

longing after ten years or more. He will have Halifax and Quebec united by the iron road quicker than you can say presto!

Leaving the editorial columns for a little let us look at the letter from "our own correspondent in New Brunswick." This is the second number of The Canadian News which has come into our hands, and the second of those letters upon our Province which are to attract the Emigrants of Great Britain to our shores, which we have seen. The former letter afforded us much amusement. We remember that among various facts of equal importance and interest to the people of New Brunswick it announced to them that Blaney left five children behind him. The information which the letter before us contains is scarcely less interesting to those for whom it is intended.

The letter opens with some profound remarks about the weather. The second paragraph commences with an account of "several accidents occasioned by the extreme cold;" but soon slides off into—what do you suppose? the Pemberton Mills catastrophe! It is to convey this valuable and relevant information to the intending emigrants of Great Britain that the people of New Brunswick pay for this correspondence.

Then follows an account of the series of prayer meetings in St. John, with a circumstantial account of the precise time at which the meetings commence, the character of the exercises, and the time to be devoted to each!

This, taxpayers of New Brunswick, is the information for which you have to pay. It is to be hoped that it will have a powerful effect upon immigration.

Then we have a paragraph on "St Paul's Church" somewhere in Lunenburg; which is followed by a narration of the circumstances of the Hoyt and Raymond matter in this Town.

The matters of which we have spoken occupy about a column. The remaining two columns of the letter are devoted to the volunteer movement; about one half of the space being taken up with a speech of the Rev. Mr. Narraway at Sackville; and most of the remainder with the remarks of "Lewis P. Fisher, Esquire, Mayor," "brother of the Attorney General," at a meeting in Woodstock.

Really this farce of "our own Correspondent" in New Brunswick is getting beyond bearing. The people have to pay roundly for all this; for this "Commissioner for the authentication of Debentures" is the only officer in connection with the present Government who works for nothing. Will not the House of Assembly see after this matter? Will they not endeavor to shame the Government out of this shameless job? Paying a correspondent to write such trash as this to a subsidized newspaper of which no one in Great Britain or out of it can find a copy—this is promoting immigration with a vengeance!

RAILWAY MEETING AT ST. BASIL, VICTORIA COUNTY.

At a numerously attended public meeting of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Basil and its vicinity, called for the purpose of expressing an opinion in regard to the junction of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, P. C. Amiraux was called to the Chair, and Levi Theriault was appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained at some length the object of the meeting and the magnitude of the interest involved, whereupon the following resolutions were moved, seconded, and passed unanimously:

1. On consideration of the reliable and encouraging information now communicated to this meeting, that a contract has been made in England by the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company on the one part, to finish the Railroad from St. Andrews to Woodstock and thence to the Canadian Boundary, or to join the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, or an extension thereof,

Resolved, That every compatible facility should be afforded, and exertion made, to promote the accomplishment of this great National, Commercial, and otherwise most important public enterprise; and that in the opinion of the Government of this Province to afford pecuniary and other aids to the extension, in full proportion to those already granted to the part of the road below Woodstock.

2. Resolved, That the Secretary do transmit the minutes of this meeting, signed by the Chairman, to the Representatives of this County in General Assembly, and request them to use their influence to give effect to the opinion in the foregoing Resolution.

3. Resolved, That the minutes of this meeting be published in the Carleton Sentinel and Woodstock Journal.

4. It was then moved and carried that the Chairman do leave the Chair, and that Capt. Regis Theriault do take the same; whereupon it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman, P. C. Amiraux, Esq., for his very efficient and gentlemanly conduct in the Chair.

P. C. AMIRAUX, Chairman. LEVI THERIAULT, Secretary. St. Basil, Victoria County, } March 12, 1860.

THE LATEST JOKE.—Dr. Livingstone, since his wonderful achievements in Central Africa were known, has filled the largest place in the public eye of any man living.—See communication in Sentinel of March 10.

FREDERICTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15. To-day the House has been principally occupied in the committee of supply in the discussion of Mr. Wilmot's resolution which I have mentioned in a former letter. After a long, rambling discussion, the committee divided upon the amendment, when it was defeated by a strictly party vote, with the exception of Mr. Tibbitts. The Yeas were 14, the Nays 23.

I was not in the House to hear much of the arguments adduced on either side, but I heard enough to see that the debate has done this much good—that the principle that every portion of the vote is liable to amendment, and every separate item of it liable to be entirely struck out, or decreased, has been established. Perhaps I should rather say that it has been recognized and explained; for there is no doubt that the principle always obtained; the difficulty was in the working it out. Now, however, the whole matter has been thoroughly canvassed, and is properly understood, which it certainly never was in former years. Therefore this effort of the opposition although nominally resulting in a defeat has virtually resulted in a success. They have got a thorough admission of the principle for which they were struggling; and by so much the people are the gainers. At the same time, although the form of moving the supplies remains the same, no rational man but can see that this form is not the most convenient. Why should not the Provincial Secretary instead of moving a blank sum for Great Roads, Bye Roads, Steam Communication, the Dredge, Public Buildings, Wharves, Bridges, &c., all in one resolution, move a blank sum for Great Roads in one resolution; then when that was passed upon, and the blank filled, move a blank sum for Bye Roads in another resolution; and so on through all the various items? Is not this the rational, common sense mode of proceeding? I think that every man whose judgment is not warped by party feeling will say that it is.

After the committee of supply rose and reported progress a disgraceful scene took place. The Secretary moved that supply be resumed at 12 to-morrow. Mr. McIntosh said that the Railway Committee met in the morning, and it would be unfair for the House to go into supply while the committee was sitting. There was some further conversation, and Mr. Cudlip expressed an opinion that the committee were doing no service to the country.

Mr. McAdam, a member of the committee, endorsed this opinion, and went on to make some remarks derogatory of the proceedings of the committee. Then Mr. McIntosh rose and replied. He first answered the remarks of Mr. Cudlip, and was then proceeding to reply to Mr. McAdam, when that member exclaimed, "Mr. Speaker, I move the standing order; I see that the hon. member is going to make some personal remarks. The galleries were accordingly cleared; and of what occurred after that time I have no account.

Now what does all this amount to? Mr. McAdam makes remarks censuring a committee of which Mr. McIntosh is a member, and when that member attempts to reply, and before he has said a word to the standing order, has the galleries and lobbies cleared of all but the members of the House, and thus prevents Mr. McIntosh giving to the public his reply. If this is honest, manly, or just, or generous, why, I confess that my ideas of honesty and manliness, and justice and generosity have been woefully betrayed. A member makes a charge before the whole assemblage in the lobbies and galleries in the House, and when one of the members implicated by the charge rises to reply to it, he has lobbies and galleries cleared, and prevents the reply going to the public as the charge has gone. This may be Liberalism, but I appeal to an enlightened public if it is honesty.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24, 1860. To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

Sir,—Aware of the deep interest you take in the welfare of our Province, I conclude that a few thoughts from this side of the Atlantic will not be unacceptable to you at this time, when changes are transpiring here that must exercise a momentous bearing upon the vital interests of our Province. You are aware that the Budget now under consideration in the Imperial Parliament and which will doubtless soon become the law of the land, proposes to equalize the duties on foreign and colonial timber and deals. The very announcement of the intention, produced an instantaneous depression on the value of our deals here, and completely stopped all contract sales unless at much reduced prices. Thus has our precarious lumber trade received another back-slash at the moment all were looking forward with apparently just expectations for a prosperous year. Even the small stocks now in almost every port of the kingdom, have felt the effect of the blow—not only stopping the advance which was inevitably going on, but causing a marked decline in current rates.

Although some pretend to argue that the change will not materially affect the value of our Provincial productions, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that notwithstanding the advantage we have possessed over the foreigners in this duty, of equal to twenty-five shillings sterling per standard, their deals came largely into competition with ours. Then with this advantage swept away the reduced value of our deals must be apparent. The value of large Quebec and Saint John Pine may not be much influenced, but the use of small inferior and red pine must be entirely displaced by the cheaper Baltic.

I cannot but consider that such sudden and unexpected changes manifest an indifference to colonial interests, not calculated to strengthen the feeling that should exist between the parent Government and her colonies. One year's notice at least should have been given of such intention, to have enabled preparations to have been made to meet a change, in which, to us, so heavy interests are involved. This adds stronger proof to the necessity of our having colonial representation on the floor of the House of Commons, the discussion of which I shall not at present attempt. But the idea of representation suggests another subject to which I shall briefly advert, trusting that you will bring it before the assembled wisdom of the Province in such a way as will tend to correct an abuse that must make any sensitive provincialist blush for his country.

In company with some friends a few evenings ago, the subject of emigration to New Brunswick was introduced, connecting with it the mode of reaching our Province via Halifax, when to my surprise a

gentleman said that he had previously understood a railway was in operation from Halifax to Windsor. But having recently seen a copy of the Canadian News and New Brunswick Herald, published in London, he there discovered the road was only projected, not completed, and found that New Brunswick could not be reached in that way. I took the liberty of contradicting the New Brunswick Herald, much to the surprise of my friend, who had looked upon this periodical as bearing official impress and consequently correct information. Fortunately for this Province and for the credit of its originators, I found the circulation of the Herald so limited, and the paper so generally unheard of, that it was with much difficulty I could procure a copy. I at last succeeded, and behold there was the veritable information, with more of a similar stamp under the editorial head. This is the paper that receives a large subsidy from our Province to disseminate correct information and induce emigration. I have not time to point out the several items of correct information, but send you the copy, trusting you will bestow a little attention on it, and assist in spreading such valuable information.

Yours truly, A NEW BRUNSWICKER.

FROM OUR GRAND FALLS CORRESPONDENT.

THE MADAWASKA ACADEMY.

It is now more than four years since it was first announced that a French Academy was to be founded in the Parish of St. Basil, in Madawaska. The land for this purpose was purchased by the late Very Rev. Mr. Langevin, and for it he paid £500 out of his own private income. After the decease of Mr. Langevin, about three years ago, he was succeeded by the Rev. Hugh McGuirk, who immediately took up the matter in earnest, and has since been pushing it rapidly towards completion. At the session of the Legislature in 1859, Mr. McGuirk petitioned the Government for aid, and I believe he was at the same time able to report the institution in working order. He then obtained a grant of £60; a sum which although insignificant compared with what might have been expected, was yet thankfully received as a forerunner of a more liberal appropriation when the Academy should be further advanced. During the past year the school has been in constant operation, and in its success has exceeded, even the most sanguine hopes, of his persevering and munificent patron. At the same time the construction and finishing of the buildings have been carried on energetically, and at a great expense. At the present sitting of the House, Mr. McGuirk again presented a petition to the Government asking, besides present assistance, that an annual grant should be settled upon the Academy to assist in its future support, and thus place it on the same footing as other institutions of the kind throughout the Province. At the last January Sessions of the Court of Common Pleas for Victoria, this petition was laid before the Grand Jury. That Jury, composed of persons from all sections of the County, and acting in their capacity as the representatives of the people of their respective Parishes, approved of the request, and unanimously, and earnestly recommended it to the Legislature. It was then read in Court, before a full Bench; and the Court, as a body, without one dissenting voice, joined with the Grand Jury in preferring it to the Government. To deny that considerable expectations were entertained, both by the Rev. gentleman who had so liberally expended his time, his energies, and his private means, in this noble work, and by every friend of education in the County, would be incorrect. To convince my readers that such expectations were not founded, only upon the fact, that the petition might be said to be signed unanimously by the whole people of Victoria County, I must be permitted to make some remarks relative to the Academy, as well as some extracts from the petition itself. It must be remembered that the Madawaska Academy is situated in the Parish of St. Basil, upon the banks of the Saint John River, about five miles below Edmundston, and not far from thirty miles above Grand Falls. Madawaska itself, of which this is the centre, comprises all Victoria County from Grand Falls up. It is almost entirely French settlers, and the population of this portion of it is about 4,000, or nearly three fifths of that of the whole County. These people although in numbers so respectable, and in possession of one of the finest agricultural sections of the Province, have never yet received that share of the attention of the Government to which they are entitled. Our fellow-citizens in allegiance, they are yet foreign to us in language and have never understood our literature, our habits, or our policy. No attempt, that I am aware of, has ever been made to establish a regular and advantageous system of schools amongst them; and it is not therefore surprising that they are the most illiterate people in the Province. There, as elsewhere, ignorance has proved a barrier to progress, and

I have more than once heard travellers observe, that the people of Madawaska are an age behind the rest of the Colony. In the midst of these people it is, that the Academy is situated; and for their benefit, I believe, is principally, although by no means exclusively, designed. Surely no people need it more! Mr. McGuirk in his petition says:—"To make our French population a living people in the progress of our Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce and Politics, they must acquire our language; that the means, the most natural, the most easy, secure, and efficacious, for such introduction of our language, are through the female portion of the community;" remarks which at once tend to show his thorough knowledge of the case, and to express better than I can the want and the remedy.

That the Academy is already valued and appreciated by the people of Madawaska is abundantly proved by the fact that Mr. McGuirk is able to say at the expiration of the first year, "that the average attendance of little girls only at the school has been fifty-two, and as many as fifty-seven have been occasionally in attendance." In the next sentence he goes on to say, "that the increase in the number of little girls, and the smallness of the present school-room, have obliged Petitioner to exclude eighteen little boys who were admitted last year." He adds, however, "that the works at the Academy for boys are so far advanced that the school buildings will be completed, and the school in operation, by the first of next September." My space does not permit me to give a detailed description of the buildings. It will suffice to say that they extend in front one hundred and thirteen feet, with a depth, from front to rear, of one hundred and twenty-seven feet; are two stories high, and form two sides of a quadrangle. They contain school-room, reading rooms, library, music and study rooms, recreation hall, infirmary, corridor, sleeping and dressing rooms, together with all other apartments necessary for an institution of the kind; and I have cost, up to the present time, with the land upon which they are situated, no less a sum than £2250, and require to complete them a further expenditure of £1250. Of the amount already expended, about £200 have been made up by private subscription and the balance, with the exception of the sum paid by the late Very Rev. Mr. Langevin for the land, has been supplied by Mr. McGuirk from his own private resources. Sixteen free scholars are admitted, of whom two have bed, board, washing, &c., as well as tuition and school apparatus gratis; and on the establishment of these free places, Mr. McGuirk presented the Academy with his claim against it. It is the aim of this institution to teach a thorough knowledge of the English and French languages, comprising reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and history, ancient and modern; also plain and ornamental needlework; and lady vocal and instrumental music. A lady has been engaged expressly to teach the latter science, and the Academy is provided with a very superior piano. The buildings are calculated to accommodate sixty or seventy boarders, and more than as many day scholars, and from the number of pupils who have already applied for admission, there appears little doubt that it will be found necessary to enlarge them before long. A like institution for boys is exceedingly needed, and will, when opened, be filled immediately.

Taking all these facts into consideration it is not strange that expectations of a considerable grant from the Legislature were entertained by the friends of education throughout the County. In due time the House met, the petition was laid before the Government; but when the estimates for the coming year were produced, it was found that £75 was all that was appropriated to the Madawaska Academy. To say that disappointment was felt would be to employ too weak a phrase. Indignation and contempt would perhaps be more proper terms. Public money was everywhere being expended freely, in many places wasted shamefully, and yet three hundred dollars was all that could be given to promote the cause of Education at a place where it was more needed than in any other throughout the Province. The Government could afford to give £600 a year to Sackville Academy, to educate the children of wealthy parents; children who would, perhaps without one single exception, be educated, if there were no such institution as Sackville Academy in existence; but could only afford the paltry sum of £75 to assist Madawaska Academy in educating the children out of a community of 4,000, of whom, without it, probably not one in twenty would ever learn to read. To secure to all its citizens equal rights and advantages, and to promote to the utmost the cause of education, is, I conceive, the duty, as it ought to be the desire of every government. That in this case at least both these principles have been violated, is apparent. That the people of Victoria, and of Madawaska in particular, do not enjoy their equal share of advantage from the money devoted to educational purposes, is manifested by comparison. In this Province the law provides for the distribution of £25,000 annually for educational purposes.

Supposing the population to be a quarter of a million, an equitable distribution of this same would give two shillings to

See page 302 for conclusion.