

Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

MR. SEGER.—I have hastily drawn up, a petition of appeal to Her Majesty's Government, from this extraordinary decision of His Excellency; and this or something of the like nature should at once be set afoot by the people of this County, applicants for the Charter, if they do not wish to be stigmatized, and justly so too, as a "craven set" by their fellow Provincialists.

Yours,
BOLINGBROKE.
Tobique, September 3, 1853.

To our Sovereign Lady VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and its Dependencies, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—

We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, residing in the County of Victoria, in your Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, dutifully beg leave to present a matter of grievance for your Majesty's Royal and Gracious consideration.

We are the more emboldened to do this from the many public proofs that have been given of your Majesty's fostering care over the welfare and happiness of your people, whatever clime they inhabit; and from the repeated stories of your Majesty's many virtues and unvarying goodness of heart; and which to hear and relate, warm our souls with love to your Majesty's sacred person, and oftentimes cheers our hearts in our far-off homes.

We would give our Royal Mistress to know, that in the year 1851, a law was passed by the General Assembly of this Province, intitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province;" and received your Majesty's Royal confirmation on the seventh day of August in the same year.

That by the said law it is granted, that when it is desired to incorporate any County under its provisions, a public meeting of the resident land holders and rate payers shall be called by the High Sheriff; and if not less than one hundred of them attend, it shall be put to vote whether or not the said County shall be incorporated; and if two-thirds of those present and voting, shall vote in the affirmative, the Sheriff shall certify the same to the Lieutenant Governor in Council; and that on receiving such certificate, the Lieutenant Governor in Council is thereby required forthwith to grant to such County a Charter of Incorporation.

That the several other enactments and provisions of the said law, are declarative of the powers, duties and privileges of such Corporation; and are intended for the better protection and management of the local interests of your Majesty's subjects in this Province.

That fully believing the adoption of Municipal Authorities would essentially promote their happiness and prosperity, all the preliminaries required by the said law to be done for that purpose, were so had and done by your Majesty's memorialists or some of them; and a public meeting was holden on the first day of June last past, to consider of the propriety of incorporating our said County of Victoria; and such proceedings were thereat had, that the Sheriff of our said County, Francis E. Beckwith, Esq., afterwards on the fourth day of the same month, certified under his hand and seal of office, 'To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, your Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of this Province, all things, as in and by the said law he is required to certify; and that more than two-thirds of those who voted upon the said question, being qualified as by the said law is required, did vote in the affirmative; thereby deciding the question of the propriety of incorporating our said County of Victoria in the affirmative.'

That due proof of such certificate being made, it was on the seventh day of the said month of June duly laid before the said Lieutenant Governor in Council, and His Excellency was therefore humbly prayed to grant to our said County the Charter mentioned in the said law.

That notwithstanding your Majesty's Attorney General for this Province, the Honorable John Ambrose Street, Esquire, pronounced the said certificate and proofs sufficient in law whereon to grant the said Charter; and notwithstanding that in and by the said law His

Excellency was required thereupon forthwith to grant to our County a Charter of Incorporation; His Excellency did postpone the consideration of the same until the twenty-second day of the same month; at which time he was again humbly besought by more than 200 of your memorialists to grant the said Charter:—and notwithstanding such prayer, and the facts aforesaid, the granting of the said Charter was at that time again, and indefinitely postponed by His Excellency; and the same has not been granted to our County—all which is contrary, as your memorialists are advised and believe, to His Excellency's duty under the said law, and in breach of his faith as Administrator of the common justice of the land.

That such refusal is felt by your Majesty's faithful memorialists to be a great grievance, and we are wholly without remedy in the premises, except from the clemency and gracious interposition of our sovereign in our behalf.

We dutifully beg leave to direct your Majesty's attention to the said law; and to the documents accompanying this our memorial, being official copies of all the proceedings had in relation to this matter, both at the instance of your memorialists; and also at the instance of His Excellency, and pertinent hereto; and which we have humbly besought His Excellency to transmit to your Majesty, together with this our humble memorial and appeal.

That Almighty God may prolong your Majesty's days on earth, a blessing to your loving people, and in great peace and happiness, is the heartfelt prayer of your Majesty's dutiful and faithful memorialists.

And may it please your majesty, graciously to take this our memorial and appeal, with all the premises into your consideration—and graciously be pleased to lay your royal commands upon your servant, the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, that he forthwith grant the said Charter of Incorporation to our County of Victoria, as by the said law it is required of him to do. Or that your Majesty may be pleased graciously to grant unto your memorialists such other relief, as to your royal wisdom and clemency may seem meet.

And as in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

St. JOHN, Sept. 20, 1853.

MR. JAMES S. SEGER,

My Dear Sir:—I have copied verbatim, and at large, a letter just received from New Zealand, which I enclose herewith, if you should think it of sufficient interest to copy into your interesting paper, for the information of your readers, and more especially of the friends of those named therein. The writer is a Quarter Master in the 65th Regiment, and was formerly stationed and done duty in Fredericton, in this Province, where he married his wife, a daughter of Mr. George Anderson. You will perceive that Mr. Armstrong, who is also mentioned, was born in Woodstock; his family lives opposite Mr. Rankin's, he has resided there about twelve years, or some time before it was colonized. The history of his getting there is a Robinson Crusoe story; he has been very fortunate, and married there about two or three years since. I have frequent correspondence with those gentlemen, and in case you should consider them of sufficient interest, will be happy to furnish you with extracts, and forward you a newspaper occasionally from there.

Yours, &c., GEO. WOODS.

NEW ZEALAND, WELLINGTON,
March 28, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed and kind letter, forwarded me by Mr. Joel Tompkins, also three letters for Mr. George Armstrong, which I had the pleasure to hand to himself in person, as he arrived here from Akaroa, (where he resides and has a mercantile establishment,) a few days ago, with a cargo of Colonial produce, on his own account, taking back another cargo of goods for his stores. He dined with me yesterday (Sunday); he is quite well and doing a prosperous business. He tells me that he wrote you in reply to your last, and that he will write again as soon as he arrives home. You wished me to say something of his wife. She is an English lady by birth, and very respectably connected; this is all that I can say of her, not having the pleasure of a personal acquaintance. This being the truth, I hope it will satisfy all his relations. Mr. Tompkins and his friends from New Brunswick done well with their brig,

having sold her at Melbourne for £16,000 sterling. Two of the family have come to Wellington, the one a Mr. Campbell, from Woodstock, the other a Mr. Cunnible, who called on me some time ago; he told me that he last resided at Indian town;—he has a grown up daughter and a wife. Those people did not like Melbourne, but are highly pleased and delighted with New Zealand, where they have purchased land at a place called Wanganui, where they intend to settle permanently. The stout man tells me that you were with him on board the brig when about to sail for this country.

You wished to know about the gold fields.—All that I can tell you is, that there is a great quantity of gold found here; the quantity is enormous, but at the same time there is a great number of people seeking for it, and if this great quantity of gold was to be equally divided among them all, it would not pay them. The most of the people from here have returned from Melbourne, I believe, out of pocket by going there; but still there are a great many such persons. Only just think, the ship Great Britain arrived here about four months ago with troops; her crew all left her and went to the diggings; one of them, the other day, turned up a lump of pure gold 136 lbs. weight; another party seeing this, offered the party £600 for the hole that they were working, the reply was that they should have it for nothing soon. However, they went on working, and immediately turned up a second lump weighing 72 lbs., and after that a third lump weighing 63 lbs.; making all together in the short space of a few days, the enormous weight of 708 lbs. of solid gold. But it is remarked by all parties that the sailors, for some reason that I cannot understand, are doing better than any other class of persons. * * * Since my last letter to you, there is a great alteration in the price of land. The Governor has issued an order in Council, that all lands shall be put up at the upset price of 5s. and 10s. per acre, instead of one and two pounds as heretofore. This will, of itself, be the means of drawing hundreds of persons to New Zealand; and I have no hesitation in saying that this colony will be one of the brightest appendages to the British Crown before long. We have a good Governor, and a very liberal Constitution has just been conferred on the Colony, which will come into operation in three months from this date. I would not at the present advise tradesmen to emigrate, for this reason: that there is quite as many here just now as can get a living, unless they be men that can turn their hands to any thing and every thing. Shoemakers, tailors, ship and house carpenters, butchers and bakers, those are the people who are doing well. Now your business would do well, there not being a single person in that line here; and if you should think of coming, you could not do better than to bring a general cargo with you, it would be sure to go off well at high prices.

I hope this will find you, and Mrs. Woods and family, happy and well;—this leaves Mrs. Wethers, myself and children, in the best of health. If you should see my brother or father-in-law, be pleased to give them my kind love, and let them see this letter, as also any others that may seem interested, in order that they may judge for themselves. There is one thing they may rely on, and that is, the truth of what I have here stated.

I remain, &c.,

E. WETHERS.

MR. GEO. WOODS, St. John, N. B.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND—Never issues the same note a second time. It receives in the ordinary course of business about £800,000, or \$4,000,000, daily in notes; these are put up according to their denomination, boxed up with the date of their reception, and are kept ten years; at the expiration of which period they are taken out and ground up in the mill, and made again into paper.

If in the course of those ten years any dispute in business or lawsuit should arise concerning the payment of any note, the bank can produce the identical bill. To meet the demand for notes so constantly used up, the bank has its own printers, its own engravers, all at work under the same roof, and it even makes the machinery by which the most of its work is done. A complicated but beautiful operation is a register extending from the printing offices, which marks every sheet of paper which is struck off from the press, so that the printers cannot print a single sheet of blank notes that is not recorded in the bank. On the same principle of exactness a shaft is made to pass from one apartment to another, connecting a clock in sixteen business wings of the establishment, and regulating them with such precision that the whole of them are always pointing to the same second of time.

A rumor has received currency that the Marquis of Clanricarde is to receive the appointment of Governor General of Canada.

DISSOLUTION.—We have been informed on good authority that at the meeting of the Executive Council held in this city yesterday morning, it was almost unanimously determined that no dissolution of the present House of Assembly should take place until after the next session, when it expired by force of law. The electors minds may rest at ease, and no longer heed the idle clamors and partizan assertions of those papers which have been treating their readers with speculations on the probability of an immediate election. This will doubtless much annoy the Hon. Mr. Partelow, to whom we owe the great part of this needless and nonsensical excitement, as he was the chief one who sought the unnecessary expense of an immediate election. He should rejoice however that his own endeavors have failed, as it will be the means of deferring the day of his defeat.—St. John Times.

Lord Ellesmere has reached home on his return from this country. He arrived at Plymouth, in the Leander, from Halifax, on the 28th ult, somewhat indisposed. The London papers confirm the impression which obtained in this country, that the mission of Lord Ellesmere to the New York Crystal Palace, was not wholly satisfactory to him, and that the officers of the Leander, the Government ship in which he came, were disappointed in the reception they met with in New York. One paper says: "There are loud complaints on board the Leander of the want of hospitality on the part of the Americans; one illustration is given in the fact that they charged the ordinary price for the water required for the ship, which is quite contrary to the practice observed towards the ships of the United States Navy in British ports."—Boston Traveller.

A HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.—The Scientific American has an engraving of the railroad which is to run a hundred miles an hour with perfect safety. Its distinctive principle is that the cars run upon a single rail, which is raised sufficiently high from the track for the train to be hung to it. The train is, in fact, placed astraddle of the rail—running upon wheels, to whose axles the cars are hung. It is obvious that with the rail running as it were through the car, the latter could not be thrown off the track by any amount of speed; and no obstruction of sufficient magnitude to do mischief could be made to lay upon a single rail raised six or eight feet from the ground.

Whilst a schooner was taking a cargo of wheat from the store house of P. B. Clement, Queenston, on Saturday last, some boys managed to get his feet into the hole in the centre of the floor for conveying the wheat to the schooner. He was drawn down to the arm pits by the draught of the wheat, and preventing the wheat from running, was instantly covered and suffocated by the wheat. The boy's name was Molligan, and he was an orphan. The body was recovered after an hour's work, but life was extinct.

THE DELICACY OF THE EYE.—A distinguished German physician was called to see a gentleman who had always enjoyed excellent sight until it was lost in a moment. The patient had been at a party of friends, when a person stepped suddenly behind him, and covering both eyes with his hands, wished him to guess who it was. The former, without speaking a word, endeavored to escape from the pressure, and when the eyelids were opened he was entirely bereft of sight. Although there was not the least appearance of injury, the sufferer remains hopelessly blind.

NEW WAY TO RAISE THE WIND.—At the World's Temperance Convention, at New York on Thursday the Rev. Mr. Hunt, of Pa., sold at auction a barrel of flour, which had been received from Wisconsin. It was sent to the Convention for that purpose, and the proceeds were to be applied in distributing temperance tracts in Wisconsin. The bids started a \$10, but before the reverend auctioneer stopped, he sold the barrel, after a good deal of hammering and "going, going," for the round sum of \$100.

COST OF INTemperance.—An exchange paper states that it is estimated that the annual consumption of intoxicating liquors cost in France, £260,000,000; in Great Britain, £195,000,000; in Sweden, £65,000,000; in the United States, £40,000,000; all this, in addition to the cost of prisoners, police, asylums, workhouses &c., which are rendered necessary by their abuse.