

ter. He approved of the principle of the amendment, but thought it did not go far enough, and for these two reasons he would vote against it.

Mr. WARRERS thought that his Honor the speaker had placed himself in a very unfortunate position, after declaring that the amendment was such as he thought would prove beneficial to the country, and then turning round and opposing it because it affected the government. He maintained that if Railway works were to be carried on successfully, it must be under men free from all political influence. Another strong reason why this should be so, was that no Commissioner should be allowed to vote on his own accounts and expenditure, as would be the case if he were a member of the House. His Honor the Speaker had said before dinner that he would support the amendment; now he had changed his mind. If he were a young and inexperienced member it might perhaps be justified but for such a course to be pursued by the head of the House, he thought was entirely unjustifiable.

His Honor the SPEAKER said that he agreed with the hon. member for Victoria that the commissioners should be outside of the legislature. He believed he had a right to express his opinions freely as a member of the House. He wished again to know if the Bill was a government measure.

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

DEAR SIR,—If you are not filled with more important matter, you will confer a favour by inserting the following statement of affairs in our locality:

1st. We are generally much pleased with the patriotic and gentlemanly conduct of Messrs. Perley and Connell during the late Parliamentary Session. The harmonious and consistent manner in which they opposed the imbecile attempts of the Obstruction Party, forms the strongest reason why we should send the same men again. The temporary legislation to which the Government had recourse this Winter, was certainly the most pitiable thing imaginable. Their Crown Land Bill and Immigration Scheme, are perfectly odious. The *Head Quarters* "Extra" is in extensive circulation here, but all we hear and read only serves to convince us the more that Messrs. Connell and Perley are the men for the County of Carleton.

2nd. We hear that Mr. Winslow has been again appointed as Sheriff; which is very strange if true. His son was out here one evening, at a meeting at McKenzie's Corner, where he began bullying and daring any one to speak against his father, and presented a petition to be signed for his re-appointment. But who would think that the Government would go against the voice of our Representatives and Councillors, and the known wishes of the majority of the people. We would take this opportunity of cautioning Mr. Winslow, Jr., to keep a civil tongue, and conduct himself with more propriety the next time he comes out to Richmond. We hope the young gentleman meant well, but certainly his language was most insulting.

We have a public meeting to-day at McKenzie's Corner to buy out the old Presbyterian Meeting House for a public hall. We intend getting up a good library and a course of lectures. In the meantime, we depend on the *Sentinel* for a full account of politics and things in general.

A VOICE FROM RICHMOND.

Monday, April 6th, 1856.

For the Carleton Sentinel.
TORY DECEPTIONS.

MR. EDITOR.—I have derived much pleasure from a perusal of the *Sentinel* this Winter, containing, as it has, the latest news from the Legislature, and the sayings and doings of our Representatives, reported by yourself, in that august body.

I have seen, sir, some fifty Winters; during that time my memory bears the record of many events of momentous importance to this Province; and many important changes in that time have taken place. I well recollect when a gross political darkness overshadowed this fair land of ours. When the Odells and Ballies, and others of that same compact held unlimited sway—filling the offices, not performing the duties; and taking from the funds of the Province, for their valuable services, some £2500 per year, and pensions to boot, and considering themselves but poorly paid at that. The prevailing opinion among those persons then was, that it would be highly injurious to educate what they were pleased to term the lower orders of the people. No! they said, it will never do. They knew what the result would be. They knew the power, and the resistless yearning for freedom from all improper restraints, of the enlightened mind; and therefore they would have those who were poor, always poor, those who were ignorant always ignorant. But they did not succeed! The lower orders did become educated. A new light burst—a new era dawned—upon the Province; a new spirit became infused into our institutions,—like the little heaven, small at first, it is fast leavening the whole political fabric. New men have taken the guidance of public affairs. New men have been found capable of filling the office; performing the duties appertaining thereto, and doing them well; and taking, as a fair and ample remuneration, £600 a year.

Then, if an officer did not do his duty, there was but one way of seeking redress—an Address to the Sovereign, an appeal to "Downing Street." Now, the people themselves settle those matters; they judge the incumbent's fitness; they pay his salary; and they discharge him when they see fit.

Then, the poor man's son had no chance. Now, the poorest farmer in the Province may aspire to and take a position in the Councils of his country, provided only he obtains the confidence of the

Now! I have a question to put to the Electors of Carleton? To whom are you indebted for this reform? for this extension of equal rights to all? Is it to the Tories—who will tell you, if they speak the sentiments of their hearts, that they would prefer to do away with the popular branch of the Legislature, and be ruled by the Governor and Council? The answer is, No!

You well know, as I do, that it is to the *Liberals*—whose motto has been justice to all—that we are indebted for all the political blessings which we now enjoy.

The people know, too well, what has been the course of the Tory party in this Province. Look at the confusion and uproar and dissatisfaction they are promoting, while yet they retain power; knowing, as they do full well, that their death knell has gone forth, and that the deception and fraud practiced by them on a too confiding public is about to be visited upon their own sinful heads.

Look at the course pursued by them at the last Election—*Money, Rum, and Lies*.

What is their conduct in this County now? Why they have taken hold of a gentleman for whom many of the liberal party had a high personal respect; they have held a private meeting and were addressed somewhat as follows, by one of their leading men:

"Mr. Chairman.—This is an important crisis. We know that the Liberals have a large majority in this County. It will not do to put up a man who will come out and take a stand against them or in favour of the Government; that would be fatal to us. But he must say at the Hustings, he does not fully understand politics; but will act independent and do what is right. You see that would satisfy a vast number; and then we could have it in black and white, from our candidate, that he will in the Legislature, vote for the Government. We have been cheated by Perley, and we sold ourselves; for the people now congratulate Perley because he has so consistently done in the Legislature what he promised he would do on the Hustings. We have been sold, and take no man's word after this. Get his document, or he will, after he obtains your support, let you all go to the d—l."

Now this is a fair specimen of the tricks to which the "Independent Party," so "elected by the Journal," will descend. So let the electors be on the lookout. I have seen some of this hungry party prowling about the last few days. Watch them! they have "tongues of angels, but hearts of devils."

Connell and Perley will be the candidates of the Liberal party, of course. Their conduct in the Legislature needs no comment from me. When they appear before you on the stand, on nomination day, they will not, I am sure, use any subterfuges or humbugging; but will come to the point at once, and make short work of it, and tell you that if they are returned they will oppose the present Government! And that is the great point at issue, and that the question to be answered by the Electors! Shall the present Government remain in power, or shall they be displaced, and to the Liberal party yield the reins of Government? The verdict of the Yeomanry of the country will be for reform and progress.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

AN ELECTOR.

Simonds, 6th April, 1857.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR.—Ain't it somewhat strange that in the canvass now going on, nearly all the old, respectable, long-settled inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity, who take an active part at all, are in favour of the two old members. While those who seem most anxious to get some one out on the Tory side; who make the most noise and bluster; who are betting, and ready to bet, fabulous sums on the result of the election; who are canvassing the length and breadth of the County, telling people what to do,—that these are mostly youngsters, some of whose cheeks and chins are yet callow, and unravished by a razor; who have but little stake in the country; and whose investments in brains will scarcely prove a very great hindrance to their removal,—some of them may, by special favour, be "dressed in a little brief authority." Heaven knows their "tricks are fantastic" enough. Briefless lawyers, clerks, some under government, agents, one or two dry goods merchants, who have become suddenly independent—judging from the vastness of their stores, and the volubility of their tongues; and I overheard a respectable coloured man the other day tell about some Doctor Apothecary who lately came to town, advising him, the coloured man, "for God's sake not to vote for those Radicals, Perley and Connell," and he yawned heartily. Great are the Tories—alas for their littleness!

Yours,

HARDSCRAELE.

April 7, 1857.

GOOD NEWS FROM SIMONDS!

Simonds, April 7th, 1857.

A meeting being called by the Freeholders of the Parish, for the purpose of taking the opinion of the inhabitants on the election of Members for this County to serve in the General Assembly of this Province, Joseph Harvey, Esq., was called to the Chair.

Moved by Mr. Seth Milberry, seconded by Mr. Charles S. Appleby.

Resolved, That the present Government of the Province, since taking office, have discovered an alarming incompetency for managing the business of the country; an entire absence of ability, through the late Session of the Assembly, supported by the unprecedented factional conduct of the Speaker; and only saved themselves from an inglorious overthrow by a hasty prorogation of the Assembly,—and therefore deserve the condemnation of the country at large.

Moved by Mr. W. D. Estey, seconded by Mr. George Wheeler.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting

the late Government entered upon and proceeded with the duties of their office with uncommon zeal and ability; and have, with their co-adjutors, during the late Session of the House of Assembly, displayed an amount of talent truly admirable, which assures us, should they be restored to office, that the interests of the country will be safe in their hands.

Moved by Mr. Jacob Jewett, seconded by Mr. S. G. Burpee.

Resolved, That the course our Representatives, Charles Connell and Charles Perley, Esqrs., have pursued, since they have been in the Legislature, has met with our hearty approval, and we pledge ourselves to support them at the coming Election.

Moved by Mr. W. D. Estey, seconded by Mr. J. H. Estey.

Resolved, That the above Resolutions be published in the *Carleton Sentinel*.

The meeting closed in due form, with thanks to the Chairman for his able and impartial discharge of his duties.

H. S. PARLEE, Secretary.

The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1857.

For Carleton the Liberal candidates are Charles Connell and Charles Perley; Government none yet. Victoria, James Tibbets and Charles Waters. York, Fisher, Hatheway, T. Pickard.

From various parts of the Province we learn that enthusiastic political meetings have been and are being held, from the spirit evinced at which, the Liberals are in good heart, and give promise, at the coming elections, to sweep the field.

At St. John on Thursday, 2nd, the Liberals held a meeting very numerous attended at which Messrs. Tilley and Harding gave an exposition of their views. These two gentlemen are to stand as candidates for the liberal interest in the city. For the County, on the same interest, Messrs. Wright and Cadhip are to run; the other two not decided upon. Messrs. Lawrence and L. H. Deveber are the Government candidates in the City.

In York we have been advised of some interesting meetings, at one of which, the Solicitor General, Mr. Allan, contradicted the statement that he had charged upon the electors of the County, "corruption;" but several respectable gentlemen immediately arose, and expressed their readiness to attest to Mr. Allan's having made the remarks attributed to him.

Macpherson did not speak, but maintained an ominous silence. Truly his position is an unenviable one. He dare not avow himself with the Government in heart; he cannot, with the Liberals.

From Victoria, a friend writes us—"Rainsford is coming out to oppose the old members, but without the shadow of a chance."

In Carleton we have not heard of any meeting being called to discuss politics, but learn that at a literary meeting in North Richmond last week, at which there were present some fifty electors, the *Sentinel* Extra having just arrived, was read, and a very unanimous expression of opinion in favour of Messrs. Connell and Perley made, for whom three cheers were given, and three for the Queen.

We received the proceedings of the meeting in Simonds, since writing the above.

Is it a privilege to have a vote? We believe the affirmative is the almost unanimous response. Indeed, all who regard with respect free government and free institutions; all who love our peculiar constitution,—must, if their feelings are not depraved, regard the franchise as one of their dearest and most sacred civil rights. It is a boon through which the humblest individual, enjoying and exercising that right, affects the Government of his country.

How sacredly then should we guard this! How carefully use the privilege! How seriously endeavour to avoid making it an instrument to promote bad principles; to subvert good ones; to pander to the selfish views of those who, regardless of the "general weal," only seek to mount the step of power to satiate their own ambition, to aggrandize themselves; to remove old and tried servants, who have stood forward in the hour of peril for the rights of the people—who, when the war of principle raged hottest have stood firm to their faith—contended amidst calumny and abuse, and the shafts of low-lived malevolence, for constitutional government, for progress, for the rights and interests of the many.

Is it a privilege to have a vote? It is! Then ye thousand men good and true, in Carleton and York—who before the coming election could not vote! who at that election may!—bear in mind and gratefully, that to the Fisher Government—the Liberal Government—to the Opposition, now so called, you owe that privilege, and remember likewise that but for the unwavering action of Fisher, Hatheway, Connell, Perley, and other men on that side, in insisting upon the amendment,

in addition to the Election Bill of the Government, introduced at the last Session, you would have been deprived of that privilege; the boon would have been ruthlessly taken from you; your hopes and wishes and rights disregarded and trampled upon, and you left as you were without a vote,—bearing these several facts in mind, vote, and voting, remember your friends.

The *Journal* is decidedly cross this week, and presents a very mournful picture of the depraved talent of the hydra-headed monster, "elected "Independent Party," who edit it. To individualize these; to point out their identity as manifested in the *Journal*,—would afford us very pleasant amusement for an hour, and we think we could do them up in such a way as to gratify our readers; but our space will not permit. Beside noticing briefly the direct and numbered charges of the *Journal*, we can only this week say, we regret that personal abuse should, by the *Journal*, be introduced into this Election canvass; but as they will, so be it. We are at a disadvantage; we stand alone—they are many; their venom is nursed in a score of hearts, and finds vent in the ready abuse of a dozen pens—for not one of the party, however great a numskull, but can retail some stale-joke, or perpetrate some vulgar blackguardism;—but never mind, we'll do our best to expose them; perhaps take them singly; perhaps set them up as so many nine-pins, and take them down with the same. We may step behind the scenes; if we do we shall hold nothing but the domestic circle, sacred.

1st. The *Journal* says:

"1. The *Sentinel* states that Mr. Allan has asserted that 'the most independent and respectable farmers of York can be bought like sheep at the shambles.'—You would hardly believe that this statement is founded upon the following words used by Mr. Allan of not only the County of York, but of the Province generally: 'At the Elections bribery was unblushingly practised; men sold their votes for a few pounds or dollars; and it was not alone among the humblest class of people that this system was practised, but with men of property and independent circumstances.'"

Now, what we said, was this:

"Were they as the Solicitor General, J. C. Allen, Esq., has asserted of York,—where, according to that gentleman's statement, not the poor and indigent, but the most independent and respectable farmers of the County, can be bought like sheep at the shambles?"

And we say again, according to Mr. Allan's statement, (taking the *Journal's* version of it,) the Electors of York, can be bought and sold like sheep or swine, or anything else. The words Mr. Allan used—we quote from the official Reports—were these:

"He had been in the House one year, and he (Mr. A) was fast becoming disgusted with the whole system, (Responsible Government.) In this County he found the most unhappy deprecation 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 votes."

2nd. Mr. Connell put the following question to the Government: "Do they intend to proceed with the line from Fredericton to Woodstock?" Answer by Mr. Gray, the following day: "The Government do not intend to proceed with the construction of the extension from St. John to Woodstock, this year; but would proceed with surveys already commenced." These words, of Mr. Gray, fully justified our language, which was as follows:

"Because they have (some denouncing the entire scheme) declared they do not intend to proceed with the line from Fredericton to Woodstock; rather intending to fritter away money and time in surveying all the chimerical lines which may be conceived by the fertile mind of the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works."

But we have other proof of the intentions of the Government, which bear upon this point; which we shall refer to again.

Is this not a declaration? and when the *Journal* pronounces our statement an absolute falsehood, he displays either a most profound amount of ignorance, or else a most terrible depravity of mind.

3rd. We quote here the whole of this number from the *Journal*:

"2. A Half of the members of the Assembly expressed the opinion of one half of the members of the Assembly. And in another column: 'They (the Government) refused to yield to the well-understood wishes of the people, expressed by a majority of their representatives.'—Was there ever before such a palpable, impudent, barbed attempt to be palmed off upon the people! Not only had the Government a majority on the Want of Confidence, but also upon every question which vitally affected their standing."

Now, we ask, was not the division on the motion of Want of Confidence equal, 20—20; therefore it expressed the opinion of one half the members.—Again, when Mr. McManagie, with reference to the School Bill, expressed his loss of confidence in the Government—which statement led them to withdraw the Bill to avoid inevitable defeat—was not the Government then in a minority? Did not Mr. McManagie then distinctly state that he thought they should resign; and had not a majority then expressed that opinion? And, finally, when, with closed doors, just before the prorogation, the Opposition—determined to know how many members were in favour of Mr. Smith's Resolution—called upon their friends to stand up, twenty-one