

## Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

MR. SEGEE.—What is Colonial Government? "Colonial Government! Why governing themselves, to be sure. The right of self-government has been conceded to the people of this Province long ago."

"It has, eh! well, what do they do about it?" "Do about it! why all about it. There is their Representatives. They elect them—the House of Assembly."

"O, they elect them, do they? Well, what else do they do?"

"What else? why every thing. Let me see. Yes, they elect the members of the House—the popular branch, you know.—O yes, and then they have Responsible Government too; and the parish officers, they choose them—and—"

"Responsible Government! What's that?" "Yes, Responsible Government, they have that. Strange you don't know that, and elect their parish officers—and—"

"Yes, yes, I understand now. The people elect their Representatives, and the members of the House, and the Popular Branch; that's SELF GOVERNMENT; and then they elect their HOGREEVES and Constables, and Inspectors of thistles; that's RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT! Bravo! Bol— Yes, yes, just so, Mr. Segee. Quite enough of the elective system there to make them sick of the whole business. *Essence-of-Tar-liverwort, Black draught and Conchagua!* Scizzors! lots of nausea and belly ache in that compound, but not one grain of sanative, no!"

"Gee-e up along, I tell yah!

Hie diddle diddle.

The cat and the fiddle,

The cow jump'd—who-a-hush!"

Well, well, politics is vulgar; ain't they low now? But, I think *we'll have to tend out on that case* pretty soon, Mr. Segee.

LORD CAMDEN says, "The DISCRETION of a Judge is the LAW OF TYRANTS; it is always unknown; it is different in different men; it is casual and depends upon constitution, temper, passion. In the best it is oftentimes caprice; in the worst it is every vice, folly and passion to which human nature is liable."—Whether any, and what part in particular of this description of the discretion of Rulers, is applicable to the case under review, I shall leave to the judgment of every man that reads it. My own opinion is settled.

The Sheriff, while granting the legal certificate of the vote, as required from him, wrote officially to the Provincial Secretary, stating in substance "his regret that the Public Meeting had been noisy; that at one stage of the proceedings he had to close the poll on account of a voter being violently dragged out of his hands, and prevented from voting;—that he had immediately this tumult subsided, opened the poll again and proceeded with the business of the day;—and that such things would occur unless there was a trained police ready at all times to be called upon." This letter the Sheriff shewed to several persons at Grand Falls and offered them a copy of it; but they, I understand, were of opinion, that under the Law, the certificate must be considered as conclusive upon the facts stated therein; and that whatever course the Executive might think necessary to adopt in reference to the official letter, and the statements therein, still it could avail nothing against the granting of the charter, their right whereof, depended solely upon the production of the certificate containing the facts made necessary by the statute to be stated therein. And that, should His Excellency in Council hesitate non granting the charter, their messenger, Mr. Hammond, who was conversant with the whole Municipal movement, and was also instructed to avail himself of professional assistance, as well as other persons from this County who were going to Fredericton, would be there to give explanations and urge their right thereto.

You will see, Sir, that by the statute the annual election of County Councillors is to be holden on the first Monday of July, of which twenty days previous notice must be given by the Parish Clerks. The Sheriff's certificate of the vote was given by him on the fourth of June; and the Charter to go into operation this year, should have been in the County by the 14th.—The Executive Council were to meet on the seventh; so that, though the time was short, yet the thing could be accomplished if no unnecessary obstructions were thrown in the way. True, the Sheriff had bravely delayed the certificate four days;—strange if His Excellency and Council could not delay the Charter ten days! They were astonished at such a demand coming from this County, as the right to an intelligent system of local administration. One of the Councillors expressed this astonishment to Mr. H., "I thought the French were the last people to adopt Municipal authorities." Well they might be astonished, for the people had—long, as they thought—been quietly led by the nose; but the iron galled them, and they broke it off.

Mr. Hammond says that on the sixth of June, he carried the certificate and other necessary papers into the Secretary's office, and there met

with the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, to whom he shewed them. They pronounced the documents correct, and sufficient in all respects according to law to obtain the Charter; that the form of the Charter was settled upon by the Solicitor General and himself; and he was told that it would be granted. After the meeting of the Council on the seventh, he saw the Solicitor General, and was by him informed that the Charter was delayed on account of the Sheriff's letter—that explanations were required—and that the subject would not be brought before the Council again until the twenty-first of June. He urged his opinion of the law, the right of the people, and the need of haste in granting the Charter, upon the Sol. Gen.; but without effect. He was told, at last, that the Atty. Gen. had then the documents to report on officially to the Council. Mr. H. subsequently saw the Atty. Gen., who told him that he should report to His Excellency on the morning of the ninth; and should recommend His Excellency to grant the Charter as the Law required, immediately, that it might go into operation at once. On the tenth Mr. Hammond was told by the Provincial Secretary that letters had been received from this County requesting His Excellency to stay the Charter,—one from Mr. Rice was read to him by Mr. Partelow,—and that no decision would be come to until the twenty-first. That thinking, as the statements so made to His Excellency were exaggerated and false (and that they were, he had affirmed to both the Atty. Gen. and Provincial Secretary,) they should be fully contradicted; he asked for and was promised official copies of these letters, that he might submit them to the applicants for the Charter. On the thirteenth, he called at Mr. Secretary's office for these copies, and was informed by Mr. Secretary that THESE LETTERS WERE CONSIDERED BY HIS EXCELLENCY AS BEING CONFIDENTIAL! AND NO COPIES OF THEM WOULD BE GIVEN OUT!! The Public Law admitted, and Law established Rights of the People defeated by a confidential correspondence with His Excellency!! Mr. Hammond learned this fact also, which must not be forgotten, that one of these letters having such tremendous weight with His Excellency, was from the Rev. Mr. Langevin. On this he returned to the County, and gave the facts I have embodied above, and petitions were prepared to be laid before the Council to meet on the 21st June. Mr. H. had previously sent up word recommending that the notices should be given for the election of County Councillors. This, on his arrival here, he said had been done with the concurrence and advice of the Atty. Gen., the Prov. Sec'y, and Mr. Ludlow Robinson, whose professional assistance he had secured in this matter. The notices for the elections were regularly given in five of the parishes; in two, St. Basil and Madawaska, they were not. I may advert to this fact hereafter, as I deem it full of significant matter. It being essential to forming a correct judgment on the wisdom and discretion, exercised by the Government in determining upon the SPECIAL COMMISSION to this County, that the Public should be put in possession of all the information the Executive had before them; I have set down the Petitions (copies having been kindly furnished me) sent from the Rate-payers of the County. The argument seems to me fair, the facts I know to be correct, and they expressed the opinions of some 200 or 300 persons.

From Grand Falls and St. Leonard parishes, the Petitioners state—

"That they regret to learn, that statements respecting the Public meeting held at Grand Falls on the 1st day of June, upon the question of introducing Municipal authorities into this County, have been made to your Excellency of so grave a nature as to induce your Excellency to withhold the Charter of Incorporation.

"Your Petitioners beg leave to state that the most of them attended the said meeting, and have been in the habit of attending Public meetings where popular votes were taken; and do emphatically aver, that more order, sobriety, fairness to all parties in polling their votes, and general good conduct prevailed at the said meeting; and less of party zeal and ill feeling, than ever fell within their observation at any popular assembly. That no circumstance occurred of such a character in their opinion worthy of being officially or publicly remarked upon.

"That your Petitioners understand that the certificate of the vote taken upon the said question at the said meeting, is in all respects conformable to the law.

"Your Petitioners respectfully submit that upon a fair, liberal and legal construction of the said Act, such certificate should be considered conclusive upon the fact of the Public wish in this respect; and that thereupon the Charter should be granted; and not be delayed or defeated by any enquiry that may be deemed necessary to be instituted into any alleged misconduct in the people assembled.

"That the language of the Act is imperative respecting the granting of the said Charter, and not discretionary; and they conceive themselves entitled thereto, as a Right acknowledged in, and secured by the Law of the Land.

"That your Petitioners believe the introduction of Municipal Authorities into this County will very much tend towards harmonizing the

different interests that prevail in it; and will greatly advance the general intelligence, happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants; and incite them to a laudable competition in Educational and Social improvement."

From the Parishes of Andover and Perth, the Petitioners stated—

"That the most of them attended the Public meeting, &c., &c.

"That your Petitioners were surprised at learning that objections had been made to the granting of the Charter provided for by the said Act of Assembly; alleging that the said meeting was riotous; and the polling of votes unfair; and the result of the proceedings by no means shewing the true opinion of the said meeting.

"Your Petitioners beg leave to state that such allegations are false in the extreme; and they boldly assert, that never in this Province was a popular vote taken with less of anger, party spirit and unfairness; or conducted with more sobriety, good order and harmony, than characterized the whole proceedings of that day.

"That any little ebullition of feeling discernible among the populace, was excited by the intemperate conduct, and party zeal of Mr. Sheriff Beekwith, and Mr. Justice Coombs.

"Your Petitioners have heard that Francis Rice, Esq., M. P. P. for this County, has made statements to your Excellency for the purpose of preventing the said Charter being granted to them; and they cannot refrain from remarking upon the conduct of this gentleman, who, after signing the Petition for calling the said meeting, openly canvassed against the adoption of the principle; and at the close of the Public meeting declared himself in an address then delivered, to be in favor thereof, and satisfied with the vote then cast; and did not in any way express dissatisfaction with the manner in which the proceedings of that day had been conducted. That such tortuous conduct of that gentleman has excited the abhorrence of your Petitioners; and in their opinion, renders any statements made by him, in relation to this matter more especially, very unworthy of credit.

"Your Petitioners believe that the adoption of Municipal Authorities will, in many ways contribute to their Education, Prosperity and Happiness. That the vote cast, and the certificate thereof, were, and are in all respects, according to Law; and that the Charter of Incorporation under the said Act of Assembly is their undoubted right to have, specific and certain by the Law of the Province; and cannot be withheld from them without an infraction of the said law, and of every principle of public justice.

If in this part of the subject the Executive are placed in a false position, those gentlemen have themselves to thank for the disadvantage. They withheld, and now withhold from this County and the public the information which those letters contained; and if they thought the statements of Mr. Rice and Mr. Langevin, outweighed those contained in these Petitions, and wished to set themselves right with the intelligence of this County, why choose to consider these letters CONFIDENTIAL? Why this change in opinion respecting the character of these letters between the tenth and the thirteenth days of June? "And moreover I saw under the sun the place of judgment, that wickedness was there; and the place of righteousness, that iniquity was there." Rice and Langevin did not vote; yet their private statements are of weight to defeat the LAW ACKNOWLEDGED RIGHTS of 276 men who did vote! Well may they be proud men! Mr. Rice and Mr. Langevin. How beautifully the scales of Justice are balanced! A MIRACLE! put it down a miracle! The allegations of RICE and LANGEVIN received by the Executive as of such intrinsic worth, as to BLIND THEIR EYES to the perception of LAW, COMMON SENSE, PUBLIC JUSTICE; and weigh down the interest of the whole County beside, must be kept secret from us TOBIQUEERS! We are not to see the libel filed against us by our adversary! Oh! what a rendering of ENGLISH LAW, and common justice! Has the GENIUS of the OLD STAR CHAMBER arisen from the dead? DO WE NOT WELL TO BE ANGRY!

Yours, BOLINGEROKE.

Tobique, August 13, 1853.

ITALY.—The Pope's health is reported to be precarious. He has been suffering for some time from an attack of Asthma, and from general debility. He is 61 years of age, and his death would no doubt be the signal for important movements in Italy. A good deal of excitement prevailed among the population of the Romagna, and assassinations were becoming frequent. Four murders were reported within five or six days; two at Faenza, one at Imola, and another at Castel-Bolognese. Alarming riots had occurred at Bologna, Forli, Rimini and Ravenna. The ostensible cause of these disturbances was the dearth of provisions, but it was strongly suspected that this was a pretext to cover political moves. The exports of grain had been prohibited from Ancona.

NEW ORLEANS Aug. 11.—The fever spreads with fearful rapidity, and many are attacked who have already had it. In the dry goods store of C. A. Barriere, four clerks were attacked, and died the same day.

## ENGLISH NEWS.

## Arrival of the America.

(By Telegraph from St. John.)

HALIFAX, August 16.—The America arrived at 4 P. M., with 114 passengers.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Eastern difficulty is within a few days of being settled, either for peace or war. The public generally look on the state of affairs as less satisfactory. The present position of the question stands thus:—Until the 10th or 12th of August the Czar's final answer to the ultimatum of the four powers Austria, France, England, and Prussia cannot be known; if he accepts that ultimatum his troops must be immediately withdrawn from the principalities, and the conference at Vienna pursuing its arrangements will conclude a treaty to protect Turkey in all time coming. If the Czar refuses the ultimatum of the four powers, or evades a reply, which will be considered equivalent to a refusal, the allied fleets will be ordered to the Bosphorus, if not further, and active measures would be taken by France and England to maintain the integrity of their ally. The question therefore is on the point of solution for peace or war—a choice that rests solely and wholly on the personal will of Nicholas.—Until the 10th or 12th of August therefore we must totally disregard all rumors favorable or unfavorable. No one but Nicholas can know what his intentions are, and the multitude of statements telegraphed from Vienna, Paris, and elsewhere are merely for the purpose of influencing the markets—at the same time it is right to state that the conduct of the Russian Generals in the principalities, would indicate an intention to maintain permanent possession, and nothing has transpired elsewhere to show that Russia intends to retract. But we repeat nothing can be known with certainty until the 10th or 12th.

German journals of Frankfort, 30th ult., say that Austria intends not only to demand reparation from the United States for the Smyrna affair, but insists that the Porte shall immediately procure the extradition of Costa.

St. Petersburg letters say that when the Czar heard of the Costa business, he advised Austria to settle it as easily as possible, and to do anything rather than give the United States a pretext for interfering in the affairs of Europe.

The state of affairs at Constantinople and in the principalities remained unchanged, only 6000 Russians will remain in Moldavia, the bulk of the army being advanced into Wallacia.—Duke Constantine, the Czar's son, Grand Admiral of the Russian fleets, had arrived at Odessa, and proceeded to Sabastapol to review the squadron.

Although the Hospodars nominally retain sovereignty, the Russians had appointed a Board of three commissioners nominated by the Czar, to decide on all political and administrative measures, their decisions being final.

The Russians are fortifying Jassy and Bucharest.

It was reported that the Porte had already recalled the Hospodars, and that Prince Ghika had proclaimed his independence of the Sultan, but both statements were doubtful.

It was also reported that the "Prophos Banner," the signal for a holy war, had been unfurled, but this too was false.

Warlike preparations, however, continue on both sides without intermission.

Sina is in a very disorganised state. The Christians were leaving Antioch and Aleppo for the coast.

At Londicea a Turkish mob had attempted the life of the Russian Consul.

The Drus and other mountaineers were arming. In other parts of the Turkish Empire great confusion and disorder prevailed.

The Russian demands on Persia are to cede the important Province of Tauris in payment of a debt of eighty millions of rubles, Russia offering to hand over the balance between that sum and what the Province is worth.

Cholera is on the increase in Persia, advancing towards Trabis.

The plague had broken out at Khozen.

BRITAIN.—In Parliament Lord John Russell stated what the Government intends to do respecting Jamaica. The principal feature of the plan is that England guarantees £550,000 stg. to adjust difficulties, and appoints Sir Henry Tevelty Governor.

Mr. Giberson's motion for a Committee on Ocean Penny Postage is postponed till next session.

Parliament expected to be prorogued on the 18th or 20th inst.

Lieut. Manry met a highly respectable meeting of the Liverpool merchants on the 5th inst., and explained his wind and current theory.—His observations were respectfully and apparently cordially received, the Mayor presiding.

A Government order prohibiting the slaughter of Cattle at Buenos Ayres, has alarmed British importers of hides, stocks, being lower than in 15 years past.

The Hungarian Baroness Von Beck has obtained £800 damages for false imprisonment at Birmingham.