

English principle of electing Sheriffs; he had no objection however, to report progress, (which was agreed to and a select committee appointed.

The House also went into Committee on a Bill for the division of King's Ward, in the city of St John, into two separate Wards. (The Bill was reported agreed to.)

Messrs. Porter, Stiles and McLeod presented petitions from loyal Orange Lodges for incorporation, which were received. House adjourned.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1853.

As Mr. English did not do so, we take the liberty of answering the question put to him a few days ago, by the Hon. Provincial Secretary. "Mr. English presented a petition from L. R. Harding and 100 others, praying the Legislature to grant £148 for expenses incurred in consequence of the introduction of the Small Pox into this County in the year 1847." "Hon. Mr. Partelow asked whether the Municipal Council had not repudiated the debt altogether; he certainly heard they had done so, and asked for information." "Mr. English could not say whether the Council had repudiated the debt or not; he had heard some kind of a report, but could not speak positively as to the nature of it." Now for the information of the Hon. Provincial Secretary in particular, Mr. English, and others interested, we beg leave to state that the Council did not repudiate the Small Pox debt, and more, they never had the least intention of doing so. A majority of the Council was of the opinion that this was a Parish debt, and that the Magistrates had no authority to issue County debentures and fasten it upon the County; they contended moreover, that each Parish should pay in proportion to the amount they had contracted. Mr. Dibblee, one of the Woodstock Councillors, said "these debts could never be made a Parish charge, because the Parish of Woodstock Councillors would never agree to it, and the Parish could not be taxed for this sum without their consent"

"Mr. Harding would tell Mr. Dibblee how Woodstock could be taxed. The law allowed the Council to tax a Parish to the extent of 2d. on the pound, without the consent of its Councillors, and they could put that sum on Woodstock; and when it was collected, tax again for the same amount, and so on, until the debt was paid."

The following is the resolution agreed to:— On motion of Mr. Harding, and seconded by Mr. Gallop.

Resolved, That this Council are of opinion that the Magistrates of this County had no legal right to issue County Debentures for the payment of Small Pox expenses, and that they therefore will not consent to assessment being made for the purpose of any portion of such debentures being paid by said County, and that they believe each Parish should defray all Small pox expenses incurred in such parish, without making such a County charge.

Now any reasonable man can perceive the difference between repudiation and a wish to transfer the debt from the shoulders of the Council to the Parish where it was contracted. This is all the Council wished to do. A majority of them contended that the debt was incurred in Woodstock, and for the especial benefit of that Parish, and that the Magistrates had no legal right to make it a County charge. Whether their view of the case be correct or not, repudiation was not intended, and the cry was only got up to injure the Board in the estimation of the Government, and to deter other Counties from accepting the Charter. If the enemies of the Council still persist in calling this an act of repudiation, we can set them right by showing up one in contrast that will settle the matter beyond dispute.

We were visited on Saturday last with a real 1812 snow storm; in many places the roads were completely blocked up, so as for a time to stop the travelling. The Courier from Houlton was 17 hours on the road, a distance of 12 miles, but strange to say the Mail from St. John arrived at Fredericton in time to come out at the regular hour, and the Canada mail was at the Grand Falls in good season. The storm could not have extended very far.

The Railway antagonists in Nova Scotia have at length come to terms, and have agreed upon the outlines of a Bill which, it is thought, will pass the Legislature. From the *New-Brunswick* we learn that the Hon. Mr. Howe stated that as the House was so nearly divided upon the Government Bills, he could not advise to proceed upon them. If the opposition could have conducted the business of the country, he would have resigned at once; but they could not, and a dissolution under present circumstances was not to be thought of, so that there was no alternative but to yield and adopt the Company policy. The outlines of the Bill agreed upon are as follows:—

"The capital is settled at £1,750,000 for 320 miles of road. The Company to be organized within four months, otherwise the Government Bills to go into operation. The stock to be in 75,000 shares of £25 each. As soon as £150,000 of stock is subscribed and £6,500 capital paid up, the Company may be organized. The Province is to loan £3,000 per mile for the Trunk line, and £2,000 per mile for the Branches, by debentures, for which the Company is to give back bonds. The interest is to be paid half-yearly. When the Company shall expend £100,000, the Province is to advance £40,000 in debentures. If the Company shall not pay up the interest half-yearly on their Bank bonds, it shall be deducted out of the next instalment, and instead of debentures for £40,000, they will get but £37,500 in debentures, and yet have to give their bank bonds for £40,000. The Province is to have a first mortgage on the road, &c., for these advances, to be redeemable in 20 years. The Government is to appoint half the Directors, and the Company the other half. If the Government bonds are not used, or if returned, the Government Directors are to retire."

It is thought by some that no good reason can be assigned why Magistrates should not be allowed to hold seats as Councillors under the Municipal Act. To such we recommend the following article from the *Philadelphia Post*, showing that by combining Legislative and Judicial functions in their authorities the people of New York have acted very unwisely.

"NEW YORK CORRUPTION."—The citizens of New York are greatly excited, owing to facts having come to light which prove almost incontestably the enormous corruption of their city authorities. Two of the Aldermen have been indicted by the Grand Jury, and it is generally believed that the couple indicted are a very fair specimen of the body to which they belong. Singularly enough, the Aldermen aluded to were sitting as Assistant Judges on the bench of the Quarter Sessions, at the very time the presentment of the Grand Jury was made—the New Yorkers having managed to combine legislative and judicial functions in their authorities, in a manner peculiarly unwise and mischievous. There is little doubt that the Aldermen have been in the habit of selling votes, and using their public opportunities for private speculation, to an enormous extent.—We read of \$1,700 being paid for an Alderman's vote on a certain occasion; while a piece of city property was sold to one person for \$160,000 for which another had offered \$300,000. One of the Aldermen charged, is accused of having taken \$500, to prevent any interference with certain existing privileges enjoyed by the donor. The other, of taking \$500 for furthering favorable action upon another grant in the Board of Assistants: and of taking \$200 for suppressing a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, to reduce the fees of the Coroner. \$1,000 was offered to another Alderman for a grant, but he refused to act for less than \$2,000, as he would have to divide, and there would be nothing left for himself. \$500 was paid to one of the Aldermen indicted, for a favorable report; and \$3,000 was demanded for effecting the grant, but the amount was refused. The Grand Jury say:

"From the testimony already before us, we are satisfied that enormous amounts of money have been paid for obtaining grants for various railroads in the city. But in consequence of important witnesses absenting themselves from the city and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, we have been unable to complete the investigation."

As a consequence, probably, of the above system of corruption, we find that the taxes of New York City are "only a trifle less than the

aggregate annual expenditure for the ordinary support of the government of the whole thirty-one States." And that "if the tax which will be assessed upon the property of the city of New York this present year, were levied upon the property of the United Kingdom, it would pay the British National Debt within twenty-years."

We are sorry that Messrs. Dibblee and Lindsay should consider it necessary to keep up a correspondence that cannot by any possibility be a benefit to them let it end as it may.— We have repeatedly stated that we were not present when any motion was made in the matter referred to, it could not have been made in our presence without our knowledge, and we never heard a word of it, but supposing, that for argument sake, we admitted that we were present, what then?—by their own showing it was only a conversation. No formal motion was made, or conclusion arrived at in reference to it, and they surely did not expect us to report and publish a conversation. But why, let us ask, was there not a formal motion made when the second application came in? if this received no answer, it surely was no fault of ours, and if no motion was made or conclusion arrived at how could we report or what had we to report on. These gentlemen have confessed that no motion was made or conclusion arrived at—how then could the fault lay at our door; the signers to the petition were dissatisfied, first because the answer was delayed and the second because there was no answer at all; we should not in any way be implicated in the affair, and we hope we will not be called upon to write again on the subject. The matter should rest between the Councillors and the signers to the petitions, and we hope the Councillors will have good sense enough to let it remain there and not call us out again.

Mr. English has introduced a Bill into the Legislature to divide the Parish of Woodstock into three separate Parishes, but we fear it will not be carried, as there appears to be opposition to it in this part of the Parish, and a petition has been sent down to make but two Parishes instead of three—the line to run between lands owned by the late G. Bull and P. Frazer, thence west to the Boundary line. This division may suit a few persons about here for political purposes, but it will not benefit the people of Richmond—they wish to be set off by themselves, and to do this the line must run north and south, at the rear of the second tier of lots from the river. We hope Mr. English will so explain matters to the Legislature as not to allow the interests of a few to operate against the many—as he must be satisfied that if the division is not made as required by the people of Richmond, or not made at all, it will cause great dissatisfaction—and to divide according to the petition mentioned above is out of the question, there is no communication between the river and back settlements—in fact the people will not accept such a division if there is any way to avoid it.

It will be seen by our telegraphic reports that the Scrutiny Committee have reported in favor of Boyd—2 votes majority. Mr. Boyd has accordingly taken his seat. We don't know how the difficulty is to be remedied, but it appears to be an extremely hard case, for a man who is entitled to the seat, to be kept out of it nearly three sessions—to be put to a very heavy expense, and perhaps to be called upon before the expiration of six months, to run the gauntlet again. Great inducements to offer for a seat in the Legislature certainly.

We have to apologize to the *Head Quarter's* man for not having the grace to credit his Reports: it was an oversight. We are not given to pilfering; and to make all right, we will give him credit for the very first good article we copy from the *Morning News*. We hope he won't get tired of waiting! We do.

In order that our hands may not be compelled to work GOOD FRIDAY and that we may get our paper out in time for Saturday's Mail, we are obliged to strike off on Thursday afternoon.— Favors not noticed in this number will be attended to in our next.

It becomes our painful duty this week, to announce the decease of our late esteemed Representative and Townsman, H. H. Beardsley, Esq., after a lingering illness which he bore with great patience and resignation. Mr. Beardsley was the son of B. C. Beardsley, Esq., formerly a representative for this County, and has resided amongst us for a number of years, discharging the various duties of a good citizen in such a manner as to leave behind the remembrance of a good name. Mr. Beardsley was a young man of fair, though not brilliant talents; and since the period of his election to the Legislature, has devoted himself with great zeal and assiduity to the discharge of his duties, and bid fair to be one of the most useful Members of the Legislature, being generally respected in the House for the urbanity of his manner and gentlemanly bearing. In his death the County has sustained a great loss, and we could have wished that his life might have been spared, not only to his family, but for the interests of the County; yet we bow down in humble submission to the will of that power, who is too wise to err, too good to be unkind, and who doeth all things well.—[Com.]

The indictments preferred against the soldiers engaged in the 'Six Mile Bridge' Affray, have been ignored by the Grand Jury.

The election for a Councillor in the Parish of Simonds to serve in the room of Charles Upton, Esq., displaced because of his holding the appointment of Coroner, resulted in the return of William D. Estey, Esq. State of the Poll at its close—Estey 75, Corbet 55.

The Rev. Mr. Hunter did not lecture on Monday evening last, as advertised, being prevented from coming in by the state of the roads. He will lecture on Monday evening next.

In Montreal on the 10th a lady was killed by the fall of snow and ice from a roof.

By Telegraph from Fredericton to News Room.

FRIDAY, March 18, 1853.

There is but little doing in the Assembly.— Bills and petitions received—Speaker sick— House adjourned at 2 o'clock—Members remained in discussion with closed doors.

A Bill passed in Council to incorporate the Wakefield and Brighton Agricultural Societies.

SATURDAY, March 19th.

A communication received from the Speaker tendering his resignation.

The House proceeded to elect a new speaker. Mr. Ryan nominated Mr. Hannington, seconded by Surveyor General, and Mr. Montgomery nominated Mr. Botsford seconded by Mr. Porter. A short discussion ensued—on the question being taken there appeared 22 for Hannington and 11 for Botsford. His Excellency came down to the Council Chamber during the afternoon and approved of the choice of Speaker.

The House occupied in routine business till 5 o'clock and adjourned.

MONDAY, March 21.

Hon. Mr. Conrell presented a Petition from Chas. Perley, E. J. Jacob, Jas. Ketchum, Jas. Grover, and 80 others, of the Town of Woodstock, praying that the Bill now before the Legislature, for a division of the Parish of Woodstock do not pass, and praying that in the event of any division of the Parish being made, that there be but two Parishes instead of three, and that the division line be made between lands of the late George Bull and Peter Frazer thence west to the Boundary Line.

A lengthy discussion took place on a Bill to continue the Suspension of the Militia Law.

A Bill to repeal the Act relating to the Local Government of Counties, Towns and Parishes, as far as relates to Victoria, passed after a long Debate.

TUESDAY, March 22.

Progress made in City Chamber. Mr. Boyd's report on the Act of Saint John—long debate in the Assembly. Long debate in Council on Mr. Botsford's resolution relative to money grants by Assembly without concurrence of Council.

Scrutiny Committee reported at 6 o'clock—two good votes. Mr. Boyd against Fitzgerald. P. M. Boyd majority of Report accepted. Boyd takes his seat in the morning.