

pounds besides the salary attached to the office, was it the ex-Attorney General? Madam Remor says so—and more than that, she has it in the last *Head-Quarters* of the 18th that such was the case. That matter is now public, and I presume it will be dealt with before the debate is closed. This matter I should not have taken any notice of, had not the government been charged with trying to bribe a member by offering him office in order to secure his support. The hon. member labored hard to make an impression that the moneys so recklessly squandered or about to be squandered, would absorb three years Bye Road money. This, Sir, looks all very pretty; and if such an idea were allowed to get abroad without contradiction, it would cause great dissatisfaction in the remote and rural districts; but Sir, that hon. gentleman well knows that any expenditure on the railways cannot by any circumstance affect the Bye Road Grants; they will be taken care of as long as the Revenue is raised as it is. The money for railways is borrowed from abroad, and the two and half per cent. specially imposed for Railway purposes will pay and more than pay the interest of any money required for such undertakings. Then why attempt to make the people believe that they will lose their bye road money. The present Administration is said to have come in at the back door, that it is illegitimate—a bastard government, &c. I would ask how the late government came into power; was it honest or honorable? I say it was not. It was a combination of malcontents backed up by the Sons of Temperance, who by constant maneuvering and combination succeeded; and that not by the most honest and straightforward manner, in ousting their predecessors. The next attack was on the scheme of the government for settling the wild lands of this province. Mr. Speaker, I have given that scheme all the attention I was capable of, and came to the conclusion that the government was right, and that for the following reasons: First, it did not affect the present mode of disposing of the wild lands; they were still open for application. They could be purchased for cash down, or on credit payable by instalments, or under the labor Act. The scheme proposed by the government was for the purpose of introducing a good class of emigrants who had some means of their own, and no doubt but the inducements held out by the construction of great public works would cause large numbers to emigrate. Our public lands and their growth is all that we have to meet the engagement undertaken. The whole Revenue together with the lands, are pledged for the carrying on of Public Works, and can not given away. Look at the large amount of money due for lands sold by instalments; look at the large quantities of land sold by speculators, in the names of parties entirely unknown, and at the mode and manner in which they accomplish such purchases—simply by sending in the names of one hundred persons, wishing to purchase lands, in actual settlement, to the Crown Land Office. A day of sale is named; none of the parties appear on the day of sale, but the speculator or his agent, who buys the whole tract; and what does he buy it for? Is it for the sake of the land? No; it is for the lumber,—that being the cheapest way in which to get them. At the same time he keeps the land locked up from settlement, in order to obtain a fresh supply of logs. I well recollect when the late Atty. General issued his circular calling on Crown Land debtors to pay their balances before the month of March, or lose their land; and the impression was strongly made on the minds of those debtors, that it was his own act and not the act of the Government. I took all the pains I could to clear that hon. gentleman from the charge, and put it where it ought to be—on the government—that truly liberal government, so much lauded. Liberal Government, truly? I also took pains to inform the parties not to be under any apprehension on that score—that the legislature at its next meeting would put a stop to it, and they did so. Much fault has been found with the management of the office of the Board of Works. The hon. gentleman who is at the head of that department, tells you that the first three months of his incumbency was taken up in settling claims against the late government and in travelling over the Province, and that notwithstanding he had assistance from men well experienced in such works as came under his department, and information from gentlemen in the different localities to whom he had referred certain matters, he was not endowed with the power of ubiquity; he could not be in two places at one and the same time, but that every thing under his charge had been duly and properly attended to. The railway Acts, as quoted by the learned Sol. General, must satisfy an unprejudiced mind that the government are clothed in full and ample power to raise money for railway purposes. Then why so pertinaciously insist that the Government had borrowed and expended money without the authority of Law. Mr. Chandler has carried on the work wisely and economically, much fault has been found with the works in the vicinity of Saint John. I think the Government acted well and wisely in getting a terminus at the nearest point to the salt water; their object in so locating this line was two fold. First to accommodate the labourers working further up the line by affording a quick and easy transit to and from their work. Secondly to get the rails and other heavy material up the line, and from my knowledge of the expense in transporting men and material, I feel satisfied that the cost of transporting materials, &c., by the ordinary mode of drays, would come to more than half the cost of the three miles in the vicinity of Saint John. I contend that the works being commenced in the worst time was judicious. The men who worked on the Shediac Road must now be discharged, or a large portion of them, if some other employment had not been found for them. Let these men scatter and go on the works in Nova Scotia or Canada, and how were you going to get them back again early in the spring? You could not. Men will not go on to public works when they are to be discharged in the fall.

More than that, there was a large labouring population in the City of St. John who must have work or become chargeable on the Parish funds.—Those men were all employed at moderate wages, and would be likely to continue on those works so long as they were sure of permanent employment. The Government has also been charged with employing men by the day.—I can tell Hon. Members that if they had seen as much of the construction of railroads as I have, they would not be so apt to find fault; working on Railways by the day is not like working on the Roads or ordinary labouring work, as the overseer, or boss as he was sometimes called, knew the exact amount of work that was required of each man under their charge—whether as to how many barrow-loads of earth he has to wheel away in an hour, or how many cubic yards of earth he could excavate in a day—and the labourers who could not come up to the standard would be immediately discharged. The attack of the hon. member for York (Mr. H.) was not against the Government, so much as to indulge his spleen against his colleague. The hon. member for St. John, who spoke early in the debate, ridiculed the idea of building Railroads in the winter time, or by days' work; he ought to have recollected that by so doing employment was furnished to a very great number of his constituents, and was the last man that should have found fault with employing men by the day or in the winter.

(Continued next week.)

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

DEAR SIR,—In looking over the last number of the Woodstock Journal, I found the following under the head of Legislative proceedings:

"Of course Mr. Connell's vote requires no comment.—With respect to Mr. Perley we will only say that when the independent party in Carleton next send a representative to the Assembly, we trust it will be one who will in reality represent their opinions and feelings, and not by his vote stultify them."

The erudite author of the above must have been slightly insane—I will give it no harsher appellation—when he wrote it.

Whatever the "independent party" of Carleton may think, throughout the length and breadth of the County the most lively demonstrations of satisfaction are evinced by the independent electors at the course pursued by our two Representatives in voting against the present imbecile government. How could Mr. Perley act otherwise? Did he not state on the Hustings that he had no confidence in such a man as John H. Gray as the leader of a Government; and did he not further tell the freeholders of Carleton at that time, that he was opposed to the conduct of the Governor, and that he had no sympathy with the Government as at present constituted? Here was a plain and unmistakable declaration; and if the scribe of the Journal suspects that Mr. Perley is going to falsify any pledges he made on the Hustings, he will be greatly mistaken. Thus far Mr. P. has pursued such a course towards the Government as will meet with the approbation of nine-tenths of the freeholders of Carleton. But who, I should like to know, are the "independent party" of which the Journal boasts? How strong do they number? Let us know, Mr. Journal; for if the select few to which you refer are disposed to get some one to "represent their opinions" it is not improbable that another general election will soon give them the opportunity to show wherein their boasted strength lies.

I here furnish you with an extract from Mr. Perley's speech on the Hustings, in order to show that Mr. P. has acted up to his pledges, and that in him we have "the right man in the right place."

"With the present Government, as now constituted, I have no sympathy, and cannot believe that the people of this country will submit to the rule of such a man as John Hamilton Gray, who I do not think possessed of sufficient practical knowledge to carry on a Government to the interest of the country."

I might adduce other testimony to show that Mr. Perley is just where he ought to be, and doing perfectly right; but the above will suffice.

Yours, &c.

A FREEHOLDER WHO DID NOT VOTE FOR MR. P. AT THE LAST ELECTION.

Simonds, March 2, 1857.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

DEAR SIR,—Please insert the following in your paper, if possible next week, and thereby much obliged yours, &c.,

Report of a Public Meeting held at McKenzie's Corner, Feb. 19th, 1857, for the purpose of selecting Magistrates for the southern division of the Parish of Richmond:

R. Kilburn, Councillor, was called to the Chair. S. F. Crawford appointed Secretary.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman; when it was moved by Mr. John Wills, seconded by O. Hemphill, Councillor, that Mr. Alexander Kirkpatrick be requested to serve as Ma-

gistrate for this part of the Parish, and be recommended accordingly.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Stillman, Senr., That Mr. James Caldwell be another.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Solomon Karr, seconded by Mr. Laurance, That Mr. Thomas Hay be another.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. John Grey, seconded by Mr. Merithew, That Mr. Wm. Neal be another.—Carried.

Moved by Revd. John Hunter, seconded by Mr. Grey, That Mr. William Flemming be another.—Carried.

Mr. Flemming declined the invitation.

Moved by Mr. James Connell, seconded by Mr. William Flemming, That Mr. William Crawford, Senr., be another candidate.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. John Wills, seconded by Mr. Gibson, That three of the number be chosen by vote.—Motion withdrawn.

Moved by Mr. O. Hemphill, seconded by Mr. John Grey, That the number be two.—Carried unanimously.

The votes were then taken; when there appeared for Mr. Alexander Kirkpatrick, 42; Mr. James Caldwell, 26; Mr. Thomas Hay, 13; Mr. William Neal, 41; Mr. William Crawford, 4.

Revd. John Hunter then took the Chair, when the thanks of the meeting were given to the Chairman and Secretary.

S. F. CRAWFORD, Sec'y.

I hereby certify that the above Minutes of the above named meeting are correct.

IVORY KILBURN, Chairman.

The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1857.

FREDERICTON, 3rd March, 1857.

Our good Province of New Brunswick is certainly in a new and happy condition, and illustrates the principle of a powerful and well organized opposition actually governing it. The Government—defeated at every point; depending for even their present miserable existence upon a single vote; with no traditions to look back upon; with no self-respect; with no union of council; suspected by its followers; despised by its pretended friends, and laughed at by his opponents,—clings to office with a grasp which nothing but actual violence can loosen. They are powerless for harm. We may be thankful for this; for, assuredly, during the short period of their existence, they have wrought a sufficient amount of evil to require all the ability of those who must soon succeed them to remove. Unfortunately, however, they are also powerless for good, if they had the will or the brains to do it. The other day they tried an experiment. They endeavoured to ascertain their strength by proposing a Committee to try the Serenity between Messrs. McNaughton and End; and, though they mustered all their force—we mean all that could be mustered for such an unprincipled fight—they were beaten by a large vote; all the Tories voted one way, all the Liberals another.

They were beaten, and yet they refused to make way for better men. Some days ago it was pompously announced that the Government had determined to introduce a new Election Law. They have now done so, and it is short, significant, and silly. Short—consisting of one or two sections, the work of three minutes, and a mere resuscitation of the old Election Law; significant—as an exposition of their own wishes and feelings; and silly—as being not one but a thousand steps backward into the darkness of the past. Mr. Speaker Simonds truly uttered the sentiments of his proteges when he denounced Responsible Government; and the Government are now developing his idea. Is this because he insisted and still insists on it, and they know his vote would turn them out? Partly so, perhaps; but mainly because of their fear of meeting the people under the new law—their guilty participation in its violation—and the interests of the Family Compact party in all past times. We regret this as an additional outrage upon political decency.

The new law is easily worked. Perjury—swearing of any kind is completely put an end to; and who that has been shocked at the sight of excited and intoxicated men taking the holy Book into their hands at a time when they were utterly unfit to do so, does not rejoice at this? The franchise is extended to numbers of honest, hard-working, tax-paying owners of property. The number of legal votes is ascertained by a simple registry; and the Ballot is secured to the poor man. But the Government, unable to destroy the Responsible system at one blow, seem determined to do it by piecemeal, if they can. The next move will be to

strike down Municipal Institutions; for one of their members has actually introduced a Bill to take from the County Councils the power of paying or regulating the salaries of Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace and others, and vesting it in the County Sessions.

Truly, the good old times of irresponsible, extravagant, and corrupt high Toryism are coming back again. But will the people submit to these things? We trow not! If a voice does not come from the four quarters of the Province, loud, indignant, and irresistible, calling for the speedy ejection of those who are attempting this political iniquity, we read political opinion very indistinctly, and with mistaken notions.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

[By Telegraph to the Sentinel.

FREDERICTON, February 27th, 1857.

Mr. Lawrence presented the Petition of M. Donnelly, praying for the appointment of a committee of the House to investigate certain alleged injuries, caused to the petitioner by imperfect legislation as manifest in the Act relating to the opening of Canterbury street, in the city of St. John. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Lawrence, Boyd, and Botsford on the said committee.

Mr. C. Perley introduced a Bill to continue the Act to incorporate the Maduxnakik Boom Company.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and passed a Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the St. John Protestant Orphan Asylum.

The Opposition complained of the Government for not bringing down their measures. Members of the Government stated that their measures would shortly be introduced.

The Hon. Surveyor General stated that the Government had six times as much to do this session as the late Government had last session.

Mr. Gilbert introduced a Bill to disqualify office holders and certain persons from holding seats in the Assembly.

Mr. Tapley obtained leave to bring in a Bill to divide the Parish of Sheffield in the County of Sunbury into two separate Parishes.

Hon. Mr. Gray introduced a Bill to provide for the Incorporation of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick.

The Bill enabling the St. John Seaman's Friends Society to wind up its affairs, passed in Committee. There is very little business doing.

The House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

SATURDAY, February 28.

The Bill to enlarge and extend the Gaol limits for the County of Charlotte was postponed for three months.

Petitions were brought before the House asking for Legislative aid towards the establishment of Steam Communication between Canada and the northern part of this Province.

Hon. Mr. Gray laid before the House a message from the Colonial Secretary on the subject of the Surplus Civil List Fund; also returns from the several Clerks of the Peace and Secretary-Treasurers throughout the Province.

Mr. Connell presented a petition from the Municipal Council of Carleton, asking that certain amendments may be made in the Municipal Act.

Mr. Sutton gave notice of his intention to move the following resolution at an early day:

Whereas by Chap. 70, Victoria 12, of the Revised Statutes, it is enacted that the acceptance of any office of emolument vacates the seat of Members of this House; and whereas, on the 19th November, 1856, James Boyd, Esq., a Member of this House, was appointed and accepted the permanent office of Government Director in the Canada and New Brunswick Railway Land Company,—therefore

Resolved, as the opinion of this House, That, by the acceptance of said office, James Boyd, Esq., is disqualified, as a Member of this House, from sitting and voting therein.

On Motion of Mr. Smith,

Resolved, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to inform this House whether any and what amount of Provincial Debentures have been issued to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Co. since the Month of May last; and also what amount of Debentures have been claimed by the said Company from the Executive Government, under any Act relating thereto; and also copies of any correspondence between the Government and James Boyd, Esq., the Government Director of the said Railroad, either in reference to his appointment as such Director or to the salary thereof; and whether the amount of such salary has been fixed, and if so, what amount.

On Motion of Mr. Connell, it was

Resolved, That no Bill of a private or local nature be received by the House, unless first read before the Council, and certified by the Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. McAdam gave notice of his intention to move an Address to His Excellency, asking to be laid before the House all papers and documents relative to the Duties collected at the Port of Saint Stephens.

Hon. Mr. Gray introduced a Bill for the election of Members to serve in the General Assembly.

Mr. Smith asked the Attorney General if this was the only measure the Government intended to bring forward on this subject.

Attorney General denied the right of Mr. Smith to put such question, and stated that the Bill was only intended to provide for an emergency.

The Bill provides for the revival of the old Election Law, and to supersede, for the present, the Election Law now on the Statute-Book.

A warm discussion followed, the opposition tak-