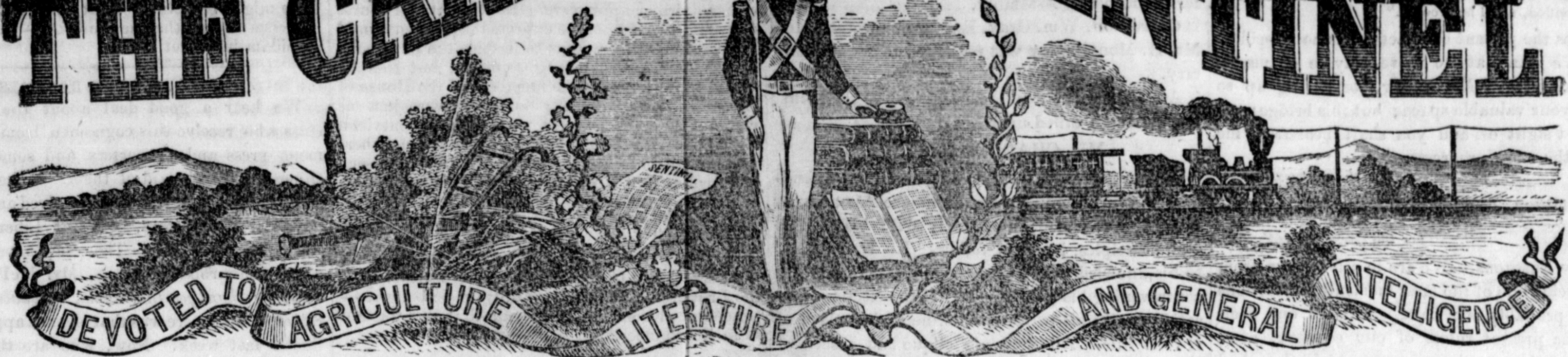


# THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



SAMUEL WATTS, EDITOR.]

"Our Queen and Constitution."

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NO. 25.

## Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

Sir,—I find that a majority of the people's Representatives decided that the Government were incapable of carrying on the business of the country, and therefore they ought to resign. After forty days trial this true verdict of the people was given against them; and did they resign? No! they held on to the offices and salaries—the only thing they cared for; but they were saved the disgrace of being shamefully turned out, by the Governor's arrival in the nick of time, and proroguing the House. That there were many causes why this sentence should be passed upon them few will deny; but of these all, I will only notice one of their acts, and if there was no other, it is sufficient to condemn them in the opinion of every upright man in the Province. I have reference to the shameful and dishonest manner in which they treated the people of this County in regard to the Railroad; and I would therefore call the attention of the true independent electors to the case.

By the Fisher Law, it was "enacted that a portion of the line should be surveyed the first year, and then the sum of £50,000 was to be expended on the commencement of the works;" and had that Government remained in power, there is not the least doubt but they would have carried out that measure, and in all probability there would have been from three hundred to five hundred men at work upon the line this season. But instead of that the present Government have declared their intention of not doing anything on it this year; nor did they say they would at any other time. It is, therefore, the opinion of many that they intend to abandon it altogether; while others who appear to be acquainted with the Government's intentions, say there will be nothing done with it until the Shediac Road is completed—which will be many years yet. Which of these two opinions is right, I will not take upon me to say, though the latter is the most probable; but one thing is certain—they have dealt most unjustly and dishonestly with the people of this County, in defrauding them out of the benefit of the £50,000 granted by the Fisher Government. Mark how differently they have dealt with the Shediac line! That is being carried on with all their power, and in a manner which shows their partiality and favouritism. They let a contract to one party at £8,000 more than another responsible party offered to do it for, and they also intend to run a steamer along the north coast during some years, for the benefit of the people in that section of the Province; while nothing is to be done for our part of it. Did ever any Government manifest more publicly a disposition to act partially and dishonestly? depriving one part of the country of their just rights while they are making lavish expenditures upon the other. These are truths that every man of justice must acknowledge; yet there are some men in this Parish, and perhaps in others also, who are so attached to Tory principles that they can sacrifice the dearest interests of the County to see a Tory Government turned out. It is not the rights of the people that they think of, but to have Liberalism trampled under foot. But there are plenty of good men and true in the case in this County. They must support men who are of the same principles, and who will stand for those principles.

Electors of Carleton, you know our late two

members stood up for your rights, and will do so again, if you place them in the right position for so doing; they contended against a Government that had deprived you of what you were as justly entitled to as you were to the grants of Bye Road money. Then come forward like men, and give your votes to send them back again to stand up for your rights. Do not vote for a man in Government pay; and who, if there, would be bound to support that Government—a man who has ever been opposed to a Railroad from Fredericton to Woodstock. That man is Mr. Tupper. If he were in the House do you suppose he dare oppose a Government from whom he gets his support? I wish to be fairly understood in this matter. I do not mean that Mr. Tupper has a contract with the Government, but he has with the Postmaster General, who is a member of the Government, and who is therefore obliged to support the Government or lose his office; and if Mr. Tupper was a Member of the House, he would be just in the same predicament. It is quite likely that Mr. Tupper at the Hastings will attempt to deny this; but you must not let yourselves be imposed upon by fair promises, for his party hold to the doctrine of making promises at the Husbings, and breaking them in the House of Assembly—as their conduct to Mr. Perley shows; for it is because he did not act in that shameful manner that they are now persecuting him. So, Gentlemen, you are in honor bound to support that man who is now suffering for maintaining your rights. Then I say, Gentlemen, be attentive to your duty, and send back the men who will assist to hurl from their seats those who so disgracefully filled them—men by whose treachery we have been deprived of our rights. You know you can depend on your late Members. Mr. Connell opposed the Fisher Government because your interests were overlooked; and so he would oppose any Government that would act in a similar manner. Mr. Perley has also been proved and can be relied upon. So then "stand firm," and the day will be yours.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

A TRUE INDEPENDENT.

Wakefield, April 24, 1856.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR,—One of my neighbours has had the privilege of making some remarks through the *Sentinel*, I would respectfully request a similar favour.

I think will be admitted by all who know the people of South Richmond, that they are men of pretty good sense, and are able to judge for themselves on most matters wherein they are concerned; and though some of them may not be much skilled in politics, yet they all know enough to judge whether our late Representatives did their duty faithfully or not in the House of Assembly last Winter; and I believe there are few in this quarter who are not satisfied with them; and I think there is scarcely a man in this part of the Parish, who would not go for them again if he were left to the freedom of his own will. But there are some who take upon them to direct others in the choice of their Members. I do not wish to make use of names; but there is one who has been in the habit of doing this heretofore, and some have regretted that they were led by him; but in his meddling in things with which he had no business, he has neither gained friends nor respect; but, on the contrary, some have begun to despise him, and many more will do the same if he does not mind his own business, and let them mind theirs. I do not wish to be invidious, nor place dark spots where black marks might be placed; but I may be compelled to do so yet. I would advise every man to mind his own business, (this one among the rest,) and then it will be better done perhaps.

I would give you some account of our local matters, but there is one, I understand, is going to do it, who is much better qualified than I am; for I do not pretend to be fit to write for the public.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

ECHO.

South Richmond, 14th April, 1856.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

Sir,—The election is much of the talk up here now, and we only regret that it does not take place earlier, as it will, at such an inconvenient time, be a heavy tax on the country. Already have appeared some canvassers, who make promiscuous apologies for their early appearance, and who do not find things as they would, because for miles up or down, but one man is found to say—Major Tupper. But ahead of them all came the *Head Quarters* newspaper, which, I understand, is circulated to prepare the way for Mr. Tupper, who is candidate for the "Independent Party" as we read; and who is said to be more liberal than the "Great Liberals," for he will vote for all Governments. To deny that he is a Liberal I will not, and to say that he is not pledged to the Tories, I dare not, because, having watched at the "same hole," not "sucked" at it mind, till they have got into the intricacies which now surround them, that to watch any longer I will not. With so many inconsistencies will the hard-working electors allow the Tories to suck away their moral and political rights, and place on their bent necks the iron yoke of despotism once more. Do not suppose me to think that the major will make these yokes because he oversees a pig-iron establishment; but whoever is acquainted with the Tories find that they look on the plebeians as belonging to another species, and that their attachment is not for the poor honest electors, but for their earnings and offices of pay. Moreover, they think that the people are green enough to believe that they are really an "Independent party," and would spurn to use deception in this Election canvas. What is the mission of the *Head Quarters*? Too well instructed in political matters from an authentic source, are those to whom the franchise is entrusted, to believe such a vehicle of lies—the pure essence of Toryism—imported by the "Independent Tories," to raise prejudice against our old members. Such an insult was never before offered to this County in any Election; might just as well say we will cram the lies into you, and wad them down with the *Head Quarters*, which is circulated for that if no other use. Our old servants played the wise Legislators for us; contended that the principles of Responsible Government be carried out; and, above all, redeemed all their pledges,—and why seek for one more capacitative for wise Legislation in Mr. Tupper. The very idea is preposterous—enough to destroy the equilibrium of sensible men's rationality altogether! Since they find it necessary to improve the representation of Carleton by sending Mr. Tupper, would it conflict with their independence to have him represented by the "Bill," who was red enough before the High Sheriff on last Declaration day, and allow both the old ones to remain home; or either, would it conflict with their independence, or with honesty for them to introduce their man as a Tory, and no cloaking about it. Ah! there's the rub! Well known is it that a despot would be plumed only into out; so consequently there are no Tories now. But electors beware; for while the Major's friends will heap such vile imprecations on Mr. Perley, who, with Mr. Connell, helped to stay the impending rain of the country, and who acted fearlessly in the Legislature, and just as he said he would too,—can we, will we believe but that Mr. Tupper's speech will be liberal, but that he will be canvassed for as a Liberal; and, if elected,

but that he will bind on us burdens our Fathers groaned under.

Talk to them, Mr. Editor. Your writings disturb their tottering power, and are hailed as the teachings of true liberty—the tyrant's foe.

A LIBERAL.

Up-River, 17th April, 1857.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR,—I wish to keep the public posted up in regard to the noted Bridge which is now being built over Sullivan's Creek. In the Report of the Chief Commissioner he says: "The stone-work (which was to be done when the present Contractor took the Bridge to finish,) is nearly half-done. I ask the travelling public to look off the old Bridge and see if the Chief Commissioner had not better have said partly done, (as the boy said his barrel was partly full of potatoes when he only had three in it); but it is just like removing the 300 yards of earth per day. I like equal justice to all men, and it is well known that when the former contractor took the job, there was Commission after Commission sent up to inspect the work, see how it was progressing, and make their Report; also to examine the old Bridge, and report on it. All condemned the old Bridge as unsafe to cross on, and said the new Bridge must be done by April 1857. Now, no Commission to examine and report; nothing said about the old Bridge; it is plenty strong enough now; not one word about it. A novel way to make a Bridge last—to take the contract from one party and give it to another. It is true the present Contractor has stuck up two or three spruce poles against the side of the old Bridge.

According to the last specification, the first thing that was to be done was the remainder of the stone-work, with all that nonsense about levelling and pummelling; and that was to be done before any more digging was done, for both could not be done at once. All this is omitted, and nothing said; but had Mr. Kilburn or Dow got the job to finish they would have had to work according to the specification; and the Chief Commissioner would not have let either of them have all their flour, pork, &c., and never receive anything for it, as he said in the House of Assembly. I am informed that every hoghead, barrel, box, or any package that has been received at the Sullivan Creek for the use of the present Contractor, with an original mark upon it, that mark is C. Macpherson. This does not look just like lending a few barrels of flour and pork until he (the present contractor) could get his from St. John. The present contractor said to a man living near the Bridge, "I cannot let you have flour as cheap as I thought I could, as Macpherson has charged me more than I thought he would, or ought to charge me." Now, in a few days the time is up that the Bridge was to be done; and not a word of hurry although it is not near done. In fact, I suppose the Contract was intended to be all a farce, but I fear the Contractor will have to abide by it in one respect, viz., the price. I shall watch the progress of this Bridge until the last stone is laid, and the last coat of paint is put on the Railing. For the benefit of the present Contractor and the public in general, I should like to have a few sections of the last specification inserted:—

"Section 14. The surface of the ground must be removed to sound bottom on each side of the entrance of the culvert, to the width of at least 6 feet, within the line of the foot of the embankment, and to the full height of the culvert-masonry; and the finest portion of the clay and gravel a forded by the excavations, must be filled and rammed as a footing to this part of the embankment, conforming to the same slope, and to be pitched on the face with stone not less than 9 inches in thickness, and from the foot of the embankment to the level of the culvert-masonry.

15. The first layers of earth must be filled and rammed uniformly on both sides over the culvert, to the thickness of at least five feet from end to end, allowing for the slope of the embankment; and further material must not be added until this is done.