

The Politician.

COLONIAL PRESS.

(Printed by request.)

From the Acadian Recorder.

NEW BRUNSWICK AFFAIRS.

The political affairs of the neighbouring Provinces of New Brunswick and Canada, have during the last month, assumed a very interesting character. To us Novascotians, New Brunswick is just now for various reasons, an object of especial attention. A complete change has just been effected under peculiar circumstances. The Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. J. W. T. Manners Sutton, has found himself at direct issue with his Cabinet upon a great important question—one in which, he was convinced, the welfare of the country was involved; and he has appealed from that Cabinet to the only judges to whom, under the Constitution, he could appeal—he has dissolved the House of Assembly and appealed to the people. His Excellency, Mr Manners-Sutton has been, both in New Brunswick and to some extent in this Province, favoured with hearty abuse for the course he has adopted. We have perused the correspondence, as published, which took place between His Excellency and his Cabinet immediately previous to the dissolution of the House; and have watched with some interest the course of events which led to that correspondence. They furnish as good reasons at least to suspect that the independent step taken by Mr Manners-Sutton is a politic and honorable one; that it is a perfectly Constitutional step, there can scarcely be any sincere doubt. The course once pursued by Lord Metcalfe in Canada, and Lord Falkland in Novascotia, does not materially differ from that for which Mr Manners-Sutton is now blamed by certain parties; while that of Sir Alexander Bannerman, in Prince Edward Island, closely matches it; but in neither of those earlier instances was the Governor's act disapproved of as unconstitutional, by the Imperial Government, or by a majority of the people to whom he appealed.

We should be sorry indeed to contend for any extension of the prerogative, or even for the retention of any part of it did such already exist, which could operate to the infringement of the people's liberties. But is a Provincial Governor, in his individual capacity, to have no constitutional power at all? Is he to suppose that his appointment enjoins upon him no more solemn duty than that of eating the salary provided for him and performing the principal part in an empty, half hour's ceremony at the opening and closing of the annual legislative session? Is he to suppose, as seems to be the impression in certain quarters in this Province, that a civil Governor's noblest mission, consists in raising fat pigs and in acting as the agent of the Province and his personal friends to import milk cows and marvellous sheep? Such employments may be very agreeable to themselves and very praiseworthy so far as the public is benefitted by them; but few persons will seriously affirm that they are the only ones for which a Governor, by virtue of his office, is fit. We shall not attempt, at present, to define authoritatively what the prerogative of "Her Majesty's Representative" is, or should be, in colonies circumstanced as these are; but if he is not to be considered a mere political nonentity, if he really possesses any power or authority whatever, and if there are any circumstances under which he may actually exercise such qualities, then when situated as Governor Manners Sutton has recently found himself, he may do as that Governor has done. Deny him this right and this power and what is left to the colonial Governor? He becomes a useless encumbrance upon the revenues of the colony.

If the Governor does not possess such power it is pretty clear that somebody else ought. It is a truism to say that no law, no Constitution, can provide for every emergency. But cases may frequently occur in which it will be of paramount importance that there should be an arbiter between the Ministry, although leading a majority of the Legislature, and the people.—Some measure previously undiscussed by the country might be passed by the Ministry though the Legislature in the very first session of a new House, a measure obviously at variance with the wishes of a majority of the people, and perhaps with the interests of the country. Such a case is one which calls for the interference of some third power. Scarcely less strong is the case which Governor Manners Sutton so succinctly and ably puts in the "Memorandum for the Executive Council" which forms the first article of the published correspondence between him and his Government. A measure has been passed which deeply affects the interests and feelings of every man in the Province. It outrages the sense of justice of a very large—perhaps the largest—portion of the community. It materially reduces the revenue of the country, already so extremely small as to be out of all proportion to the burdens upon it.

The law cannot be, or is not enforced, over a large extent of the country; and all attempts to enforce it are productive only of riot and disorder. The worst result is this state of affairs is, that it tends to bring all laws into contempt, and is schooling the country into anarchy. Do the people, after mature consideration of the matter, really desire the continuance of such a law? It is a case in which it is not expedient, nor even safe, to act upon mere conjecture. The question can be answered only by a direct appeal to the people themselves. With this

view of the case, the Governor of New Brunswick after calmly discussing the matter with his Executive Councilors, has, in the exercise of his constitutional right, and upon his own responsibility, ventured to make the appeal. What the result of the elections now pending in that Province may be, it is needless to predict with any degree of confidence. Still we cannot but entertain a strong opinion that the Lieutenant Governor will be sustained in the course he has adopted. Nothing in his conduct throughout the transaction thus far as it appears at this distance, seems to indicate either that he is a rash man or that he is deficient in judgment, or uninformed as a politician. He probably knows well what he is about, moreover, there are indications from the expressions of the popular feeling throughout the various parts of that Province, which lead the unprejudiced spectator to believe that the 'Prohibitory Law' is doomed in New Brunswick, and wish that law the statesmen who attempted to force it upon the country.

News of the Week.

From English Papers to the 21st June.

EUROPE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—June 12.

The American Question.—Mr Disraeli asked whether any information had yet reached Lord Palmerston of Diplomatic relations between Mr Crampton and the Government of the United States, to which he was accredited, having ceased; whether the exequatur had been withdrawn from several of her Majesty's consuls in America and if such was the case, whether he was prepared to inform the House what course Government meant to take?

Lord Palmerston said that late on Wednesday evening Lord Clarendon received from Mr Dallas two dispatches, addressed to Mr Dallas by Mr Marcy, Secretary for Foreign Affairs for the United States, one relating to the enlistment question and the other to the affairs of Central America. As the interrogatory put by Mr Disraeli related to the enlistment question, he would confine his statement to that subject. It appeared from the United States Government, though perfectly satisfied with the explanations sent by Lord Clarendon in May, in regard to the course taken by the English Government and though deeming that those explanations settled the matter as far as the English Government were concerned, nevertheless, for reasons which the alleged, and upon documents of which they sent copies, they did not express themselves equally satisfied with the conduct of Mr Crampton and the three Consuls at Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and New York respectively. They intimated to Mr Dallas, for communication to the British Government, that it was their intention to deliver passports to Mr Crampton and revoke the exequaturs of the three Consuls. In a matter of such great importance, he felt sure the House would not require Government to enter into any further details before they had time maturely to consider all the bearings of the case.

Mr Baillie asked whether Government was disposed to fix any day on which he might bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, and if so, whether he would lay on the table the despatch of Mr Marcy to which he had referred.

Lord Palmerston was desirous of affording every possible facility. If Monday did not suit Mr Baillie, he might take either Thursday or Friday.

Mr M. Gibson understood Lord Palmerston to state that Mr Dallas had made a communication to the Government in reference to the Central American question. He wished to know if his lordship felt at liberty to inform the House whether an answer was conveyed in that communication to the proposal made by the English Government, to submit the matter to arbitration or whether he could state the nature of the communication.

Lord Palmerston said a satisfactory explanation would necessitate very minute details, but the general tenor of the despatch was that, the United States Government were of opinion that the matter in dispute would be best settled by direct negotiations between the two Governments.

Mr M. Gibson inquired whether, in case direct negotiations failed, the American Government refused arbitration.

Lord Palmerston said there was no refusal of arbitration.

Mr Disraeli hoped the despatches would be placed on the table previous to the debate.

Lord Palmerston said that would, in a great measure, depend on the kind of answer given to the American Government by our own.

Lord J. Russell thought it appeared from the statement of Lord Palmerston that on the Central American question, the United States Government were prepared to open direct communication with the English Government on some points, and to refer others to arbitration. He did not wish to embarrass Lord Palmerston by then asking for further explanations in the present critical state of affairs, but, on Monday night, he should think it right to inquire what course Government intended to take on this important question. It was not desirable for the moment, perhaps, that the House should enter into a discussion on the subject, but, at the same time, he could not pretend to be ignorant that the newspapers had taken it up, and unless some explanation were given in the House, an impression highly unfavourable to peace between the two Powers, might be created in

America. He should, therefore, next Monday, before the House went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, ask Her Majesty's Government what course they intended to pursue with regard to re-opening diplomatic relations with America.

The subject then dropped.

Money and Commerce.—Since the receipt of Mr Marcy's despatches relative to the dismissal of Mr Crampton, there has been an easier feeling among business men generally, with regard to our differences with America, and there is no longer any apprehension of a collision between the two countries. It is, nevertheless, admitted that a great deal has yet to be done by diplomacy, before an adjustment of the several subjects in dispute can possibly take place. There is now greater confidence in all departments of business, although trade is generally quiet.—The money market exhibits an improving appearance, capital being superabundant, and the rates of discount having a downward tendency.

Prince Napoleon is visiting English Ports in Yacht. Collections continue in England for sufferers from inundation in France.

The baneful ribbon system is prevailing extensively in the North-Western Counties of Ireland, especially Donegal and Sligo; owing to instructions from Government, constabulary are making great exertions to break up the confederacy, and numerous arrests have taken place in Donegal, one day last week 2 persons were marched into Lifford by the constabulary, and committed for trial at the Assizes.

France.—The baptism of the Imperial Prince took place on the 14th. During the following days Paris has been exceedingly gay.

The Regency.—It is more than whispered that the Senate will be instructed to take the initiative in proposing that, in case of the death of the Emperor, the Empress should be appointed Regent. There can be little or no doubt that the regency of the Empress would at the outset at least, be more popular than that of any prince of the house of Bonaparte.—While speaking of the Empress, we may quote the Paris correspondence of the Independence Belge: It is said that the state of her Majesty is such as to justify fresh hopes. I say no more, and readers will understand the reserve inspired by such a subject.

Free Trade.—The Government of Louis Napoleon, it must be admitted, displays an immense activity, and the Emperor himself is the moving spirit of the whole. The war scarcely finished, the inundations still leaving their trace over nearly half of France, and the business of the festivities not yet concluded, the attention of the Government is, nevertheless, sedulously turned to that most important, and, in France, difficult task of modifying the prohibitory Customs regulations of the highly protective tariff, and of introducing a considerable measure in the direction of free-trade.

The Inundations.—By telegraph from Marseilles, we hear that the Rhone continues to flow off, but with difficulty, the channels being blocked up with mud. The running of trains had been resumed on the Tarascon and Avignon railroad. We regret to state that rain has been falling at Lyons in great abundance.

Odessa a Free Port.—Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Russian Government intends to make Odessa a free port, and to permit every description of merchandise to be imported there free of duty. The line of custom-houses is to be removed twenty-five verstes into the interior. This measure will offer great advantages to European commerce.

The Principalities.—A letter of the 12th says:—The question of the re-organization of the Principalities does not advance much.—Prussia and Russia are united in views, particularly since the visit of the Emperor Alexander with respect to the Principalities, as are likewise France and England; they propose the union of these provinces into one single state. It is rumoured to-day that England proposes for head of this future state a prince of Nassau.

LATEST NEWS.

ITALY.—30,000 Austrians Required.—According to information received from Vienna, it appears Marsal Radetzky had communicated from Lombardy with his Government, stating that, if certain symptoms of excitement continued in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, he should demand an increase of 30,000 Austrian troops. A council was summoned on the receipt of this despatch, at which the Emperor presided, when it was agreed that the increased force should be accorded if necessary.

A note has been received by the French Government from Rome, the tone of which is very haughty and independent.

The Crimea.—Lord Gough arrived at Balaklava on the 4th. The Coldstream Guards left on the same day, on board the Agamemnon.—The 2d battalion of the Royals left on the 5th, with part of the 31st regiment. On the 6th, Lord Gough invested Marshal Pelissier and the French and English generals with the order of the Bath. Lord Rokeby and Generals Barnard and Dares had left for England.

The Principalities.—Dispatches from Galatz, received by the Indus, at Marseilles, announce that the conferences with the Russians, for the rectification of the frontier of Bessarabia, had commenced.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We are authorised to state that His Excellency has upon the petition of the jury, and the recommendation of the judge who tried the prisoner, commuted the sentence of death passed on O'Neill, for killing Cotter, to fourteen years imprisonment in the penitentiary. We understand that during the prisoner's incarceration he has manifested unusual signs of penitence, and since he has known of the commu-

tation of his punishment joy had almost as much effect upon him as grief had previously.

On Sunday evening, shortly after 7 o'clock, we were visited by a severe thunder storm accompanied by heavy rain; the broad sheets of lightning were very vivid. Yesterday morning we had another thunder storm, accompanied by rain, which succeeded by a strong westerly wind, which veered northward during the day and increased to a gale. Slates were blown from house roofs and bricks were forced from chimneys by the wind, which was unusually high for this season of the year. The scaffolding erected for the purpose of reconstructing the steeple of Trinity Church was driven to leeward by the gale, but did not entirely give way. The steeple, we believe, received no injury. Several vessels dragged their anchors.—St. John Courier.

CANADA.

A correspondent at Toronto informs us by telegraph last evening, that the Grand Trunk Railway Bill has passed in the Upper House by a large majority. They have also passed the Quebec and Lake Huron Railway bill, but on the Speaker's casting vote. Few are now confident of the safety of the £50,000 appropriation.

The following Resolution in reference to the Seat of Government, was moved by the Hon. Mr Boulton, and carried by a vote 12 to 9.

Resolved, That this house not having been in any way consulted, which as an independent branch of the Legislature it ought to have been, as to the fixing the permanent Seat of Government, resolved that it will not concur in any vote for a supply to erect Public Buildings for such purpose until after the first election of members to sit in this House.

The Ministry.—Our Telegraphic report of Thursday would have informed our readers, that Mr. Dorion's motion of want of confidence was lost by a majority of 22, in a house of 96.—Quebec Chronicle, June 28.

DENTAL NOTICE.

MR WILLIAM A. THOMSON, DENTAL SURGEON, has arrived in Chatham, and taken rooms at BOWSER'S HOTEL, where he will be happy to attend to his friends, and the public generally. To be seen, MONDAY, JUNE 30. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Chatham, June 24, 1856.

680 BARRELS OF FLOUR.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Brig "AURELIE," from Montreal.
300 Barrels of SUPERFINE FLOUR,
330 do FANCY do,
50 do EXTRA do,
For sale at cost and charges.
W. J. FRASER & CO.
Chatham, 29th June, 1856—4w

PORK AND BEEF.

New Landing, ex schooner LADY SMITH, from Boston:
30 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 do. Mess Beef,
100 do. Richmond Flour,
12 doz. Seythes,
20 do. Pails,
20 bbls. Pitch,
20 do. Tar,
10 do. Rosin,
12 nests Tubs,
25 doz. Toy Pails,
For sale low, from the Wharf.
W. J. BERTON.
Chatham, June 29, 1856

List of Letters for MAY.

Received at the Post Office Chatham and New castle &c., and remaining for delivery 16th June 1856.

Allen William	Lanarkshire bergs for
Basley Richard	James Addies
Basteen Thomas	Malay Daniel
B. St. Wm Capt.	Maddock Patrick
Bailey Samuel	Wills James
Cobb David	Monarch for Jas. Sineatr
Cameron Charles	Murphy Thomas
Crosbie Helen	Moricy Phebe Mrs
Cameron Alex. care of	Murphy Jas. care of Rod-
Neil Miller	rick Mackenzie
Carroll Edward	McKay Donald
Dumphy Thomas	McDonald Jas.
D. B. brig Capt. Simon	McMahon John Junr.
Boudrot	O'Shanneseey Patrick
Edward William	Russel Mary Miss
Egan Michael	Rood A. Mr
Foggan Wm.	Ritchee Annie
Flanagan Mr	Sculley Maurice
Grafton R. W.	Shaw Mary care of Mr
Healy Andrew Shoe Ma-	Nicholson
ker	Songe Patrick
Harriman W. Joyce	Seaton William
Hanby Dennis care of P.	Symonds J. H.
Doyle	Sago schooner Capt. W.
Kinnear Wm.	S Best
Keating John	Still John
Keenan Catherine Mrs	Savage Thomas
Keenan E. O.	Tiernay John care of John
Leahy Wm	Pond
Lydia Jane ship Capt. W.	Williamson J.
F Chambers	Welder C. A.

P. S. Persons asking for any of the above will please say "Advertised".
JAMES CAIE, P. M.

FROM LONDON.

New Summer Goods,
Suitable for the Season, in Modistes, Delaines, Barges, Coburgs, Lustres, Alpaccas, &c., &c. Bunnets and Ribbons in great variety. Flowers, Wreaths and Ladies Dress Caps. Quilted Satin Hoods, Parasols, Hosiery and Gloves. Prints, White and Grey Cottons, Stays, and other Dry Goods.
Ladies' Prunella Boots: Shoes in Kid and Patent Leather, Carpet and Fancy Slippers.
PAINTS, Hardware, and a large assortment of Groceries at the lowest Cash prices.
R. HOCKEN,
Opposite Bowser's Hotel.
Chatham, June, 1856.