

Special Agencies for the Sentinel.
MR. JOHN INGRAM, St. Andrews.
MR. JAMES A. GRANT, St. Stephen.
MOSSE, DEMING & SONS, Calais.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1859.

It is of no Importance.

A few weeks since we referred to a subject which we consider of vast importance to this town, and the upper portion of the County. We have referred to certain most singular and damaging misrepresentations respecting this town, which had reached the ears of certain Shareholders and Directors of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, in England. We suggested that a good opportunity was offered to lay before that body a comprehensive statement of our trade and resources. Nay, we conceived and intimated that justice to the interests of the town and County demanded that from the inhabitants of Woodstock a contradiction, with the proof, should be established, to meet the misrepresentations alluded to.

We believe nothing has been done in a public manner. Some gentlemen may have written home with reference to the subject, and this is well; but if the united voice of the members of the community can have weight, there is now an occasion presented in which the power of the united voice of the members of this community should be exerted. If not—if the people are content to disregard the effect of an under-current of influence, which is aiming at the injury of Woodstock and of a large portion of the County, then the consequence is inevitable. Woodstock is doomed to be deprived of all the anticipated advantages of a Railroad connection with the sea. We have heard it urged that the press would be the proper medium of communicating the necessary facts to the Shareholders in London, but it would have little effect if the press did not re-echo public opinion in the matter, and the public voice has not been heard.

It should be remembered that this Railroad question is not a mere local one, affecting Woodstock and Richmond; but the question is whether the interests of the largest and richest portion of Carleton is to be sacrificed by a violation of the law, in order to benefit Aroostook and the State of Maine.

The *New-Brunswick* copies a portion of our remarks made two weeks since, with reference to Immigration, but fails to do what we sought to enlist the St. John press into doing; and instead of urging upon the Government certain pre-requisites, and upon intending emigrants the advisability of directing their attention here—takes the occasion of abusing the Government. After quoting from us, the *New-Brunswick* says:

"True, and if the Government had set to work in earnest, there is no reason why these fine Counties should not become as populous as the Aroostook district just across the line, instead of remaining in their present state. But the same means which have failed to attract settlers there as we see exhibited by our neighbors. No new settlements will be opened unless roads are made, and every encouragement afforded to them which the Administration can reasonably supply. While the Government of Maine is working vigorously, our own is content to look on listlessly, not attempting anything in so important a matter. The result is that land not better than we possess is being rapidly settled, while in many parts of New Brunswick the industrious and enterprising are forsaking the land of their birth and adoption for a home elsewhere. So long as such apathy is manifested on the part of our rulers just so long will this state of things continue. It is useless to talk of inducing immigrants to our shores when we cannot retain those who are induced to the climate and acquainted with the mode of clearing the land. Roads and bridges are the chief requirements in the Province, but they will be useless without population. System is what we require in the settlement of the wilderness, and until obtained it is utterly impossible of expecting any increase of our present population. We are sadly behind our enterprising neighbors in this respect, and seem likely to remain so. A government that is satisfied to let things remain as they are, content merely to pocket the salaries allowed its members is not likely to give an impetus to agriculture or any other source of permanent wealth within our boundaries."

Now, will the *New-Brunswick* please define what and how the Government should do; and will be kind enough to point out in what respect the Government of Maine is "working vigorously"? Does the *New-Brunswick* mean to infer that the Government of Maine makes the roads in Aroostook County, to and through the townships; or that it affords any greater, or as great facilities for settlement, as does our own Government, under the existing acts. We should like, if it is so, to have it shown. If it be true, as the *New-Brunswick* says,

"The result is that land not better than we possess is being rapidly settled, while in many parts of New Brunswick the industrious and enterprising are forsaking the land of their birth and adoption for a home elsewhere."

we very much fear that himself and other newspapers of St. John, that may be supposed to influence public opinion, have had too much to do with inducing that result. Had they taken a tythe of the pains, or a tythe of the space and time devoted to expatiating upon the nature, extent, and richness of the resources of our Country—in endeavoring to convince the moving portion of the Country, that with all its faults—Governmental and otherwise—ours was as good a country as could be found—that they have wasted in fruitless and in many cases most inconsistent—to use no harsher term—bickerings and cavillings at the action of the Government; had they, rather than watch incessantly for a chance to find fault, sought to educate the Government and public opinion with reference to those great and important subjects, of which Immigration and the settlement of our country is one, we opine that a better state of things would exist. Is it not a most unhappy course of conduct when the directors of a portion of the press, which should aim at making our country respected abroad and loved at home, is continually doing what it can to discredit that country, and to lower it in the estimation of strangers and in the estimation of its own sons. The *New-Brunswick* says "Roads and Bridges are the chief requisites in the Province, but they will be useless without population." Has the

that the remissness of the Government in affording these facilities has prevented Immigration and settlement? We believe, as the *New-Brunswick* has professed to believe, that in order to induce settlement, every possible facility should be afforded the settler, but by the paragraph just quoted he affirms the principle that the population should precede the facilities. We have already in another article referred to certain public works necessary in order to the immediate settlement of a large and inviting portion of the County, on the Eastern side of the river; and we had hoped that the *New-Brunswick* and other papers, instead of re-iterating stale charges against the Government, would unite with us in urging the advisability of a Bridge across the River at Woodstock, and such other necessary works as might meet the reasonable wants of our incoming population.

For one thing, however, our acknowledgments are tendered the *New-Brunswick* for being the only paper which has as yet, noticed our remarks.

No, FOR PORTLAND! The "Great Eastern," that wonder of the age, will probably arrive at Portland, about the last of the month. Every one would like to see her, and although all cannot enjoy a sight of the great marvel of skill and enterprise, it seems to us that a great many of our people might make it the occasion of a pleasure trip to Portland.

If there are no pleasure-parties going from St. John, carried at reduced fares, we have reason to believe that any party got up of a respectable size, would be carried from Woodstock to Portland and back, for one fare or thereabouts.

A first rate time might be had. It would be worthy of Woodstock, if a good party were to go into the enterprise—take with them the Band and a tent for their own accommodation while in Portland. The expense would not be much, nor would there be necessarily a great loss of time.

The Opposition press, in their sallies upon the Government, are very fond of quoting the Government of Maine as a pattern with reference to settlement. We have yet to learn that the latter Government have been or are more liberal than ours in this respect. We think it will be found that the roads in Aroostook are made by the settlers, and we do know that they are of a miserable description, and not to be compared to ours. One fact our St. John brethren may lay to heart, viz: that when the *Pioneer* sounded the rallying cry for Aroostook, the newspapers in Maine almost unanimously—Republican and Democratic, with all the various wings and sections—caught upon repeated cry without reference to party predilections, or their views with reference to the existing Government. It was wiser and better if our Provincial press would do likewise.

UNION HALL.—The people at the Upper Corner will have an opportunity of witnessing a most singular and interesting performance this evening, as Mr. Nellis appears at the Union Hall in his celebrated feats of skill with his feet,—which he uses in lieu of his hands, which he does not possess.

A prospectus of a work which should be in the library of every colonist—the "Speeches and Public Letters of Hon. Joseph Howe," of Nova Scotia,—lies at this office for the signatures of those wishing to subscribe for it. It is a book of two volumes, 600 pages each, bound in cloth, got up in the best of style. Price 25s.

Books Received.—We have received "Godey's Lady's Book," and "Arthur's Home Magazine," for September. They are both fine specimens of truly excellent periodicals.

The "Working Farmer," for September is likewise to hand.

Address to Rev. Mr. Hanford.

TO REV. S. JONES HANFORD, MISSIONARY, ANDOVER.
Rev. and Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, residents of this parish, have heard with much regret that you are about to be removed from your present station to another field of usefulness to be considered a reward for well-doing while our Minister. We can truly say that during the ten years you have been stationed here you have faithfully discharged your duty,—that your ministry may continue to be blessed in bringing sinners to Christ, that you may be as universally beloved and respected in your new charges as in the one you are now leaving, is the prayer of

Your attached friends and well wishers.
D. REID, Church Warden.

William Miller, Jane Bell, William Watson, S. Watson, James Bishop, John Thompson, Charles A. Bull, Joseph Watson, Andrew Miller, Humphrey Baird, George Blake, George W. Baird, John Smith, W. B. Beveridge, W. R. Newcomb, Lewis Pickett, Thomas Truwell, George Baird, William Dane, John Coughlin, Charles Watson, Thomas Wolverson, John Henderson, Joseph Walker, George Wallace, Robert Wallace, George Smith, B. Beveridge, George W. Curry, Henry Baird, and others.

"EDMUND BURKE, as an Orator and Statesman," was the subject of a most able lecture, delivered at the Institute on Wednesday evening last, by T. D'Arcy M'Gee, Esq. In fluent and eloquent language the lecturer gave a brief review of the leading events in the life of this great Statesman, and showed his intimate acquaintances with his writings. He was heard with great attention by a large and respectable audience, who felt fully persuaded of two things—viz: that Edmund Burke was the greatest statesman, orator and writer of his day, and that his eloquence was the clearest popular lecturer that they had ever heard in St. John. We have never listened to a finer piece of eloquence than the peroration of this lecture. At the close Mr. M'Gee, at the request of his friends, gave his views of the important question of a Federal union of these Colonies, and expressed his conviction that one of two things were before us—either the annexation of these Provinces to the United States, or a union of all the British North American provinces under a local government.—St. John Courier.

A DEMON.—The wife of a man named Mulholland gave birth to an Infant last week at Calais, and before 5 o'clock in the afternoon the father was in goal for its murder. He came into the room drunk, where the infant was asleep on the lap of the nurse, lifted the babe quickly with one hand laid it on his palm, and brought the other hand heavily down upon its chest, saying, "Oh, you brat." The female screamed and rushed to take the child, which he surrendered to them, the little sufferer gasping as it dying. Almost instantly the wretch seized a glass of raw whiskey and dashed it in the babe's face, saying, "There, take that you —" The child lived but a few minutes after the result. He had previously said that the child was none of his and he would not support it.

TEST MEETING.—We are requested to state that Elder Edwin Burnham, of Newburyport, Mass., will hold a Test Meeting in this place, to commence on Friday evening, Sept. 16th. All Gospel Ministers are invited to attend.

Don't forget that Nellis performs to-night at Upper Woodstock.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

Sir: I am far from wishing to cast reflections upon the motives or actions of others, but with due respect to both, I would hazard the enquiry, if there may not be questions not yet agitated, that the correspondents of our papers might present to the public, and which, true to their nature, would result in much more good to our community than many of those scientific productions which are presented for publication by some of our excitement-loving citizens. I cannot conceive how good can be the result of treating upon questions of the nature and magnitude of which we are in profound ignorance, or by the agitation of which, to hope for reform, savours much of inconsistency. Indeed, I think myself not over presumptuous in assuming that such ignominious contributions in their future consequence.

We have talent in abundance, but due importance is not attached to the result to be effected by the exercise of it. I do not complain that the productions which I have read furnish me with no proof of its existence; but rather that, discovering it, my exertions receive a check at the recollection that it is brought into requisition in a direction the least calculated to result in good to the individual or to the community.

Again, we are all liable to the imputation of writing without a due regard for the truth, or our judgments are liable to impeachment by unwarrantably assuming the responsible position of public expositors—thus bringing upon ourselves and others that just reprobation which as naturally follows such injudiciousness as effect follows cause.

And I now stumble upon a favorable point for making mention of an article which appeared in these columns not long since. By what law or principle of economy could the gentleman who doubted the propriety of inter-association with our neighbors in Aroostook have concluded that free international intercourse is dangerous, or that prejudice is powerless to harm; for I think these inferences may be fairly deduced from the author's remarks. And again, what occasion was there for that conglomeration of unmeaning epithets, intended as a defence of the Orangemen's annual celebration of the Battle of the Boyne. I have concluded they leaped into existence by the exertion of some self-creative principle; for certainly I have been able to find nothing in the writings of any one before, that could speak them into being. I can assure their author that as far as I, would as soon hope that the croaking of a frog might reform an inebriate, as that his "penurious scribbling" would be productive of good.

But I would not arrogate to myself the right of criticising nor have I made these few allusions with any other object in view than to illustrate my views of an injudicious selection of subjects, and of the danger of treating upon them in such a way as to evince that the author's paramount object is to combat pre-expressed opinions rather than to dispel error. And now, in sincere esteem for the talent of those to whose contributions I have made indirect allusion, and the expression of a hope that I may find them reaping an abundant harvest in ampler fields of past disquisitions, I turn me to contemplate for a moment the importance of the temperance question, and the urgent need that all should be done that can be, to educate an interest in the advancement of its principles.

Every one will admit that a necessity for doing away with a practice must spring from and be proportionate to the danger of its toleration; and few there are, I apprehend, who will not acknowledge, that the warning voice from the past and present speaks with sufficient distinctness and authority to awaken apprehensions that all is not well. Nor do I think it needs a remarkably acute prophetic vision to discover danger in the future, of so great magnitude as to assure the fathers of this community that there is no more than sufficiency of time to work reform. That there is no occasion for anxiety, is an idle tale to me. The withering effects of this mischief-making traffic, through the intricate and multifarious interests of this people is beyond the ken of human comprehension. Then how dangerous is toleration! How loud the call for earnest men, and how outspoken the admonitions to diligence.

But they tell us that the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors by law is unpopular, and cannot be effected. This is admissible. Discretion is the better part of valor; and a milder method of attempting reform would doubtless be the judicious one. The great object to be attained is the revolutionization of public sentiment; and the only feasible way of effecting this is by agitating the question, and giving truth a tongue, that the eyes of the blind may be opened, and the people brought to consider upon this question, and then how long, think you, before those who expose themselves to public execration who defend this traffic, which alienates the affection of fathers, calls mothers to weep, and children to beg for bread.

But in order that we may be brought to such an earnest effort as is required, I apprehend a deeper interest must be awakened than that which is the result of a prospective view of the evil. People must be willing to take upon themselves responsibilities and share reproaches. Spectators to sanguinary conflicts are strangers to the culminating hopes and fears of participants. Human nature is so constituted that if we would labor with zeal, interests must be at stake, and passions aroused.

Again, it is a law of nature that we value that acquisition most which has been bought at the cost of labor and anxiety. The mariner, though sometimes disheartened, is not the less firmly attached to his perilous vocation, because of his many anxious hours in vigils through nights of storms. And now our present interests in the cause of temperance must receive an impetus by the propagation of our principles, increasing the ardor of the exertion, until all are constrained to take the field, either for or against. Nor need we doubt the magnitude of the reform, or fear for the results of our exertions, and at least can enlist in faith, believing that if an energetic effort is made, the millennium will dawn in the which those who sacrificed will retire from the contest with laurels, and the people rejoice.

CHARLES.

Woodstock, September 8.

Tour to the Grand Falls.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

Sir: I thought it would not be amiss to give a brief sketch of a pleasure excursion to the Grand Falls. A number of us from different places being collected at Fort Fairfield, Aroostook County, for the purpose of attending our first District Meeting held in that place. At the close of the session we concluded to take a tour to the Grand Falls. The party was composed of Rev. C. E. Bell, of Brighton; Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Boyer, of Victoria Corner; Mr. and Mrs. R. Holmes, of the same place; Mr. and Mrs. E. Noble, of Bridgewater, Maine; being eight in number.

We left Fort Fairfield at ten o'clock, and took our course down the Aroostook River. The day was disagreeable, on account of a very high wind from the north-west, with sudden dashes of rain; yet the beautiful scenery which presented itself around us made the day pass off quite pleasantly.

Fort Fairfield is a beautiful locality, situated on the Aroostook River, about ten miles from the River St. John. It is thickly settled on both sides of the river. A large number of splendid buildings are erected, together with saw mills, clapboard and shingle machines, and all kinds of mechanics down to a tinker.

The soil on the river is beautiful for agriculture. As we passed on down the river, on either side the fields of grain, all ready to harvest, looked most inviting.

We had a most beautiful view of the Aroostook Falls. The rocks on either side, and the narrowness of the space through which the water tumbled, made it exceedingly majestic.

We then passed on until we came to the bridge crossing the main Aroostook River, one mile from its mouth. This is a splendid bridge, well constructed and of great permanence, and reflects great credit upon the Commissioner of the Board of Works. The road leading from the bridge to the Grand Falls extends through a large tract of good farming land, called the "Portage;" some portions of this seemed to have been settled some time; large fields were cleared, producing hay and grain in abundance; other places looked as though the possessors had neither energy nor taste for agriculture, although there seemed to be no lack of pigs and children—the former running in the road, the latter peering through the doors.

We arrived at the Falls at half-past four P.M., got our tea, and were much pleased to have the company of Mr. Herbert Beardsley, who conducted us to the place where the great bridge was in course of building. A narrow bridge, 190 feet in length, and 110 feet in height, was suspended on wires, for the purpose of the builders passing on foot, over which Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Noble, accompanied by Mr. Beardsley, went as soon as they came to it. C. E. Bell went on alone; the rest of the party would not get on any consideration. It being late, we returned thence to our lodgings. The next morning, being quite pleasant, we went out to take a more extensive view of the Great Falls and vicinity. This is a pleasant locality for a town. It is a point of land from one and a half to three quarters of a mile square. It is both high and level. This place has improved remarkably the last few years. There is a splendid Court House and Jail; and a Register office is now in course of erection. The streets are well laid out, and a number of buildings are now in course of erection. A new store was opened by Mr. John D. Beardsley, the day we were there. As yet there are only two houses of worship erected—an Episcopal Church and a Roman Catholic Chapel. Squire Hammond has a large hall, which the Methodists and Baptists occasionally occupy.

After taking a view of the town, we went to the bridge now rebuilding. That part of the former bridge which yet remains, is well constructed and of great permanence. It is quite interesting to see the workmen engaged in the rebuilding of the bridge—some quarrying stone, others splitting and hoisting them a distance of from thirty to forty feet, others dressing and preparing them for the tower, while others are preparing the cement and building the tower itself. One man is constantly employed in bringing sand in a small bucket across the Suspension Foot Bridge, from the opposite side of the river. Others were on the shore with their drills and powder, blowing out the rocks, preparing places for the fastening of the cable. All seemed to understand their business, and the work went on harmoniously. According to the information we received, the bridge will be completed by the early part of the winter.

The bridge being only a short distance below the Falls, gave a most delightful view of the water tumbling with tremendous force over the rocks. From this we went about 100 rods below the Falls, to what is called the Wells. This was the most remarkable scene (to me) of the whole. The water being low, the rocks were uncovered from ten to fifteen feet in height, and in these were wells from six to twenty feet deep, and from two to four feet in diameter. Some of these were dry, on account of the gushing out of the water, until it had come to a seam and had taken its exit to the river; others were full of water. The scene was most interesting. This beautiful scenery, we returned to our place of landing, and at about half-past three we bade good-bye to the Grand Falls, and were on our way home Brighton, September 4. C. E. B.

[From the Scottish American Journal.]

Responsible Government and Public Opinion.

The system of government now existing in the British Provinces is, as our readers are aware, constructed on the model of the responsible system existing in the mother country. The Governor-General in Canada and the Lieutenant-Governors in the Eastern Provinces hold their appointments direct from the Crown, of which they are the representatives and subjects. The Executive and Legislative Ministries are subject to approval, in the same manner as in England, of the two branches of the Legislature by whom the people were represented. The Executive is thus made responsible to the people by a system which in England gives the most efficient control of the national affairs to the electoral body and to public opinion. The British system secures the most complete harmony between the Government and the intelligence of the country that has ever been attained with any degree of permanency under any form of government whatever. It may be that the privilege of voting in the election of members of Parliament is too restricted. It may be that the House of Lords is an institution out of keeping with modern ideas and with common sense. But the machinery what it may, it answers tolerably well the purpose of a popular government. The real representation of the people now-a-days is not exclusively nor chiefly by means of legislators chosen at elections or sitting by right of birth. Public opinion is formed and represented chiefly by the press, and every reader of a newspaper has a voice in the affairs of the nation. It is true, as Carlyle says, that the press forms the great "national pulpit" in the present time, and the Houses of Parliament do little more than criticize, amend, and put in tangible form the impulses of the national mind which are constantly being poured into the Legislature, of course not so equalled; but an able writer in the *Times* is equal to any speaker in the House of Commons, and the editor of a leading provincial paper exercises more influence than any score of country members of the average sort. Look at the House of Commons in the present time in the House of Commons; Mr. Baines is a much more important individual as editor of the *Leeds Mercury* than he will ever be as a member of Parliament, though he can speak as well as he can write; and the editor of the *Scottishman* has a great deal more to do with the formation of public opinion and the ultimate direction of public affairs than the Lord Advocate of Scotland.

In forming an idea, then, of the nature of responsible government, as now existing in Great Britain, it is necessary to take into account the immense directing and controlling influence exercised by the Fourth Estate, to whose power it is mainly owing that the machinery of government so justly represents the national mind. Without such a motive power, it would be difficult to say what would be the working of the responsible system; and but for the safety-valve thus afforded, it is exceedingly doubtful if it would have been in existence at all. When left to themselves, English statesmen have not generally shown the liberal discretion which would justify the assertion that they could have brought the constitution safely through the trials of the last fifty years. If the reactionary spirit which characterized the reign of George III. had been persevered in, and carried to the extent of suppressing free discussion through the press, there can be little doubt that years ago the system would have been destroyed, either by popular revolution or by the usurpations of the monarch and aristocracy combined. It is an independent press that has brought all parties to reason—a free "pulpit" for exposing wrongs and discussing remedies, which has secured that the former shall not continue beyond the limits of endurance, and that the latter shall be more sparingly given or wantonly destructive in their character. While people have been so busy agitating for the right of voting in the election of members of Parliament, they have all the while had at their disposal a far more effi-

cient representation through the press. The restrictions on the press have in reality been more onerous than any limitation of the franchise. A cheap newspaper is of infinitely more importance than a cheap vote, where, as in England, the press controls the Government. And representation by means of an unfettered press has this advantage, that it involves at the best the best of the test of intelligence and education. Under this system the appeal is entirely to the intelligence of the people; there is no opportunity for exercise either of brute force or of corruption, unless the Government attempted to bribe the press, which in Britain it has not done. Common sense, backed by moral integrity and intellectual ability, carries the day, and in the long run the highest wisdom triumphs over all impediments, and reigns supreme in the national councils. Progress may thus be slow, but it is safe and sure. The opinions of the wisest are not to be accepted as immediately applicable in practice; but the system we have just described secures that the wisdom of the wisest prevails in the end, and that the philosophy of the common sense generation, in so far as it is sound, will be the common sense carried into practice by the next.

This is the system that now prevails in England and which is more and more becoming developed there. We talk of responsible government, but, properly speaking, this ought to be the system of government by public opinion. Responsible government in its bare outline is virtually superseded by a higher and more complex organization. We can scarcely conceive of any more perfect method for ascertaining the mature judgment of the intelligence of the nation, who has a voice thought or a practical suggestion to make it known, and by no possibility can such thoughts or suggestion be wholly lost. If they possess any intrinsic and permanent value they are sure to have effect sooner or later, and thus every man capable of conceiving a good idea does in reality become a legislator, appeals by indirect and honest means to the unbiased intelligence of the people, obtains their favorable verdict and has his idea elected for the good of the country. Such a system, for the unfettered representation of intelligence, is of vastly more consequence than the election of six hundred and odd individuals, specially selected, without any view to their qualifications, further than the gift of public speaking, and chosen by ten pound voters or by universal suffrage, septennially or annually, by open vote or by ballot. For which considerations we have always held that extension of the franchise, and an honest, independent expression of opinion, by this means, of more value than all the ballot boxes in the world.

What application these somewhat lengthy remarks have to the particular subject with which this article commences, our readers may be at a loss to perceive, and we cannot afford space on this occasion to point out with sufficient detail. To come to the point, however, it is necessary to state before going further, that the system of responsible government is now under discussion in the Provinces, and especially in the Eastern Provinces, where it has given rise to much well grounded dissatisfaction. The conclusion has been arrived at in some quarters, rather hastily, that the system is to blame—that it is unsuited to a new country, without that class of public men whose honor and integrity its success in Government is supposed to depend. * * * * * Our reasons for so thinking are so numerous, that we will not, on the present occasion, attempt to enumerate them; but in connection with the remarks we have made above, there is one observation necessary to connect them with this question—such a system as we have described, in which the people elect their rulers for a stated period, and during that period abandon to them the irresponsible administration of public affairs? The preference for the democratic system is grounded, we suppose, on the assumption that under the people exercise more efficient and direct control over the Government. Is this true? Does the Government of the United States, for the time being, represent public opinion to the same extent as the Government of England? Does the intelligence of this country, as represented by the press, exercise equal influence, either direct or indirect, over the proceedings of the Legislature or the Executive? The influence of the Legislature on the Executive in the same degree? Does the democratic system in the States produce better results than the English system, due allowance being made for different circumstances? In the system now being developed in England, on the basis of responsible government, a fitting object for any community to aim at; it is possible of attainment in the circumstances of a new country; and, if attained, would it not afford a nobler moral and educational training than the community could otherwise possibly enjoy? These and other questions have to be considered in discussing this important subject, which, apart from the local circumstances that may require to be taken into account, is a peculiarly complex and difficult one. To denounce the system in the imperfectly developed state in which it exists in the Colonies, and with reference to merely temporary and accidental circumstances which interfere with its successful operation, is but short sighted criticism. Granting that the proposed change to the democratic form, with direct popular checks on the Executive, would have the effect of diminishing extravagance and corruption on the part of those in office, would not this gain be counterbalanced by an increase of jobbery and corruption amongst a more numerous class, and one less amenable to criticism and restraint? For the latter evil the democratic system affords no remedy. The opinion of the intelligent public is powerless when it attempts to deal with a system of misrule in the maintenance of which the thousands of working politicians are interested. In this country the political corruption is not honestly disposed, find it a hopeless task to attempt to stem the torrent of democratic corruption. Ministerial misconduct is much more easy to deal with. The public intelligence can always be appealed to as a check, and if there are any circumstances which prevent that check from being applied, as there are in the case of Canada, the proper change to be aimed at is the removal of these obstacles, and not the abolition of the system of responsible government.

In entering on the discussion of this subject, we have purposely placed before our readers an idea of the responsible system as it naturally tends to develop itself in the present day. We have pointed out what we think ought to be aimed at, and a more detailed comparison will bear us out in the assertion that the responsible system is capable of being worked with greater purity than the democratic, with more intelligence, and in more strict and immediate subordination to the wishes of the people. There is no reason why under such a system the Legislature and the Executive should not be placed under any written restrictions that may be deemed necessary, but it is preferable to leave the system to the action of public opinion from time to time as circumstances may seem to dictate. If the system gets a fair chance there can be no doubt that it will satisfactorily meet the requirements of public intelligence. Whatever prevents it from doing so must be of an extrinsic character, not inherent in the system itself, such as the union in the Canadian Parliament of different races with conflicting interests and not amenable to common sentiments of justice and right. Such hindrances are the proper objects of discussion and agitation, but it would surely be ill-judged to condemn the system because of these accidental drawbacks. This at least may be said for responsible government, that its evils are never beyond the reach of remedy, whereas under the democratic system of experience it has been proved that political reform is nearly altogether hopeless. In the one case there is an alternative from which there may be some hope of redress, in the other case there is none. A bad Ministry can be combated and defeated, but the hydra-headed monster which influences primary elections, that nominates the irresponsible rulers of a legislature, that preys upon all public offices as its legitimate spoil, is invulnerable to the attacks of reason, and bids defiance to public shame. To go even further, the intelligence of a country, if forced to it, can revolutionize the responsible system of government, but even this extreme remedy is not available in a democracy. To any community, therefore, who are privileged to possess the responsible system, it is sound advice to retain the system inviolate, and to make the most of it.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The Europa arrived to-day. Rumors from Zurich report some progress in the Conference, and there would probably be a successful termination in September.

Sardinia refuses to accept even provisionally the annexation of the Duchies without consulting the other powers, particularly France.

The Italians maintain a firm attitude of national independence.

There is nothing of political importance from England.

The Queen is about to visit Scotland.

The Board of Trade Returns for July, show an increase in Exports.

The potato blight is said to be creating considerable ravages in some parts of Ireland.

Exertions are being made to throw doubts on the guilt of Dr. Smethurst, and obtain commutation of the sentence of death.

The money market is flat, and the supply continues in excess of the demand. Foreign exchanges are generally steady.

The Grand Duke Constantine had arrived in London.

Calcutta mails of July 18th, and from Hong Kong to the 5th, had arrived, but the news had generally been anticipated.

The political news from China is unimportant. The French camp at St. Mauro was entirely broken up.

The London Morning Advertiser gives the following:

"Paris.—Engineers sent to Boulogne to survey the coast to Calais, to fix a sea-fort to contain fifty transports; and the Minister of Marine had notified subalterns that fifty transports, each capable of containing 2000 men, would be ready opposite Dover at the commencement of the year."

Conjectured that French altercation with Belgium will supply pretext for rupture with England, is regarded as a "canard."

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, says that owing to the complication of affairs in Italy, the Prussian government will be favorable to a European congress.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

Steamship Africa, from Liverpool, Saturday, 20th ult., has arrived.

The Africa left Liverpool at one o'clock Saturday. Spoke, evening of 20th, lat. 42° 2', lon. 63° 2', ship J. J. Rodgers, bound W. Passed Cape Race Sunday evening in dense fog.

The Europa, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool afternoon of 20th.

It is rumored at Paris that Marshal Canrobert and Niel had fought a duel, and the latter was killed; J. J. Rodgers, bound W. Passed Cape Race Sunday evening in dense fog.

The long pending trial of Dr. Smethurst for the murder of Miss Banks, at Richmond, had terminated in a verdict of guilty, and death sentence. Smethurst had got up a fictitious marriage with Miss Banks, having at the time a wife living, and slowly poisoned her for the sake of her money.

The warehouse burnt at Liverpool was Mr. Raynes'. Loss, principally of cotton and grain, £30,000.

The defaulter, Buller, was one of the firm of Smart & Buller solicitors.

The builders' strike continued in London. Napoleon has ordered two government steamers to proceed to Algeria and Guiana, to bring back the political exiles.

The Paris correspondent of the London News estimates that the new French army numbered at Paris, was reported at Vienna that the Emperor was getting impatient at the delay in the restoration of the Grand Dukes; also that an Austrian corps d'armee was to be concentrated near Ravenna, on the road to the Legation and Modena.

A decree has been issued at Bologna, declaring all Citizens of Romagna without distinction of religion, equal in law and in the exercise of political rights. Father Gavazzi has been preaching at Modena.

The projected fortifications at Antwerp were exciting increased attention and uneasiness at Paris. It was reported at Vienna that the Emperor was getting impatient at the delay in the restoration of the Grand Dukes; also that an Austrian corps d'armee was to be concentrated near Ravenna, on the road to the Legation and Modena.

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