

way within the sound of Fundy's roaring waves; they hug the sea-shore as though they love the barren rocks and morasses; the salt-water fog is sweeter to them than the trade of the interior. And why? Because they are misled by Yankees and Annexationists, whose greatest dread is a railway to Canada. From the day the European & North American Railroad was first projected, the utmost pains have been taken lest it should approach the interior of the Province! And the government, after all their specious promises, have lent themselves to this infamous faction. They are patronizing a route calculated to do the least possible good to New Brunswick. They would leave the valley of the St. John without railways, unless they are constructed by private enterprise. They have broken faith with the Representatives of the river Counties. They have trucked to Yankee speculators, and they have become parties to the abandonment of the branch line to Fredericton! Verily they should have their reward.

There are other things connected with this railroad worthy of notice, although my limits preclude me from indulging in comments.—Messrs. Chandler, Hazen, Wilmot, Gray, Montgomery, and Hayward appointing themselves Railway Directors to represent the Provincial Stock, knowing that neither of them owned any personal stock in the concern, and that they were not qualified to vote at the Board, is one of the most laughable transactions of modern times; it transcends by far the wisdom of the Gothamites. Then, again, the spirit with which the work has been commenced, and the rapid progress it is making, frequently call for congratulatory paragraphs in the Government's "tri-weekly" *Flunkey*; and no wonder! Why, out of the thousands of labourers promised, some sixty or seventy have actually arrived, and will commence work as soon as a section of the line is located! The first sod would have been turned long ago could it have been found; but as none could be found, and a pine stump has been found on the line, it is reckoned that it will do just as well, and a gang of old countrymen with their barking hatchets are now at work grubbing it; it will positively be "turned" (barren accidents) some time in August! It is confidently expected (unless Mr Jackson & Co. contract to construct a railway to the moon) that the section from Shediac to the Bend of Petitcodiac will be completed by the fall of 1855, and according to the same ratio (three years to every sixteen miles) cars will be running over the Great Oyster Trunk Line, between Shediac and St John, on or about the year 1772. God save the Queen!

I am, &c,

A MECHANIC.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

MR. SEGEE,—I thank you for the permission to use your columns, so kindly granted.

As I shall give you the material parts of the evidence taken before the Honorable Commission on the enquiry, instituted by the mere motion of the Executive, into the proceedings of the Public Meeting, when I come to consider another part of this subject; it will be needless to say much respecting the character of that assemblage here. However, that you may not remain wholly in the dark on that point, I give you the opinion of some hundred persons, eye witnesses, as expressed by them in a memorial to His Excellency; i. e., "That no one circumstance occurred of such a character, in their opinion, worthy of being officially or publicly remarked upon."

An appeal to the passions is the readiest way to secure the co-operation of men in bodies,—to gain the common assent of the masses to any given object. Combination, zeal—often intemperate zeal, and sometimes physical force, are considered lawful essentials in the progress and successful issue of popular measures. The histories of all political changes in all ages, prove this assertion, and much more than this, to be true as a general thing. Indeed, so frequent and so necessary are these means of persuasion now become and considered, that we never hear of any important popular change being carried without them. Their occurrence, though accompanied with fatal results to life, are by no means thought strange. The wonder is, in these grog drinking days, that a mixed multitude—the gathering together of a whole

County with its discordant sects, and parties, and bands,—should decide a question of popular rights, and no Coroners' Inquest be summoned, and no Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery be obliged to take Judicial cognizance of its transactions! "The tumult of the people" is a designation of popular meetings, as true in this age, as it was in the days of the Jewish Poet. No one but the veriest ass in experience and observation of men and manners, would expect to see a people brought together for the purpose of settling a measure of civil rights, in which all were equally interested, though divided in opinion thereon, and their proceedings conducted to its termination with no more, nor a different ebullition of feeling, than is seen at a conference of parsons and religionists of the one order of Christians. Let the people assemble on such a question, and thus pass their decision, and the enlightened historians of the times would write them down—"abject beings, without brains to entertain, or hearts to understand the thrilling words—RIGHT, FREEDOM!—sloths in mind and body—not men." It is not man's nature to assert his rights in this way—HE CLAMORS FOR THEM—OR thus tamely submit to be deprived of freedom—HE REBELS FOR IT.

These assemblies are always spoken of comparatively. We have no other terms in our language, or ideas in our minds concerning them, than such as are referable to this criterion. In saying of a Public Meeting—"It was well conducted—good order prevailed"—we understand ourselves, and are understood by others to mean—as compared with other similar scenes that we have then present to mind.

Now I will venture to assert, that never were those ordinary means of persuasion, which have at least a tacit, lawful existence in their frequency, less employed to effect a radical change, than by the friends of the Municipal movement in this County. The choice between the two systems was a direct question, put direct to the understandings of men, and not through the artifices so commonly resorted to. The Municipal Statute,—well called by some one THE MAGNA CARTA OF THE PROVINCIALIST—was and is very imperfectly understood by the whole people of the Province, as well as in this county; and here the majority of the inhabitants use the French language, and could not read the Enactment in the authorized English publication. To afford them correct and general information on the nature of the change sought to be made, a legal gentleman of the County had the Law done into French, and published and circulated at his own expense—an edition of five hundred copies in both languages. No account of the receipts and expenditures of the County revenue had ever been made public, and shortly before the first of June, a brief printed statement of the County funds appeared, for the information of the rate-payers—and this was all the canvass or confederacy made in favor of the measure!—A canvass intended to operate immediately upon men's minds: and what man possessed of common sense—God's best gift in the category of talent—is there, at all informed on the two systems of local administration,—unprejudiced by interest, unbiassed by influence, judging and acting freely and for himself, could hesitate upon that question?

Against the Municipality a combination of the strongest kind was elaborated. The people were harangued from the altars of God, and from the door posts of the sacred temples. An attempt was made by reviving old stories of old national animosities, to divide the County into two parties,—the French against the English. But, the proposition put to the whole people was as simple and plain, as that put by the one prophet of God, to the four hundred of Babel;—AND THE TRUTH WAS GREAT AND DID PREVAIL! The weapons formed against it, were found to be our proof, *Like the toes of Old Nibby's image*, and it brake them to pieces.

On casting up the votes it was ascertained that, of the 276 in favor of Municipalities, 63 were French voters, and that all of them had voted irrespective of rank, nation, language, religion, sect or party. Against it 104, mostly all French voters; and of these, a few voted from self-interest, others from restraint, some under improper influences, and all from igno-

rance! This assertion is not casting an unworthy and wanton reflection upon these people; for no pains has heretofore been taken by their rulers, those whose duty it was to instruct them in better things. Let any man, wholly disinterested in the affairs of this County, now go through it, and gather the minds of the French population from themselves on this question, and he will be convinced and so report, *that want of correct information alone swelled the negative vote on that day.* The discussion which since then has arisen on the principles sought to be adopted, has awakened the people to their true interests. Many persons who walked as they were led without enquiring the way whither they went; very many who did as they were told to do, without asking the reason why, have now determined to see, and think, and act for themselves. Many of those who voted against the Municipality, have since been convinced, and speak out boldly, that they were misled—deceived, wilfully and grossly deceived into the opposition, by persons who knew better.—Mr. Segée, I have somewhat against these persons, and by and bye they shall hear from me.—There are no opposing interests in this County that can be assigned on the one hand to the French, on the other to the English inhabitants; on this side to the Catholic, on that to the Protestant. No natural or physical distinctions of the kind do exist in purely civil, local affairs; and it was an unwise and unworthy thing to seek the disruption of the County, by the attempt to carry parties under these specious and exciting names. AND IT IS AN UNWORTHY AND VILLAINOUS THING IN THOSE WHO NOW SEEK TO DESTROY THE UNITY OF FEELING IN THE COUNTY, BY MEANS OF THESE ARTIFICES, EVEN THOUGH TO SAVE THEMSELVES ALIVE BE THE OBJECT IN VIEW. That "this end justifies the means" is not now received as an impeccable rule of conduct,—it is not that principle of action which is said to cover a multitude of sins.

Yours, BOLINGBROKE.

Tobique, July 30, 1853.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

MR. EDITOR,—In my former communication I stated that there was a general dissatisfaction throughout the County respecting the "late appointments." I will now state a few of the reasons. "A Lover of Peace" says that the Catholics of this County two years ago applied for two magistrates: well, their request was not complied with, and it appears their demand increased since, for in a letter of Priest Barron's, that appeared some time ago in the Freeman, the Priest says: "If they do not get three they would have none;" and accordingly it appears he nominated three to Mr. English, who recommended them to the Government for appointment, but before that took place there was a stop put to the appointment of one of the three. Let us see the reasons. There is in our tottering Government an individual who has been charged with cheating and swindling the public out of many thousands of pounds.—When this man found that Mr. Connell intended to come forth as a candidate at the late election, he feared that if he were returned to the Assembly, he would be searching into, and ripping up things, that for his credit should not come before the public. So with the hopes of preventing Mr. Connell's election, he had a letter written to the Priest here, making many offers, among others that of appointing Magistrates of his choosing, if he would oppose Mr. Connell's return. The priest then set to work in a manner that none but such a priest would be guilty of with his hearers, coaxing some to oppose Mr. Connell, and threatening others if they did not. He even went through the stores and taverns like a common gambler, offering to bet large sums that Mr. Connell would not be elected; but all this would not do, the respectable part of the Catholics would not be led or driven by his threats. Some of them remarked that "Mr. Connell was the best Protestant friend they ever had in the County; that he often befriended them and their church, and that the stove in the Chapel was his free gift." This set the Priest in a violent passion; he raged and declared that the stove should not remain for a memorial of Mr. Connell's friendship; and flying off in his rage, he smashed it

to pieces. Such disgraceful conduct gave offence to the respectable part of the Catholics of course, and none of these would be guilty of such ingratitude as to go against their benefactor. Amongst these high principled men, was one of the persons recommended for the Magistracy, but in consequence of this principle he was considered unfit for the Priest's purposes, and his appointment was therefore stopped; but the other two who were found so willing to do the dirty work, were appointed.

Now it is an undeniable fact, that one of these two is an ignorant and illiterate clown as could be found in town or country, possessed of neither manners nor intelligence, he is unfit for any respectable office; while the person rejected is a man of good education, sound sense, and polite manners, and stands high in respectable society: but he would not become a tool for the Priest, who was himself a tool for a swindler. No wonder then the Catholics are highly offended at the appointment of the above individuals, when there are many of them both in this town and in the country round, so much better qualified to hold any respectable office. Let us now consider whether the Protestants have reason to be dissatisfied or not. The number of English, Irish, and Scotch Protestants in this County, when compared with that of Catholics, is said to be ten of the former, to one of the latter; some say there is a greater difference, but I take the above number. Now, will any man be found, who will say that there are not amongst these Protestants men of better talent, and in every way much fitter to fill the office of a Magistrate than either of the two just appointed? Yet none of these all have got that office. It will not be difficult to tell the reason, and I will therefore take the liberty of addressing a few words to those persons.

Protestants of the County of Carleton, (I mean you from England, Ireland and Scotland,) your number is ten fold that of the Catholics, and I do not hesitate to say that there are hundreds of you possessed of ten fold better qualifications—both natural and acquired, and a hundred fold more loyalty than the persons who have received the late appointments. Yet you have all been slighted and passed over! and why? simply because the Priest and Mr. English did not recommend you. The Priest, of course, would not recommend heretics to office; you cannot be deceived in him; but why did not Mr. English do it?—"aye, there's the rub."—Many of you voted for him at his election, and some of you voted on his side at the late election; but no matter for that, you were not included in the "Priest and Swindler's compact," and therefore you had no right to any honors gained by that compact; neither did Mr. English consider any of you worthy of the office, nor qualified to fill it, and consequently you are unworthy of his patronage.—Do you not see it? Yet men had it not been for you, he would never have been elected to the station he is now in—a station that neither his abilities nor his loyalty entitled him to; but you have like me and many others, been deceived in the man. It is an old proverb, "If a man deceive you once it's his blame, but if twice it's your own." You expected him to be a true man, but he has proved a traitor, and therefore not worthy of further confidence.—I speak of him in his public capacity, with his private character I have nothing to do. He has insulted you, and committed an outrage upon your feelings, by placing men—rebels in heart—in an office which none but loyal men should occupy. I need hardly ask if you will remember this.

Now, Mr. Editor, from the above plain statements hastily put together, any man may judge whether "A Lover of Peace" was telling truth when he stated that there was no dissatisfaction against the late appointments. When this man calls himself "A Lover of Peace," he should also call himself a lover of truth, and tell it, for he knew right well when he was making the above statement that it was false; and if he should live here until another election takes place, he will see whether the interest gained to his side by the appointment, will be a tythe of that lost by the same action.

I have now concluded, Mr. Editor, for the present; when I can find it convenient I will again pay my respects to this "Lover of Peace."

I am, Sir, your obdt. servt.,

Carleton, 4th August, 1853.

THE HEAD QU... there will be... as the Freeman... dence of the Go... all their secrets... quiry to be ma... tion! He is as... man can be fo... to everything h... his obligation a... a confidant of h... ment making a... Freeman! We... but what must... who is driven... professing to l... dant of one k... everything Bri... sent into the... stir up strife... his feelings, a... self upon the... he will find t... host. The pu... not to be bou... Messrs Gr... are the partie... perhaps they... ceived quite... secure their... more. Mr. W... plenty and i... Freeman is c... secret has co... Mr. Wilmot... ments in ord... as Railway... peared in a... might have... but as it is... was never... above him... in him a de... his readers... veyor Gen... bermen, an... we happen... men, and v... general sat... and we n... change, or... man. The l... man" quot... Mr. Wilmot... of the Cro... accountab... forms one... are made... may have... or even s... to carry it... and woul... commend... ment. How l... submit to... A spare... ult, he r... to Wood... a tirade... said Mr... several l... in the "travagar... Mr. Con... of Carle... rations... and tha... him, an... Now M... tell you... beautiful... heard s... if you t... or trad... of broad... credit... ducing... he is i... you ne