

## COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR:—In the last number of the Sentinel I observed a reply from "An Elector" to my former communication, stating before he gets through with me he will show me to be a speaker of falsehoods. I have, sir, neither time nor inclination to follow him through all his perversions, but I will take his first statement as a fair sample of the whole, and leave it to you and the readers of the Sentinel to judge whether it be true or false. In one of his communications he says that he got his information from a man living in Richmond. Now, sir, I will keep him to this statement, for had he never made it I should not have troubled myself in the matter. His first statements were, that a man in Richmond got a grant of money to make a road from his own house to the public road, that the work is not done, and that the money was drawn from the Treasury, and that he got this information from a man living in the same settlement. In my answer I said that I believed these assertions to be false and calumnious, and have good reasons for such belief as there is not a man living in that settlement who has not offered to put his name to a communication to be published in the Sentinel, denying that he ever gave such information. As to the work being done, I can myself certify that there is double the amount done in this instance, that has ever been done in the settlement for the same amount of money, and I believe every man in the settlement will say the same thing. But, sir, to come to the point at once and have the matter fully investigated, I again challenge the libelant to come forward and give the name of his informant, or otherwise to stand over his assertions with his own name and I will do the same. This is the only way I can see to bring the matter to a close. An Elector may evade the point by saying that I am mistaken as to the settlement in Richmond he has reference to, but if a man in any part of Richmond has obtained a grant of money to make a road to his own house and pocketed the money without getting the work done, he should be compelled to refund it at once. Your correspondent has brought forward this charge, and I think in justice to the people of Richmond he should take steps to prove it or acknowledge his assertions to be false. If he does not do one or the other he may expect to get the lie thrown in his teeth every time he refers to the subject.

Now, Mr. Editor, with your leave, a word or two to "A Woodstocker." In my former communication I said I believed that "An Elector" and "A Woodstocker" were one and the same person. I have seen nothing to induce me to change my opinion, when I do I will not be backward in making it known. As to whether I am mistaken or not he should be the best judge, but I must take the liberty of informing him that I have as good a right to my opinion as he has, and that opinion I will express even to "A Woodstocker," be his calling or profession what it may. One word more and I am done with "A Woodstocker" for the present,—let him mind his own business for the future, if the people of Richmond wish him to interfere with theirs they will call upon him.

Yours, &amp;c.,

A LOVER OF TRUTH

Richmond, April 2nd, 1852.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

## To the Rate Payers of the Parish of Wakefield.

On Tuesday, the 4th of May, it will be your duty, as well as privilege to elect from among yourselves, two fit and proper persons to represent you in the Municipal Council of the County.

What, Rate-payers of Wakefield, are the qualifications necessary in the men who are to hold in their hands not only the management of your business, and application of your money, but the power to tax you to whatever amount they think proper?

The first qualification is honesty, the second ability, and the third independence of mind.

Without honesty your Councillors could not be trusted, either by yourselves, or their colleagues; without ability they could neither understand nor explain the wants, nor protect the interests of their constituents; without independence of mind they would be in constant danger of being led astray by the unprincipled and designing. In short, without sufficient ability they would be of little service to the Parish; without independence of mind they would be altogether useless; without honesty they would be worse than useless.

Permit me, fellow Rate-payers, to point out to you a man in whom these three indispensable qualifications are to be found, and whom I accordingly recommend to you for your votes,—Mr. Hugh Harrison.

Mr. Harrison, I believe to be honest, I believe him also, to possess that exceedingly rare thing—an independent mind; and as for his ability to fill the situation of Councillor, I will say this,—his superior cannot be found in the Parish of Wakefield—hardly his equal.

Fellow Rate-payers, both interest and honor

call upon you to send to the County Council men who will fill their places with credit and advantage to you. A person more likely to do this than Mr. Harrison does not exist among you. In short, gentlemen, *he is the man*,—try him.

I am, fellow Rate-payers,  
Your obt. sev't.  
A RATEPAYER.

Wakefield, April 12, 1852.

## ENGLISH NEWS.

## Arrival of the America.

By Telegraph to the Sentinel News Room.

HALIFAX, March 15, 1852.

The steamer *America* arrived at half past 3 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 3rd inst., and has 65 passengers—18 of which are to land here. The *America* brings intelligence of her own arrival at Liverpool at 8 P. M. on the 29th ult., and the *Arctic* at 6.30 P. M. on the 31st. The news possesses several features of speculation. Business affairs were generally estimated dull.

**MONETARY AFFAIRS.**—Money continued as abundant as ever in London, and discounts easy, although rates were not reduced by the Bank of England. The returns gazetted on the 2nd inst., show the amount of Bullion in the Bank to be £19,815,745, being an increase of £69,815.

**ENGLAND.**—The Parliamentary proceedings during the week preceding the *America's* departure, were interesting. Mr. Secretary Walpole had introduced the new Militia Bill into the House of Commons. Its provisions aim at raising a force 80,000 strong,—50,000 the first year by voluntary enlistment,—term of service 5 years—bounty £4 or £5, in one payment, or by monthly instalments, time of warning and discipline 21 days each year, but power given in case of emergency to increase it to 7 weeks or reduce it to 3 days.—Estimated expense £25,000 yearly,—first year £400,000. Lord Palmerston gave the measure his support and advocacy. Lord John Russell although not opposing it was disposed to find fault with some of its provisions. Mr. Hume protested against the doctrine of numerous armaments when they were by no means needed. Mr. Cobden ridiculed the idea of an invasion, and complained of an expenditure being incurred to provide against an imaginary evil. The Bill was read a first time. Mr. Anderson had made an ineffectual attempt to induce the Commons to place the British Commercial Marine so as to be available as a reserve to assist in the defence of the Country. Mr. Henry Berkeley's Bill to provide for taking votes at Parliamentary elections by ballot was rejected by a majority of 102, and Sherman Crawford's Irish Tenant right Bill had also been burked by a manœuvre on the part of the Government. The Attorney General for Ireland had however promised to produce an unexceptionable measure. Mr. Bailley Cochrane had given notice that after Easter he would move a resolution having for its object the establishment of steam communication between the Canadian and Newfoundland Colonies and Great Britain. Mr. Moncton Milner moved a resolution expressing the disapprobation of the Commons at the measures of Austria threatening British Travellers with inconvenience and annoyance in consequence of the refusal of the British Government to expel foreign refugees. Lord Dudley Stewart seconded the motion and declaimed against the illiberality, faithlessness, and mean tyranny of Austria and other despotic powers in Europe. Mr. Walpole considered that the passage of such a resolution might interpose difficulties in the maintenance of present relations with friendly States. Lord Palmerston took a similar view and eventually the resolution was withdrawn. In the House of Lords on the 2d inst., Lord Derby intimated that it was not intended to interfere with the Maynooth grant. At the same time Mr. Disraeli, in answer to Lord John Russell stated that Parliament would be dissolved as soon as the necessary measures for the safety and service of the country were passed and that the views of the new Parliament would be taken upon the policy of the present Government during the current year. The approaching general election was absorbing much attention throughout the United Kingdom. The Protectionist party had held a great meeting at Liverpool, at which Mr. Forbes McKenzie, one of the Lords of the Treasury and Mr. Charles Turner, the Tory Candidate at Liverpool, attended, and gave an exposition of their political faith. Mr. McKenzie's speech was remarkable for the fact that it contained the announcement that Lord Derby's Government would not seek to reverse the commercial policy of Sir Robert Peel, but merely to modify and amend so as to afford relief to the agricultural and shipping interests, which the repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws had generally depressed. Sir Thomas Birch had issued his farewell address to the Electors of Liverpool. The reform and Free Trade party had nominated Mr. Joseph C. Ewart in his stead. Sir James Graham had delivered a remarkable speech to the Electors of Carlisle in the course of which he advocated an extension of the suffrage, and extolled Free

Trade, but was not prepared to support vote by Ballot.

**IRELAND.**—Mr. Charles Gavon Duffy, of the *Nation* is a candidate for the representation of New Ross. He is to be opposed by Sir T. N. Reddington, late Under Secretary for Ireland. The Parliamentary Committee of the Catholic Defence Association held daily sittings to decide upon the merits of the new candidates for Parliamentary honors, and to recommend those of their choice to the Irish constituencies. A meeting of the citizens of Dublin had been held on the subject of Tenant-right. Mr. Crawford's Bill was unanimously approved of, and the meeting pledged itself to support no other candidate at a general Election, but such as were staunch supporters of a National Tenant-right. A numerous and influential meeting had been held at Lord Charlemont's house in Dublin for the purpose of taking steps to erect in Ireland a suitable memorial in honor of the lamented poet Tom Moore. Sir William Somerville the late Chief Secretary of Ireland had been hunted from the representation, and it is said sought refuge in Canterbury!

**FRANCE.**—The great event in Paris during the week preceding the sailing of the *America* was the opening of the French Chambers which took place on the 29th ult. The Prince President performing the ceremony in person. He was attended by a brilliant staff. General Officers, Colonels of Regiments, Councillors of State, &c. His reception was of the warmest kind,—he read his installation speech standing. In alluding to the foreign relations of France, he says—"It is for all our interests to keep with them the most amicable relations." He next proceeds to explain what his conduct will be in doing so. He disclaims any attempt of declaring himself Emperor. If the restless and disaffected portion of the community by underhanded intrigues, endeavor to sap the basis of his Government—if in their blindness they tested the legitimacy of a popular election, or endanger by their incessant attacks the future prospects of the Ministry, then would he demand from the people in the name of the repose of France, a new title which would irrevocably fix upon his head the power with which they had invested him. Immense applause greeted the various salient points of the address, and at the end cheering cries of *Vive Napoleon*, which were enthusiastic. The Prince President then took the oath of fidelity to the constitution, after which the Members were duly sworn to fidelity to the President. Neither General Cavaignac, nor Mr. Carriot attended. On the following day the Senate and Legislative Corps met in their respective chambers. Martial Law ceased on the 28th ult., in all the departments of continental France. The mixed commission ceased on the same date. The Code Civil resumes its former title of code Napoleon. A deputation from Havre had arrived at Paris to address a protest to the Government against imposition of additional duties on foreign sugar. The announcement of such an intent had created great anxiety in all the French ports. It was reported that the President's donation would be fixed at 10,000,000 francs, with an addition in case of marriage. No further arrests had been made except according to Law.

**SWITZERLAND.**—The committee had obtained an edict warning all foreigners who may be residing in the Canton of Geneva without the papers of permission, that they will certainly be expelled unless they report themselves at the Police Office and obtain a necessary carte design. For those who quit voluntarily, Passports chiefly for England and America will be given, but they were not allowed to go either to France or Germany.

**AUSTRIA.**—The *Times'* correspondent says that he has excellent reasons for believing that it is already an understood thing between England and Austria that they will strictly mature the existing territorial arrangements, and that Russia and Prussia will make common cause with them in the matter. Austria is still on excellent terms with France. It is said that Austria and Prussia had concluded a treaty of navigation of the Danube, according to which the duties payable on the river are abolished.

**PRUSSIA.**—The Ministerial crisis at Munich is at an end. The President of the Upper Chamber, Baron Von Scauffenburg received the King's command on the 29th ult., to state to the Chamber that he had no intention of making any change in the Ministry.

**INDIA AND CHINA.**—Bombay advices of March 3rd, had reached England. Negotiations with the Burmese and their insults being continued, a force of 6000 men, in equal proportions from Calcutta and Madras was set out for Burmah on the 12th March. A squadron of war steamers had left Bombay for Rangoon, and would call at Madras to transport troops.—Hostilities seemed inevitable. The force under Sir Collin Campbell had reached Pessewar.—The progress of the rebels in China was decided and unquestionable. The Governor General of the Canton Province had been besieged in one of his own towers, and the remnant of the imperial forces had been signally defeated.

Mr. John Key of the Keswick ridge, brought to market last week a part of a fine fat moose, which he had shot with a brace of marbles, instead of the usual article of lead. This was indeed 'playing marbles' with a vengeance.—Reporter.

## Victoria Bye Roads.

- £20 From County line to Tobique River.
- 20 From Tobique to Salmon River.
- 20 From Salmon River to Grand Falls.
- 148 For the road leading up Tobique river.
- 20 For the road leading to the Tomlinson Settlement.
- 20 For road leading from the Arestook Falls to the American Boundary.
- 20 To open a road from the Rapid de Femme River to the Grand Falls on the bank of the River.
- 15 For road leading from Watson's to Merritt's
- 7 From Portage River to Watson's.
- 20 For road leading to the Colebrooke Settlement.
- 5 To road leading to the Episcopal Church at Grand Falls.
- 5 To road leading to the Catholic Chapel at Grand Falls.
- 20 To repair the old Portage road at Grand Falls.
- 7 For a road on the north side of the Arestook River, from the old ferry landing to Little River Mills.
- 20 For road leading from Simonds to and through the California Settlement.
- 64 For the road leading up the Madawaska River, on the east side.
- 30 To open a road from Fournier's, near Rocquise, to back settlement.
- 25 To open a road from Smith's to Green River Settlement
- 30 For a road leading from Akerley's to Grand River Settlement.
- 20 To open the road to Onlette's Settlement.
- 25 Road to Little River Settlement at Grand Falls.
- 30 To open a road from Jos. Herbert's to The-reault Settlement.
- 10 For a road leading from great road to and past Joseph Michaud's.
- 70 To open and repair a road leading up the Green River on the east side; £45 of said sum to build a bridge oversaid river.
- 15 To open a road to ferry landing at Fish River.
- 26 To open and repair a road from St. Basil Church to back settlement.

We give below, by request, another extract or two from the Municipal Act,—qualification of members,—time allowed for taking the oath,—and the oath to be taken by County Councillors in addition to the oath of allegiance. We believe the extracts now given contain all the necessary information from the Act up to the meeting of the Council.

**QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.**—In each County incorporated under this Act, there shall be a Council, consisting of a Warden and Councillors, to be elected as hereinafter provided; every member of such County Council must be an inhabitant of the County, seized and possessed at the time of his election of Real Estate within the limits thereof of the value of not less than one hundred and fifty pounds currency, over and above all incumbrances.

No person who may be elected a Councillor shall act in that capacity until he shall have taken and subscribed before a Justice of the Peace for the County, who is hereby authorized to administer the same, the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, and also the oath No. 3, in the Schedule annexed; such oaths shall be taken and subscribed by each Councillor duly qualified, within ten days after notice of his election, and in default thereof, such person or persons shall be deemed to have refused to accept the office of Councillor, and shall be liable to pay to the Secretary Treasurer of the Council, such fine not exceeding ten pounds currency, as the bye laws of the Council shall prescribe; if the fine is not paid within eight days after such refusal or neglect, it may be sued for and levied by seizure and sale of so much of the goods and chattels of the offender as will satisfy the same, with costs, by virtue of a warrant under the hand and seal of a Justice of the Peace, to be issued at the instance of the Secretary Treasurer, or of any elector of the Municipality, upon the oath of any one competent witness; and one third of such penalty shall belong to the prosecutor, if he be not a public functionary or officer, and the remaining two thirds to the Corporation; if the prosecutor be a public functionary or officer, the whole shall belong to the Corporation; provided always, that no person elected a Councillor shall be subjected to a penalty for not taking the required oaths if he be not qualified.

**COUNTY COUNCILLOR'S OATH.**—I, E. F., having been elected a Councillor in the County Council of do hereby sincerely and solemnly swear (or do solemnly affirm) that I will faithfully fulfil the duties of the said office according to the best of my judgment and ability; and that I am seized and possessed to my own use of lands and tenements held in fee within the limits of the County of of the value of one hundred and fifty pounds, over and above all charges and incumbrances due and payable upon or out of the same; and that I have not fraudulently or collusively obtained the same for the purpose of qualifying me to be elected as aforesaid.