

the course pursued by the hon. member from Restigouche (Mr. Barbarie) who generally made some offensive allusions whenever he spoke. That gentleman was very apt at making statements, but his statements were not always to be taken as facts.—He had charged the Opposition with clogging the wheels of Government,—with being mere office-seekers, &c., but he (Mr. M.) would cast back those imputations in that gentleman's teeth, and tell him that it came with a bad grace from him—a mere hanger on to the government—holding six offices—(of one the House relieved him the other day.) If the Opposition were office-seekers, they were men of facts, who when they made a statement, were prepared to maintain and prove it. They were not, as that gentleman had stated, men of yesterday.—[Mr. Barbarie—"I did not say so—the gentleman had better take care what he says."] Mr. M. would tell the gentleman that if he expected by bullying to prevent him from expressing his opinions, he would find himself very much mistaken. He did not fear his threats; and although he had not drawn nourishments from the government tears all his life, he was not afraid to hurl back his threats upon himself, while he did not wish to court personalities.

The question before the House resolved itself into this,—were we to go back to the past century? were we to have a resurrection of these old principles, or not? He (Mr. M.) hoped not. He could not, nor did he think his constituents would, justify a retrograde movement, and he would feel bound to vote for the amendment.

Mr. MOSTGOMERY rose and asked what the gentleman who just sat down, meant by the remarks he had made in reference to him, Mr. M. Such an expression would not come from any but a low and depraved mind. To a man old enough to be that gentleman's father, the remark was most impertinent.

Mr. FISHER.—"The hon. Surveyor General forgets that he called out the expression by his own remarks."

Mr. MITCHEL.—"The hon. Surveyor General asked me to explain my meaning. I meant just what I said, and it is a matter of perfect indifference to me what his belief may be. While he claims respect from his position, and shields himself behind his age, he forgets the duties they impose, and the deference that is due to him (Mr. M.) as a gentleman, and to his position as a Representative; and he could tell that hon. gentleman that when he so far forgot himself as to insult him, (Mr. M.) neither his age nor his position should protect him; nor would he allow any one to intimidate him in the exercise of that duty which was due to his constituents."

THURSDAY, March 12.

A few minutes after 2 o'clock the order of the day was resumed. Mr. Kerr said he was pleased to find that there were so many hon. members prepared to discuss this question irrespective of party feelings. He had voted for the present Election Law in 1855, which provided for the ballot and the extension of the franchise. He thought the people had manifested a desire to carry out this law and that as much perhaps had been done towards it as could be reasonably expected. Under it, 85 parishes in the province had made the necessary returns, but in St. John it would seem that it had the effect of disfranchising a large number. This was contrary to the intention of the law; for the object was to extend the franchise and not deprive any from its exercise who previously enjoyed it.—He was still anxious to see the bill have a fair trial but he thought that a crisis had arrived and that some immediate remedy was necessary for the existing state of things. They were told by the government that a new measure would be brought down; but as this was not before the House, it was for them to determine which was the best for the present exigency, the Bill or the amendment. He for one did not wish to retrograde and if the amendment were not carried, he would go for making such amendments in the bill as might be thought necessary for remedying the present difficulties.—He differed with his hon. friend from Westmoreland who thought the bill might have been engrained on some section of their new measure. The object now was to have such a bill passed as would put the country in a position to have an election if necessary. As it was now, if the amendment were carried, the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Peace had it in their power to make up such a list as would suit their own purposes. In incorporated counties no definite officers were fixed to perform this duty. He would suppose that the hon. E. B. Chandler, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Westmorland, a member of the Executive, and Blair Botsford, High Sheriff, a brother to a member of this House, were the two gentlemen who under this amendment would be called upon to make up the lists for Westmorland county. He would ask if it was right that they should have the power to make up such a list of votes as would suit themselves; and they certainly have this power under the amendment, and he could not therefore support it.

In Northumberland it would not make a great deal of difference whether an election was held under the old or present law as the increase in the number of votes would not be very great. He wished to see the ballot have a fair trial, to see how it was going to work. It was impossible to have a law that would please every body. In those counties which had complied with the provisions of the existing law, he was willing that it should remain in force and be tried. He believed such an amendment could be made to the bill as would give these counties the full benefit of the law immediately. If the time had been fixed to the first of November for the law to come in force he believed that all the Parishes in the Province would have been in a position to comply with it. Hon. members should bear in mind that the old law had been on the Statute Book for a long time and that it re-

quired considerable time to get the machinery of the new law in working order. He did not think the evils of the old law were of such magnitude as had been described by some honorable gentlemen.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

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

To the HONORABLE CHARLES WATERS, M.P.P. for Victoria County.

SIR: It appears to me that New Brunswick, at present, is ruled by a Minority Government, or a Government not possessing the confidence of the people,—a position which has no parallel in the history of Responsible Government. There is something so inconsequently tyrannical in the fact itself, that I am at a loss for words to express my indignation.

The revival of the old Election Law is so inconsistent with, and contradictory to, the principles of Responsible Government, that it should not have been suffered to again become the law of the land without some member exposing and denouncing the outrage it commits on the rights of the people.

I would ask, Is the right of franchise natural, as the gift of the Creator?

The Government have answered, by their act, that it is a restrictive privilege in their keeping, to be conceded to, or wrested from, individuals, at the will of the existing powers.

Now, in the name of common sense, I would ask who delegated to them the power of the Creator, to control the destinies or to change the condition of men?—who authorised them to make the serf of yesterday the lord of to-day,—the freeman of to-day, the slave to-morrow? They abhor the idea of dealing in African flesh and blood, but do not hesitate to enslave the Anglo-Saxon race; for where there is a sequestration or restriction of any natural right, there is slavery;—under any Government where the right of suffrage is extended to some and withheld from others, there is slavery; for it leaves some individuals subject to the will of others, who may possibly be commercial monopolists, or office-seekers,—public loafers, who avail themselves of, to them, the advantages of one-sided legislation, as only one party are represented.

If the Government would be advised, they would immediately vacate the seats which they unjustly hold—unfortunately I cannot say unconstitutionally. There are very few instances on record where the popular branch of a legislative Government prolonged its sessions contrary to the expressed wishes of the people, without bringing down upon themselves a demonstration of indignant popular feeling which compelled them to retire to private life, branded with infamy, or otherwise become the victims of popular fury.

The question now before the country is, Liberty or slavery, to us and our posterity? I believe that the cause of Liberty must preponderate;—the Tree of Liberty has become too deeply rooted, and its branches too widely extended over the American continent, for a little faction of tyrants, located in one of its most obscure corners, to uproot it.

By the term liberty I do not wish to have it understood that my views extend to those extremes to which it is carried by our neighbors; but they are that there should be ample protection in such rights and privileges as are, or should be, secured to us by a constitutional Responsible Government, under the protection of Great Britain.

By a constitutional Responsible Government, I mean a Government which is bound by a written constitution to be responsible to the people; which constitution should secure the right of franchise, and place it beyond the reach of legislative caprice. It should specify the limit to which legislative enactment could be carried in other cases; it should strictly define the extent of executive prerogative.

With the revival of one discarded, and condemned, Legislative Act, we have commenced a retrograde movement; which, should it carry us back to the times of Oliver Cromwell, might possibly be arrested by resorting to the same means for a remedy—Pride's Purge."

I have no claims upon you, either as a public or private individual; but still I think you are possessed of sufficient philanthropy to endeavour to introduce some measures for the reform of existing abuses, which—should they not completely emancipate—may ameliorate the condition of the industrial classes. Should you become the champion of the people, and not of a faction, there is a possibility of your rising to an enviable degree of eminence, which might otherwise be denied you; at all events you would receive the thanks and good wishes of a grateful people.

Very respectfully, yours,

ONE OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA CO.

Andover 21st March, 1857.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

MR. EDITOR.—In the *Sentinel* of the 7th inst., I read a "Report of a public meeting held at McKenzie's Corner, for the purpose of selecting Magistrates for the southern division of the Parish of Richmond."

When I read the thing at first, I thought it certainly must be a *hoax*, and paid no attention to it; but being in Woodstock since, I heard that there was such a meeting, which was something novel, as I believe it is the first of the kind that ever took place in the British dominions. I believe a custom something similar prevails in the United States, and as the people of Richmond live so near the Boundary Line, perhaps they are tinctured with Republican principles, and wish to adopt some of the Yankee systems; but I think it would be difficult to find as many people as were at that meeting, elsewhere in the Province, (except it might be in Madawaska,) who would act in such a manner. But *humanum est errare*, and I will not take upon me to say how the thing may terminate; but if it should go according to the wishes of the people at that meeting, I think we must soon have a few more Magistrates in our Parish, as it will not be hard to gather two or three dozen of people any night for that purpose, and no doubt the system will be carried on *ad libitum*, throughout the Province, and we will soon have more Magistrates than Hogreaves.—*pro bono publico*.

I would say more on this subject, but I do not consider myself qualified to write in a proper manner to appear before the public; for, I assure you, Mr. Editor, that this is the first time I ever attempted to write a communication.

I am, sir, yours,

ALPHA.

Wakefield, March 16th, 1857.

The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1857.

PEN AND INK JOTTINGS.

OF MEN AND THINGS CONNECTED WITH THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—(Continued.)

At the head of the House, the first commoner in the land, stands the HONORABLE CHARLES SIMONDS, a member for the County of St. John. This gentleman is truly the Father of the House, being not only the oldest man in it,—having reached the advanced age of 73 years,—but he is likewise the oldest member, having occupied a seat in Parliament for thirty-six years, three of which were spent in the Legislative Council. For seventeen years, we believe, Mr. Simonds has filled the very responsible and onerous office of Speaker, the duties of which he has performed with a remarkable degree of satisfaction,—as has perhaps been amply proved, when, at the first meeting of the present House, he was *unanimously* elected Speaker.

Mr. Simonds was, a few years since, ranked, or rather ranked himself, among the friends and promoters of Responsible Government, and was regarded by that party as one of their most reliable supporters. His later judgment, it would appear, condemns that system, or, at all events, as it obtains in the Province now, and advocates an advance to what he calls "true Responsible Government," which many seem to think would be but a return to the old irresponsible manner.

Mr. S. speaks but seldom,—when he does speak, it is to the point direct. There is but little circumlocution about him; he evidently *deliberates* his opinions, and enunciates them deliberately; his words fall with considerable effect; and on all Parliamentary matters he has long been recognized as very good authority. He, in his capacity as Speaker, is sometimes very severe, but impartial, treating all alike, when they deserve it, to the rebuke of his quiet, telling humor, or nervous, scathing declamations.

We make the following extract from the letter of E. S. M., Scarborough, Georgia:—

MR. EDITOR.—Has the bone of contention been growing ever since '45? If so, it must have attained to great size by this time. The old adage that "Dogs gnaw bones and thus diminish them" is true; but from what I see in the *Sentinel* it is not the case with this political bone upon which all the dogs of Toryism have been gnawing for the last ten years, without any prospect of diminishing it in size, or swallowing it whole. They have long since picked the meat from the bone and sinew of New Brunswick, in the shape of spoils, and it is to be hoped the Liberals—the bone of the land—will choke them in their eagerness to secure their prize.

From the 18th of July '56, to December 25th, our circular saw-mill, running one saw of 52 inches diameter, cut 1,348,600 feet of pitch pine lumber; and in that time lost 28 days from explosion of boiler and tornado. Can any of the New Brunswick mills beat this. Circular mills are decidedly the cheapest mills run, if properly attended to.

The prospects are that we will have an early Spring—after our severe winter—from the fact that peach trees are in full blossom.

To our respected correspondent we say, the person alluded to is even he! We will send one of the "thorns."

We have not much time to devote to the *Journal* and the "Independent party" of Carleton, nor are we disposed to say anything calculated to "nip in the bud" the aspiring hopes of the Fredericton correspondent, who seems to assume the guardianship and responsibility of this new political offshoot which has so lately made its appearance upon the genial pages of the *Journal*; but we say this—and we say it advisedly, Charles Perley, Esq., M.P.P. has never made any pledges which conflict with those made by him in public, or with which his conduct in the Assembly has been inconsistent; and we challenge the *Journal*, or any member of the "Independent party," to prove such over their proper name; and further, we say that those who would desire or expect Mr. P., after his decided statements made upon the Hustings, to act otherwise than he has, must entertain very strange ideas of consistency, and have laid themselves open to the suspicion, that to further some selfish ends of their own, they would willingly sacrifice the political character of Mr. Perley. We fear the "Independent party"—notwithstanding their fame is so loudly proclaimed upon the penny trumpet of the *Journal*—is rather verdant!

ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE.—After a long absence the April number of this beautiful and tasteful Monthly has reached us. As when—with redoubled pleasure—we beheld the summer's sun emerging from the storm-cloud which has obscured him, and again sending forth his genial rays,—so do we welcome once more to our table this truly "Home Magazine."

We have received the first No. of "THE FARMER," an agricultural monthly, published at St. John, by Mr. Bellingham, the subscription to which is fixed at the low rate of 3s. 9d. per year. We shall refer more at length to this subject, as soon as we have space at our disposal.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Herbert Beardsley delivered a lecture on the "North American Indians." Though not ourself present, (which we very much regret,) we have heard his performance spoken of in the highest terms. He touched upon the various theories which are and have been current respecting their origin; and, notwithstanding his youth, displayed a profundity of knowledge and depth of research, in connection with this part of his subject, which well-qualified him to occupy the lecture-stand.

The Members of the Woodstock Lyceum are requested to meet on Thursday evening next, instead of Wednesday.

The inhabitants of our fair Province, particularly the mothers and daughters of the land, in their devotion to the despotic rule of fashion, have nurtured, fostered and entailed, in many instances, the seeds of that fearful disease, CONSUMPTION.

Is there a remedy? exclaims many a fond mother, as she gazes upon the hectic flushed cheek of some beloved child, and hears the cough which falls like a death-knell upon her ear.

Is there a remedy?—ah! how many a heart yearns for the affirmative reply! Is there a remedy? An answer reaches us;—the concurrent, deliberate testimony of an hundred witnesses rises in tones of thankfulness and joy, testifying that Mrs. GARDNER'S INDIAN BALSAM OF LIVERWORT AND HOARHOUND is a decided remedy for all diseases of the lungs. We therefore most readily recommend, to all who suffer, a trial of this medicine, and direct them to the advertisement in this paper.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received one year's subscription from Henry Duer by J. T. Toole, Esq. From B. Beveridge, Esq., 22s. 6d. From W. F. Bonnell, Esq., 25s.

GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK.—Subscribers to this Magazine are hereby informed that the March No. has arrived. It is par excellence.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, March 24th.

Steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool morning 7th, arrived this A.M.

It is reported that Sir John Bowring has been recalled from Canton. Notice has been given in both branches of Parliament of a dissolution in May; in meantime, only necessary measures, requiring immediate action, will be attended to.

Lord Palmerston has been invited to become member for City of London.

The proposition to partially reduce the Income Tax has been carried by 62 majority.

Treaty between Persia and England is officially announced.

Treaty of Commerce between Persia and United States has been ratified by the Shah.

Conference of Neuchâtel difficulty, between Prussia and Switzerland, has commenced at Paris.

Nothing later from China.

Markets generally remain dull, showing decline in breadstuffs.