

Mr. Diblee would not quarrel with the report, but thought it would be more satisfactory to place the accounts separately on the minutes and to state the reasons why they were cut down, there could be no objection to show people why their charges had been reduced.

Mr. Lindsay did not think the Committee bound to give their reasons; they were appointed to examine the accounts, and where they had reason to believe that the charges were too high they reduced them, and no person had a right to ask why they did so.

Mr. Diblee saw no harm in giving this information. The Sheriff might want to know why his accounts had been reduced, it would also be a guide for future charges if appearing on the minutes of the Board.

Mr. Giberson thought there could be no objection to give the explanation, it would stand for future reference, and besides no act of the Council should be secret.

Report accepted.

Mr. Fitzherbert presented a writing from Labin Stoddard, offering to take the situation of Jailer for £7 10s. a year.

Mr. Harding said the Council had nothing to do with appointing the Jailer, that was the Sheriff's business, all they had to say anything about was his salary.

Mr. Diblee thought the Council could make changes in the amount of the salary at any semi-annual meeting, but the sum was now fixed by a by-law, and a new by-law must be passed before it could be changed.

Mr. Harding thought if a rule was established that the Jailers salary could not be reduced at any time, then Mr. Kearney had a right to the twenty pounds which had been taken from his salary.

Mr. Clowse thought it would be unfair to reduce the salary now the Sheriff had agreed with the Jailer for a year, the amount agreed upon should be paid, and cut it down after that if it was too high.

Mr. Lloyd said Mr. Kearney was hired by the year for £40, but his salary was reduced one-half. If the Council had power to make a reduction in one case they had in another, altho' the appointment came from the Sheriff.

Mr. Lindsay said that it was not in the power of the Council to say who should be Jailer. The Sheriff was responsible to the County and he could appoint whoever he chose.

Mr. Gallop would put the salary down low so as to prevent a Sheriff from speculating upon it, because if a good round sum was allowed the Sheriff might employ a man for one-half and put the remainder in his own pocket. A Jailer had a pretty good situation, he had a good house, well papered and furnished, his wood found, and his duty was light, so his salary should be low.

Mr. Fitzherbert said Mr. Lindsay had stated that the Jailer was not accountable in his situation. If what he heard was true, the Jailer was accountable, as he had been informed that when Finnemore made his escape from the Jail, Kearney, the Jailer, had to pay all the expenses incurred in hunting him up and bringing him back to prison.

Mr. Diblee thought it improper to make allusions to speculation in this matter, he did not believe anything of the sort. The Jailers salary should be in accordance with the duty he had to perform, if the duties were light the salary should be low.

Mr. Gallop did not accuse the Sheriff of speculating, but there should be no inducements held out for any one to do so in County matters. If any person offered to take the situation at a less sum than the present Jailer he would give it to him, or reduce the amount of the salary to the sum named in the offer.

Mr. Giberson would go for the lowest sum offered, it would not do to go back to the people and say we had an offer at £7 10s., but we found a person who would take it at £15, so we gave it to him.

Mr. Lindsay was informed that the Sheriff did not agree with a Jailer as to his salary, he employed him, and left his salary to the Council.

Mr. Jones thought there would be no injustice in putting the salary down to £7 10s., as it appeared that no bargain had yet been made with the Jailer.

Mr. Giberson moved that the salary should be £7 10s.

Mr. Harding moved in amendment that a By-law be passed to establish the amount of the salary.

Mr. Lloyd saw no great responsibility in the matter. The Jailer could give security to the Sheriff, and neither he nor the County would run any risk. He would go for a low salary.

Mr. Lindsay would like to know what could be done if the salary was reduced so low that no one would take it.

The Warden said in that case one of the Woodstock Councillors should then be appointed.

Salary fixed at £7 10.

Mr. Harding presented a petition from W. D. Estey, setting forth that Charles Upton, elected to serve as Councillor for the Parish of Simonds, was disqualified by law from holding his seat, he being one of the Coroners of the County.

Mr. Jones would like to have some information on this subject, others were appointed to office but did not qualify themselves, as they considered it illegal to hold both, but if Mr. Upton could keep his seat Mr. Gallop could also act as a Coroner and hold his seat as a Councillor.

Mr. Gallop said he had been appointed a Coroner, but as the Charter of Incorporation had been accepted, and he was put forward and elected a Councillor, he did not qualify as Coroner, he could not hold both situations, no Councillor should be allowed to hold any other office if he receive pay from the County, as he would then be an Auditor on his own account. Another objection to it was that a Coroner would be appointed in each Parish and there might be a majority of them in the Council, and they could pay themselves what they pleased, Harding, Clowse, and himself could qualify at any time.

Mr. Harding read the Act—no person disqualified should take his seat—a Coroner was disqualified because he received a pecuniary allowance from the County,—no person should hold two County offices. Mr. Upton was certainly disqualified, he was a Coroner and received a pecuniary allowance from the County. He Mr. Harding had refused to qualify as a Magistrate.

Mr. Diblee said there was a great difference between a Coroner and a Magistrate, Magistrates were particularly mentioned in the Act as being disqualified, they had considerable to do, or might have, with the County funds, and if allowed a seat at the Council Board would adjudicate upon their own accounts. He thought that any one might see the difference.

Mr. Gallop agreed with Mr. Diblee, there was a great difference between a Coroner and a Magistrate, but that very difference should exclude him from a seat. A Magistrate had power to call a Jury of three, a Coroner called a Jury of twelve, and in certain cases he called Juries in the place of the Sheriff. It often happened that the Sheriff was disqualified—interested or related to parties having actions in Court, and the Coroner was obliged to warn the juries, he had no more right to a seat at that Board than the Sheriff.

Mr. Lindsay did not think a Councillor was a County office, nor did he think the office of Coroner disqualified a man from holding his seat as Councillor, but the question was could Mr. Upton receive pay and hold his seat both; in his opinion he could not, if he kept his seat at the Board he could not bring forward an account as Coroner, but he was not a lawyer and would not take upon himself to say what the law really meant in this case, he thought the question should go to the Crown offices for their decision.

Mr. Gallop would settle the matter at once. If a Coroner was called upon he must act—he must call a jury and pay them—consequently he must have an account with the County, and was therefore disqualified from holding a seat at that Board.

Mr. Kerr thought it was too late to bring the matter up now; Mr. Upton had taken his seat—had acted as Councillor—and had not presented an account. The objection should have

been made before, or when Mr. Upton brought in an account.

Mr. Clowse did not see how any one could say that a Councillor was not a County officer, he was not a Parish or a Provincial officer, he was a County officer, and if Mr. Upton was called upon he must act as Coroner, he therefore held two County offices which was contrary to law.

Mr. Gallop had been to the trouble of getting legal advice, and he was told that if he was sworn in as a Coroner he would be disqualified from holding his seat at the Council Board.

Mr. Diblee would like to have the opinion of the Crown officers, he would not like to take it upon himself to turn out a man sent there by the people, unless he had good grounds for doing so.

Mr. Clowse would like to know if the Crown Officers decided that Mr. Upton was not disqualified from holding a seat, would it be satisfactory to the Board, and would they be willing to sit with Mr. Upton?—he thought not, because whether legal or not it was highly improper.

The Question was referred to Crown officers for their decision.

(To be continued.)

Four Days Later from England.

The Steamship *Artic*, with Liverpool dates to the 12th ult., arrived at New York on the 26th with 49 passengers. The following items of news have been received at the News Room, by the Quebec line.

The *Africa* arrived home on the 9th ult. The *Hermann* left Southampton for N. York on the 10th.

Cotton was unchanged and quiet. Grain was dull, and in limited demand at previous rates.

Flour sold slowly, and was rather easier. The new Cunard steamer *Alps* had reached Liverpool, and would leave for New York on the 3d of Feb.

The contest between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Percival for the representation of Oxford University, continues doubtful. The election keeps open for some days.

The over-due mail Steamer from Australia, with upwards of £1,000,000, had arrived in England.

Forgeries to the extent of £100,000 by a London Commission Merchant named Peys, had been discovered on the house of Callman & Stittfoht, of London; who had become consequently bankrupts, with liabilities to the extent of £300,000. They transacted a large Commission business for the United States.—The forgeries are supposed to have been connected with the declaration of the French Empire.

The new Duke of Wellington has been appointed Master of Horse to the Queen.

The will of the late Duke of Wellington is stated for Registry at £800,000 only.

ITALY.—Francis Madaia, whose case has excited so much interest, has died in Florence. A correspondent of the London Times says he believes he was poisoned. Madame M. remains in prison.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

ENGLAND.—In the political world there is nothing astir, if we except the contested election between Mr. Percival and Mr. Gladstone, for the representation in Parliament of the Oxford University.

Much astonishment was created in the London Corn Market, by the purchase on the Continent, of many cargoes of grain that were imported and sold at a price less than cost. It now transpires that a grain merchant named Pries, had been forging to an incredible extent, and it is expected that an investigation into his affairs will show that the cargoes were purchased by him and forced into market at any sacrifice, to meet his forged engagements as they fell due. Being discovered at last, he fled, but was taken and is now in custody.

FRANCE.—The Prince de Wagram has resigned in disgust his position of Senator, because he was not appointed a grand huntsman, which office he maintains was made hereditary

by Napoleon 1st. in the family of Marsha Berthier.

The Universe says a general subject of conversation at Rome is the recent conversion to Catholic faith of Dr. Ives, the Anglican bishop of Carolina, in the United States. Dr. Ives had for a long time embraced Puseyite opinions, and felt a strong sympathy for the Catholic religion, which had subjected him to much remonstrance.

Since he has been at Rome he has put himself in relation with Monseigneur Gill, the Catholic Bishop of Virginia, U. S., and addressed himself to Monseigneur Talbot, the private Cameriere of the Pope, in order to make his solemn adjuration and publicly profess catholicism. This ceremony took place on the 26th of December. The Pope in person administered the sacrament to the convert.

Dr. Ives in abandoning the Episcopal Church of the United States has given up a very advantageous position. His wife, it is said, at first wholly opposed his intention, but now begins to defend him against the remarks of the Protestant Ministers, who accompanied the Bishop to Rome.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

ST. JOHN, Jan. 28, 1853.

The "Star of the West" had arrived at New York with San Francisco dates to Jan. 1. She brings 300 passengers.

The Oregon left on the 29th—Northener, 1st, with nearly \$2,000,000 in gold.

Winter severest since populated by Americans. Distress and suffering in all parts of the State.

Throughout the mining regions communication almost entirely cut off by snow or overflowing streams.

All low lands inundated. The whole country between Tahama and Sacramento rivers partly inundated by mountain streams.

The loss of mining implements was very great.

All work suspended. Bridges swept away. Ferries destroyed.—Lives lost.

Stockton was inundated partially. A man named Wm R. Jones was hung by the people a few days since, 12 miles from Sacramento for murder.

Some 20 of our merchants left for Halifax yesterday to take the steamer for Liverpool—some 12 or 15 had already gone—perhaps so large a number never went at one time before.

Weather cold and clear.

ENGLISH NEWS.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 1, 1853.

The *Africa* has arrived at New York—she was delayed at Liverpool by order of the Government that they might send to Canada the Decision upon the Clergy reserves bill, and important matters relative to Cuba and the U. States, and the imprisonment of British subjects in Cuba.

It is said Kossuth will probably return to the United States.

The war at the Cape still languishes—the Kaffirs are not entirely quelled.

France is quiet.

Lord Eldon has been declared a Lunatic.

The death of Madaia is not confirmed.

Breadstuffs are reported dull.

Corn improving.

Wheat 1d dearer.

Flour 3d to 6d dearer.

Cotton improving and rather higher.

ON DIR.—Capt. J. J. Robinson, M.P.P., President of the Board of Directors of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, has left Campbell for England, on important business connected with that Railway. We wish the Captain every success while prosecuting his patriotic labors. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the people of St. Andrews for their unwavering, indefatigable, and successful endeavors to make their "Pioneer Line" a fixed fact. That it may be the forerunner of many other equally successful attempts to introduce the Iron Steed is our ardent wish.—*St. John Times*.