

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

Mr. Editor,—I perceive in your last paper of the 9th inst. a communication signed a Witness, a false one however. If it were possible that I could consider such an individual my neighbor, I should advise him to learn the Ninth Commandment, he will find it in the twentieth Chapter of Exodus. That person should remember that I wrote over my own signature and he must do the same before I enter into any correspondence with him. But Sir, you can tell him if you please, and I expect it wont cost you much trouble to find him out that all his communication is false to the letter. He has dated it Simonds, April 5th, if it had been the first I should have known what he was at, as people are not always expected to write the exact truth on that day. He says he was not surprised to see my communication, that is all the proof I have of the truth of his signature, as I am sure if he really was a witness he need not be surprised at my communication at all. He says he knew the galled jade would wince. He has not marked his quotation, therefore I am bound to consider him at least a literary thief, I might use a milder term but don't think a false witness worthy of so much courtesy. If he had stolen a Sheep or a T rkey as some of his partizans have done ere now. I should not expect him to leave his mark behind him. He goes on to insult several gentlemen with whom I have never had any converse whatever in the matter except one who came and voted by my invitation, almost the only individual that I canvassed in the whole affair, and that person was so insulted by *Squire Ballak*, (Mr. Connell's man of dirty work,) that I was sorry he came at all, although Mr. False Witness says that none of Mr. C's party or friends were there.—He then winds up with a yankeism which I expect suits the principles of his party to a T I agree with him concerning the humiliating confession, but not in the same sagacious sense in which he applies it. I repeat that I cannot take further notice of any more false scribblings over a false signature, therefore I have done with your correspondent as I deal in truth and nothing else. I have nothing to do or say about a letter picked up in the street, as I expect if there is such a document it was written not far from where it was picked up—I observe that your last paper is crowded with communications bearing various signatures—they remind me of the story of the old Squaws dogs. I expect one name would suffice for the whole of them. (Your friend the Witness honored us with the appellation of tribe—I beg leave to inform him that does not belong to us.

MATHEW CORBETT.

Williamston, April 13th, 1853.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1853.

We have always been under the impression that men acting in a public capacity and for the public, or any portion of it, are for the time being public property, and that their acts are proper subjects for remark either in the public papers or otherwise. It appears however, that there are those who hold a different opinion, and that we gave offence to a few of the gentlemen who presented the Requisition to Judge Beardsley, in giving their names in our paper last week. We have no wish to offend anyone, but if in the discharge of our duty we should unfortunately do so, we can only say, we feel sorry for any one who places himself in a situation to take offence. We are expected to look after the public interest, and no private feelings shall be allowed to interfere with our public duties. We have also been favored with a lengthy appeal from the office of the *Reformer*; and a something, we don't know what to call it, from the same office addressed to the people of Carleton, in reply to our remarks last week, or rather intended as replies, but as the writers have taken up grounds we never occupied, and accused us with mak-

ing charges we never thought of, they have their labor for their pains, and must make another effort and more truthful statements before their objects can be accomplished. They state that we made charges against the signers of the Judge's Requisition, and taking this as their ground work they start off as if proud of their false position. Now with all due deference to the sharp eyes and clear heads of these writers we beg leave to state that we did not bring one charge, nor say one word against the signers to this requisition. We stated that some of the signers were personal and political enemies of Judge Beardsley, opposed to Mr. Connell, and Municipal Corporations! Why did not the *Reformer's* fancy articles contradict these charges? Why did they not take up our remarks as they found them, and contradict or refute them man-fashion? Because they dare not! Because they knew we had the acts and statements of the gentlemen as proofs, and if called for, these proofs might not be very palatable; it suited them to twist and distort our remarks, so as to make political capital to answer their ends, but they have signally failed. They are not as well acquainted with the people of Carleton as they might be or they would have known, that they are not exactly a mass of ignorance, but able to read and judge for themselves, and will place the charge of "disregard to common sense and strange perversion of notorious facts," where it properly belongs—where it originated, with the writers of the appeal

It would seem scarcely possible that these writers could be in the confidence of all who signed the requisition—could know their every motive, and could state to a certainty their reasons for signing the requisition, and that not one of them knew at the time they signed that Mr. Connell was to be called down from the Upper House, yet they do so with all the assurance in the world, and get laughed at by some of these very signers for assuming so much. It is probable however, they answer for the signers in the same way they appoint a member to the Legislature. A few of the Creek gentlemen hold a caucus, nominate some one as a candidate, and the matter is settled: What have the people to do with it?—What right have they to interfere? They must do as they are bid, and think themselves well off at that. THEY MUST ELECT JUDGE BEARDSLEY. The writers of the appeal say so, and of course it must be so, not because Judge Beardsley desires it, he would rather return to his children in Canada, but because it was so decided at the caucus, so willed by the Electioneering Club, at the Creek. But stay! the people out side of the Creek Village have a voice in this matter and are not so easily gulled as may be imagined. We will here state for the information of all concerned that the Requisition to Mr. Connell did not originate in Woodstock, but in Wicklow, if required this too can be proved.

The address, or whatever it is, says, "But it is said the Judge's principles have undergone a change, and that he is therefore no longer trustworthy,—I WONDER WHEN THEY MADE THE GRAND DISCOVERY." We made no such assertion, but the report is in circulation, and the Judge has to thank one of the signers to his requisition for giving it publicity. We can furnish the particulars if necessary. We have stated that among the signers to the requisition were some opposed to Municipal Corporations—this statement we made on the authority of the individuals themselves, and as we never heard of them changing their views, we are justifiable in stating that they remain of the same opinion still; and we have a perfect right to accuse them of being opposed, to the reforms asked for by the people of the County until they give in their adherence to the popular cause, and time and their acts prove their sincerity.

NOMINATION DAY.—The nomination of Candidates for the vacant seat in the Legislature took place on Thursday last. The speakers were A. Bull, Wm. Lindsay, Geo. Clowse, Joseph Harvey, George Stickney, Charles Connell, R. English, James Grover, W. T. Baird and H. E. Dibble, Esqs. A. Bull, Esq., in nominating Judge Beardsley, made a few re-

marks in favor of the Judge's qualifications as a Legislator, had always been a supporter of his at former elections, and believed he was as well qualified now to serve the public as he ever was—was friendly to Mr. Connell—always had been, but had signed the requisition to the Judge before he knew Mr. Connell was coming out. Mr. Lindsay followed to second the nomination—made quite a long and clever speech, mostly however, in defence of his acts as a Councillor. Mr. Clowse replied and charged the opposition with being opposed to reform—said the Judge was got up by a few Merchants and Lawyers about the Creek who wished to rule the County—went also at some length into Council matters. Mr. Joseph Harvey in a mild but earnest address, nominated Mr. Connell—spoke of his services during his legislative career—advised the people to elect him, as they could not make a better choice, and ended by urging upon the people the necessity of supporting those favorable to Municipal Corporations—spoke highly in favor of the principle—said it could not be expected to work perfectly, without some practice, even with the the aid of, all but if it met with opposition, it would be the longer in giving satisfaction; the good work had however been begun, and its opponents might as well attempt to dam up the Niagara as to stop its progress, not only in this County but throughout the Province. Mr. George Stickney seconded the nomination in a neat and appropriate speech—spoke of the political views of the party who now sought to elect Mr. Connell, of the high salary system, and the wish of a party to keep it up—in some cases he said high salaries were the cause of no business being done in many of the public offices, it took the principles all the time to spend their money, said we had tongues enough already in the House, a little brains were required.

Mr. Connell went briefly into his acts during the time he had been in the Legislature—stated his reasons for accepting a seat in the Legislative Council—that he stood pledged to the people to resign that seat at any time they might request him so to do—that request had now been made, and he stood before them as a candidate for the vacant seat in the Assembly, and if elected he would do as he always had done—serve them to the extent of his ability. He read a reply from His Excellency, accepting the resignation of his seat in the Legislative Council.

We have notes of nearly all of the speeches but they are too lengthy and too numerous for our columns, and some of them are quite foreign to the subject the meeting was called to discuss. We did not take notes of Mr. English's speech as we are informed, it, or a similar one, in reply to some articles which appeared in the *Sentinel*, are to be published in St. John; and in justice to Mr. English we will reprint it when it comes to hand, and deal with it as we think it deserves. Mr. English styled the *Sentinel* a "Precious Sheet,"—wondered where we received our information that he would oppose the *Herill's* Bill—said he had called upon the Reporter, Mr. Taylor, who had stated that he did not send the reports as published by us. We beg to inform Mr. English that we have that report still in our possession, word for word as we published it, and are ready to show it to any person who may wish to see it. His attack on the *Sentinel* was uncalled for, as he is sufficiently well acquainted with us to know that if we had published an incorrect report, whether through a mistake of the Reporters or ourselves he had only to notify us of the fact, and it would have been immediately corrected. We deny in the most positive terms, ever having misrepresented Mr. English or ever having the least intention of doing so. The matter however, will come up again when the speech referred to is received, and will then receive all the notice it demands.

We receive regularly "The Water Cure" and American Phrenological, two monthly Journals published in New York, at the low price of five shillings per annum. They each contain 24 pages of interesting matter and several fine plates, and are both printed on excellent paper with good type—published by Fowler & Wells, New York. We have also received a number of the Uni-

versal Phonographer, published likewise by Fowler & Wells. This is no doubt an excellent work to those who understand it, but the publishers might as well have sent us a *Hindoo Journal*, as this without a key. Phonography is a description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech—A new method of representing written language, invented by Mr. Pitman of Bath.—This system professes to be a new and philosophic method of expressing sounds by fixed and definite signs or characters, and so framed that every sound of the human voice is represented with unerring accuracy, and the most distinct legibility, and every person who once knows the characters can decipher what is there written, with great facility. In this system there is consequently no disparity between the spelling and pronunciation of words as in the present system. It may be regarded as a scientific species of Stenography, peculiarly adapted to verbatim reporting. This description we take from the *Imperial Dictionary*, but we could say much more if we had a key to the characters.

Many of the Woodstock politicians have yet much to learn in their calling; they appear to think that it is criminal for any one to think or act different from themselves, and that all they say and do is fine fun and only got up for a lark or a laugh, but the moment anything is said or done on the other side, they flare up in a minute; in proof of this we will state that several articles written in this place, have been published in the *Freeman* against Mr. Connell and ourselves, we ventured a reply once but otherwise they were unheeded, two slips also appeared from the *Reformer* office, called electioneering squibs, a communication also came out in the *Sentinel* signed "Mathew Corbet," giving Mr. Connell a majority of votes in Simonds, &c., all these created great merriment but were not noticed on the opposite side, until another squib made its appearance from this office in reply, when Jerusalem crickets! what a fuss it kicked up—Who dared to write that piece and how dared (!) we to publish it? The tables were turned immediately, it was quite another affair.—Now we say to those gentlemen in sober earnest, "if they will throw stones they must not live in glass houses." We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents, and will not publish anything as our own that we cannot prove, and not *all that*, but we will defend ourselves and our position, and if we are attacked we will give as good back as we receive, or we do not understand ourselves.

We learn from a correspondent at St. Basil that a man by the name of *Henry Hughes* was drowned at that place on the 5th inst.; he was driving across the river when himself, horse, sled and load all went under the ice together. A horse was also drowned on the same day at the Little Falls.

The Ice in the river opposite Woodstock made a move on Wednesday last, but yet remains firm above.

The Election comes off on Monday and warm work is anticipated in this Parish. It is the opinion of the well informed however, that Mr. Connell will be elected by a large majority.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications are crowded out of this number for which we apologise to the writers. We are particularly sorry that the speech of the would-be Legislator cannot find a place this week, it is a rich specimen of stump oratory. The *Lancet* will soon make its appearance again, perhaps the subscriber will not object to allow it to appear in that celebrated sheet.

DEATH FROM THE PRICK OF SCISSORS.—Some two weeks since a young lady residing in Granby street, Baltimore, had some slight difficulty with a brother, aged about twelve years, in relation to his going to school. He picked up a pair of scissors and stuck the point into the cap of one of her knees. The injury resulted in an inflammation, which on Monday night, 28th ult., terminated her existence.

Twenty miles of new houses are built every year in London.