

are not the Pole, and the Negro, aye, and the Hungarian, and the Frenchman, received with open arms when their country drives them out? Ten millions were given freely to Ireland; nor did they ever expel workmen, like the French at the late revolution. Does this show dislike to foreigners? The fabulous St. George was not the true emblem of the national character. He saw it rather in the lawgiver, scholar, poet, mechanic, monarch—Alfred; in later times in Cromwell, and in one not so well known, William of Wykeham, the builder of Windsor Castle, a Bishop of Winchester, a putter down of abuses in his time in his own diocese. He founded a school at Winchester for 70 scholars for ever—he endowed a college at Oxford for 70 fellows for ever—and he established a house in the neighbourhood of Winchester to provide a measure of beer and a sufficiency of bread to every man who asked it for ever; and when Mr. Emerson was in England, he was curious to test this good man's credit, and he knocked at the door, preferred his request, and received his measure of beer and his quantum of bread, though its donor had been dead 700 years.

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

WOODSTOCK, MAY 21, 1850.

It is a question of no little importance to every inhabitant of this Province, whether the administration under which we have been living for the last few years is still to exist. The time is fast coming on when every freeholder should ask himself the question, whether by the vote he may give he lends his aid to a good or bad, an honest or dishonest set of politicians. By the intelligent and honest freeholder, such a question will not be answered lightly. He will feel himself bound to inquire whether the men who now compose our Government, have done their duty well, and thereby afforded a guarantee of good conduct hereafter; and also he will inquire if men better suited to fill their places can be obtained.

We know that the majority of thoughtful and upright men in the country must be dissatisfied with the present Government. Dissatisfied with the manner in which this body politic was brought into life; dissatisfied with much of the material of which it is composed; displeased with the irregularity of its members and features (which bespeak no certain percentage) and finally, much dissatisfied with all, and greatly disgusted with much it has done.

Let us inquire how this Government was formed! It was formed by the coalition of some rather shrewd gentlemen, who, up to the period immediately preceding its formation, had been open and determined political opponents; Messrs. Chandler, Hazen, Partelow and Kinnear on the one side, and Messrs. Wilnot, Fisher, Hill and Hannington on the other, agreed to shake hands and be for a while political friends. Now we have no objection that these gentlemen should be on good and friendly terms, even visiting terms, if it should please them: what we do object to is, that through their agency this country should want a Government which acts upon avowed principles. The present cannot we conceive do so. For a long period of years, the two parties whose leaders now form our Government avowed publicly two hostile sets of political views; each plainly said that action on the principles held by the other, would prove destructive to the interests of the country. Messrs. Hazen and Chandler hesitated not to declare that Responsible Government (for instance) was a humbug—while Messrs. Wilnot and Fisher talked loudly in favour of its introduction, as the great panacea for all Colonial evils. Now when the present Government, out of this confusion of ideas sprung into being, whose principles were agreed upon as those on which the action of that government was to be based? which party gave way? It strikes us that neither made any public recantation of political faith. Up to the present hour we greatly doubt if Messrs. Hazen and Chandler, or Kinnear, would put their hands on their hearts and say that they ever believed the introduction of Responsible Government would or could prove beneficial to the country. How then, could they agree to act with men who professed themselves determined to force it on the country; or how could the latter join forces with those who had denounced and exposed the fallacy of their favourite theory. Freeholders of New Brunswick, this Government was formed by a mutual compact, to abandon all principle, it would be one without character, without conscience, and without responsibility: as the self interest of its members, or the low expediency of the hour required, so it would act. Thus was formed the body who entrusted themselves with the power of taking counsel together for the ruling of this Province. We could not much respect the members of this body if they were only known to us for this deed of coalition. Fear and selfishness must have mainly influenced their conduct. The party in power sacrificed principle, for fear of losing their influence. The party out of power with the hope of gaining office and emolument by the abandonment of a political theory which they had been for years publicly pledged to support. To such men honour faith and consistency must be empty names.

For our part we cannot understand how any Government can do much good or deserve respect, whose members do not avow some set principles on which they profess to act. No individual would be respected in a community who has not the intelligence to form some fixed principles, and who lacked the courage to avow them when called upon; and what would be thought of two men, who, for a number of years, had avowed opposite creeds, if suddenly they yielded to a mean temptation to act in concert in reference to the subject matter of their old difference? Have not the Members of our Government done this? and having done it, do they deserve the respect or support of free and intelligent men? should they not be held in contempt and scorn? They must despise each one himself and each the other. What can be thought of a country which will submit to the rule of such men? No wonder many have left it, and many more wait but for the means to do so.

For even the right self government of an individual, that is requisite of which our rulers are notoriously deficient—knowledge of his own wants, apprehension of objects worthy of his best faculties, and courage to keep him in the road which leads to those objects—these are the characteristics of the man who knows and respects himself, who lives happily in his self-built castle, and receives the respect of the multitude. When such a man is talked of we are told that he acts upon principle; he thinks for himself. He has adopted some fixed rule of conduct. But if for individuals such conduct is requisite, is it not yet more needed in those who should consult a country's weal?

Have the members of the present Government ever avowed any common creed respecting the wants of the country? Have they ever connectedly recommended a series of remedies for those wants? Have they declared themselves in their collective capacity pledged to attain any general objects of public welfare? Have they ever enunciated any leading principle of Government by which they have said their conduct should be guided. No, they could not do so. If any of them have any leading principles, while a member of this dishonest coalition, he must be silent with regard to them.

What is greatly needed in this Province for its right Government is a party of honest men—of men who will calmly and seriously give their attention to our political condition, and satisfying their own minds as to what measures are requisite for the improvement of that condition—boldly declare themselves advocates of such measures, and ready to stand or fall by their success.

We know there are those who can find arguments against a party Government, but experience shows us that such a Government proves the purest and most effectual which the present condition of the world allows. What is a political party? It is a body of men acting together with a view of advancing general interests upon some particular principle. Such a Government has a character, a responsibility, a corporate interest vested in public opinion. A wise and successful statesman well sums up the benefits of this form of Government. The good effects (he says) of party are numerous and weighty, one of the chief of them is that it gives a substance to the shadowy opinions of politicians, and attaches them permanently to steady and lasting principles. The true party man finds in his own mind certain general rules of politics, like the general rules of morals, by which he decides every new and doubtful case, the belief that those principles are just, enables him to withstand the seductions of interest, and the ingenuity of projects, his conduct acquires somewhat of the firmness of integrity and wisdom.

In our next we shall review some of the acts of our coalition Government.

We copy the following statement from the St. John *Morning News*, to shew our farmers what they can do with stock, if they go the right way to work. We have long been satisfied that Carleton is able to—and soon will—supply the markets of the lower country with meats and all kinds of farm produce, (with the exception of wheat) equal if not superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere.

We can assure the beef-eaters of St. John, that if they continue to pay a fair price for beef, they need not eat "Lignumvite" any longer:—

"Some of the finest stock ever raised in New Brunswick, was brought down the river on Monday night, from the farm of Charles Perley Esq., Woodstock, consisting of seven sheep, and two heifers of the Herefordshire breed. From these seven sheep 61 lbs. of wool were taken a few weeks since. They were purchased by Mr. Thomas Corkery, lower market, for the sum of £2 10s. each. The heifers were also purchased by the same gentleman for £32 10s. the pair. The sheep have since been slaughtered and may be seen upon the shambles of Mr. Corkery this day. If we are any judge of mutton, we pronounce this to be of as fine quality, we believe as has ever been exhibited in any market in the world; and the cattle, judging by their living looks, will not be inferior. Now here is proof of what may be done by our farmers, if they will go the right way to work; and we think the above prices will convince them, that they may raise stock to advantage. With so fine an agricultural country it is a great pity that

we should be forever doomed to chew the bitter cud of tough meat. It is our decided opinion that if a few of our farmers would turn to the business of raising stock, for this market, after the most approved method, they would do an excellent business. We know it to be a fact that beef-eaters in St. John would rather pay 9d. a pound for good beef, than 4d. for lignumvite, for most of our beef is of that nature."

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Steamer *Anthony Wane* left Tobago at nine o'clock on Saturday morning, with 25 passengers, and took some forty more at Sandusky. These and the crew made the number on board ninety or one hundred. Just below Vermillion about eight miles from the shore the starboard boilers exploded, throwing the boat in a perpendicular position, tearing away the stowage cabin and shattering the whole badly. She sunk in fifteen minutes, going down head foremost. Six persons escaped in the life boat. The hurricane deck was supposed to have floated, and a vessel sent to pick up any survivors, succeeded in saving about thirty.

We publish the following bill of Postage, not because we think that Members are liable to censure, or should be charged with extravagance in this instance, but because some of our contemporaries have (in our opinion) taken a wrong view of the matter, and in their remarks, convey the impression that this is a bill extravagantly run up by members for their own private benefit: this is not so! it has been contracted by the people themselves, and on their own account. We do not believe there is a right thinking man in the country who would ask members to pay postage out of their private funds, on Petitions and other papers sent to them to lay before the House, or on Journals sent through the country for the information of the people; yet in this way has the postage bill been contracted. Particular reference has been made in some of the papers to the amount charged against this County; the *Morning News* sets it down at £18 14s. 4d., and the *Gleaner* at £12 6s. 11d.; either of these sums appear large when standing opposite the name of one man, who alone had to represent a whole county, but compare even the larger sum with that charged against some other counties, and it will appear small. Mr. Carman's for instance is £17 5s. 8d., and there are three other Members from that county, the whole of whom have bills, amounting altogether to £47 13s. 5d., more than double the amount charged against Carleton. Several others will also be found in the same situation; but we contend that this is not a fair ground for complaint, at all events against the Members as a body; if any individuals among them have abused this privilege, single them out and give their names to the public, but let justice take place; the best of them have enough in all conscience, to answer for to their constituents, without taxing them with that of which they are not guilty.

MEMBER'S POSTAGE.

YORK.		CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.	
		Jordan	£6 6 7
Baillie	£5 0 6	Partelow	3 1 5
Fisher	6 19 5	Wilnot R. D.	7 12 10
Taylor	5 7 1	Ausley	3 16 6
Wilnot L. A.	10 11 7	Ritchie	8 3 10
		Woodward	7 1 5
	27 13 7		36 2 7
WESTMORELAND.		CHARLOTTE.	
Botsford	6 13 0	Boyd	7 17 10
Hanington	17 12 2	Brown	5 11 0
Landry	2 10 4	Porter	6 3 3
Wilson	7 19 3	Thompson	4 13 4
	35 0 2		27 15 1
ALBERT.		QUEENS.	
Smith	5 8 6	J. Earle	4 3 6
Stevens	16 2 5	Gilbert	2 9 4
	20 10 11		6 12 10
KENT.		GLOUCESTER.	
Speaker	11 8 7	End	9 17 4
Wark	5 7 5	Read	7 5 2
	16 16 0		17 2 6
CARLETON.		VICTORIA.	
Cennell	13 14 4	Tibbits	12 6 10
KING'S.		NORTHUMBERLAND.	
Earl	4 10 4	Carman	17 5 8
McLeod	3 15 11	Cranny	4 10 1
Vail	4 7 2	Rankin	12 17 10
		Street	12 19 10
	12 13 5		47 13 5

We have to apologize to the Editor's of the Saint John *Courier* for not earlier inserting the advertisement marked in their paper of the 27th April. In consequence of the bustle attendant upon our removal that week, our exchanges did not receive usual attention.

The Steamboats on our river have their ups and downs as well as other boats, and sometimes meet with accidents though of a trifling nature. Last week the Forest Queen stove a plank in her bottom, and was with difficulty saved from sinking. The Reindeer's engine gave out going to Fredericton and again coming up—and the Madawaska burst her cylinder head. The two first, however, were soon repaired, and are again on the route. The Madawaska is expected up, in a short time, to run between this place and the Grand Falls. There appears to be plenty of business for all these boats, and of the best kind, passengers up and freight down; on Saturday the Carleton had 120 passengers up. Among other things we saw on her deck yesterday morning, a splendid pair of fat cattle for the beef-eaters in Fredericton.

Henry Chubb Esq., has been appointed Mayor of the City of St. John.