

Tight Binding

POO

ment to reimpose a duty on dead meat, in direct contravention of the Treaty of Reciprocity.

Be the Treaty of Reciprocity, what it may,—its basis did not enumerate articles, as in the schedule to the 3rd article of the Revised Statutes, but merely said, that articles the growth and production of the United States, and Her Majesty's North American Provinces, might be reciprocally exchanged; that is, the growth and production of the field and of the forest, of things in the seas, of mines, and of minerals, and of quarries in a rough or crude state. But this was not to pass into a law, until approved of by an act of the Legislature of each Province. If then our Legislature, over-stepped the limits of the basis of the Treaty, to suit their mercantile purposes and victimize the agriculturist, is it not enough to cause a strong local feeling? The very mention of a recurrence to Protection, causes a sensation among the other classes, quite as local, and they would fain have us believe, we have no right to ask to have our grievances redressed.

I think it may fairly be deduced from the Hon. C. Fisher's statistics of 1855 or 6, that the Province has not increased from '51 to '58, by nearly 100,000 as fast as it did from 1820 to '51, although in 1820, its population was but 74,000. In 1851 it was 223,000, in '58 only 232,777. See Report of Chief Superintendent.

The fact is, that many people on the east side of the River, are disgusted with such farfetched, nefarious conduct, and do not wish to be made game of to their faces, and imposed upon, by persons, whom they have trusted with their property and their liberty.

Your readers may think of it as they please, but what is sport to them, is proving death to the tillers of the soil in New Brunswick. For further confirmation of this, look at Professor Johnston's Report, and see a letter from Thomas Beer Esq., in which he states that a property worth from £500 to £600, will not support the old folks, unless some of their children stay to work the farm for them. For, says he, as soon as they are obliged to hire labor, their onward progress stops. That was in 1849, and since then all Protection has been withdrawn from the agriculturist. A BUSHMAN.

To Subscribers.

COUNTRY Subscribers who desire to pay their Subscriptions to the Journal can now do so in Oats, Cordwood, or almost any kind of country produce. Those in arrears a year and upwards will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as it is the Proprietor's intention, after giving this notice, to pursue the course that he has hitherto found necessary and effectual,—that is, to give the accounts of delinquents to a Justice for collection. Journal Office, December 22nd, 1859.

The Journal. Thursday, March 1st, 1860. Fredericton Correspondence.

SATURDAY, February 25.

At last the Railway Committee has been completed. To-day M'Pherson pressed his motion to add Mr. M'Intosh; and Mr. Gillmor moved his amendment to increase the committee from five to seven. The amendment was carried by a vote of thirteen to nine. Thereupon Mr. Tilley hinted to the Speaker that Mr. M'Intosh should not be named; but the Speaker declined to take the proffered advice, and appointed Mr. M'Intosh and Mr. Cudlip.

This crusade of the Attorney General, and Messrs. Tilley and Smith against Mr. M'Intosh is certainly one of the most unnecessary and uncalled for things which has occurred in the House this session. On Friday, when Mr. M'Pherson first moved to add that gentleman, Messrs. Fisher and Tilley both affirmed that his prejudices were so strong that he should not be put upon the Committee. The general feeling is that there is no foundation for such an assertion. Mr. M'Intosh is a very busy and industrious man, and no great respecter of the Government, and we doubt not, no great favorite of theirs; but his honesty, sincerity, and manliness are beyond question; and as for prejudices

if he can approach Mr. M'Adam or Mr. M'William, both members of the committee, for thorough partizanship we are very much mistaken both in them and him. On the contrary, Mr. M'Intosh is a very fair and honorable man—one who would be most loath to let preconceived opinions or feelings interfere with the discharge of duty. The secret of this opposition to his appointment is, I fear, the fact of his being one of the shrewdest and most acute and industrious members of the opposition. The Government will gain nothing by this attack upon him.

The discussion on the completion of the Committee yesterday was decidedly interesting. Mr. M'Intosh, who was absent upon Friday when Messrs. Fisher and Tilley took the liberty of discussing his character, took occasion to reply, and did so very effectively. Probably those who have been so ready hitherto to attack him will be more cautious in future. Mr. Allan made his first speech, I think, this session, on the conduct of the Government towards York, and the members for York, in the suspension of the operations on the Railway extension. He asked Mr. Tilley if it were true that a Railway from Fredericton to Woodstock was a Railway commencing nowhere and ending nowhere, and the expenditure would be a waste of public money, why it was that the provision for that extension and the expenditure upon it was introduced into the Government scheme of 1856. There can only be one answer to the question; it was introduced to draw the support of the members from the locality interested. Without their votes the measure would never have been carried; and the Government found it necessary to cheat them into its support.

Mr. Kerr's Bill for the settlement and support of the Poor has been agreed to; and a number of the Bills, mostly private and local have been passed. On Friday next the Provincial Secretary is to make his statement, and bring down the Estimates.

The Auditor General's Report on the Provincial accounts, and the Railway accounts, was laid before the House some time ago, as have been the Report of the Railway Board for 1859 and the Report of the Board of Works for 1859, and all these documents have been printed for the use of the Legislature, and for public distribution and information. Such, however, is the courtesy shown to representatives of the press, and such is the care taken to supply those whose profession it is to furnish the public with information, with official sources of that information, that I have not received a copy of one of these documents. If they were for sale at any of the book shops, or public offices, I should certainly buy copies of them for my own use. But as not even the privilege of procuring them by purchase is afforded me, I can only speak of their contents by hearsay. It is said that the Report of the Chief Engineer of the Railway calculates that the cost of the Road will be fifteen per cent greater than was estimated in his Report for 1858. As the Road is not yet completed it is perhaps but safe to allow still another addition of, say ten per cent., for the Report of 1860. Let us see how this looks:

Mr. Light's Estimate of Feb. 2, 1859 (Report for 1858, p. 28.) £927,976. Add 15 per cent, according to Mr. Light's new estimate, 139,196. £1,067,172. Add 10 per cent, 106,717. £1,173,887.

Many think that the Road when actually completed in every respect will cost a million and a quarter, and some go even higher than this.

MONDAY, February 27.

This day has been mostly occupied with matters of no great public interest,—with private and local Bills. Mr. End's Bill to abolish the property qualification of members was committed this afternoon. The mover spoke at length upon the matter; and then progress was reported. The measure is a very good and sensible one; but of course the body of the liberals will oppose it, just as, on a former occasion, they opposed the liberal and sensible proposition that the House should elect its own Sergeant-at-Arms. Day by day I receive fresh evidence of the absurdity

of that which is called New Brunswick Liberalism. A more miserable burlesque was never palmed off upon a free people as a genuine article. With all our heart we say, From the Liberalism of New Brunswick, Good Lord deliver us.

OUR RAILWAY.

I have to congratulate the people of Carleton and Victoria upon a matter of which they perhaps will receive the first information from this letter. I speak of the arrangement for completing the New Brunswick and Canada Railway to Woodstock. I have telegraphed you to-day on the subject. We may expect the work to recommence early in the Spring.

This new scheme we owe to Mr. Julius Thompson, a man who has been not a little abused in some of our newspapers, who is not a little disliked and berated by many of our people, and whose talents and whose services in the matter of this Railway have been underrated and depreciated by those whose views did not happen to chime in with his own, and who were ready to attribute blame and misconduct to any one who would not tend to the subserviency of their interests. So far as I have been able to learn,—and my information is from the best source,—it is owing to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Thompson, and to him alone, that we owe the new arrangement for the completion of the work. As the earnest promoter, and the unflinching advocate of the completion of this Road Mr. Thompson has done more for the County of Carleton than all the blatant, screaming demagogues which have afflicted it for the past ten years have done it harm; and that is saying no little. I do trust that when an opportunity occurs Mr. Thompson's claims to the good will and the gratitude of the people of Carleton will receive some mark of public recognition; and if an opportunity does not soon occur it should be made. I write this with some knowledge of the many and most disagreeing difficulties which he has met, and has overcome, in England, in getting a satisfactory arrangement made for the completion of the road—difficulties which would have driven any ordinary man to despair. I have no hesitation in saying that if the members for the County of Carleton had done one half as much for its interests as has Julius Thompson, they would be far better entitled, than they are at present, to an honored place in the hearts of their constituents.

THE BRIDGE THAT IS TO BE.

A question just now frequently asked in the streets of this town, and one which is seldom forgotten when friends from different parts of the County meet, is, "Do you expect the Legislature will do anything the present session for a bridge across the river at Woodstock?"

It is a fact, about which there can be but one opinion among those who have given the matter a moment's consideration, that this County is suffering very materially for want of such a public work; and that we must have a bridge sooner or later at this point may be considered quite beyond doubt. But that the Government will begin it this year or the year succeeding, is not so certain; inasmuch as works of this character differ quite materially from those which the present Government exhibit a peculiar aptitude in undertaking. That it is a work of vital interest to the whole Province, also that the time has arrived in which it should without delay be commenced, has already been clearly shown by the Committee authorized to address the Government on the subject. With a view of keeping the matter before the public it may be well to give place to some further remarks and figures.

1st. Suppose, then, we take a portion of land on the opposite side of the river to the town of Woodstock, running ten miles down river from the Ferry, ten miles up the river from the same point, and ten miles back; such a block of land would contain 140,000 acres. This land is now worth fifty per cent. less than a block of land of similar extent, fronting any where on the western side of the river in this County, simply on account of the inconvenience of crossing. Considering the land to be worth two pounds an acre on the west side—which is a low estimate—there is no reason why the erection of a bridge should not increase the value of the block on the east side, in a very short time, to

the present value of that on the west side—that is to two pounds an acre. This increase in value would add £140,000 to the wealth of the locality, to the County, and to the whole Province.

But this is not the only way in which the wealth of the Province would be increased by the erection of a bridge at the point under consideration. By the facility it would afford for communication at all seasons of the year between the adjoining portions of country divided only by the river, it would impart an impetus to improvements on the east side of the river, in the way of settlement, improved farming operations, the erection of mills, and in many other ways, which would be scarcely possible for it to receive by any other means, save, perhaps, through the construction of a railroad.

2d. There are it appears, besides some blocks owned by private companies—which too are open for settlement—204,000 acres of ungranted land yet in this County alone, on the eastern side of the river, the greater portion of which is colored No. 1 upland, on Professor Johnson's Agricultural Map of the Province. But any one who, like ourselves, has ever traveled over this wilderness tract, would not require the assurance of a scientific Professor of its superior quality for the purposes of agriculture. The erection of a bridge would hasten the sale, and the settlement of this land—and it should be sold only to actual settlers—the sale of which at the Government upset price, three shillings an acre, would yield a return to the public funds of £30,600.—A very small proportion only of this land can be swampy, and sufficiently large quantities of ungranted land suitable for settlement, may be found in the County of York, distant from Woodstock ten to eighteen miles, and which would consequently share in the benefits of the bridge, to make up any deficiency from this source.

3d. Suppose on the completion of a bridge this land to become settled within fifteen years, it would add at the lowest figure, three persons for every one hundred acres, which would be an increase to the population of 2,040 persons. There can be little doubt that this increase in population may actually be realized; especially when it is known that for the past ten years the increase in population in that portion of the County which lies west of the river amounted to 3,360. Such increase of population then being admitted, if each person in the Province pays an annual indirect tax of seventeen shillings and sixpence, as has been stated, the sum total for 2,040 persons would amount to £1,785 of annual income to the Province.

Further, each of these persons should be worth more to the community at a bare cash value, for developing the products of New Brunswick soil and in increasing her manufactures, than any cotton producing slave is worth to the States of Mississippi or Virginia, many of whom sell in their markets for \$2,000. So that the value to the public merely in a pecuniary view of such a population, would at this rate amount to £1,020,000.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Value, and Total. Rows include: 140,000 acres of land (£140,000), Annual indirect tax by increased population for five years (\$925), Commercial value of increase of population (1,020,000), Total value of bridge to the Province within 15 years, including cost of construction (£1,094,355).

Hence, it appears, in the soft and soothing light of gold and silver, that the erection of a bridge would pay. The advantages to the Province of the investment, are unquestionable, and only require time for their development.

It is highly probable that the results here indicated might be realized within ten years. But even suppose it should take twenty years, who will deny the wisdom of an immediate appropriation for a work which promises such large returns? Now too, is the time when it is imperatively called for, not only for the further developments of our own county and the adjacent counties, but also because the idea is daily gaining ground in the minds of many of the inhabitants of the eastern side of the river that Aroostook County, in Maine,

holds out much greater inducements to them than can be realized in their present location. Nor can it be wondered at, if the descendants of the Loyalists, left in an isolated position as this, should desert the Province, allured by the prospect of obtaining the necessaries and comforts of life more easily, and by the greater facilities of intercommunication offered them by the American government, than is the case in their own native country.

Besides the increase in the value of land near to the town of Woodstock, a bridge would add in a corresponding though less degree, to the value of land more remote, as on the Manquart, Tobique, and especially to a large portion of the land of York County—directly by facilities afforded, indirectly through the general stimulus imparted to all branches of labor.

Nor can it be urged with reason that the benefits to be obtained are of too local a character to have a strong claim upon the Province, for undoubtedly there is no way in which a state can expend its revenues with a prospect of so large a return, or with so much advantage to the common weal, as in increasing the facilities of internal communication, more especially where, as in this case, the increase of facility will render available a large tract of the very best land within its borders.

We have received the January number of a periodical entitled "How to Live and Breathe," a new publication, edited, so says the title page, by Moses Brown, M.D.

It starts with an excellent programme, its intention being, according to the preface, to teach "the duty of health": "the means of preserving and acquiring health, and the method of regaining health when lost," surely a sufficiently wide ground, and one which, to be well occupied, will require all the energies of a master mind.

We think that a periodical of the kind which this professes to be, is much needed; one which has for its aim popularizing correct theories of medicine, and of hygiene. There is no doubt that the popular belief and doubt of the powers of medicine, are both of them carried beyond the bounds of fact. On the one hand, we have persons who believe that medicine is a powerful agent—that for every disease, there is a specific remedy,—that the education of a physician should consist in a positive knowledge of some certain drug, which shall be a specific for each certain disease—and as a consequence of this, that if at any time "the Doctor" fails to cure his patient, it is because he doesn't know the right medicine to use. On the other hand, we have a class of persons who have no faith in medicine whatever. They think that it is composed of matter foreign to the human system, and therefore poisonous, and claim that the only proper way to get well, when sick, is to wait till nature cures them. They look, too, upon "the Doctor" with suspicion and distrust, believing him to be a mere dispenser of baneful drugs, a pretender to knowledge which he does not possess, a charlatan who, while he professes to cure, in reality only kills.

Now—there cannot be a doubt in the minds of well educated men, that both of these extremes are wrong—that on the one hand there are diseases which medicine cannot cure, some which it cannot even alleviate, and that in many cases where within proper bounds, it is of eminent service, so much of it is used, on the principle that where "a little is good, more must be better" as to be positively hurtful; and on the other hand that much pain has been relieved, and many useful lives saved, by means of its skillful application.

These are, too, very many exceedingly erroneous ideas in the popular mind, as to the laws of health, and even where these ideas are not erroneous, those laws are practically in a great measure ignored. We want then some means of implanting in the popular mind correct notions as to the power of medicine, and its applicability,—as well as with regard to the laws of health, and the necessity of practical obedience thereto.

If, then, this periodical takes this ground and occupies it as it should be done, it will supply a something much needed, and should be well supported.

After the preface, its first article is on the protective power of Vaccination from Small Pox. In this, in our opinion, pre-

per ground is taken, viz:—that Vaccination is eminently useful,—that its use does away with the necessity of a rigorous isolation of cases of Small Pox. Vaccinators should be persons qualified to judge who are the persons through whose systems matter may be safely transmitted, and lastly that Vaccination should be a

second, on "Medicine and Quorum," would seem to imply that liquor is often beneficial, but that day and country, it is so much adulterated as to be useless. We do not doubt there is much adulteration in liquor, but we do not think either that it is able to obtain it fit for use, or that we do without it in many cases. The third points out that the "victims of Consumption" are the most intellectual children,—the minds predominate over their bodies, instance, perhaps the sweetest music which our sister Province, I believe ever produced, Miss Sarah I. a case in point. This would seem to be the fact, and shows, or shows to parents and teachers what not yet sufficiently understood, should not push on their more gifted and weak bodied scholars, literary prodigies at the expense of their health.

The fifth shows, in the case of a celebrated American, a celebrated American of the present day, how athletic exercises, which made a class horsewoman, a good shot, in swimming, diving and skating, came a strong consumptive youth. We may state what has not thought it necessary to this lady did not become, by these sports, one white less woman," as so many of our less fear they would become by these sports.

The seventh article dwells on the necessity of recreations, and each one using such as are pleasing to himself. It is an old divine remark full of wisdom, "it is difficult for a man with a good Christian's heart, to be intimate union between the spiritual and the temporal, but that diseases of one reduce baneful effects on the other."

The eighth contrasts the visit. It is a pity both for that more persons would not be buties and capabilities of and its sisters. So far, the question is not only unobjectionally contains many who well put.

But here we find what is suspicious, whether these ble truths are not the spoon meats which hides the pill fact the great end and aim of is, instead of what it should build up an extensive medical Editor, by means of articles, at the expense of brethren.

The sixth article which in our summary, is entitled "The Faculty,"—the ninth called "Consumption—its cure," by Moses Brown, M.D. an address to his patients, and further on, in a page, appears a notice that Brown will be happy to be treated with lung diseases, every where.

Now this, we must say, conjunction. This sixth article by telling us that an intelligent man in the British Provinces health, has consulted the physicians in his neighborhood and each came to a different meaning of his symptoms text a sermon is preached surdity and falsehood of general pretensions to a knowledge of health,—inasmuch as it requires,—that the ear to be red long practice,—that general have not sufficiently summed this kind to know much that consequently persons