

The eleventh section relates to dams, sluice-ways, and fishways. It points out how persons requiring sluiceways in dams are to proceed. It provides, that in all dams on streams which may be resorted to by fish from the sea, there shall be a sufficient way for fish to pass up and return without hindrance. Any dam without such fish-way shall, after forty days' notice, be deemed a public nuisance: the owner of the dam shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty pounds; and the Sessions may forthwith order the nuisance to be abated, that is, may order the dam to be thrown down. This is an admirable section for the protection of the river fisheries.

The twelfth section provides for the taking of deeds of land for public uses, and for schools, and for the leasing and management of the same.

The thirteenth section relates to the erection, repair and management of County buildings, and public offices. There are only four articles in this section, which are wonderfully brief, but yet most ample in their power.

The fourteenth section relates to County contingencies, the assessments therefor, and to County accounts. Some marked improvements are effected by this section.

The fifteenth section provides for actions against Parish officers, and the recovery of penalties. While these officers are strictly guarded from actions for anything done in the proper performance of their duties, they are rendered liable for any misconduct.

The sixteenth section gives the rules of construction as to the words and phrases used throughout the Act; and

The seventeenth and last section is devoted to a great variety of forms. In every proceeding, the form is given precisely, so that no difficulty or delay can arise on that score; and the whole concludes with a well-arranged fee-table, which establishes a uniform scale of fees throughout New-Brunswick, and puts an end to the evils and irregularities which have heretofore arisen from a different scale of fees in almost every County.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR,—Sir,—It is currently reported in this part of the country, and I believe elsewhere, that a petition was presented to the House of Assembly, from Bernard Dougherty, some time last winter, praying to be remunerated for losses sustained by him in the Woodstock riots of 1847, and that the House granted him £15 for that purpose. Will you have the kindness to state in your next paper if such is the case and also if either of our members voted for that sum. Yours truly, A TAX PAYER.

Wicklow, May 25, 1850.

In compliance with the above request, we have examined the Journals of the House of Assembly, and find that Bernard Dougherty's petition was presented to the House, but that no money was granted to him, neither the members for Carleton or for any other County having voted in favour of a grant for that purpose.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

SIR,—In looking over the Journals of the House of Assembly, I found an abstract of the receipt and expenditure of the Casual and Territorial Revenue for the past year. I have sent you a few items therefrom for your especial edification:—

RECEIPTS.

Proceeds of License to cut Timber,	£1821 15 5
Do. of Land sold,	1502 10 0
Contingencies collected at Crown Land Office,	71 2 1

£3395 7 5

EXPENDITURES.

Mr. Baillie's Salary,	1209 12 4
Clerks hire,	1020 0 0
Surveys and inspections,	80 12 6
Contingencies Crown Land Office,	79 18 0
Postages do. do,	196 7 3
Land sales cancelled,	97 17 1
Paid seizing Officers,	20 2 6
£191 1 0 for printing, &c. one half to Crown Land Office,	95 0 6
£338 3 4 Fees of Executive Councillors, one half charged to Land and Timber Act,	169 1 8

2968 11 10

Balance accruing to the Province from Crown Lands & Timber, 426 15 8

It thus appears that our Crown Lands and Timber, which used to be held up as sources of future wealth, are actually producing to the Province the paltry sum of £426 15 8 per year, at the sacrifice of a vast quantity of timber and nearly 10,000 acres of land. How do you think it would answer, Mr. Editor, if the House should arrange with Mr. Baillie, to take all the Crown Lands in the Province in Lien of his salary and other allowances, as I am pretty sure that the small surplus that remains is generally expended in Legislative inquiries and other proceedings respecting timber and land, which might be obviated by giving up the whole thing at once to Mr. Baillie. But supposing, Mr. Editor, that you are a person of universal knowledge, I have no doubt that you will be able to point out some way that our public lands and timber may be disposed of to the advantage of all parties concerned, and the sooner you do so the better, as some of the boys round here seem to think the better way will be to take what timber they can, or what land they choose to settle, without consulting Mr. Baillie at all.

Brighton, May 1850.

QUERIST.

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

WOODSTOCK, MAY 28, 1850.

HAVING in our last number shown how our present Government was formed, we now proceed to notice some of its acts. All of them need not be commented upon.—The character of a Government, as that of an individual, may well enough be judged of, without a knowledge of every item in the account either has rendered to the world.

It may be regarded as a fact not insignificant or unworthy of notice, that whatever the Government has done for the country its members cannot be accused of having been unmindful of themselves. Mr. Wilmot, as a reward for his disinterested and patriotic exertions, now receives in addition to a large private income, £600 a year as Atty. General. For this sum of money he performs duties (which in accordance with the political views he has spent the greater part of his life in preaching) could and should be performed for one sixth of that sum. We make this remark for the man: the salary of the Atty. Gen. we do not say is too high. How Mr. W. can, with the slightest degree of consistency, continue to receive such a salary, while he introduces a measure for the purpose of reducing the salaries of the Judges to £500 a year, is to us incomprehensible, or how he can have the face to ask the constituency of York to return him at the next election, is also a mystery. He commenced his public career by agitating the country! he represented our then rulers as a haughty aristocracy, a family compact, and a set of tyrants; the people themselves he styled serfs and fools; urged them to hurl these despots from office and place in their stead men of patriotic feeling, men who would study only the public welfare, and who, like himself, would spend their time and their talents for the benefit of the country. He at last succeeded; the people believed him sincere, and gave him place and power, and how has he repaid them? Is not the last state of the country ten times worse than the first? have we not all and more of the evils then complained of to contend with? have we not a family compact ten degrees more arbitrary and selfish than ever before existed in the Province even as depicted by Mr. Wilmot himself? and is he not the man above all others to blame for these things? We might fill a volume with his inconsistencies and absurdities, but we pass on for the present to the honble. John R. Partelow, who we think will not be accused of having served his country for nothing. He has always been an advocate for retrenchment, and has oftentimes expressed a pious horror of the iniquity, done the country by giving enormous salaries to officials. In addition though to various small sums picked up during the year from manifold sources, this accomplished and much respected statesman condescends to receive his six hundred pounds of the public money as Provincial Secretary, not relinquishing the two or three hundred annually granted for his services in the House of Assembly. However, to his credit be it known, that he also has done all in his power to favour retrenchment by reducing the Judges salaries, though at the sacrifice of the honour of the Crown and the good faith of his country.

Mr. Fisher has not received full reward for his services he was formerly a strong supporter of Mr. Wilmot's, and would no doubt have been remembered ere now had that gentleman anything to give. One office he does hold, but the proceeds do not amount to more than £150 per annum.

The Solicitor General though he receives quite enough for the few duties of his office, has we fear, not made a very good bargain by becoming a Government man; we are much mistaken if he did not leave a much more lucrative practice in St. John than he has found in Fredericton, perhaps he may console himself with the honour and lustre which has been added to his character by his official elevation and introduction among the Magnates of the land.

We had almost forgotten Mr. Hazen, he however, was not forgetful of himself; he holds lucrative appointments in St. John.

These are a few of the items in our bill of particulars against members of the coalition Government, in our next we shall notice some of their acts as a Government and what they have done for the country.

We cannot at present comply with the request of Querist, and recommend a plan by which our wild lands and timber may be disposed of with more advantage to the public than the existing one; such a proceeding on our part during the present administration would only be a waste of time. We have long seen the evils complained of, and endeavoured a few weeks ago to point out some of the defects in the law relating to the sale of wild lands; but we never expected the present Government to notice that or any other article we may write. Our object is to benefit the people and not them; we write for the people, and if Querist or any other person interested in the welfare of

the country, wishes or expects any improvement in our public affairs, he will put his shoulder to the wheel, and will not vote for any man at the coming election, who is favourable to the present Government, and who will not pledge himself to do all in his power to break up the unholy coalition.

Two gentlemen, connected with the Woodstock and St. Andrews Rail Road Company, arrived here on Saturday evening last. We understand their instructions are to survey a line for the Road from the Iron Works at the Upper Corner through to South Richmond. We also understand that the Company's reason for passing by the Creek Village, is in consequence of some persons below the Creek having refused deeds of land for the line, and that one direct from Richmond to the Upper Corner can be obtained free of expense.

The Head Quarters must not hurry us too fast for the information we promised him; we did not say he should have it in our last number, but in a few days. He must have patience with us a little longer, and he shall be satisfied.

MORE ABOUT STEAM BOATS.—Three Steam Boats arrived here from Fredericton on Saturday last, in less than as many hours of each other, the Madawaska, Carleton and Reindeer. We believe that the Forest Queen, Carleton and Madawaska, now form a regular line between St. John and the Grand Falls, running each way three times a week.

We had almost forgotten to say that the Forest Queen and Reindeer had another trial of speed from Fredericton up, on Wednesday last. The Queen fully realized the expectations of her friends on this occasion, making the run up in less time than was ever before made by water, and beating her opponent about two hours.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MAYOR BY THE EXECUTIVE.—The failure of the Common Council to elect one of their number as Mayor, has caused the office to be filled by Executive appointment; and the rumour was prevalent yesterday that Mr. Chubb was the successful candidate, which has subsequently been confirmed. So far as the man is concerned, we have nothing to object to, but we cannot help expressing our astonishment at the selection of a person of Mr. Chubb's mental calibre to preside over the affairs of the City. It is generally reported that the Hon. J. R. Partelow influenced this appointment, as we understand it was made with a bare quorum of the Council; and as the Courier has always been subservient to Mr. Partelow, and its proprietor his willing tool, perhaps he could not honestly do otherwise than appoint him. But it remains for the people to decide whether the man is fairly entitled to the situation of Chief Magistrate of this once flourishing City—whether the services he has rendered to the public are of such a nature, as to warrant his appointment. On these points we unhesitatingly decide in the negative. Years ago, when we entered fearlessly into an exposition of Corporation abuses, the Courier lent its aid to the corruptionists, and opposed all attempts at enquiry. No doubt then that the people themselves were astounded when it became generally known that the City had been plunged in debt to the tune of £115,000! Had that paper performed its duty, this enormous load of debt would never have been contracted; and we now find that Mr. Chubb is rewarded for his silence by having the office of Mayor thrust upon him. It is altogether too barefaced to escape the attention of the most careless; but the community had no reason to expect any other result while the present baneful influence is at work in the Councils of the Country, urging everything on to destruction as fast as possible.—New Brunswick.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.—McLean has been found guilty of the murder of Robert McElva, of Clarke, U. C., and sentenced to death. The murderer was an Orangeman and an Officer of a Lodge, and both the Judge and Queen's Counsel spoke in the highest terms of the Orangemen of Clarke, who brought the criminal to justice by their exertions.

A FAIR HIT.—Colonel Wetherall, the Deputy Adjutant of the Forces in Canada, the officer who defeated the French Canadian insurgents at St. Charles, in 1837, has been promoted to the same office, over the whole British army. Is this a quiet poke from the old Duke, at the English ministry, who pet the quondam rebels in Canada, while he promotes the men who defeated them? It looks very much like it, particularly as the Duke is known strongly to disapprove the colonial policy of Ministers.—Corresp. N. Y. Evening Post.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.—We regret to learn that the extensive Warehouse and Steam Mill on the Dartmouth side of the harbour, owned and occupied by Messrs. H. Y. Mott & Son as a Broma and Chocolate manufactory, &c., were totally destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock on Thursday evening. A fire engine, suitably trained, proceeded by the Steam Ferryboat from this city to the scene of destruction, but arrived too late to render any effectual assistance. The property was partially insured.—Halifax paper.

YORK AND CARLETON MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company took place on Tuesday the 14th instant, when Messrs. James Smith, James R. Tupper, Allan McLean, Thomas Allan, N. S. Demill, Henry Vaughan, James Harris, John Owens, and Thomas Vaughan were elected Directors for the ensuing year. At a meeting of the Board on Wednesday, Mr. James Harris was re-elected President; Mr. Allan McLean was appointed Manager; Mr. John Owens, Treasurer; and Mr. Thomas Vaughan, Secretary.—New Brunswick.