

quisition incorrectly alleged" that you were pledged to resign? Is it possible that you have so far forgotten what is due to us, as to set up your opinion on a question of fact, in opposition to that of 1,155 of your constituents? If such a precedent is allowed, how, I would ask you, is it possible for a constituency to correct a Representative who has betrayed their trust, if he is to be the judge of his own conduct? The most shameful acts will be only a greater inducement for him to declare that "he has violated no pledge, and betrayed no trust." But, Sir, assuming for sake of argument, that you made no pledge, see what a humiliating position you now occupy. You have lost the confidence of the County, and in reality represent no constituency. You therefore, according to the spirit of the constitution, hold a seat in the Council and Assembly of the country to which you are not entitled; and while pretending to be an honorable man, disregard the wishes of your constituents by refusing to resign a trust which they believe you have betrayed. I doubt, Sir, if the poorest labourer in the County you pretend to represent would persist in a service from which his master had dismissed him. If he did so, his conduct would be pronounced mean, and his position considered humiliating. Yet your conduct is far more so: his would only affect the prosperity of one individual, or at most a family, and might have poverty to justify it, while your refusal affects a whole community, and cannot even plead the justification of the poor—necessity.

As to the second point in your reply, to which I have referred, you must be well aware that the inference you have drawn is an incorrect one, and that a general charge or statement has a much more extensive signification than a specific one. The first requisition contained a specific charge in reference to your Railway policy, to which 120 of your constituents agreed; while the latter was signed by 1,155 of them, and was directed against your conduct generally as a representative, including railways as well as other acts, and therefore it was impossible in reason that you could have believed "that it had reference to the same grounds." I believe that for many years you have not had the confidence of the people you represent—that you do not entertain those principles of liberalism and progressive reform which your speeches on the hustings imply—that in reality you are opposed to the system of Responsible Government under which you hold office—have shown that you, as a member of Government, are capable of submitting to the most humiliating dictation, as well from Downing Street as from Canada—have countenanced the most extravagant expenditures of public money, and have ever opposed an extension of liberty to the people—that in fact, while in your professional career industry and opportunities have made you successful, you rank far below mediocrity as a politician; and what is more, I believe you incapable of improvement. If I am in error, I will be glad to acknowledge it, and shall certainly do so, if you can point to any political acts of yours worthy of admiration, or possessing merit, during the whole course of your long political career. If, therefore, you really thought (what you say) that the second requisition was meant to apply only to your Railway acts, I beg of you to disabuse your mind: it is only the cap-stone of the column which you have for years been rearing, and which I should imagine you were pretty sensible of during your last few visits to this County. You foresaw the gathering storm, which but for your friends would have burst over your heads at the last general election. I dare say you wisely concluded that you would

"Gang nae mair to you town,"

which may in some measure explain your silence at the Council Board when the Northern line was abandoned, when "not a single voice, not even the Leader's, was raised against it." So says Mr Chandler.

Then as to the third point, you say it is "a most extraordinary and unjustifiable document."

In the former clause of the sentence we agree—it certainly is "a most extraordinary document." It is one of no ordinary importance, if we view it in its effect either upon you or upon ourselves; of no ordinary significance, because it conveys to you, in a manner not to be mistaken, a most decided expression of our disapproval of your past conduct, and is a pretty clear intimation to you, Sir, as to what your fate will be if you seek the honor of representing us again: of no ordinary results, because it has set the people thinking, and they only require to do that to disapprove of your political principles and legislative acts. I trust that the lesson it has taught will not be lost, either upon you, or other present, or future occupants, or aspirants to legislative honors. It is an "extraordinary document," because it has induced you, Sir, to throw off the mask of pretend-

ed disinterestedness, and we now see in your true character—in reality disregarding the wishes of the people, and treating their committee with most sovereign contempt. What an "extraordinary document," to produce such a wonderful change in you!

When you say it is "unjustifiable," there we differ. Would you, Sir, consider it "unjustifiable" to tell your servant that he had done wrong, if he deserved it, and request him to quit your service. No, of course you would not, and what is more, Sir, you would be one of the last men to tolerate a refusal. You would be very apt to turn him adrift, and make short work of it (what a pity constituencies have not the same power); and yet when the Freeholders of the County want to send you adrift for misbehaviour, the Requisition is "unjustifiable." If your assertion is correct, it would answer your purpose much better to say why it is so. It cannot be for "paucity of number," because you admit that it is "numerously signed"; you might have said almost universally so. If you do really object to the number, and that would induce you to resign, we could, with the exception of about 30 or 40, easily get the balance of the 177 freeholders to sign a third requisition, as most of them will soon be out of the woods and within reach, and will of course be glad of the opportunity of thus getting rid of you. But I believe that if every freeholder in the County signed the requisition, you would still refuse to resign, and perhaps contend that their wives should also join in it. You do not surely pretend, under Responsible Government, to deny your responsibility to your constituents, and they can scarcely have done you injustice in the view they have taken of your conduct, or if so, they would not have been so unanimous. Why, then, is it "unjustifiable"?

The fourth and last point in your reply, to which I shall make particular reference, expresses your "regret" about the "trouble and expense," and conveys the insinuation respecting the means employed to procure signatures. If I judge of your "regrets" by the same standard that the constituency now appreciate your professions, I fear I shall be compelled to attach but little weight to them, and in doing so, I do not think I would do them injustice, at least as far as your "regret" implies sympathy for the Committee. If you meant, however, to refer to the consequences to yourself in using that phrase, I am assured that whatever you may feel your present position with your constituents, affords ample scope for its exercise.

Your reference to "trouble and expense" on the part of the Committee is particularly ill judged, for several reasons. You are speaking of circumstances which you can know nothing of, except by hearsay, and I would caution you not to believe all the representations of those few who still worship the "golden calf," for rest assured, Sir, they do not stick at trifles. The Committee cheerfully assumed the duty imposed upon them by a public meeting, and while they performed it in a manner as satisfactory to the constituency as it was creditable to themselves, they considered it no "trouble," and therefore, Sir, your sympathy is unnecessary. As to the "expense," you may possibly imagine that because it required an outlay of thousands of pounds, on more than one occasion, besides the loss of life and limb, to secure your seat, that therefore to get a requisition so generally signed, calling upon you to vacate it, required a similar outlay. If such is your opinion, you are certainly mistaken, for I can assure you, Sir, that had you responded to the requisition by immediate resignation, as a man of honour should have done, your removal would have been effected at less than one-fourth the outlay of pence, that it cost in pounds to put you there; and as you seem anxious on this point, I can further assure you that your parliamentary postage or stationary bills have frequently cost the Province more than double the expense incurred in reference to this requisition by the Committee, and for you would be far more legitimate objects of "regret."

The "means," to which you also refer, you are aware, are known to five-sixths of your constituents. The Committee adopted the usual mode of placing the requisition in circulation in the different sections of the county for signature, though the season of the year prevented them doing so as effectually as they desired. This was all that was required, and so thoroughly are you appreciated here, that the greatest anxiety prevailed to let you know what was thought of you; and so far were the outraged feelings of the people aroused, that even some of those who represented you at polling places on former occasions, were the most desirous of showing by their efforts to reach you, their anxiety to absolve themselves in some measure from the odium of having assisted to place you where you are. What your insinuation means I know not; but if you wish to

convey the impression that the Ledger had anything to do with the requisition, you are assuredly mistaken. However much you may have been indebted to it for your past honors and present position, its influence will not be required to prevent you from being again a successful candidate here. For your past success you have been so much indebted to it, and so intimately associated with it, that now, at the approaching termination of your political career in this County, you cannot divest yourself of what has been your grand idea of Representation, and I may justly observe that "the ruling passion is strong in death."

Your reference of the Committee to "newspapers," for a justification to your constituents, is certainly not the most courteous course you could have pursued, but is quite in keeping with the rest of your reply, which exhibits such a disregard of the opinions and feelings of your constituents, that it really would warrant the assertions made by some of your friends here, that you are determined that "York" shall have the advantage of your valuable services on the first vacancy. I can scarcely believe the people of that County will seek such a doubtful honor, however much you may desire it. If they do, Northumberland will not consider herself aggrieved by your loss.

In conclusion, Sir, I would observe that I remarked in one of my letters, the pernicious effects your Railway policy would have upon the Northern section of the Province, and I regret to say, that however gloomy the picture, it is likely to be realized. Already we see industrious settlers making preparations to leave for more prosperous (though it may be not more favored) lands, determined not to remain in a country which their children will quit as soon as they can get away, in which old age may find them deserted by their families, while the fruits of their industry will be taken to pay an accumulating debt, the result of Executive incompetency and Legislative extravagance, and in which they will be compelled to contribute towards the erection of a Railway, of the benefits of which they have been unjustly defrauded. The British gold has not yet been procured for your favored line, and perhaps it may not; and I would warn you to avert while yet you may, some of those calamities which your present course will bring upon us. I fear, however, the prospect of the loss of office will turn the scale against us; yes, the very office which on your election in 1851, you said "would enable you to be of additional service to the County;" but you seem to have forgotten or quite overlooked the fact, that the danger you feared may have been only averted. Could the effects of your course be effaced, as easily as you will be removed, we might have room for hope; but it will take years to place us in the position we have lost, and what the poet said of much higher officials, may be said of you and your course with as much truth:

"Princes and Lords may flourish and may fade;  
A breath can make them as a breath hath made;

But a bold Peasantry, their Country's pride  
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Newcastle, April 21, 1852.

## SUNDAY'S MAIL.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the mail last evening we obtained British papers to the 17th April. The intelligence they contain is not important. We copy below a few extracts.

The state of England is reported to be most encouraging. The bullion in the Bank very far exceeds that deposited at any preceding period—it approaches £20,000,000; and as a natural consequence, money is abundant for all the legitimate purposes of trade; the value of real property is rising to about as high a price as was ever known; commercial markets are looking up; all branches of manufactures are in marvellous activity; even agricultural products are slowly rising; and all this with no Corn Law—no Protection! It is not to be wondered at, then, that the prospects of the Derby Administration should not be brightening.

A great Free Trade demonstration had been held at Belfast.

France.—The journals of the south state a great drought prevails through all that part of France. In the memory of man the department of the Gard has never suffered so severely from a want of water.

Austria.—On the 5th instant telegraphic notice was forwarded to all the Austrian legations stating that neither the external or internal policy of the Empire would be changed in consequence of the death of the Premier.

Schwartzberg, it is said, left among his papers a memorandum insisting on the necessity of carrying out the line of policy

he had adopted. He bequeathed all his his moveable property to his illegitimate daughter, who married some time since an Austrian officer.

Russia.—St. Petersburg journals announce another victory by the Russians over the Circassians.

Turkey and Egypt.—The statement of renewed misunderstanding between these two countries is contradicted. Twelve thousand men are engaged on the Egyptian Railroad.

France.—Paris, Friday night.—The National Guard intend to give a grand fete to the President. Sensation is created by a statement, that in the Russian Imperial Almanack, Henry the Fifth is set down as king of France, and the Count de Paris as heir apparent.

It is considered not unlikely that means will be taken for the proclamation of the Empire even before the grand review of the 10th May. Not less than 2000 petitions have already been presented praying for the establishment of Imperial Government.

India.—The papers from Calcutta, Bombay and China, in anticipation of the overland mail, have arrived by extraordinary express. Attention is naturally first directed to the state of the armament made for the resumption of hostilities against the King of Ava, which we are glad to find most complete and powerful. The military force is very imposing, and the squadron consists of twelve steamers belonging to the Hon. Company, the Hermes and the brig Serpent, of her Majesty's navy, besides three sailing vessels. The whole, when assembled in the Burmese waters, it is believed will form the largest and the most efficient and terrific fleet of steamers which have ever been collected together in the East. The campaign was expected to be opened at the beginning of this month (April). The plan of operations was not known, but it was thought most probable that Rangoon and Martaban would be first attacked, in order to strike terror into the King, which might probably induce him to solicit peace upon our own terms. The Burmese had 20,000 troops at Rangoon, and along the line of route to Ava ready to give battle. The King is said to have exhibited some disposition to avoid hostilities, by sending a deputation to the Commodore stating that if the Fox would show some distinguishing flag, as indicative, it was presumed, of peace, she would not be molested or fired on from the stockades: but it appears that no notice was taken of such communication, as his Majesty's word could not be deduced upon. War was deemed certain.

The Cape.—The Kaffir war is not at an end. There appears to be but little prospect of the savages sneering for peace. They had assembled in considerable numbers along the whole Annatola range of mountains. The Hogsback range had been cleared. It was said that a reinforcement of two thousand men had joined Macomo in Water Kloof.

We learn from China that the insurrection at Kwang si was extending, but the real force and position of the rebels were not known. At Hong Kong, the European troops were in a much more healthy state than for some months past.

### WEST INDIES.

St. Barts.—We have just been informed of an awful calamity which has fallen on the inhabitants of the town of Gustavia in the Island of St. Bartholomew.

It appears that a fire took place there on the morning of the 2d ult., by which two hundred houses were destroyed, comprising nearly the whole of the town. The inhabitants were compelled to take refuge on board of a few vessels in the harbor, barely escaping with what garments they could get at. The distress which prevailed among the poorer classes, who had no means to fly for refuge, was heart rending. Only one life was lost—that of an old woman who fell through a window.

### UNITED STATES.

Boston, April 19.—Considerable heavy rain storms had been experienced at Boston and other Cities, as also in several towns in Massachusetts, causing the rivers to overflow, and thereby inundating houses and suspending travelling.

The storm has now continued for 36 hours, and is more violent this evening.

At Haverhill, all the buildings along the river side for a mile, have suffered more or less, and in addition to that great damage had been done to the roads and bridges by the tremendous heavy rains.

The Railroads between Nashua and Lowell were under water for some days—in some places to the depth of several feet.

The Railroad track between Nashua and Concord was also under water.

At Lowell, on Saturday morning last, the Merrimac had reached the highest water mark since 1785. At one time considerable fears were entertained. All the Mills, with the exception of the Hamilton, Appleton, Tremont and Suffolk, stopped work. A great number of houses were overflowed and deserted.

The City presented a most melancholy appearance.

There has been a great flood on the Potomac and Shenadoch Rivers.

A Bill abolishing the Death Penalty passed the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Later from Hayti.—Advices from Hayti report that trouble was likely to break out again between the Haytiens and Dominicans. Solouque is desirous of acquiring more territory and extending his dominions and compass of power on the Island.