

NORTHUMBERLAND ELECTION.

The result of the election in this County took us rather by surprise, and at this distance it is difficult to account for the circumstance, unless it is that the ledger has more influence among the people, than principles. Mr. Kerr, the successful candidate, is said to be a man of excellent standing in Northumberland—not as a politician, but as a gentleman. His politics have been, and are still, past finding out. He commits himself to very little, and that little so fixed in the people's minds by recent agitation, that he could not very well get clear of it—viz: "vote by ballot," and "Elective Councils." In all other respects he is indefinite—like the ancient oracles he utters expressions capable of more than one meaning, as it suits time and circumstances. We make several extracts from his speech on the Hustings to illustrate this.—He seems to be the same political riddle before the people, that the Attorney General was—and his course of legislation, if we mistake not, will be as tortuous and unsatisfactory to the country. It is all folly for men to get up at the time of day, and speak to suit all parties. Responsible Government means one thing or another. It recognizes at least two parties in the State. On the one side men eager to carry out the principles to the letter. On the other, those who have always been opposed to reform; ready to adopt the theory of Responsibility, because they cannot help themselves, but unwilling to see the principles practically carried out.

It seems, was brought forward, and by the Tories of Northumberland, and the Liberal-Liberals gave him their support. He professed (in the abstract) to be of their way of thinking. We expect to find Mr. Kerr on the Government side in all great questions affecting the interests of the country. A middle man may do to throw dust into the eyes of his constituents upon the hustings. But in the House of Assembly there is no middle course. A member must vote for, or against, the Government—and we shall be greatly mistaken if Mr. K. does not go with the Attorney General, in what a Liberal may consider to be an anti-Liberal measure, and simply from the fact of his bashfulness in making himself thoroughly known, or rather understood, upon the leading questions of the day. Messrs. Johnston and Mitchell, do not leave us to group in the dark, to hunt after their meaning. They are manly and straight-forward, and conceal nothing. We now proceed to extract from Mr. Kerr's speech as reported in the Gleaner.

"As to our system of Government, we have what is called Responsible Government. It came out in Lord John Russell's Despatch, in 1837, to Nova Scotia, after the correspondence between the Hon. Joseph Howe and the Colonial Secretary, and was imposed upon this Province in 1848. The principle of the system is, that the people shall govern themselves, and that the Executive be composed of men taken out of the Legislature. The Government must command a majority in the House, and the Government must be carried on according to the well understood wishes of the people. It is a part of this system, that the Government should be composed of heads of departments. It is a question, however, how far the carrying out this principle would be advantageous to the Country. A man may be a very good Attorney General, Solicitor General, or Surveyor General, and at the same be very unfit to fulfil the duties of a Legislator. In the United States, when a person is appointed to the Executive, he at once retires from the Legislature, and any information required by Congress from the Government, can only be obtained by message from the President. In your house information is given by the Attorney General, or some member of the Government, and in the British House of Commons the same principle exists."

We have just enough here to convince us that Mr. Kerr is far from being fixed in his Responsible Government principles. He evinces a disposition to kick backward. So long as it is a question with him, "how the carrying out this principle would be advantageous to the Country—and that an Attorney and Solicitor General may be "unfit to fill the duties of a Legislator," just so long will he be disposed to stay in a state of political solution. He is only not committed to sustain a problem in his own mind. But why raise a question at this time of day upon matters long since disposed of. The constitution in these respects require no tinkering. Nay, Mr. Kerr, if he can be understood at all, rather attempts to go back to the old story—for he cites the United States system of Government, which to him appears more preferable. Now why does he not come out manfully and say that he does not believe that Responsible Government is fit for New-Brunswick? We are glad, however, to find Mr. Kerr making these important admissions—viz:

"I believe that in some cases, our Bye Road money has not been properly expended, and in some instances it has been used for electioneering purposes; not but that I believe our representatives have done their duty in procuring grants; but the evil lies in the present system of appointing men to spend the money who are not responsible for the manner in which they perform their trust."

In speaking of Municipal Corporations Mr. K. says—

"The effect of Municipal Corporations in Saint John was to get the city in debt to the amount of £120,000. Fredericton adopted the principle, and eventually petitioned the Legislature to repeal the law; however, it is now working well in that city. I was in Halifax in 1847, the very day that city was incorporated, and so little interest did the people take in the matter that in some wards they would scarcely be the trouble to vote. The City corporation

into the Municipal Corporation act, of which I have just spoken; it is adopted in banking institutions in the election of their officers; we have it in our different societies. I believe it is the only just method of getting at the sense of the public mind, and with this measure I am ready and willing to go."

In this we go heart and hand with Mr. Kerr. "I am in favour of Elective Legislative Councils, if the people want them. In Canada this branch of the Responsible Government system has not been fully carried out. In Nova Scotia where they are far ahead of us in intelligence and Legislation the principle was introduced into the House by the Hon. J. W. Johnston, and it is rather a singular fact that it originated with the Legislative Council themselves, and was opposed in the Assembly by the Hon. Joseph Howe and other Liberals. Since 1837 Nova Scotia has had Responsible Government, and at this period they have not Elective Councils."

Mr. K. is at fault here. His knowledge of Responsible Government is imperfect. The British Constitution, of which ours is supposed to be a transcript, is opposed to the elective principle in the second branch of the Legislature—and that is the reason why Canada and Nova Scotia have not adopted it. We agree with Mr. K., however, that the principle should be introduced in New Brunswick, inasmuch as the ingredients we have to work upon in the upper house, are so different to those of the other Provinces, that until the sticks and rubbish are all removed, we need never expect that wholesome check upon the extravagance and bad acts of the Assembly, which the country stands so much in need of. We believe that Elective Councils would be an improvement upon Responsible Government in this Province, where there is so much harmony between the three branches to do wrong. We could go into a lengthy explanation upon this head were it worth our while.

"Education is the basis of public spirit. It is one of the most difficult subjects with which Legislators have to deal. In a large country with a small population there is a great difficulty in making a respectable allowance for teachers; there is no help for it but increased population. Schoolmasters get no more, nor as much, for their services than the daily laborer, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, and are obliged to travel from house to house."

"There is no help for us, but increased population" quoth Mr. Kerr. This is a novel idea truly. He will not improve the condition of the schoolmaster, it seems, until there are more people in the country. Ye Gods!

"With regard to our Revenue, I am an advocate for its reduction. A large sum of money is spent in the public service, more than I think is judiciously expended. I would give public servants sufficient for their services, but no more. The Governor's salary is unnecessarily large, but it stands upon the Civil List and can only be reduced by representation to the Queen. The Attorney General and Provincial Secretary's salaries are large enough. I would reduce the Judges' Salaries to as low a figure as would be reasonable and commensurate with their duties."

What! Cut down the Judges—the mental drudges of the country, in preference to those whose wits could not keep them in bread if thrown upon the world, and whose brains in office are seldom, or ever taxed unless by the fumes of the viands and diluents with which their stomachs are so liberally supplied. Mr. Kerr thinks the salary of the Attorney General and the Provincial Secretary, are large enough. We think so too. But does he not think that they are a great deal too large?

Here is another novel idea. In speaking of the Government Emigration Agent, Mr. Kerr says—

"I would send him to the old country to lecture on the Agricultural and other resources of our Province, and diffuse that information that would show our Country in its true light."

The Emigration Agent is already fat enough. Pay his expenses to lecture in England, and you will get a great deal of good out of him. In reference to the new Railway scheme Mr. Kerr shows his local feelings in this way—

"I am in favour of Railroads; and think that all such enterprises should be countenanced and encouraged by aid from the Provincial chest; but I conceive the revenue of the Province is already sufficiently taxed to aid that Line, and therefore will oppose any measure introduced into the Legislature by the Government to increase that amount."

On the whole we think that Northumberland has made a great mistake. Like St. John at the Wilmet Election she has strengthened the hands of the obstructive party in the House. There is very little inducement for straight forward honourable politicians to try and serve the country, when the people themselves are so indifferent to sound principles, and independent men.

THE KROLLMANS.—These Celebrated Artists gave their second Concert on Friday Evening to a large and Fashionable audience. The pieces were well selected and interesting—some of them being well calculated to test the Musical powers of the Performers, who acquitted themselves to the delight and admiration of their hearers. Madame and Gustave Krollman's fame is already too well established in this City to be exalted by any eulogium of ours, and the repeated plaudits that followed the execution of their pieces on Friday evening, indicated that they had lost none of their power to fascinate since their former visit. Count Wolowski's execution on the Piano was admirable. The wild and deeply thrilling notes that followed his free fingering of that noble instrument, must have created astonishment in the bosoms of those among the audience who had never heard the "wied spell" called forth by a master hand. Mr. Card's performance fully sustained the character borne by our townsman as a Pianist of no little ability.

The Railway Facility Bills have received the Royal assent.

appears to work well there now—public works are being constructed, and it bids fair to be one of the most important cities in British America. These institutions we must sooner or later adopt, and unless we go to school to learn the working of them, we shall never learn. I would not, however, force them on the country, but if the people say they want them, I shall go with them."

Why is the Corporation debt of St. John held up to the public gaze, if Mr. K. is favourable to Municipal Corporations? Why try to alarm the people on our account? If things have been ruinously managed here, it can be accounted for, and this has been done in our paper before. The fault cannot be charged to the principles—for they in themselves are good. If we thought that our possession of Corporate privileges was the cause of our debt, then of course we should go with Mr. K. and hold this up as a caution to the country. But Mr. K. himself bears testimony to the good working of Municipal Institutions in Fredericton. He says "the principle is now working well that City." We do not understand this of telling a good and bad story at the same time—if it explains any thing to us at all, it Mr. K.'s insincerity. He should tell but the one story if he fully believes the principles to be good.

"It is my candid opinion that until Vote by Ballot is introduced elections will not be conducted fairly. Vote by ballot is introduced."

NORTHUMBERLAND ELECTION.

By telegraph to the News Room we learn that this Election has eventuated in the triumph of Mr. Kerr, the quasi-Liberal and positive Tory, over Mr. Mitchell, the Liberal and Reformer. The numbers, as far as ascertained, are:

Mr. Kerr,	741
Mr. Mitchell,	420

Mr. Kerr's personal influence in the County is very large, and to this, no doubt, he owes his election. What his principles are, it is not easy to tell even after reading his speech. He is in favour of change in the mode of disposing of Timber Berth on Crown Lands, of the abolition of the Truck System and of Vote by Ballot. So much decided! Then he speaks very much as the Attorney General does, about Municipal Corporations, Education, Fisheries, &c. One of his panaceas is to send the Emigration Agent to lecture in the Old Country on the capabilities and resources of this country. Of his profession of principles, Mr. Johnston said: "He agreed with Mr. Kerr's views so far as the went, but they did not go far enough, and his speech might be compared to a school boy's slate, a pen at one end of the string and a sponge at the other as he wrote so he rubbed out."

Fredericton Reporter.
We cannot help expressing our sincere pleasure at the result of the late Elections in St. John and Northumberland. There is every reason for bringing us to the conclusion that Mr. Kerr is true to a spurious Liberal, and we have been enough of his private character to warrant us the belief that he is a humane and honest man. Of Mr. Jordan we have a high opinion. Our knowledge of him extends to a period of thirteen years, and during that time his enemies if he have any, could not we believe, find a black spot in his character. His being left out of the last House originated in the frenzy of what was then called reform in St. John; but which has since been discovered to be nothing more than less than humbug.

The line from Liverpool to New York, would be despatched to Melbourne, Port Phillip, on the 21st of August next. She had just made her passage home from New York in a little under eleven days, and this had given rise to a feeling in her favour that would cause all her berths to be speedily filled for her new destination. From the great number of passengers she can take she will probably, upon her outward trip, make the largest freight ever recorded. She is to have accommodations for one thousand persons, and the rates of fare for each class will barely exceed those at present demanded by the best sailing ships. The first cabins are to be £73 10s.; the second, £42; and the third, £25 5s., including provisions. She will probably accomplish the voyage out in less than fifty days. Her departure from Port Phillip on her return passage is to take place in November or December.

On the 18th there appeared a notification in London, that the Cunard Company had resolved to establish a steam line from New York to Australia, via Panama, the vessels for which are nearly ready to commence running. Tahiti and New Zealand are points upon the Pacific line at which they are to call. The object is to connect the service with the Liverpool and New York ships of the same line, and thus to establish a regular route from England. Its competition will thus be chiefly injurious to the Royal West India Mail Company, who have just promoted the establishment of a Pacific Company to connect with their line.

Here are two subsidized Companies, one of which receives £255,000 and the other £150,000 a year, from the Government, entering into a virtual opposition. Meanwhile all the sailing vessels that are employed are rapidly filling up, and the British Government experience the greatest difficulty in getting a sufficient supply for the class of emigrants who are forwarded by the commissioners by means of the colonial land fund. The last news has had a marked effect in stimulating the existing movement: the fact of one vessel alone having just brought £230,000 being calculated to operate much more powerfully than any details founded on the opinions or observations of individuals. In consequence of the various arrivals of specie from New York, St. Petersburg and Australia, the Bank of England returns, published on the 18th ult., show again an increase of about £350,000 in the accumulation.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE, the veteran actor, was recently summoned to attend at the Marylebone police-office, London, for the non-payment of a cab-fare. Mr. Kemble, it appears, got into a cab in the Old Bailey, and went to his residence, Regent's Park, when his servant gave the cab man one shilling and six pence, but the cabby demanded two pence more, as the distance was 2 1/4 miles. Mr. Kemble's servant deposed that cabby demanded two shillings. The Magistrate decided that only two pence should be paid to cabby, and that no costs should be allowed for the summons, or for his attendance at the Court. Mr. Kemble thanked the magistrate for his attention to the case, and left the court, followed by a crowd who were anxious to see the once great actor.

THE MORNING NEWS.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 16, 1852.

NORTHUMBERLAND ELECTION.

We expressed some surprise in a former number, that the Election in Northumberland had resulted in the return of Kerr. We had thought that there was too much staunch liberalism in the County to suffer a man of known and approved liberal principles to be defeated by one of mongrel pretensions; and perhaps there is, under ordinary circumstances; for we learn from private correspondence that unwonted influences were arrayed against the Reform candidate. Ledger and monied influence was brought to bear as usual against the liberties and consciences of the people; but in addition to this, old grudges and ancient feuds were overlooked or obliterated for the purpose of gratifying disappointed ambition and private pique, at the expense of the best interests of the Province; and thus Toryism has saved its bacon once again. It is gratifying to learn, and the fact should be an encouragement to all right thinking men, that the liberal candidate received the support of majorities of the most intelligent voters in five out of six of the Country districts—places where bank and book accounts do not exert their accustomed contaminating and liberty-losing influence. We say this circumstance should encourage us to persevere, and above all, it should incite us to renewed calls for the ballot box—the readiest method of defeating the scheming and plotting of those whose only ostensible means of livelihood are the flechings from the public purse, their friends and emissaries. We have an abiding trust in the honest Yeomanry of the Country. We have every faith in the yearnings to do right, of the traders of the Country. We have all confidence in the growing intelligence and integrity of all classes. All that is needed, is a free and untrammelled expression of public opinion at the hustings. That expression, we have always thought, would never be obtained while *Dives* stands over the trembling voter with a bag of glittering dust in one hand and a *capias* in the other—and the Northumberland Election only confirms us in our opinion. And why cannot we have this freedom of choice? The reason is obvious. It is because we are correct in our judgment with respect to the change that would be effected by it, in the policy and prospects of the Country. The men who resist the demand for the ballot, are the men whose political existence and social standing depend on old dishonoured and dishonouring usages, and whose name and fame would perish under a new and better regime. All things must have an end however. We have seen old tyrannies that had defied the energies of Reform until they seemed indestructible, suddenly swept away by a blast of the people's breath; and without pretending to a *Seer's* foresight, we behold the engine by which our Country has been kept under the domination of the rich, tottering to its speedy downfall.

Since writing the above, we observe by a paragraph in the Freeman, copied from the Gleaner, that Mr. Kerr, the successful candidate, delivered himself after the election of some proper and appropriate sentiments on the ballot system called forth by his own observation of the doings at the Election, and he also said—"The custom requiring a candidate to canvass the Electors and subject himself to the degradation which every rightly constituted mind must feel, craving as a favour what should be freely and independently bestowed as a privilege, I would gladly see abolished." We gladly give him credit for so much, and we hope we shall have occasion to speak more in his favour in time to come.

persons of his living friends, but also died for paid departed this life for many years. His music ad-it must have been to a man of such His er-tions as Mr. Clay, to be thus sorrow the nat-loved, or had loved—to have the gras his ge's fo-aboutio encompass him, surrender the annuemagicaltraction of his departing sp that ne all hav

FEARFUL CATASTROPHE!—A fearful catastrophe occurred at Staten Island on Monday, the anniversary of the 4th of July. The steamer "back" was going into Vanderbilt's landing, Staten Island, about 4 o'clock, P. M., with a large number of passengers from New York, the bridge suddenly gave way, and precipitated fifty or sixty persons to the river, many of whom perished. On the following day seventeen bodies were recovered, the others were being searched for. Eleven men and children were greatly injured.—*Nbrk.*

THE CHINESE IN CUBA.—The rumor is revived that the planters of Cuba have bargained with parties in England for the transportation of eight thousand Chinese laborers, to be employed on the plantations at the rate of four dollars a month for eight years. This will be cheaper than slave labor we should think, and if the experiment proves successful, the effect upon the whole institution of slavery may be of the most serious consequences. [Providence Journal.]

ADVANCE IN PRICE IN THE BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.—LARGE PROFITS.—We understand that the advance in price on boots and shoes for the past two months has been about twenty per cent., and consequently the profits to some of the wholesale dealers in Pearl street, who were fortunate enough to have large stocks on hand, have been very great. One house estimates that the stock on hand and contracted for has increased value, within the period mentioned, \$80,000. Another house estimates its profits on the advance at £40,000.—*B. & P. Paper.*

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