

From the Royal Gazette.

Extract from a despatch, dated the 9th of September, 1849, addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by the Right Honourable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"I have to acknowledge your Despatches, Nos. 65 and 67, of the 13th and 15th July last respectively, relating to the recent disturbances at Saint John.

It is a subject of great concern that dissensions such as these should continue to influence any part of the population of the Province—dissensions which have ceased even in this country to have any reference to practical questions, and which to the inhabitants of the North American Provinces are matters of tradition only. If any of the better instructed and more orderly classes of the people have given countenance either to the idle and irritating display which led to the recent outbreak, or the savage acts of violence committed in the opposition to that display, they have, probably, by this time, had occasion to regret their conduct.

You cannot be unaware that Processions and similar displays, calculated to excite public fear, are illegal at Common Law, independently of any statutory provisions. On this head I cannot do better than enclose, for your information, an extract from a charge recently delivered by Mr. Baldwin, Q. C., (in the absence of Chief Baron Pigott,) to the Grand Jury of the County of Down, where riots of a similar nature to those of Saint John unfortunately took place on the last Orange Anniversary.

ILLEGALITY OF PARTY PROCESSIONS.

The question of the legality or illegality of party processions, whether the persons composing such be members of Orange or Ribbon Lodges, was very forcibly put by Mr. H. Baldwin, Q. C., in the absence of Chief Baron Pigott, in his admirable address at the opening of the

commission in Downpatrick on Monday last. After a warm eulogium on the general condition of the county of Down, as evidenced, with one exception, in the absence of any crimes of magnitude on the face of the present calendar, the learned Judge proceeded to remark:—

"For a considerable period of time, gentlemen, there appeared to be a lull of party spirit in this country. There was not that excitement which has been so frequently displayed among partisans; and I need not say, that every well-wisher of his country—every man who desires to see his country prosper— anxiously and earnestly hoped that the prejudices which had divided man from man, and which created and sustained unchristian feelings in the bosoms of partisans, were beginning to subside, and to be forgotten, and that feelings more in accordance with the civilization of the present day, and the circumstances of this age and country, were beginning to prevail. Unfortunately the experience of the past 12th of July has proved that the lull of which I speak was only temporary, and that there is ground for suspicion that party spirit has not been overcome. With this single exception we are able to take the calendar and say, 'but for this unfortunate affair this County presents itself as among the best regulated, the most intelligent and favoured Counties in the kingdom.' Here there is none of the poverty that so strongly presses on the inhabitants of other districts of the country. The people seem to be in a prosperous and happy condition—well disposed towards each other— anxious to protect and to preserve life and property, and consequently, presenting their County as a most desirable position for the investment of capital or the residence of strangers. There is nothing to hurt or annoy either property or station—this unfortunate occurrence alone is all of which we have reason to complain. I need not say to you, gentlemen—for your good judgment will have suggested it to you—but I would say to the poor persons who will appear before you, that they will plainly see that their conduct in taking part in an illegal assemblage—for illegal it unquestionably was—is at variance with their own interests, the peace of their own neighbourhoods, and the best interests of their country. Living in a common country, it is the interest of every man to dwell in charity and affection with his neighbours—to labour for the common advancement and good of the country in which he lives; and were this the case in this country—were every man desirous and determined to promote the interests of his fellow-men—this County would be among the best regulated Counties in the kingdom. We find, unfortunately, this state of party feeling existing here.—We find that it so exists, and to have led to such an estrangement of feeling between neighbours, as to have arrayed them against each other on the 17th of March and on the 12th of July in murderous hostility. With these circumstances before you, shall I say that it is necessary—that it is an incumbent duty—that every man possessed of intelligence and station—every man who has influence over his fellow-man—should join in one strenuous effort to prevent the occurrence of such scenes—scenes most illegal, beyond all doubt? The people may have suspected that, because there is not now in existence, as there was some years since, an act against processions, or an act against the carrying of arms, it is lawful for them to march in procession and carry arms. This is a gross mistake, and the public mind ought at once to be disabused on the subject. Large processions, carrying arms, and under such circumstances as to inspire fear in the minds of the people—processions which, from their concomitant circumstances, are calculated to inspire in the minds of the peaceably disposed well-grounded apprehensions of alarm—are, beyond all question, illegal assemblages. If, in the course of a procession, there be any transgression of the peace, that breach of the peace constitutes a riot, the consequences of which are, to the parties concerned in it, of a serious nature. It is one of the circumstances of an illegal combination that all the parties concerned in it are answerable for the acts of any one member of the party, those acts being committed in furtherance of the common object of the party—that is, that a procession of being in itself immediately a breach of the peace, its members may be guilty of an offence done by any one in furtherance of a common object. There are one or

two of these cases to occupy your attention. You will consider whether the evidence submitted to you is sufficient for the identification of the parties concerned; and, if the prisoners have been connected with processions passing through the country, no matter to which party they belonged, and if the conduct of the procession or processions was such as to inspire fear in the minds of the peaceably disposed, you will regard the assemblage as illegal, and find true bills."

We deem it necessary to inform our country friends that the young women who were lately beguiled from their homes by artful Yankees, for the purpose of engaging their valuable services in the cotton factories, have been most grossly deceived, both with regard to the amount of labor and the amount of their reward. The former they find to be unceasing toil and exceedingly unhealthy; two of these unhappy young women were lately sent back to their homes in this Province, completely worn out—perhaps enfeebled for life; some have become mentally deranged, and all would most gladly return hither, if they had the means; but the fact is, their wages, (nominally large) are all consumed in necessary expenses—all the shops in the neighborhood are connected with the establishment, and the prices are so exorbitant that it is impossible for the poor girls to lay by a cent. Thus are they virtually enslaved to a most laborious, toilsome, and unhealthy employment, without the slightest prospect of escape. The above we have from undoubted authority, and it may be entirely relied upon as a true picture without the slightest exaggeration.—*St. John Observer.*

EARTHQUAKE IN MIDDLESEX.—A very severe shock of an Earthquake was felt in several of the towns in the middle of this county, on Monday afternoon, between 3 and four o'clock. Two very loud and heavy explosions were heard, and the earth and buildings continued to tremble during the time, the people ran out of the houses and stores, supposing some terrible explosion of the powder mill in Sudbury, had occurred. By some persons the shaking was said to resemble that produced by the rolling of something heavy in a room overhead. A similar shaking of the earth was felt in the same locality about a year ago, early in the morning.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

At Acton, Concord and other towns, the people ran out of the houses and stores, supposing some terrible explosion of the powder mill in Sudbury, had occurred. By some persons the shaking was said to resemble that produced by the rolling of something heavy in a room overhead. A similar shaking of the earth was felt in the same locality about a year ago, early in the morning.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

Public meetings have recently been held at Sackville and Bay Verte, and Resolutions passed to further, as much as lies in the power of the inhabitants of that section of the country, the Quebec and Halifax Railway project.
St. John Chronicle.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ST. JOHN MORNING NEWS.

SIR,—On looking over the *Sentinel* of the 23d ult., I observed two letters that were copied from your paper, which appear to have been originally written in Montreal.—Those letters are of such a rebellious nature, that to treat them with silent contempt, would perhaps be the most judicious thing that could be done; but as some ignorant or unthinking persons might be led astray by the deceitful and false statements made in them, I have taken the liberty of sending you the following lines, which I hope you will have the goodness (for loyalty's sake) to insert in your paper, for the benefit of all concerned, but more particularly, for that of you Canadian rebel correspondents. In the first place, if you would appear by those letters, that a large portion of the Canadians are rebels, and are anxious for annexation with the United States, and ready to throw off their allegiance to the British crown, which has for so many years fostered and taken care of them as a mother would do of her children. To speak of ingratitude to such wretches would only be throwing away so many words, for when treason and rebellion enter men's hearts, every good feeling is absent; but the idea of such people striving to draw the loyal inhabitants of New Brunswick into the rebellious schemes is intolerable. Can it for a moment be supposed, that the people of New Brunswick, who have always been ranked among the most loyal of the British subjects, would think of throwing off their allegiance to Great Britain, and join in rebellion with Canada wretches, who are notorious for everything that is despicable in men.

Let us enquire who are the leaders in this rebellious movement, and then see if any man of sense would join with such infamous characters in any great perilous undertaking? I might give the names of many, but the terms of the *Sentinel* will not permit it: one, however, is so notorious, that his name is detestable throughout the colonies, that is, P—u; a name sufficient to condemn any enterprise on earth that he is concerned in: a pardoned and cowardly murderer, a wretch that hatched up rebellion in his country so recently, and was the cause of so much bloodshed, burnings, and murders, and led so many misguided wretches to untimely ends, while he true coward like, kept at a distance from danger himself; and when, through the clemency of the British Government, his cowardly neck was spared, and he again admitted into a place of honour, he immediately commenced hatching new plots against that government that spared his worthless life, and would now lead his miserable countrymen into such tragical scenes as were so lately acted; and not only his own misguided followers, but the loyal subjects of New Brunswick also; the life of the wretches of whom, is a thousand times more valuable, than that of him and fifty such cowardly wretches. Such are the leaders of this criminal enterprise, who would wish the people of New Brunswick to join with them in their unlawful undertaking.

Another thing which may be observed with regard to those letters referred to is, that instead of giving a true statement of the sentiments and feelings of the respectable

class of Canadians, they state absolute falsehoods.—This can be proved by referring to the *Quebec Gazette* of the 19th Oct. last, where it will be seen that twelve members of the Provincial Legislature residing in the City of Montreal and its environs, have in that paper published a protest against the attempt to separate the Province from Great Britain; and these gentlemen give it as their opinion, that with few exceptions, all the other members of the Legislature are decidedly against such a movement; nor is there an English journal of any respectability in that Province, with the exception of the *Montreal Herald* and *Courier*, that does not deprecate the wicked and ill-advised project; and we also find many of the respectable journals of the United States expressing their disapprobation of the attempt.

It might now be asked why the Canadian rebels have attempted to draw the people of New Brunswick into the calamity that they are fast approaching? That is a question not easily answered, excepting we suppose, they consider this Province as an appendage to their's, and wish to have a valiant people to fight their battles for them, against the country which we have always been accustomed to consider ourselves bound to, alike, by ties of affection and interest: but to be guilty of such a base action, would be a crime that every man worthy of the name of a "British subject" would detest as he must, the miscreants who are at the head of the movement.

There can be no doubt that a great amount of distress exists in Canada at the present time, but that distress is the effect of bad legislation, and is not susceptible of immediate alleviation; but let them turn out their bad members, and elect British subjects in their place, and then they may expect a return of prosperity.

We must also, admit, that our own Province is not in as prosperous a state of business as it has been heretofore, but whether from bad legislation or not, I will not take upon me to say; yet one thing is certain, that to enter into a rebellion with the Mother Country would not be a means of alleviating the distress, and no man of common sense would think so.

And now sir, a word to yourself. How the Canadian rebels came to get you to be a mouthpiece, to disseminate their false and rebellious letters—whether they happened on you by instinct as birds of a feather flock together, or by what other means, I will not enquire, but if you think you will gain anything by being trumpeter for rebels, pursue your course, and no doubt but the loyal people of New Brunswick will duly appreciate your services. Time and space will not permit me to say more at present.

I remain sir, yours,

A CARLETON LOYALIST.

Carleton, 3d Nov., 1849.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

British hearts are hearts of oak,
Singing ever merrily;
Even in fight they laugh and joke,
Meeting danger cheerily.

Having recently taken an obscure and imperfect observation of the enemy, I was about to report a retreat, previous to which I concluded by a circuitous route, to make one more observation, when, lo! to my great astonishment, I perceived the whole army in full march to the tune of double-quick time, exactly on the contrary route to that which I had previously supposed; and what added to my astonishment, was the by no means undeniable stamp upon the banner which they supported. Upon close examination, connected with second thoughts, the thermometer of my excited imagination lowered to quite a temperate degree, perceiving the inscription to be so near nonsense that it was only "ANNEXATION," not painted, but merely daubed with lamp-black dissolved. This being in my estimation merely titular, I began to conclude there was little or no danger, when, upon a sudden the zigzag march of the whole army was impeded by the word *halt* resounding from the advance to the reserve (the whole line not being so great but that the officer in command might be heard the whole length without at all endangering his lungs). I began to suspect that this halt was for the purpose of forming the line of battle; but no, they knew too well the hearts of oak they had to oppose. And calling a council within hearing of my hiding place, resolved to send an aid-de-camp on the over stumbling mule "Witness," not to show the banner under which they marched, but a little illegitimate, the inscription on which was—"A friendly separation from British Connection, and union upon equitable terms with the great North American Confederacy of Sovereign States." This was accompanied with an invitation to those they designated "Fellow-Colonists," to enlist under their banner. This appeared to be written with the slime of an eel, it appeared so smooth, so glossy, and worst of all so slippery. The cause assigned for unfurling this banner was "Depression of their material interests." Now instead of endeavoring to extract the core from the hearts of every Loyal British subject of British North America, would it not be better to endeavor to retrace their zigzag course until they arrived at the starting post, when they would find that their never-to-be-forgotten forefathers, after leaving all that the world calls great, near and dear, fought, bled and died that prodigal and unworthy to should inherit a home in British land. This every loyal subject considers the dearest and most sacred inheritance ever willed to children. And shall it be said that the children most assiduously sought to disinherit themselves? Most certainly it there is no other remedy for "depression of material interests." But is there no other remedy? "Witness" says no; but every loyal heart says yes; any other way is a more sure and certain remedy. The mile posts on the way they have come, are marked with extravagance—political strife—war of races—rebellions, &c., &c. Instead of this the only route, supposing by way of experiment, they should adopt the good old way of their good old forefathers, to gather with their good old and well tried loyalty, and venture to predict that the result would exceed even the anticipated prosperity of "ANNEXATION."

TOM SCOTT.