

Electors of Carleton, the day has come when you will be called upon to test the consistency of your professions. Your County has been proverbial for its unflinching attachment to Liberal principles. The eyes of New Brunswick are upon you. Show them that you are the determined opponents of political oppression. Convince them that Carleton has rightly taken the lead in adopting the principles of local self-government; that her people possess an amount of intelligence and independence not to be exceeded by any County in the Province.

All good men and true come to the Polls. Let not one step behind. The crisis is at hand; and the result of this election throughout the Province will either be the permanent establishment of the long desired principles of Responsible Government, or to declare to the world that New Brunswick can quietly & tamely yield up her rights, and to submit to the dictum of a Governor who, at the request of a Lord Bishop, can set at naught the expressed opinion of the Representatives of the People.

Men of Carleton choose ye what part you will take in the coming struggle. Do you wish to retain that position which for the last few years you have filled with so much credit to yourselves? then send men to the Legislature who are not afraid to express their open hostility to the recent act of the Governor, and on no account vote for any man who will not freely and unhesitatingly pledge himself to lend all his energies to oppose such an arbitrary exercise of the Queen's prerogative.

NIMROD.

Carleton 3rd June 1856.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

Sir.—The Election is at hand and the people are called upon to resist a high handed measure on the part of the Governor. The question is whether he shall rule or the People through their representatives. The old party, Puseyites, Tories, and some who call themselves Liberals are seeking by misrepresentation to sustain this outrage upon our rights. They say that the country is in a state of bankruptcy. Who made it so? The party who now seek to sustain the Governor. When the late government came into power they found the Province over £130,000 in debt, a legacy left them by the old compact. Since then the depression in business has decreased the revenues of the country. The late Government have been embarrassed by the conduct and extravagance of their predecessors.—Just as times are beginning to brighten, and the Province about entering upon better days the Governor, at the bidding of this same compact, aided by a petition from the Bishop of Fredericton, and kindred spirits, has dissolved the House, and thrown the country into confusion, thinking by these means to swamp the liberal party.

Electors, be wise. Judge whether you will be Governor ridden, Bishop ridden, aristocracy ridden, or assert your rights; and whatever others may do send men to the Legislature who will teach these gentry that in this County their conduct is deservedly execrated.

Electors of Carleton, beware, be wise. Listen to no professions without corresponding acts. Do not be deceived by men who pledge themselves to day to be liberals, and make promises only to be broken to-morrow. To be or not to be is the question.—Go to the Polls one and all, and acquit yourselves like men that understand and will contend for their rights.

JUSTICE.

Woodstock 4th June 1856.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

Sir,—In the Sentinel of the 17th ult., I read a communication from John F. W. Winslow, Esq., stating that Messrs. Connell and Tibbits in the House of Assembly last winter slandered him, by saying that he had during the time he was Sheriff exacted illegal fees, &c., and that "Slander thus propagated is not actionable," thereby intimating that their privilege as Members saved them from prosecution, and he dares them to bring any such accusation against him over their own signatures. By all this I suppose he would wish it to appear that there were never any grounds for such accusations. Mr. Winslow must be very forgetful indeed if he does not remember that in the Telegraph newspaper published in Woodstock there were many such charges brought against him by one "O. K." in the year 1847, when if he were innocent of these charges he might have brought an action against the Editor of that paper for slander, if he did not give up the name of the author.—The reason why he did not take this step, I think I will make evident, if you will have the goodness to republish a few of the charges which I will herewith transmit to you in the manner they then appeared.

Remember that in the year 1841, Sheriff Winslow arrested Mr. Patrick Birmingham on an execution of £11 or £12, on which he charged him £8 costs, besides Gaoler's Fees. But we will let Mr. Birmingham speak for himself:

AFFIDAVIT.

Patrick Birmingham, of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, personally appeared before me, John Bedell, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in the County aforesaid, and maketh oath, and saith that about the first of June, 1841, he, this defendant, was at Woodstock, and met J. F. W. Winslow, Sheriff, who said to this deponent, that he had an execution against deponent. This deponent then told the Sheriff that as soon as he got some timber to market, he would pay the amount of the execution; that the said J. F. W. Winslow then told this deponent that it would be all right. And this deponent further saith that the said J. F. W. Winslow at the same time told this deponent, that if he, the Sheriff, wanted him, deponent, he would send word or letter to him; that this deponent replied that he would, at any time he should be sent for by the Sheriff, carry out the said arrangement. That this deponent at that time had timber floating down the river, which required deponent to be from home. And deponent further saith, that when he left home, he left directions that if the said Sheriff should send or call for deponent, to inform the Sheriff where he, deponent, had gone; that this deponent, some time about the last of June in the year aforesaid, went about 45 miles below Woodstock, rafting his timber, where the said Winslow arrested him, and took him to Woodstock, and committed him to gaol. And this deponent further saith, that he arranged the amount of the execution, which was somewhere about £11 or £12, and was compelled to pay £8, half of which was assumed by W. & J. Connell, and the other half by deponent's note, which has been paid; also Gaoler's fees, in addition to the £8, before the said Winslow would release deponent from custody. And this deponent further saith that he was not arrested at any time by Major Hamilton, upon an execution and deputation from the Sheriff of Carleton in 1841.

his
PATRICK BIRMINGHAM.
mark.

Sworn to at Woodstock, this first day of May, 1847.
JOHN BEDELL, J. P.

The above is a copy of the affidavit as it appeared in the Telegraph of the 8th May 1847, which any person can see who has the paper of that date, and, I think, it will not be difficult for any one to judge whether it was legal or not to charge £8 of fees on an execution of £11 or £12; and if it was legal to take that amount, why did the Sheriff not prosecute then for slander, for he was charged at the time with taking it illegally. But the Sheriff is an honorable man!

The next case to which I will call public attention, is that of Mr. Peter Watson, who was confined in gaol for debt, and the Sheriff would not let him have the limits, unless his son would pay him (the Sheriff) the sum of £6 4 4, besides the Gaoler's fee, and the Limit Bond fee; which sum of £6 4 4, he, Watson, did not consider he had any right to pay, but being in a sickly state he wished his son to arrange it with the Sheriff, which he did, by giving him his note, of which the following is a copy:

£6 4 4. Woodstock, January 5, 1846.

Value received, six months after date I promise to pay John F. W. Winslow or order, the sum of six pounds four shillings and four pence, with interest.
E. R. WATSON.

Witness—P. E. WINSLOW.

"After which," (to use Mr. Watson's own words,) "I was released from Gaol, and as I thought the Sheriff had acted illegally and oppressively in detaining me until he was paid the £6 4 4, poundage, myself and my son called upon my attorney in Woodstock for advice; and after telling my story as above, we were advised that the Sheriff had no right to those fees, when we directed him to take such steps as were necessary to have the matter made right; upon which the following affidavit was drawn up and sworn to by my son, a copy of which I have obtained, and is as follows—"

[The affidavit I need not insert, as it is lengthy. It was sworn to before D. L. Dibblee, Esq., Commissioner, &c., Sup. Court, on the 6th Feb. 1846.]

"Upon which an application was made before the Judges of the Supreme Court, in February, 1846, by my counsel, and they made the following order, viz:—

SUPREME COURT.

HILARY TERM, 9th Victoria, 1846.

William Roberts } On motion of Mr. Fisher, and
vs. } on reading the affidavit of Elijah Peter Watson, } R. Watson, it is ordered; that John F. W. Winslow, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Carleton, do shew cause at the next term, why the promissory note given to the said Sheriff by the said Elijah R. Watson, for payment of the sum of six pounds four shillings & four pence, being the amount claimed by the said Sheriff for poundage on the execution in this suit, should not be given up to the said Elijah R. Watson.

By the Court.

GEO. SHORE.

"A copy of which was handed to the Sheriff.—The case was argued before the Judges, and after hearing the Sheriff's plea, the Supreme Court made an order which is as follows, viz:—

SUPREME COURT.

EASTER TERM, 10th Victoria, 1847.

Peter Watson } On reading the rule made in
vs. } this cause in Hilary Term, 1846,
William Roberts } and on hearing counsel for the parties. It is ordered, that the same be made absolute, and that John F. W. Winslow, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of Carleton, do deliver to Elijah R. Watson, the promissory note given to the said Sheriff by the said Elijah R. Watson, for the payment of the sum of six pounds four shillings and four pence, being the amount claimed by the said Sheriff on the execution in this case.

By the Court. GEO. SHORE.

Mr. Watson says:—"I was detained in a filthy jail until the Sheriff extracted fees from me to which I felt satisfied he had not any right, and the highest competent Law Court in the Province, determined it was not legal." See Telegraph, May 13, 1847.

I have, Mr. Editor, many more of such charges, which shall make their appearance in a short time, but I must conclude for the present.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A FOE TO TYRANNY.

Fair Field, June 2, 1856.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1856.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—The following important despatch which we take from the Montreal Herald confirms the report that Mr. Crampton and several Consuls had been dismissed from their different posts in the United States. How the matter will be received in England is the subject of much anxiety. Will the British Government dismiss Mr. Dallas, the American Representative at London? and what will be the result of a suspension of diplomatic intercourse? are questions that occupy the public mind at present.

WASHINGTON, May 28th.—Mr. Crampton and Barclay, Matthews and Rowcroft have just been dismissed by the President. The despatch for Lord Clarendon is conciliatory but firm.

The New York Courier and Enquirer's Washington Correspondent telegraphed, on Monday evening:—

"Mr. Crampton and the Consuls are to be dismissed. The papers in the case will be ready to-morrow, and will be communicated on Wednesday. Mr. Dallas will be instructed to inform the British Government, that the President finds much satisfaction in the friendly assurances of Great Britain, and reciprocates them, but the personal objections to Mr. Crampton are too strong to be overcome.—Mr. Dallas will also be instructed to state that Mr. Crampton's own letters corroborate the testimony of the witnesses against him on the Enfilment trials. It is expected that Mr. Dallas will be dismissed in retaliation. There are rumors that the British West India squadron has orders to act against the filibusters at San Juan, as soon as Mr. Crampton is dismissed."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Carleton Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

ST. JOHN, June 5.

The Niagara arrived at Halifax last evening.

Lord Clarendon admitted in Parliament the authority of the Correspondence with Nicaragua, seized by Walker but stated that the matter was nothing but a trade sale of Muskets; also, that the British Government had steadily refused the proposals of the Central American States, to take any active part in their affairs. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to retain the Income Tax two years. Bank of England on the 22nd reduced the rate of discount.

Lord John Russell said that on Monday he should ask Lord Palmerston a question with a view of ascertaining whether it was the intention of Government to interfere in the war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Palmerston incidentally stated that the question of Sound Dues was still unsettled, but remains under consideration between Britain and Denmark.

The Gazette contains announcement that Cartiagena will be secured a free port from first of September next.

The British press and especially the Times continues to keep up excitement on the Italian question.

The London Times thinks that the affairs of Central America will compel a combination of Great Britain and the United States for their adjustment. It also says that Mr. Buchanan's statement "that there is nothing to arbitrate" is untenable, and suggests the Emperor of Russia as arbitrator for the United States.

The trial of Palmer for poisoning his sporting friend, Cook, continues. The defence is closed.—The case excites extraordinary interest.

The Emperor of France has been giving Reviews and Balls to Prince Maximilian of Austria, and

Oscar of Sweden. The baptism of the infant Prince will take place about the middle of June.

A Postal convention has been signed between Russia and the United States.

The protocol of the Danish propositions to which Russia, Sweden, and Dutchy of Oden Bur have given their adhesion, is published, dated Copenhagen May 9th. It is a lengthy document.

The Empress Dowager of Russia arrived on a visit to her brother King of Prussia. The Czar has gone to Warsaw.

The Tyre, first English steamer bound to Cronstadt, has been lost with all her cargo off the Island of Osell in the Gulf of Finland.

Evacuation of the Crimea by the French proceeds rapidly. Letters to May 10th state that the Russians had hanged several Tartars for assisting allies. Some had been sent into exile and others condemned to work on the roads for life. A Banquet has been given to Sir C. Campbell.

Peace has been proclaimed at Tiflis. The capture of Circassian village of Simech and 5,000 cattle by the Russians is confirmed.

Letters from Corfu report the Ionian Islands flourishing. Crops of Olives good and Currants promising well.

Loss by Fire.—We regret to learn that the dwelling house and barn belonging to Mr. Peter Gallagher, of the Newburg Settlement, were totally destroyed by fire on the 10th inst., together with all his grain and vegetables which he provided for seed, as well as the provisions laid in for the summer's supply. The house was but a short time built, and the family had just got themselves comfortably settled. The fire is said to have originated from a fallow which was being cleared some short distance from the house. Mr. Gallagher estimates his loss at £200.

Our correspondents have made such a rush this week, and all entreating that they might have insertion in the present issue, that we have been obliged to crowd out several articles of interest.—A number of communications on hand will meet with due attention.

It will be perceived from the Sheriff's Proclamation, that the Election for this County takes place on Saturday, the 14th inst.

The Election for York will be held on Friday the 13th inst.

Attention is directed to Concerts which the ALEXANDER FAMILY purpose giving in the Hall of the Mechanics Institute on Thursday and Friday evenings.

The New York, Boston, Portland, St. Andrews, and St. John Press speak in high terms of the Musical Entertainments given by this interesting family. We have no doubt that Woodstock will greet them with an overflowing house.

We learn from the Royal Gazette that Alexander L. Light Esq., has been appointed Chief Engineer of Railways; and Francis A. H. Stratton, Esq., Clerk of the Executive Council.

MR. CRAMPTON'S DISMISSAL.—Washington 28th.—Mr. Crampton was this evening officially notified of the discontinuance of his diplomatic relations as minister from Great Britain, near this government, and was furnished with his passports. The Consuls at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, were likewise informed by letter, of their dismissal.

The President will also to-morrow transmit to Congress a message, with accompanying documents relative to the Central American affairs, and particularly with regard to the proposition of Great Britain to arbitrate. It is understood that the executive proposes to arbitrate early all questions of political geography, which by any possibility may be raised under the Central American Treaty, but declines any general arbitration as to the construction of the treaty.

THE DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON.—The Boston Atlas says:—"So far from finding a cause of war in the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, we believe that it will have a decidedly pacific tendency. One bone of contention will be removed. One cause of quarrel will be abated; and the public may rest assured that England will acquiesce in the justice of our course, and after a decent interval send a better man to take the place of the present minister."

"The construction of the Clayton treaty is the only remaining question between the two Governments. Here we certainly find an unpleasant misunderstanding; but we must remember that it is a misunderstanding which has been increased, by the studied and habitual misrepresentations of the English Minister to his Government. It will be something, at least, to have him out of the way. The offer of arbitration made by Lord Clarendon, and