

The Charlotte Gazette.

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“Union is Strength.”

[OFFICE OPPOSITE THE WESTERN ENTRANCE TO ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.]

Vol. 7.

Saint Andrews, N. B., Tuesday, September 6, 1853.

No. 41.

TERMS.

Ten Shillings per annum, if paid in advance; Twelve shillings and six pence if paid at the end of six months, or Fifteen shillings, payable half yearly.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

First insertion of an advertisement of 1 square (12 lines) or less, 3s. 0d. Each subsequent insertion of ditto, 1s. 0d. For an advertisement of 12 lines or more, first insertion, per line, 3d. Subsequent insertion, per line, 1d. To yearly advertisers, a large discount will be made. All advertisements inserted till ordered to be discontinued.

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Royal Mail Steam Ships.

The ships for Boston, only, calling at Halifax to land and receive Passengers and Her Majesty's Mail. The following is the order of their sailing:—

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM AMERICA.
Asia, from New York, Aug. 27.	America, for Boston, Aug. 31.
Niagara, " Boston, Sept. 3.	Arabia, " New York, Sept. 7.
Africa, " New York, " 10.	Canada, " Boston, " 14.
America, " Boston, " 17.	Asia, " New York, " 21.

COLLINS LINE.

Proposed dates of sailing for 1853.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, January 8	Wednesday, Jan. 19
" " 22	" " 26
" February 5	" Feb. 9
" " 19	" " 23
" March 5	" March 9
" " 19	" " 23
" April 2	" April 6
" " 16	" " 20
" " 30	" May 4
" May 14	" " 18
" " 28	" June 1
" June 11	" " 15
" " 25	" " 29
" July 9	" July 13
" " 23	" " 27
" August 20	" Aug. 10
" " 3	" " 24
" Sept. 17	" Sept. 7
" " 1	" Oct. 21
" Oct. 15	" " 19
" " 29	" Nov. 12
" Nov. 12	" " 16
" " 26	" " 30
" Dec. 10	" Dec. 14
" " 24	" " 28

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

President,—Hon. HARRIS HATCH.
Cashier,—John Rodger, Esq.
Solicitor,—George D. Street, Esq.
Director next week,—
Hours of business, 10 to 2 o'clock.
Discount day,—TUESDAY.
Notes for Discount must be lodged before 3 o'clock on Monday, otherwise they must lie over till the following week.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

President,—William Todd, Esq.
Cashier,—David Upton, Esq.
Director this week,—
Discount day,—SATURDAY.
Hours of business, 10 to 1 o'clock.
Bills for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must lie over until the following Discount day.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

ST. ANDREWS.
Robert Ker, John Irwin, John Lochary, Alex. T. Paul and Robert Stevenson.

GRANITE HALL,

No. 1, DOCK-STREET,
ALL Sizes Boys' LINEN COATS, from 3s. 3d. upwards. Men's LINEN COATS at all prices—only One Dollar for a good article. A few Real French Made SHIRTS, a superior article.
THOMAS R. JONES.
St. John, May 29th, 1850.

BLANK

CHARTER-PARTYS,
Of the latest form, for sale at this Office

Counting House Almanac, FOR 1853.

SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JANUARY.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	30 31	
FEBRUARY.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28		
MARCH.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31		
APRIL.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30		
MAY.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31	
JUNE.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30		
JULY.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31	
AUG.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31	
SEPT.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30		
OCTOBER.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	30 31	
NOV.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30		
DEC.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30 31		

(Correspondence of the Carleton Sentinel.)

A MECHANIC'S LETTER ON THE STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

No. 3.
OUR RESPONSIBLE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SIR,—In 1848 the House of Assembly formally adopted Earl Grey's Despatch of the previous year, and thenceforth Responsible Government (so called) was established in New Brunswick. It will be advantageous to the people to turn it round, view it well on every side, and notice what a queer looking thing it is as carried out by our Executive Department.

In January, 1851, the news was received that Earl Grey, acting upon the advice of Sir Edmund Head, had taken upon himself to appoint a Chief Justice and a Puisne Judge in this colony, not only without the advice of the Executive Council, but in direct opposition to the wishes of a majority of that body. Now, most assuredly, if the Executive Council are to be held responsible to the people for all the acts of Government except those effecting Imperial interests, they should be held responsible for appointments to the highest local offices in the colony, and when the Lieut. Governor took this power into his own hands, despite their advice, they should have joined issue at once, resigned their offices, and appealed to the people. Had they done so they would have been enthusiastically supported, Sir Edmund Head must have been removed for his impertinent and unconstitutional interference, and Earl Grey would have been taught to observe the constitution he framed and all but forced upon us. No doubt there

were men in the Government who perceived this, for it is now pretty generally known that certain Councillors came to Frederickton with their resignations in their pockets. Why did they pocket them and retain their places? Alas! there was one man—a man with a single spark of principle in his composition—who was wholly dependent on the emoluments of his office for a living. He could not resign; he could not for a moment think of it! The constitution might be violated a thousand times for what he cared. What though the new House then about to assemble, should move a vote of want of confidence in the Government; he would scheme, intrigue, and manage, in that, somehow or other, he would retain his office. What though the people should hiss at his name; he cared not so long as he could manage the House. What though by resigning he would maintain a constitutional principle that had been wantonly violated, ingratiate himself with the people, and ensure a return to office in three months in the most triumphant manner; was he going to lose a quarter's salary! Not he indeed! And so he dissuaded his colleagues from resigning, and so they swallowed the pill; and thus the middle-class Governor triumphed, and chuckles yet, no doubt, at Bluenose subservency. Mr. Fisher was the only one who resigned, leaving behind him what deserves no other designation than the Lick-Spittle Government.

Every one knows that Mr. Street, in his fondness for office, deserted the opposition with whom it was said he had agreed to act, and flattered by the offer of the Attorney Generalship, with the (nominal) title of Leader of the Government, lent his aid to support the Executive Council in bartering away the liberties of the people and encouraging an arbitrary Governor in setting the constitution at defiance. His advent barely saved the ministry who were put upon their trial and acquitted (notwithstanding Mr. Street's timely assistance) by a majority of one! The close of the Session, developed a feeling of Republicanism among a certain portion of the opposition which took the House by surprise. Maintaining the public credit, and keeping faith, was sneered at and ridiculed as obsolete terms, which should have no place in the vocabulary of modern Reformers. (1) Laws passed the previous session in the most solemn manner, as a settlement between contending parties, never to be interfered with, were considered of no more value than so much waste parchment. Principle was laughed to scorn, and Expediency set up in its stead and worshipped as a goddess.— Education was saluted with mouthing and mock cheers, and "the plain common sense of the country" was praised as something far superior to the learning that takes half a man's life time and close application, to attain. The veriest clod-hopper considered himself as good as any man, and worth quite as much as any public officer, and insisted that public salaries should be reduced to an equality with the wages he could earn digging ad delving! To such absurd lengths as these did many members of the opposition go when they found themselves on the point of grasping the golden prize and throwing the Government overboard.

But there were men in the opposition ranks who took the alarm—men who were elected to oppose the Coalition Government that existed in 1850, and who, upon principle, voted against the Government of 1851 because they succumbed to the insolent interference of Sir Edmund Head and Earl Grey in the local affairs of the Colony. These men saw with alarm the tendencies of the party among whom they had accidentally been thrown—they saw for the first time that hideous monster, Radicalism, exposed to the public gaze, and they shrank from the contact. They looked around, and saw but one way of escape. The Government, unprincipled and truckling as they had been was still Conservative, and having been tried and acquitted, any assistance henceforth afforded them could not be construed as being approbatory of their past conduct. But one alternative remained for the Conservatives in the opposition ranks; they must either assist the Government, or prepare themselves for the advent of the Radicals to power. They chose the former course, and during the recess Messrs. Wilnot and Grey joined the Government—a movement which met with the approbation of the people—and Messrs. Ritchie, Simonds and Tilley, resigned their seats in despair.

By the historical sketch given above the reader will perceive that the formation of the present Government was a work of necessity rather than choice, by

offering the Attorney Generalship to Mr. Street, with the nominal title of "Leader," the members of the old Government detached some five or six votes from the opposition ranks, and attached them to their own, thus making a difference of eight or ten on a division, and thereby still a bare majority. Under no circumstances could the admirable tactician, Mr. Partelow, the sharp Mr. Chandler, and the talented though indolent Mr. Hazen, have submitted for a moment for the leadership (even nominally) to be placed in the hands of a man wretchedly versed in politics, ridiculously self-conceited, tedious in debate, undignified in his irritability, and laughably maladroit in his tactics. But "necessity," sayeth the adage, "makes us acquainted with strange bed-fellows." It is almost needless to say more about the present Attorney General. He is a man conservative in his opinions, of an honorable mind, far above doing, or countenancing any thing mean—if he perceives it—and pretty straightforward as the times ago. He lacks the clearness of vision, however, necessary to see and evade the traps which his enemies prepare for him. He is extremely obstinate and cannot be driven, and often raises a laugh at his own expense when he speaks of himself as "the Leader of Her Majesty's Government in this Province." There is no doubt but he imagines himself to be the leader, because Partelow flattered him with the title when he coaxed him to join the Government, but as every other person knows who is really the leader, the hallucination is harmless.

The length of this letter advises me to leave off for the present. In my next I shall pass some remarks on the other members of the Government, and consider them as a whole; and at the same time shall probably speculate upon the future opening before them. When I have done with the Government I shall comment upon the conduct of several members of the House, not much to their satisfaction, perhaps, although in a manner that will be satisfactory to the people.

Apropos, I have just received a letter from my cousin at Head Quarters, in which he details (among other things) the last of economy. It became necessary to send Commissioners to St. George, to determine the site of a bridge. The Government appointed two of their own number—Messrs. Partelow and Hayward—probably because they travel so cheap, it having cost the Province the trifling sum of £120 for their visit to St. Stephen last year. Every one knows that from Frederickton to St. George and back is four days easy travel, and no more; viz: one day to St. John by steamboat, one day to Maguadavic by horse and wagon, and two days returning. The ordinary expenses for two gentlemen making the trip (not including wine) are as following:—

Steinbock fare from Frederickton, " " " " " "	£0 10 0
Stage fare to St. John, " " " " " "	2 6
Horse and wagon 2 days, at 15s.	3 0 0
Stage fare to Indiantown " " " " " "	2 6
Fare to Frederickton, " " " " " "	10 0
Four days' board for two persons " " " " " "	2 0 0
Two days' feed for a horse, " " " " " "	10 0
	£5 5 0

Now Mr. Partelow professes to charge nothing for his time when travelling, as his salary is running on, and certainly if Mr. Hayward got £4 15 0 for his time he would have been well paid. Thus the expedition would have cost the Province £10. But what do you think the gentleman charged? The trifling sum of sixty-eight pounds, which, it is said, has been already drawn from the Treasury on the Governor's warrant! Comment is unnecessary.

Yours &c.,
A MECHANIC.

Catholicism in Ireland.—Judging from the language of the Irish press, there is a revolution going on among the population of Ireland. The *Dublin Nation* [Roman Catholic] says:—

"There can be no longer any question that the systematized proselytism has met with immense success in Connaught and Kerry. It is true that the altars of the Catholic Church have been deserted by thousands born and baptized in the ancient faith of Ireland. The West of Ireland is deserting the ancient fold."

The *Dublin Tablet* says:—

"We repeat, it is not Tuam, nor Cashel, nor Armagh, that are the chief seats of successful proselytism, but the very city in which we live."

The *Dublin Evening Post* says:—

"We learn from unquestionable authority that the success of the proselytism in almost every part of the country, and as we are told, in the metropolis, is beyond

all the worst misgivings we could have dreamt of."

This testimony is further corroborated by the reports of the Irish Missionary Society, which characterize the movement above spoken of as the 'New Reformation.' Many thousands have abandoned the Roman Church, so that, if Ireland can scarcely be regarded as a Roman Catholic country, inasmuch as, out of a population of six million and a half, nearly one third is Protestant. To effect this result, divers influences have contributed, prominent among which are the labours of 'The Society for Irish Church Mission to the Roman Catholics,' organized in 1849, under the Presidency of the Duke of Manchester. This Society has now 342 agents. In the District of West Galway, where in 1840 not 500 Protestants were to be found, there were in May, 1852, nearly 6000 converts attending Church service, while 3500 children were taught in the Bible Schools.—In Dublin and various other places mentioned the Missions and Schools are prosperous, and it is stated that 30,000 persons are known to have left the Church of Rome within two years.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard.*

The Gold Diggers in Australia.—A London correspondent of the *Mobile Daily Advertiser* writes about gold and gold diggers in Australia as follows:—

The arrivals of gold from Australia are again increasing, the amount landed during the past fortnight being over £1,400,000. A number of gold diggers have also returned, bringing with them the fruits of their labour. Most of them are easily recognized by their sunburnt embrowned appearance, and not a few by their eccentric costume. One especially excited attention. A Mr. Thomas Bedgood, of Dorsetshire, who has been in Melbourne over nine years, first being an hotel keeper and latterly a gold speculator, made his presence in the streets with a wide awake hat, a long black bushy beard, with whiskers to correspond, a breastpin, the head of which was a large unshaped magnet of gold, a heavy life preserver tipped with gold on the wrist, and an old carpet bag fastened with a black leather strap, containing apparently some dozen or more stones, but in reality over £5000 in gold. Before leaving Melbourne he bought 4000 ounces of gold on speculation. He has amassed a fortune of over £30,000, and just now he is the observed of all observers.

The Great Seal of England.—We had an opportunity of examining the other day this impress of England's sovereignty—the Great Seal wherewith Queen Victoria signifies to her subjects her royal will and pleasure. It was appended to the Letters Patent which Oliver L. Reynolds, Esq., of this town, has just obtained in that country, for his ingenious Sewing Machine. The Seal of her Majesty is no wafer and sealing wax affair, such as suffices in this republican country, but a solid cake of wax some six inches in diameter by two inches in thickness and weighing at least three pounds. It was inclosed in a tin box and tied to the document of which it formed a part by two or three yards of ribbon, and the whole concern was packed in a wooden case about one foot square. On the seal were various inscriptions and devices, among which was a figure of the Queen on horseback This a fashion of tying two or three pounds of wax to public documents,—"passing them under the Great Seal," as the phrase is,—if so, the amount of wax which is stored away in the archives of England must be incredible.—*New Hampshire Paper.*

Important Invention.—The London papers just received announces the following invention, which if the promises here given should be verified is likely to prove of extensive utility.

Gutta Percha Varnish.—John W. Bennett has discovered a very effectual means of preserving writings, charts, bank bills, and pictures, as well from injury by time as from forgery or alteration. The process is a most simple one, and consists merely of running a very delicate coating of gutta percha solution over the surface of the article. It is perfectly transparent, and is said to improve the appearance of pictures. By coating both sides of an important document, it can be kept in the best preservation. It renders it waterproof, and the plan would thus be a valuable one for ship charts. If used on bank bills it would be a most efficient means of preventing fraud, inasmuch as no alteration could be made on the face of the bill without removing the coating, which it would be impossible to do without destroying the whole.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Extraordinary Sale of Cattle, &c.—The Northern Kentucky Importing Association of breeders, had an auction sale of their pure blooded short horned stock, purchased in England in 1852, at the farm of Brutus Clay, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 13th day of August, 1853. The Association is a Kentucky one, and the purchasers were put under obligations not to remove the stock from that State for one year.—With this limitation, the sale was well attended, and the bidding spirited.—The following is a list of sales, at prices, which to us appear extraordinary:—

1. Young Chilton, white—calved in May 1850; cost in England, say \$600, sold for \$3,005.
2. Diamond, roan—calved in June 1850; cost \$630, sold for \$6,001.
3. The Count, roan—calved in July 1851; cost \$525, sold for \$2,515.
4. Orontus, red and white—calved in September 1851; cost \$530, sold for \$4,535.
5. Fusileer, roan—calved February 1853; cost \$375, sold for \$4,475.
6. Senator, white—calved in April 1852; cost \$630, sold for \$2,000.
7. Belleville, roan—calved January 1852; cost \$1,050 sold for \$1,500.
8. Challenger, roan—calved January 1852; cost \$450, sold for \$1,855.
9. Fortunatus, roan—calved December 1852; cost \$275, sold for \$1,800.
10. Yorkshire Maynard, dark roan—calved in March 1852; cost \$275; sold for \$1,000.

COWS AND REIFERS.

1. Lady Stanhope, roan, calved in 1847; cost \$37; sold for \$1,500.
2. Lady Fairy, red, calved in June, 1848; cost \$525; sold for \$1,150.
3. Roan Duchess, roan, calved July, 1850; cost \$275; sold for \$900.
4. Goodness, red, calved Sept., 1847; cost \$525; sold for \$2,025.
5. Gem, roan, calved in April, 1851; cost \$775; sold for \$900.
6. Equity, deep red, calved March, 1852; cost \$400; sold for \$1,000.
7. Necklace, roan, calved April, 1852; cost \$260; sold for \$305.
8. Bracelet, roan, twin of Necklace; cost \$260; sold for \$730.
9. Mazurka, dark roan, calved Aug., 1851; cost \$300; sold for \$3,030.
10. Lady Caroline, light roan, calved July, 1851; cost \$400; sold for \$1,825.
11. Duchess of Sutherland, red, calved December, 1850; cost \$375; sold for \$900.
12. Maid of Melrose, rich roan, calved October, 1851; cost \$775; sold for \$2,300.
13. Muffin, red roan, calved June, 1852; cost \$225; sold for \$555.
14. Orphan Nell, roan, calved Nov., 1852; cost \$325; sold for \$1,000.
15. Flattery, white, calved November, 1851; cost \$325; sold for \$805.

SHEEP.

Southdown—3 bucks sold for \$755, \$480, \$340, and 3 ewes for \$350, \$180, \$230.

Cutswold—2 bucks \$1,040, \$710, and 6 ewes \$270, \$150, \$221, \$220, \$200, \$150, \$200.

Licester.—1 buck and 2 ewes sold for \$52 each.

HORSE.

Cleveland Bay Horse, (Young Lord) cost \$1,000; sold for \$2,800.

It may interest our Halifax friends to be informed, that the first cargo of iron for the European and North American Railway Company, is now on its passage from England to Shediac, in the *Barque Mary*, owned by Thomas Killam, Esq., M. P. for the County of Yarmouth.—*Herald.*

Arrival of His Excellency the Governor General.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine arrived in this City yesterday afternoon, en route for England. His Excellency, accompanied by the Countess of Elgin and family, left Quebec on the 22nd instant in the screw steamer *Doris*, which vessel landed His Excellency at River du Loup, being desirous of proceeding over land to Halifax, and the steamer then continued her voyage to Halifax with Lady Elgin and family.—The Governor General was met at Woodstock by Sir Edmund Head, who escorted him to St. John. On the arrival of the Steamer *Anna Augusta* at Indian Town, yesterday afternoon, their Excellencies were met by His Worship the Mayor, the High Sheriff and the Heads of Departments, who escorted them to this City, the carriages crossing the Suspension Bridge, and passing through Carleton, arrived on this side of the harbour in the steam ferry boat. They at once proceeded to the St. John Hotel, where a guard of Honour of the 76th Regt. was drawn