

them: he had refused the office of Magistrate because he thought there were too many in Woodstock already. He was in favour of annual elections and the vote by Ballot. A great many false reports had been circulated against him; his enemies had been more industrious than his friends, but he cared not for that, he was well known, and thought his future conduct would be judged by that of his past. One statement he would deny, he had never ridiculed the Rev. Mr. Hart, and defied proof.

Mr. Abner Bull came forward to nominate Charles Connell, Esq. Mr. Connell he said was too well known in this County to need an introduction by him or any one else, he had served the County as a Representative for the last four years, and he was satisfied that his conduct during that time had given general satisfaction.

Mr. John Bennett came forward to second the nomination freely and voluntarily. He was not bought by rum nor money, he considered it his duty to speak in favour of Mr. Connell's Political life, and he done so honestly; he did not believe there was a man in this county who could come forward and complain of misconduct on his part while in the House, if there was, Mr. Connell was present and would answer for himself.

Mr. Joseph Harvey would speak of Mr. Connell as a friend; he had served his Country well and faithfully, and was a good general Legislator, he believed a more competent man to represent the county could not be found, his interests were identified with those of the County, his money in the course of trade had been freely circulated throughout the County, and had benefitted many beside himself, and he was satisfied this election would prove that the Freeholders of Carleton rightly appreciated his services.

Mr. CONNELL said, four years ago he had the honour of being elected a Representative to serve in the House of Assembly of the Province, he had endeavoured to do his duty, and now stood before the County ready to give an account of his Stewardship: he had, a part of that time, stood alone for the County of Carleton, and frequently met with opposition from his Colleague, stirred up by men who were now using every exertion to oppose his return. He had never neglected the business of the County, although while attending to it, he had frequently to neglect his own or employ others to act for him,—he had never sought office, or run after the Government, which he believed to be a rotten concern, though he had personal friends there, he believed it to be a bad Government for the people, and if members were returned who would support it, the Country would have cause to repent of their choice. He could not support any measure injurious to the interests of the County. If he injured the country he injured himself, he had a large property in this county, all he owned in the world was here; and while benefiting the country he was benefiting himself. A great deal had been said about Free Trade, and Protection. The Free Trade policy of England had ruined the Colonies, it might do very well for them, it might be honey for them but it was death to us, his ideas of protection perhaps differed from many others, we all had an attachment for England but a greater one for our children and our country—we must make such laws as will be beneficial to us—we must make public improvements—develop the resources of the country—and depend upon ourselves. We have just found out that our noble River can be navigated by Steamboats, a public spirited individual has set the example, and immense quantities of produce has been carried to St. John and there shipped to Boston. A Railroad was now being built between this place and St. Andrews; the Company had overcome a great many obstacles, and a strong opposition both in the House and out; they applied to the House for Scrip, which was refused them, and the Company was about giving up in despair, when by his suggestions, land along the line was applied for and obtained; now the work was progressing rapidly, he was always in favour of internal improvements, open up the country and induce capitalists to come among us,—public improvements would benefit all. He was in favour of assessing real Estate for the support of Schools, in addition to grants from the Province. Educate the people, the poor as well as the rich, give them Municipal Corporations and teach them to govern themselves. He was in favour of giving the people controul over their local affairs, they had a right to elect all who ruled over them and expended their money—from the Governor down. Some hangers-on at the Colonial Office are sent out, to make a fortune out of the hard earnings of the people here. The salaries were all too high; the Governor's—including extras, is over £4000 a year, interest and expenses on Government House, cost the Province £6000 more. Massachusetts, with a population of one and a half millions, paid their Governor £625 a year; while New Brunswick with only 200,000 inhabitants, paid £10,000 a year. Could any one say this was right, could they say the Commissioner of Crown Lands did not receive too much; was not £1350 more than he earned, and more than the people were able to pay? The salary of the Provincial Secretary was too high, and that of the Attorney General, as well as all the others! A great reformation was required in the affairs of King's College. Ten scholars were now being educated there; they were the sons of the rich, and principally of persons who were receiving Salaries from the Province, and were educated at the expense of the poor, who received no benefit from the establishment.

He was in favour of surrendering the initiation of money grants into the hands of the Government,—and would go for an Elective Legislative Council. He approved of the new Parish Act; it would remedy many evils, the Grand Jury would now have the accounts laid before them for examination before being passed by the Court; other improvements had been made in the law, but time would not allow him

to refer to them. Reports had also been circulated with intent to injure him. Among the rest it had been said he voted in favour of buying and selling oats, by weight, and named 36 lbs. as the standard, so far from this, he had used his influence to have the Bill quashed. Other reports were equally untrue, he had done his duty to the best of his ability, and would continue to do so. He was ready to answer any question that might be put to him now or any other time respecting his conduct while in the House.

Mr. JOSEPH RIDEOUT said he had been quite unexpectedly called upon to nominate Mr. H. H. BEARDSLEY, but he could present him with confidence, having known him for a long time. He presented him as the people's Representative, satisfied he would be sent to the House by the bronzed faces, strong hands, and stout hearts of the hardy sons of New Brunswick; objections had been made to him because he was a lawyer, as a general thing the objections were good, but in this case it was not. Mr. Beardsley was no office-seeker,—he was a young man well known,—his father had represented the County before him—and they all knew his honest, upright principles; his son if elected, would doubtless follow his steps, and represent the County with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

Mr. WILLIAM STEVENS would second the Nomination with pleasure, having confidence in the honesty, integrity, and ability of Mr. Beardsley, he was satisfied too that Mr. B. had not sought to make his way into the House of Assembly by presenting the inebriating cup. While he was up he would say a few words on a subject which deeply concerned the inhabitants of this County. Four years ago he came here to look after our mineral resources,—he had sent some of the iron to England where it had been converted into steel, and proved equal to Russian; but the York and Carleton Mining Company wished to monopolize the trade and prevent other Companies from engaging in the business, they thought they had a monopoly but it was not so. He had a lease, and went to England for the purpose of getting up a Company and introducing British Capital into the Province,—but while there he saw an advertisement in the Mining Journal offering the Company's works here, for sale, inserted in his opinion only to frustrate his design of getting up another Company, and to prevent the introduction of Capital into the Province. Monopolies were injurious to a Country, and he warned the Freeholders of Carleton against sending a man to the House interested in the York and Carleton Mining Company. He was satisfied other Companies would be got up, and called the attention of Freeholders to the benefits to be derived from them. Iron could be sold at remunerating prices, wood, and all kinds of farming produce need not be put down to a very low price and paid for in goods. He did not wish to injure the Company in any way, he wished them success, but there was plenty of room for another—for several more.

Dr. WILEY said, at the last Election he was himself a Candidate, but now he came forward to support the Nomination of Mr. Beardsley, and this he did because he was satisfied none better qualified to represent us, could be found in the County.

Mr. H. H. Beardsley said he was unfortunate in being so low on the list of those who were to address the Electors, and had in consequence been forestalled in several views he intended to express. He however had a few words to say. That the Sheriff had been commanded by the Writ of Election to return from his Bailiwick two fit and proper persons to represent this County in the General Assembly, and that the power vested in them to obey such command; and as he had never represented them it would be necessary for him, in a few words, to state some of the views he entertained in order that they might be able to judge how far they coincided with their own. He considered it necessary that every Candidate should pledge himself to some course of policy; hitherto Representatives had gone to the House irrespective of every political tenure, or any particular line of conduct, vested with a discretionary power to act as they might deem best, and such being so vested with a discretionary power, the constituents could not justly find any fault, however faithless they had been proved, if they professed to have acted conscientiously, and done the best they could. He considered Provincial affairs could never improve so long as such a state of things existed, thought they should be very careful about electing persons who had an eye to Government favours; for his part he never had received, did not expect to receive, and knew very well he never should receive a single favour from the present Government, and therefore could act independently. He considered the present mongrel Government most corrupt,—that it was composed of persons who, prior to its formation were at variance upon all questions, but just so soon as they had got comfortably ensconced in their present place every thing had become agreeable among them; they had, he believed, agreed to support each other in all their iniquities and unjust patronage—that the first thing to be done was to break up the present and form a party Government. He would rather see old Pulto Prime Minister, and his imps to assist him, because he believed there were righteous men enough in this Province to oust them at once. He was in favour of assessing real estate in support of Schools—our present system was a bad one and should be improved, the poor stood no chance to receive the most common education, the rich only were benefitted. Municipal Corporations should be granted to every County whose inhabitants were sufficiently enlightened to govern themselves, there were some localities in the Province he thought would not be benefitted by such a measure. Carleton was ripe for the change, and was entitled to it. He would go for placing the initiation of Money Grants in the hands of the Government so soon as we had a change in the system, and a Government over which the country had some controul. Patronage should be taken from them and given to its lawful owners, the people. He would give his voice in favour of Elective Legislative Councils—would encourage Agriculture, and Manufactures—was in favour of internal improvements, and would advise the people of New Brunswick to depend more upon themselves and less upon their neighbours. He thought that

as Richmond had become so thickly settled it should be sett off as a separate Parish, and would give his voice in favour of it. A great deal had been said about his qualification, he hoped it would be questioned, that he might have an opportunity of satisfying the country on that head.

HENRY E. DIBBLE Esq., said he had been solicited by a large number of the Freeholders of the County to come forward as a Candidate at this Election, but owing to the hurried manner in which it had been brought on that he had not had time to visit those parts of the country in which he was comparatively a stranger. He would therefore decline a Nomination at present, but hoped at some future day to comply with the request of those gentlemen who had so warmly pressed him to come forward. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not give way in favour of any party or any man, he was independent in principle, and would act independently throughout the Election, and advised the Electors to act independent also. If they required a Representative, to elect one, but allow no man to elect himself, if they did he would be their master. He was in favour of giving the initiation of Money Grants up to the Government—they might be corrupt, but the House of Assembly was more so—they had too much patronage in their hands—let the Government bring down their budget as in England and would they dare to ask for £196 return duties on wine to Colonel Brown, or £150 to Mr. Street for endeavouring to stop the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway? He thought not!—Yet the House of Assembly had granted both; and many more, equally unjust grants had been made. He was in favour of voting by ballot and annual elections, was also favourable to Electing the Legislative Council. He did not approve of the present electioneering system, too much corruption was used; they voted for the man, irrespective of his principles. Not a question had been put to a Candidate, he thought they should stand pledged to some line of policy and stand or fall by their political principles.

As this number ends the second volume of the "Sentinel" we may perhaps be expected to say a few words respecting our future intentions and prospects. We have only room at this time however to say, that we will continue to send the paper as usual, and any subscriber wishing to discontinue, has only to forward the amount due, and inform us of his wish. All Subscribers who do not pay up and return the first number of the next volume will be continued on our Subscription list. We shall have something more to say in our next on this subject.

SMALL POX.—We understand that the Small Pox has been raging in Boston all through the past winter and spring, and that since the first of January there have been upwards of one hundred deaths in that city by that loathsome disease. Mr. Haley, late editor of the Sentinel, has been visited by this scourge, but is now recovering. This same disease has been quite prevalent the last few weeks in Eastport and some of the border towns of Maine. We also learn that there are four cases in the Howard Settlement, brought there by a family lately arrived from Boston.

ADDRESS.

VICTORIA COUNTY, June 10th, 1850

TO CHARLES CONNELL, Esq.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the Parishes of Andover and Perth (in this County) beg to tender you our grateful acknowledgments for the manner in which you ever advocated the interests of this section of the County while our Representative, and to express our regret that our separation from Carleton prevents us from proving how highly we appreciate your conduct as a Legislator, by recording our votes in your favour at the approaching Election.—With earnest wishes for your success in Carleton, We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

B. Beyeridge, J. P., H. Baird, J. P., Wm. Hallett, J. P., D. Hopkins, F. Tibbets, E. Sisson, G. H. Giberson, W. J. Bedell, and 90 other inhabitants of the Parishes of Andover and Perth, in the County of Victoria.

REPLY.

WOODSTOCK, June 13th, 1850.

GENTLEMEN.—I have by this day's mail received your very flattering Address, in which you are pleased to express your approval of the course pursued by me during the time I had the honour of representing you in the Legislature.

It is a source of gratification to me to know that my exertions to advance the interests of the County are so highly appreciated by you, and that the division of the County alone prevents you from recording your votes in my favour at the coming Election.

I feel that having to the best of my ability discharged the duties of a Legislator, that I will at the proper time receive the applause also of the Freeholders of Carleton.

With my best wishes for the prosperity of the County of Victoria, I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen, your obedt. Servant,

CHARLES CONNELL.

B. Beyeridge, J. P., H. Baird, J. P., Wm. Hallett, J. P., D. Hopkins, F. Tibbets, E. Sisson, G. H. Giberson, W. J. Bedell, and others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Andover and Perth, in the County of Victoria.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received a Despatch from Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, announcing that Wheat Flour, the produce or manufacture of New Brunswick, will be admitted into Nova Scotia free of duty.

By Command,

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, June 4, 1850.