

16. The embankment is then to be formed in layers of one foot each in depth, to the full extent and limit of space as defined by the stakes; each layer to be completed and levelled before another be added, until the full height of 65 be obtained, when the hand-railing, as hereinafter specified, shall be erected.

Perhaps the present contractor has no specification, and a glance at the above may be of use to him. Pardon me, Mr. Editor, for taking up so much of your valuable space; but this bridge must not be lost sight of, and you shall hear from me again as the work progresses.

D. PATTERSON.

Southampton, April 14th, 1857.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

FELLOW ELECTORS.—We are in a few days from this to decide one of the most momentous questions that will probably ever be submitted to our decision. The present rulers of our country, after boasting of the complete victory which they had gained over the Liberal party at the last election, have been defeated in that House which they had so confidently claimed as their own. Member after member of that majority that had at first seemed to support them, as the scales were cleared from their eyes, deserted them to join the ranks of the Opposition; until the unwelcome truth was forced upon the Government, that if the Assembly were allowed to sit another day they would be clearly left in a minority. Rather than resign the seats they had seized by a rather questionable political coup-de-main, they have chosen again to refer the question to the decision of the electors. Hence it behoves us to see that we do no injustice to ourselves; to see that bribes, flattery, or shall I say Rum, do not cajole us to do that which our consciences disapprove. Let us look at the conduct of our late Representatives, and solemnly ask ourselves the question, "Can we possibly replace them by better men? by men who will more faithfully represent us? more efficiently attend to our business? or more strenuously contend for our dearest rights and privileges? If on a careful review of the past you are convinced, as I am, that we cannot do this, then let us come manfully to the polls, and send, by an overwhelming majority, CHARLES CONNELL and CHARLES PERLEY, Esqrs., back to their rightful seats in Parliament. Let us teach this present Government that if they do not respect or prize liberty, the men of Carleton will not have great respect for them. I ask you to consider what act of the present Government is calculated to call forth your respect, or even your approval? They unblushingly tell you, that it has been the Opposition that has prevented them from carrying their measures, but I ask where and what were their measures. When asked by members of the Opposition when certain Bills would be brought forward, they repeatedly either avoided giving a direct answer, or complained of the increased amount of business thrown upon the Government by the surrender of the initiation of money grants, &c. But you will remember that they had been over half a year in power, when the late Session commenced. Had they been prudent men might not the greater part of their measures have been matured before the Session commenced, and then, if the Opposition had retarded unduly the business of the country, we would have known where to fix the blame. Had they been really determined to do the business of the country, perhaps they would have stolen a few hours from some of their convivial meetings to have had their budget prepared in due time.

But I will not detain you longer, fellow electors. Compare the acts of the late and present Governments,—say which of them you prefer as the rulers of the country. I ask the Dissenters of this County—I might say, of the Province—where is your Representative at present in the Councils of your country?

AN ELECTOR.

Brighton, 18th April, 1857.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1857.

### LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

#### CARLETON.

CHARLES CONNELL, CHARLES PERLEY.

#### YORK.

CHARLES FISHER, THOS. PICKARD,  
GEO. L. HATHEWAY, B. C. FRIEL.

#### VICTORIA.

JAMES TIBBETTS, CHAS. WATERS.

#### QUEEN'S.

JOHN ROBERTSON, JOHN FERRIS.

### POLITICAL MEETING AT RICHMOND.

On Thursday afternoon a very large assemblage of the electors of Richmond, was held at Scotch

Corner, convened by request of some of the leading men of that Parish, to hear an expression of their views from the candidates, now before the people, for the House of Assembly.

On motion, Wm. Gray, Esq., took the chair, and Mr. H. Montgomery was requested to act as Secretary.

After a short speech, effective and to the point, the chairman called upon

#### MR. CHARLES PERLEY,

who then proceeded to address the electors, defending the course he had pursued in the Assembly as the only one which, consistently with his pledges and principles, he could follow. He denied that, to his knowledge, he had made any private pledges contravening his public ones. If the electors were satisfied with his political acts, he wished them to re-elect him. All a certain clique had wished of him was to oppose Mr. Connell.

#### MR. CONNELL

next took the stand, thanking the people of Richmond for the confidence they had so long reposed in him. He took a general review of the matters which led to the present election, meeting and disproving the various charges brought against the Opposition, and proving the incompetency of the Government. He reminded some of those who now talked so loudly of loyalty, that they had, but a few years since, taken part in preparing a memorial approving of the conduct of those who burned the Parliament buildings in Canada, and pelted the Governor General with stones and rotten eggs.

He had sought to introduce the Ballot system. The people now would have every opportunity of giving a vote entirely independent; he had never sought anything else at their hands.

#### MR. TUPPER

followed, delivering a very good speech; indeed, we have heard some of his friends say they were surprised at its excellence. We may be wrong, but we think he did not satisfy his hearers as to his views with reference to the present Government; in fact, from some expressions he let fall, we suppose he has made up his mind carefully to avoid this. He thought that, if the people wished the Province to progress, they should elect him and the best of the other two.

#### MR. LINDSAY,

being called upon, made a very effective speech in favor of the old members, which was well received. While he was speaking, some noise being made in the crowd, a gentleman belonging to Richmond said he wished it to be understood that it was not Richmond but Woodstock people were making the disturbance.

After Mr. Lindsay had concluded, Mr. Fisher was called for. He appeared; but stated that he thought the other party should have an opportunity first.

Mr. Edgar was then called for, but did not come; and no other gentleman appearing to speak on Mr. Tupper's side, Mr. Fisher merely said that although Mr. Tupper was on the fence now, if elected, he would be sure to fall off on the side the straw was.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, and three for the candidates—whose speeches by the way were severally greeted by cheers; and the meeting adjourned.

It has been said that a very large majority of the people of Richmond will be for Mr. Tupper; if the evident feeling of the people assembled on the above occasion is any criterion to go by, it will be the other way—so we should judge.

The meeting was a satisfactory one; well conducted, and passed off very pleasantly. We have not attempted a report of the speeches, because at Nomination the same subjects will be gone more fully into, and then we will be on hand.

Mr. Allen's friends make a great fuss about what that gentleman said with respect to corruption in York; but every flounder they make only involves him still more. Now they blame us for denying the truthfulness of the assertion, and now again deny that the assertion was made. Once for all, we have no desire to misrepresent Mr. A., as we have no reason to show him partiality; and we have not misrepresented him. He said,

"He had been in the House one year, and he (Mr. A.) was fast becoming disgusted with the whole system. In this County he found the most unhappy desecration of the franchise prevailing, not among the men who labored with their hands for a living; but the most influential men in York would sell their votes at Elections, and the evil had really become fearful. What is found at elections but the grossest frauds and corruptions, practiced by the wholesale purchase of voters."

Mr. Smith, in commenting on this, said,

The Solicitor-General had accused the most respectable portion of the Freeholders of York, of receiving bribes at Elections. ["I say, they do not," by Mr. McPherson.] Then the hon. members

were at variance amongst themselves. But the Solicitor-General did not stop there, for he went on to say that the whole House of Assembly was little better; a compliment which few of them would either desire or appreciate. In the natural course of events it could not be expected that men would be so void of selfishness as to despise the patronage and honor which belong to office; but this he would maintain, that the members of the House of Assembly thus generally accused, were just as virtuous as any other in these North American Provinces. He therefore denied that the members were bought and sold as stated by their accuser; and for him (Mr. S.) he hurled the accusation back to the point from which it had emanated."

#### Mr. Sutton—

He (Mr. S.) repudiated the statement made by the learned Sol. General, that the constituency of the Province was corrupt and could be bought.—He could tell that hon. gentleman that this was not so in Northumberland.

#### Mr. Mitchell said,

"He was astounded at the remarks which fell from the hon. Solicitor General, and he felt called upon now in presence of many of that hon. gentleman's constituents, who were doubtless in the House too, to enter his protest against the insinuations which he then threw out against the people of the Province generally, but more especially the Electors of York. He could not bring himself—without better authority—to believe that the constituency of York were to be bought and bartered in the way described. If it was so, he thought the hon. gentleman should resign his seat, and no longer dishonour himself by representing a County so given up to bribery and corruption; if it was not so, then he (Mr. M.) thought the County could not feel very much flattered by the conduct of their representative, and would show their appreciation of his course when an opportunity occurred."

And Mr. Fisher said, and said well, too,

"Whatever might occur in the future he never would be guilty of the sin of ingratitude. He never would forget or cease to feel grateful to the people of York; the people who, when he was a mere boy without any powerful connection or interest, simply from the weight of character, selected him to represent them in the councils of the country. He remembered the reason was, if he turned out well he would last a long time. His learned colleague, the Sol. General, had said that he was disgusted with the whole system,—that good farmers were bought with money. He (Mr. F.) stood there a living proof of the incorruptibility of the County of York. If money could have kept him out, he would not have been there. When he went to the country some of the old farmers told him that an enormous amount of money would be used to defeat him, and rum and money had been scattered over the country with a most diabolical broadcast; but the freeholders could not be bought and sold like pigs in the market, or the government would have kept him out. He wished his learned colleague had been with him at Harvey, and seen those fine, stalwart Englishmen come up to the polls; they came with their sons as one man, to vote for freedom. If his learned colleague was at Canterbury and Southampton on the polling day he must have then witnessed an independent vote, and seen men whom money could not buy. He (Mr. F.) was sustained by hundreds of free men who valued their principles and freedom, and who would not surrender their birthright. Nearly every member of the government had expressed his disgust with the parliamentary system. They all dislike it, still they gazed for the fleshpots of Egypt."

In reply to the assertion that time was being wasted on the Want of Confidence discussion, Mr. Fisher used the following language:

"He believed very little time had been lost—that about the usual routine business had been transacted during the progress of the Debate, but if it occupied as many weeks as days it would be time well employed. Questions and principles of vast moment were involved in discussion, and he believed the true course was to now and secure their rights and privileges before they considered their material interest. Of what use was land or timber, or cattle without liberty. What was it that made England the centre of civilization and Christianity? her free institutions. Free her was diffused moral, intellectual and religious light to the very ends of the earth. Her flag floated on every sea and her sons were foremost in every enterprise. We desire to secure for our country and our children the same blessing."

A New Dodge.—All at once it has been ascertained that Mr. Johnson has been guilty of a very great sin—so the Government Press would have us believe. They say Mr. J. spoke jeeringly and disparagingly of Mr. Lawrence because he was a mechanic. Now, we deny that in Mr. J.'s words or manner there was ought to justify this assertion, as will be seen by the following extract from his speech, where, acknowledging Mr. Lawrence's shrewdness and ability, he (Mr. J.) still thought he was taking too much upon himself when he attempted to judge between legal men on mere legal points. We would be the first to condemn any reproach on honest labor by any man; but having heard the speech, and noticed Mr. J.'s manner, we do believe this a trick, a mere trick, to assist Mr. Lawrence at Mr. Johnson's expense:

"His hon. friend from the city had assumed too much when he undertook to decide the difference of opinion between the Attorney General and himself on a pure question of law. He knew the ability

and research of his hon. friend was great, but the old story of Appelles and his painting was unavoidably brought to his remembrance. His hon. friend had found fault with the shoes, and his suggestions might be valuable, but when he extended his criticism beyond that he must say—"ne sutor ultra crepidam judicaret."

#### WHO ARE THE RADICALS?

We hear a good deal about the unfortunate class who receive this cognomen from the Government press and supporters, and some very severe things have been said of them. Some of the more gentle appellations they have received are "Faction," "Rebels," "Traitors," "Great Liberals," "Self-styled Liberals," &c. Then they have been styled worse than robbers: thus, Mr. McPherson said, "Sooner than get that name, he would be called a robber!" and there was that elegant appellation mentioned last week. Now, who are the Radicals? who the men who lie under this stigma? who the men whom these Tories, these self-constituted, self-praised patriots are so continually abusing?—where do we find them, and what is their character? Are they, as "Woodstock Independents" and Provincial Tories generally would have us believe, the lowest, meanest, vilest, unworthiest of men? are they without moral or political or social virtue? Who are the Radicals—so-called ever since our first Provincial reformers sought to remove the evils existing under the old system, and introduce Responsible Government?

We might point out some of the men; we might, throughout various portions of the Province, direct attention to leading business men—men whose industry and enterprise have done much to elevate our country—men at home and abroad respected and honored for their good qualities;—so in every branch of business, from the lowest yet not less honorable calling, up to those who fill the important positions of teachers and preachers of God's word. We might mention whole bodies of Christians; we might show tens of thousands of constant hearers in Christian churches, comprising Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, &c.; and, after numbering and specifying all these, we might truly say, *These are the Radicals!*

To all these we say, Keep in grateful remembrance the kindly efforts of the Government and their friends to malign your characters, to reduce the standard of your worth.

#### EXCLUSIVE LOYALTY.

"Hurrah for Tupper, the Queen and Constitution," we heard an individual exclaim, as that motto was read from a flag floating over the Woodstock Hotel; and we find there are a great many catching up that sound and trying to make political capital out of it. It is wonderful how loyal some people can become to suit their purpose; if we chose to repeat some statements which have been made by men who are now croaking in the highways and at the corners of the streets about Loyalty, they would sink into nothingness, and their self-praise would no more be heard.

Some people think their claims to loyalty, like their claims to office, are inherited; but they are both false ideas. However brave, or patriotic, or devoted, the sires may have been, the sons, unless their words and acts conform to theirs, cannot claim their renown; for their country gathers

"Hence but fruitless wreaths of fame  
If the patriotism of their fathers  
Dwells not in their breasts the same.  
What are monuments of bravery  
When no public virtues bloom?  
What avail in lands of slavery,  
Trophied temple, arch and tomb?  
Pageants! Let the world reverse us  
For our peoples' rights and laws,  
And the breast of civic heroes  
Bared in Freedom's holy cause."

But the good old Tory cry has been, from the beginning, against every innovation, every reform, every attempt to increase the liberty, enlarge the franchise, or place power in the hands of the people. "Disloyalty!" "We are exclusively loyal!" God help the state, whose glory or whose wellbeing depend upon the Tories of this Province.

The "Independent Party" of Woodstock are loyal to the present government, and that Government is loyal to Mr. Gray, their Leader; and Mr. Gray, a few years since was for pulling down the good old standard of England,—spoke and voted to remove that which for a thousand years had braved the battle and the breeze," and in its place spread out the Stars and Stripes of the United States; this, this is loyalty!

True loyalty is a nobler thing, it is a deep-rooted principle; it is not a mere servile fear, nor yet a crawling sycophancy; it does not teach men to submit to treachery and wrong, and violation of rights; it teaches them to love their Queen and Constitution, because they are the foundation on which their rights are built. Does it evince disloyalty to refuse to submit to every whim and caprice and deliberate insult which the Provincial Government choose to