

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents, unless editorially endorsed

For the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR.—While Mr. Harding's personal friends, and those who supported him because they approved of the course which he pursued last winter, are doubtless disappointed at the result of the election, the latter, with all true liberals, who form so large a majority of the freeholders of this County, must be gratified to know that the gentleman who succeeds Mr. H. stands pledged so strongly and explicitly.

Had Mr. Perley showed any disposition to waver in the profession of a political creed, or uttered those professions in guarded terms of uncertain or questionable meaning, there can be little doubt but that the result would have been very different; as it is, Mr. Perley stands pledged to carry out the liberal views of a liberal constituency; and as doubtless an early opportunity will be afforded, he will be closely watched to see that his words and votes agree with his sentiments at the Hustings.—The electors will remember that Mr. Perley has denounced the Governor's proceedings; that he has expressed his entire and unqualified want of confidence in John H. Gray, whom, he stated, was a proud, haughty despot; that he approved of Mr. Connell's course with reference to King's College, and that he agreed with him in politics.

That Mr. Perley's future popularity is in his own keeping is certain. His knowledge of the wants of the people; his acquaintance with the various localities of the County; his business habits and experience—all render him well qualified to be a good member. But he must remember that the principles which he enunciated at the Hustings are the principles by which he secured his seat, and a close attendance to which will alone give him any reasonable chance at any future election.

I am, yours, &c.

VOX POPULI.

Woodstock, June 16th, 1856.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1856.

DECLARATION DAY.

Tuesday the 17th inst., being the day appointed by the Sheriff for the declaration of the members to serve this County in the General Assembly, the Court opened at 12 o'clock.

After the votes in the Poll Books for the various Parishes had been counted, there appeared for Mr. Connell, 974, Perley, 724, Harding, 664. The Sheriff stated that he should proceed to declare the gentlemen who had the greatest number of votes; when Mr. Amos Dickenson read a protest against the return of Chas. Perley, Esq., on the grounds of bribery, corruption, &c. James Grover, Esquire, then read, by request, a document signed by a number of freeholders, demanding a scrutiny of the votes cast for Charles Connell and L. R. Harding, Esqrs., and charging them with obtaining votes by bribery, intimidation, and the like.

The Sheriff declared Charles Connell and Charles Perley, Esqrs., duly elected to serve in General Assembly.

Each of the returned members, with Mr. Harding, then made short addresses, of which the following is an outline:—

MR. CONNELL said—That this was the fifth time that the freeholders of this County had placed him by their votes at the head of the poll. It was to him a proud position; and highly gratifying that their confidence in him remained unabated, and they were still willing to entrust him with the responsible and important task of watching over their interests in the House of Assembly.

HAD I (said Mr. C.) consulted my own feelings, I should not have allowed myself to be put in nomination; but when I considered the peculiar circumstances under which we were placed, I could not shrink from the calls of duty, or stand aside in this hour of peril.

At the Hustings, I fully explained my views, and is unnecessary for me to repeat them here. As to the protest against my return, I cannot understand the reasons thereof; but this, and all or any opposition, makes but little difference to me, so long as I enjoy your confidence. I wish that there should be a freedom of communication between my constituents and myself; for unless a member is made fully acquainted with the wants and wishes of his constituents, it is impossible to further their views or carry out their desires.

Proud of the position in which you have placed me, I shall endeavour to act for the furtherance of

your interests, and trust ever to be able to give a satisfactory account of my stewardship.

MR. PERLEY said—That he never could be sufficiently grateful to those friends, through whose efforts, after a long severe struggle, the present gratifying result had been obtained. There has been a great amount of canvassing, and I have been saddled with many sins, and reports of various kinds, as coming from my friends, have been circulated; but, gentlemen, I am only accountable for my own words and actions. My political views, I have on a former occasion sufficiently explained, and it is unnecessary for me to repeat them, but time will shew how far I shall forfeit the pledges which I made at the hustings. I am not going to the House to serve one party. I go to legislate for all alike, whether friend or foe. As to the charge of bribery, he supposed he should do about as well as any of his friends who had opposed him. He supposed the election had cost them all quite sufficient.

MR. HARDING said, He was placed in that position which was the lot of many a good man—he stood before them in a minority. He was proud that he had so many free and independent electors to support him, in the face of the powerful opposition that was brought against him—friends who supported him without money and without price.—Some had deserted him in the hour of need, but many had stood firm, and maintained their principles.

He should endeavour to prove before the Committee of the House of Assembly, that bribery had been used by Mr. Perley to secure votes.

At some future time, if spared, he might again appear before them as a candidate for their suffrages.

The following is the state of the poll in the respective parishes:

	Connell.	Perley.	Harding.
Woodstock,.....	160	174	79
Richmond,.....	189	198	74
Wakefield,.....	206	78	174
Simonds,.....	137	47	137
Wicklow,.....	65	81	53
Kent,.....	45	67	21
Brighton,.....	122	48	96
Northampton,.....	30	31	30
Total,	974	724	664

The following are the official returns from the different parishes in the County of York, which we copy from the Head Quarters:

	Fisher.	Hatheway.	Macpherson.	Allen.	McIntosh.	Friel.
Southampton,...	89	19	80	46	24	2
Canterbury,.....	144	40	81	83	21	11
Dumfries,.....	24	21	37	23	12	5
Queensbury,.....	85	107	140	131	99	4
Prince William,...	112	94	181	134	122	14
Manners-Sutton,...	140	58	88	95	75	1
Kingsclear,.....	87	136	185	177	147	16
Ham Town,.....	54	60	76	79	61	9
Douglas,.....	221	191	295	205	164	131
Bloomfield Ridge,...	2	25	25	24	21	1
Stanley,.....	17	39	41	44	39	6
St. Mary's,.....	64	249	146	129	118	19
Fredericton and New Maryland,}	120	149	188	177	145	64
Totals,	1169	1088	1473	1347	1049	283

ELECTIONS.

SAINT JOHN.—The liberal candidates for this County are Messrs. Cudlip, Wright, Jardine, and Vaughan; for the City, Tilley and Reed. The Conservative nomination consists of Messrs. Wilmot, Gray, Simonds, and Godard, for the County; City, Harding and Lawrence.

KING'S.—The three old members have presented themselves.

QUEEN'S.—Mr. Gilbert has retired in favour of Hugh B. Johnston; Messrs. Earle and Ferris are the other candidates.

SUNBURY.—Messrs. Hayward, Gilbert, Lunt, Perley, and Tapley; the three last are liberals.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—There are seven candidates in the field, viz., Messrs. Johnson, Kerr, Mitchell, Street, Sutton, Carman, and Cranney.

KENT.—M^r. Phelim, Desbrisay, and Caie; not known whether Cutler will offer or not.

GLOUCESTER.—Messrs. End, M^r. Naughton, & Reed.

RESTIGOUCHE.—No new candidates have offered.

VICTORIA.—Messrs. Watters, Tibbits, & Coombes; Messrs. Beveridge and MacLathlan are also named.

CHARLOTTE.—We learn that Mr. Brown has declined to offer again. Messrs. Gillmor, M^r. Adam, and Stevens are the liberal candidates.

ALBERT.—The Religious Intelligencer says, "It is reported that Messrs. McLellan and Lewis (both Liberals) have been elected, without opposition, for the County of Albert."

Wednesday, the 18th, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, was celebrated with great eclat in St. John.

THE ELECTIONS

TAKE PLACE

In Sunbury County, on Tuesday, June 24th.
Saint John County, on Tuesday, June 24th.
Westmorland, on Tuesday, June 24th.
Saint John City, on Wednesday, June 25th.
Northumberland, on Friday, June 27th.
Gloucester, on Friday, June 27th.
Victoria County, on Saturday, June 28th.
Queen's, on Wednesday, July 2nd.
Charlotte, on Thursday, July 2nd.
King's County, on Friday, July 4th.—*Courier*

Whether the Fisher Cabinet, in declining to the Leut. Governor to dissolve the Assembly, acted in accordance with the "well-understood wishes" of a majority of the constituencies, we say, is not the point to be settled at the Hustings. The question is may the Queen's Representative, acting upon the advice of a few individuals—a faction—(it matters not whether Liberal or Conservative)—capriciously, unadvisably, exercise the undoubted right of the Crown to dissolve Parliament at any moment, thereby necessitating the advisers, with whom the people have constitutionally surrounded him, to resign, and then call to his councils, in the management of the affairs of the country, a *de facto* irresponsible Administration, in the Election of which a majority of the people had no voice?

Governor Sutton must be a bold man indeed to have ventured upon such an over-stretch of the prerogative.

That the Liberals of the Province to a man will support Mr. Fisher and his colleagues in the resolute attitude they have assumed, we cannot entertain a doubt. Unequivocal proof of the determination of the Liberal Press to sustain them is manifest. Had it failed so to do, we should have been constrained to say of it, that it was unworthy of credence or confidence, as the exponents of a people who deserve to be free, because they know the value of true liberty, and will we believe, rally to a man in defence of their constitutional rights.—*Halifax Sun*.

A Coroner's Inquest was held before Judah Hammond, Esq., on Saturday the 7th inst, on the body of Alex. Wallace, of Swan Creek, Queen's County, found in the St. John, near Crook's Point. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by the explosion of the Steamer J. D. Pierce.

On Sunday the 8th inst., a Coroner's Inquest was held before Judah Hammond, Esquire, on the body of Robert Miller, a resident of Woodstock, found in the River Saint John, at or near Benjamin Ferry. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by the explosion of the Steamer J. D. Pierce.

On Monday the 9th inst., a Coroner's Inquest was held before Judah Hammond, Esquire, on the body of William J. Wark, a native of Andover, County Victoria. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by the explosion of the Steamer J. D. Pierce.—*Reporter*.

THE ACADIAN IRON COMPANY.—It is gratifying to learn that the finances of this hopeful undertaking are in the most flourishing condition, and it bids fair to go into successful operation forthwith. All the stock has been taken up. Blast furnaces will be erected at both Nietaux and Londonderry, and operatives are to be sent out from England without any further delay. The monster gun, manufactured at the Mersey Foundry, from Nova Scotia Iron furnished by the Acadia Company, appears to have fully established the character of the material, said to be almost inexhaustible in Nova Scotia; and it is, therefore, highly probable that the Home Government will use the iron extracted from the bowels of this Province extensively for ordnance purposes. We congratulate the country on the prospect of the good time coming, and which is apparently on our very threshold. The necessary influx of capital and skilled labor into Nova Scotia, together with increased employment, which must, in the nature of things, result therefrom, cannot fail to prove of immense service in developing the hidden treasures with which Plutus has so lavishly favored our beloved Acadia.—*Chronicle*.

NEW BRUNSWICK OIL WORKS COMPANY.—We have carefully read the prospectus forwarded to us by the above Company, and recommend its perusal to capitalists, as well as those who take an interest in all efforts to increase the manufacturing energies and capacities of the Province. On the mercantile and speculative part of the prospectus, we pretend to offer no opinion, other than that the names of the Provisional Directors are prima facie evidence that the calculations of the company are made in good faith. Our desire is merely to direct the public attention to this Company as an important addition to our manufacturing interests. If we have in our Province, a material from which can be made a substitute for anything which is be-

coming scarce and dear, by all means let us turn it to account, and thereby add our quota to the increased comfort of mankind, and our own wealth at the same time. Such a material the New Brunswick Oil Works Company tell us exists in the County of Albert, and that they have bought the right of turning this substance, by a patent process, into a fine lubricating and burning oil, which they call "Paraffine." The material they call (on the authority of Sir Charles Lyall and others) "Albertite." From the prospectus it appears that every ton of "Albertite" will yield seventy gallons of pure Paraffins oils; that these oils may be produced at the Company's Works at the rate of 350,000 gallons a year, at a cost not exceeding 2s. per gallon; that they are superior to any now in use; that they can be sold at a very low price so as to command a large market, and yet yield a large profit; and that the annual nett profit on a proposed capital of £50,000 will be no less a sum than thirty thousand pounds.—*Courier*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Carleton Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE ERICSON.

NEW YORK, June 13.

Steamer *Ericson* from Liverpool, 28th, arrived. General news unimportant.

Italian question is still unsettled, and Pope proposes a diplomatic Congress at Rome, to arrange the trouble.

Spain is taking energetic measures against Mexico to enforce payment of claims.

Earl of Elgin moved, in the House of Lords, for despatches relative to troops for Canada. Discussion ensued, when Clarendon expressed good feeling towards the United States, but declined to recall Crampton.

Palmer found guilty.

Weather favourable to crops, and market generally dull.

Wheat and Flour slightly declined, with small transactions; Corn unchanged.

Consols, 94½.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

NEW YORK, June 14.

Arabia arrived last night.

The recognition of the Walker Rivas government of Nicaragua, has increased anxiety relative to the relations between England and the United States. It is proposed to appoint a plenipotentiary to settle the dispute, and Lord Elgin is named as the man.

Breadstuffs continue depressed, but quotations as previously reported.

Consols, 94½ to 94¾.

On 28th, Bank of England reduced its minimum rate of discount to five per cent.

Mr. Lahard is again spoken of as likely to join the ministry. He would take Lord Woodhouse's office.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

SAINT JOHN, June 18.

America arrived at Halifax this morning. News relates mostly to American difficulties.

Atlantic was anxiously looked for, as Mr. Crampton was expected to be on board, and considerable sensation of relief was felt when he was not.

London Morning Post caused excitement by the following editorial announcement: "Government of United States have intimated to Mr. Crampton its desire that he would forthwith quit the American territory, and he has in consequence quitted his post, and arrived at Toronto, Canada."

The *Globe*, and other Journals, immediately contradicted the statement, and said it was merely a random statement by passengers per *Atlantic*.

In Parliament on succeeding evening, D'Israeli, put the question direct to Lord Palmerston, who made shuffling reply to the effect that he understood so from indirect sources; but Mr. Crampton not having said so, Lord Palmerston had no statement to make.

In House of Lords, Earl Hardwicke put similar question; to which Earl Granville replied that government had no information on the subject.

The Paris correspondent of *Post* says:—"I am correct in stating that French Government have used every effort to remove those unhappy complications which have led to the suspension of diplomatic relations between England and America.—The government of the Emperor, I understand, will continue to exercise the same good office in the same spirit of reconciliation; and should the two powers be found engaged in actual war, no doubt England may reckon on the active alliance of France."

Sir E. Lytton Bulwer would put question to the Ministry on a subject of importance, viz., with regard to our relations with the United States. The House would recollect that some time ago, he had withdrawn motion of which he had given notice,