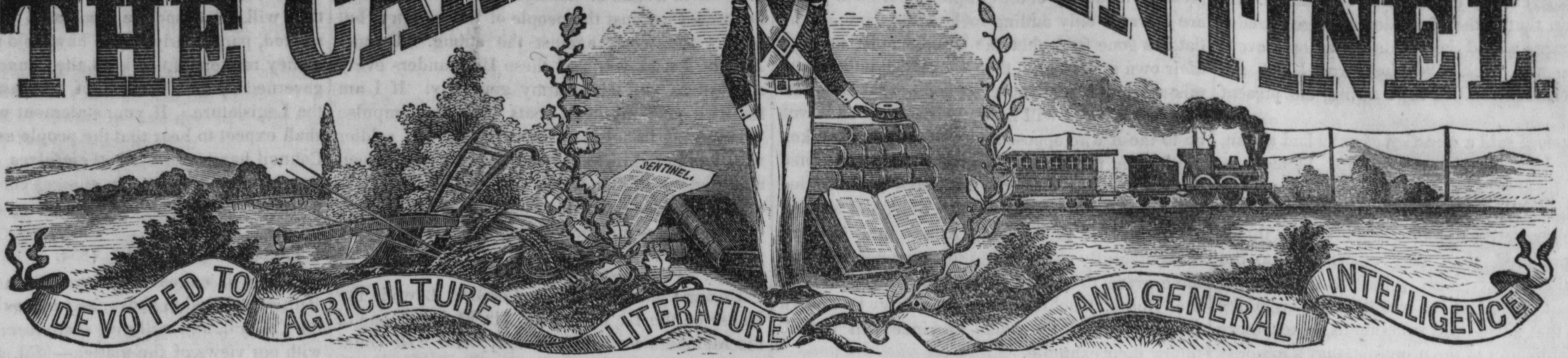


THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



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By James S. Segre.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1854.

No. 39.

Proceedings of County Council.

Continued.

COURT HOUSE, Woodstock,
March 13th, 1854.

Abraham Cox Jun., Commissioner for District No 3 of said Parish, has made no returns.

William Banks Commissioner for the Parish of Brighton, returns work done in his District, and 12s in Justice Rideout's hands for collection.

Elijah Noble's satisfactory.

Stephen Orser, the other Commissioner for said Parish of Brighton, has made no return.

Returns from Northampton reported satisfactory showing a balance in the hands of Commissioners Johnston and Sharp

£9 3 9

In the hands of Commissioner Hale

1 3 4

Making in all

£10 7 1

And also showing a balance of 24s in the hands of a Magistrate for collection.

On motion Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on the returns of Commissioners of Highways be accepted Carried.

On motion of Mr. Gallop, seconded by Mr. Harding.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to fence the public lands, in the vicinity of the Court House, in a cheap manner, and rent out the same for one year. Whereupon the Warden appointed Messrs. Gallop, Harding, and Lindsay, to form such committee.

On motion of Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. Gallop.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to examine the remainder of the accounts, including those of the Overseers of Poor, Collectors of Rates, and to report upon the same to the Secretary Treasurer at an early day.

Whereupon the Warden appointed Messrs. W. Hay, Dibblee, Lindsay, Secretary Treasurer, and Auditor, as such Committee.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay, seconded by Mr. Harding.

Resolved, That the Secretary Treasurer be authorised, on receiving the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the returns of the several Parish Officers, to call on all County, Town, or Parish Officers who have not made the same; and in the event of their non-compliance to take proceedings as the law directs.

On motion Ordered, That the Secretary Treasurer be authorised to procure books necessary for his Office.

On motion ordered, That the account of the Assessors of Rates for the Parish of Woodstock for 1853, amounting to £7 10s, be paid.

On motion ordered, That the account of the Assessors of Rates for Northampton for 1851, amounting to £1 10s, be paid.

On motion ordered, That the account of W. J. Boyer, Collector of Rates for Wakefield for 1853, amounting to £2, be paid.

On motion ordered, That the account of the Assessors for Northampton for 1853, be allowed to stand over.

On motion ordered, That the account of the Assessors of Rates for the Parish of Kent for 1853, be paid.

Mr. Dibblee presented a petition from David Munro, Agent of the York and Carleton Mining Company, complaining of over taxation on the Company's lands in the Parish of Brighton, and praying relief on the same.

On motion ordered, That the petition be received and the subject matter referred to the consideration of the next semi-annual meeting.

Mr. Harding from the Committee appointed to ascertain the value of property in the several Parishes, from the Assessment Rolls thereof, presented a Report which is as follows.

COURT HOUSE, Woodstock,
January 14th, 1854.

Your Committee, as ordered have cast up the Assessment Rolls, and find the valuation of property in each Parish as follows, viz :-

Woodstock and Richmond,	£229,505
Wakefield,	70,455
Simonds,	55,492
Brighton,	55,093
Northampton,	23,545
Wicklow,	26,831
Kent,	19,139

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

SAMUEL DICKINSON.

AMOS GALLOP.

J.S. CARVILL.

JOHN HAY.

WILLIAM HAY.

On motion of Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. Gallop.

Resolved, That a tax of one hundred pounds be imposed upon the County to meet contingencies, and that warrants of Assessment do issue upon the several Parishes for that purpose, apportioned according to the report of the Committee as submitted.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Harding.

Resolved, That the Secretary Treasurer be instructed to call upon Charles M. Loyd, Overseer of Poor for the Parish of Brighton to make return before the expiration of one month of all monies that have been paid into his hands for the support of poor while overseer thereof.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay, seconded by Mr. Dibblee.

Resolved, That the Warden and Secretary Treasurer be, and are hereby authorised to draw on the credit of the Municipality for such sum as may be found necessary to meet the balance of demands passed against said Municipality at its January session 1854, said balance to include the wood and fencing contracts.

On motion ordered, That James Clark be allowed 25s for 5 days attendance at this session of the Council, and that an order be drawn for that amount.

SAMUEL DICKINSON, Warden

SHIPWRECK.—The schooner Water Rose, of Yarmouth, N. S., was capsized in a gale on the 24th December, and the Captain and two men were drowned. Two others were washed overboard, but regained the vessel by the masts and rigging. They succeeded in cutting the land-yards, when the masts gave way and the vessel righted. Having lashed themselves to the windlass, they continued on the wreck for thirty-one days, without sustenance, except a few raw potatoes and turnips that they occasionally picked up floating from the cabin, and one piece of salt pork. They were several days without water, but at length a refreshing rain fell which they caught in their oil-cloth coats, and by this means succeeded in securing about ten gallons in the only cask that remained. When nearly exhausted they were providently rescued, and carried to Cork by the Spanish ship Corneila.

The following incident was told me by a neighbor in relation to her little girl of four summers, which I think is worthy a place among the sayings of the "little ones" in your Table. Emma had been fretful and somewhat unruly during the day, and, as a punishment, had been sent to bed earlier than usual, with an injunction to say her prayers, as is her usual custom before retiring at night.—Soon after she entered her room, her friends heard her at her devotions, in which she asked for sundry blessings on her parents, and closed as follows:—"Oh Lord! make me a good little girl, and try and not let me be so spunky; if you'll try, I'll try!"

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[From the Head Quarters Extra.]

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 17, 1854.

Mr. Cutler said the Hon. Speaker might have spoken the sentiments of his constituents—he would not dispute that point with him—but the period was fast approaching when every County in the Province must and would be incorporated, whether the inhabitants of Westmorland, or any other particular County, were in favor of the measure, or opposed to it. The whole thing turned upon one question: shall the majority rule? That was the question for them to consider, and the good sense of the people throughout the Province must soon perceive that they never can have good government until the maxim is recognized and fully carried out in every county, town, and parish. He held that the majority of the people had a right to decide upon every question that might come before them for their consideration; and he believed that were they to be asked whether they desired local self-government or not, they would find an overwhelming majority in favor of it,—that they would consider it a boon to be allowed to govern themselves, and that they would assert most emphatically that nominees of the Government should not rule them. It was absurd to assert that the system was not applicable to thinly populated counties, and that our new settlements were not prepared for it; he contended that they had sufficient intelligence for self-government, and that the same principle applied equally to one hundred men and to a million. He believed that the true secret of the present law being so ineffective and little sought after, was the secret hostility of the Government to the very law they introduced; he could judge of their opinions by their general conduct, and believed the cumbrous machinery of the bill was the result of their hostility. Were Municipalities established all over the Province the people would assemble in democratic form—not in the representative, as, in this House—to manage their own affairs, and who would assert that they were incapable of doing it. He believed that the people of this Province were as naturally apt for self-government as any people in the world; if they were behind the people of the United States in this respect, it was merely for the want of practice. Man was much more a creature of society than the rulers of the world would have him believe; give him the power to manage his own affairs and he would soon find out the means of accomplishing it. For his own part he resided in a small community, and could not possibly have any personal object in view by advocating this measure. He was actuated solely by his desire to protect the rights of the people.

Mr. Connell said complaints had been made by certain Hon. Members in reference to the manner in which this amendment came before the Committee, and as the prevailing opinion was that they should proceed without stopping to alter the laws, those complaints might have had some show of justice under ordinary circumstances; but this was not an amendment offered by a Member of the House, but one recommended by the Law Commission, and placed in the hands of the Secretary to the Commission to offer as coming from them. And supposing the amendment had been introduced by any other Member of the House? When he (Mr. Connell) had stated that he would bring in a bill to alter the law relating to the establishment of Municipal Corporations, an Hon. Member of the Government had requested him not to do it, but wait for the Codified Laws and engraft his amendment on the chapter now before them. He was, therefore, compelled to support the amendment in the manner it came before the

Committee, or lose all opportunity of moving in the matter the present Session. He considered himself justified in striving by every means in his power to alter the first principle embodied in the present law for establishing Municipal Corporations, for by insisting upon a two-third vote, instead of the majority ruling they were subjecting them to the will of the minority, if one-third and even one over happened to be opposed to the measure. Thus the minority compelled the majority to do without an institution they desired. He did not think the Government was sincere when they brought down this measure, and offered to incorporate the Counties, or they would have left it to the majority to decide. How could they be sincere, when the bill contained within itself so many obstructions? It had been the cause that very few Counties had sought to avail themselves of the act, but the people reasoned thus with themselves: "where is the use of our trying, when a fraction more than one-third of the people can prevent it? If we are likely to succeed, Government will find some means of putting a stop to it." This was the prevailing cry throughout the country, and no wonder, for the Government officials and magistrates were almost to a man opposed to it. Thus it was in Carleton; the officials were all against it; and the wishes of the Government were plainly indicated by their conduct in reference to the County of Victoria. There was a disturbance in that County, the result of the excitement that is frequently got up at election time, and soon blows over. It was a mere nothing, and from what he had heard about it he was bound to observe that if Victoria was justly deprived of a Municipal Corporation on account of the disturbance taking place there, then was Carleton County alike undeserving of a Corporation. What was the case where a county was not incorporated? One half of the magistrates did not attend the Sessions, and those who did attend imposed taxes on the people without being responsible to them for the exercise of that power. And would any one tell him that the people would rather trust to the men whose only responsibility was to the Government who appointed them, than to the men whom they themselves elected? He did not believe it. The Hon. Speaker had alluded to the Government shattered in the year 1842, on this question; but how was it shattered? If he recollected aright the Municipal Bill passed the Lower House, and was rejected by the Legislative Council,—by men who had no sympathies with the industrial classes,—and it was opposed in that branch by Government officials, the foremost in the opposition being Her Majesty's Solicitor General for this Province! No wonder the bill was defeated. And the case in the present day was somewhat similar, for whenever an attempt was made to establish a Municipal Corporation under the present law, Government officers were found in the front ranks of the opposition. In all other popular measures the principle was established that the majority should rule; why, then, have a different principle established here? The Hon. Attorney General and the Hon. Provincial Secretary were both willing to serve in the Assembly when elected by a majority of the people, but surely if they contended that a two-thirds vote was necessary for one thing it was for another. No explanation could be given why the system was adopted in reference to the establishment of Municipal Corporations, and in that case only, but the supposition that the intention was to prevent Municipal Corporations instead of encouraging them.

The Hon. Speaker said when he had spoken last he was not aware that an amendment was in his (the Chairman's) hands, as coming from the Law Commission, nor had he spoken of it. The Law Commission had the power to recommend a change, and their recommendations should have all due attention paid to them, by the House; still he contended it would be very unwise for the Committee to make any alterations in the chapter at present, as it was not the proper time. He would not say what system was best for other counties