and making them of sufficient understanding to choose their Representatives upon proper

On Saturday last, the 6th of May, we were visited by a very severe snow storm, it was extremely cold and blustering, and looked more like January than May. The ground was frozen quite hard and ice made in the river fast all night. The swallows must have been a little astonished. It soon came round warm again however, and little or no snow is to be seen in this vicinity; the river is perfectly free from ice, and the steamers have commenced their regular trips. The Waren left here on Wednesday, and carried several families of Mormons from Southampton to St. John, on their way to the land of Joe Smith. There were seventy-seven individuals in all in the party. The Beveridge left on Thursday for St. John. The Richmond with a heavy freight of goods arrived here on Wednesday night, and returned on Thursday. We are pleased to hear that the Reindeer has been got off the Island uninjured, and will take up her place on the river in a few days. There will be no scarcity of Steam-boats between Fredericton and the Tobique as long as the water keeps up.

AMUSEMENT.—The *Charleston Minstrels* (Woodstock Amateurs,) gave Concerts in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week and gained great applause from crowded houses. The singing was particularly good, and the performances on the various instruments equal to any we have heard or seen for a long time. This Concert was well timed as there had been no public amusements during the winter, and our good citizens were beginning to show symptoms of waspishness. Clem Brown and his colleagues however put them all in good humor with themselves and every-body else.

The Minstrels will perform in the UNION HALL, Upper Woodstock, on Monday evening next.

All communications intended for insertion in the *Sentinel* must be left in the Office before 10 o'clock on Thursday mornings, and Advertisements must be handed in previous to 6 o'clock, P. M. on the same day's. Advertisements, except from those who advertise by the year must distinctly state the length of time they are to be inserted.—Where there is no time stated we shall insert and charge for every insertion they receive.

With the month of May *The Free Press* will cease to exist. Want of support is the cause of its discontinuance. It has been issued nearly six months. A short life, but the Editor prefers a sudden to a lingering death for the paper.

The Rebus on our fourth page should have been credited to the *Portland Eclectic*. The credit was omitted in mistake.—Answer next week.

ERRATA.—In our obituary notice last week, the former residence of Elisha Loomer is incorrect, it should be Nova Scotia instead of Woodstock.

## Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR,—In last week's *Sentinel* I saw a communication signed "CATO," making a sweeping charge against the Magistracy of this place, which if true, should be brought to light, and which I think can be remedied without appealing to Judge Lynch, as *Cato* recommends. Probably if *Cato* himself were requested to stand before the tribunal of this Judge he would politely wish to be excused, least justice should be done him. However, I now demand that *Cato* do exonerate that part of the Magistracy against whom his charges cannot be sustained, by naming the individuals whom he wishes to, or can implicate, and this to be done over his own proper signature, otherwise his charges will be looked upon by the public as malicious and without foundation.

Yours, &c., A MAGISTRATE.  
Woodstock, May 10th, 1854.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

## THE BRITISH OAK.

Among the traditions of this wonderful tree, the following may perhaps prove interesting to some of your readers.

The large Golenos Oak which was felled in the year 1810 for the use of his Majesty's navy, grew about four miles from the town of Newport, in Monmouthshire, England; the main trunk, at ten feet long, produced 450 cubic feet, one limb 355, one ditto 472; one do. 235, one do. 156; one do. 106, one do. 113, and six other limbs of inferior size averaged 93 feet each; making the whole number 2426 cubic feet or 60 26-40th tons of sound timber. The oak was estimated at six tons, but as some of the heavy bark was stolen out of the barge of Newport, the exact weight is not known. Five men were twenty days cutting down and