

but his constituents claimed to know what was best for themselves, and, possessing sufficient intelligence to manage their own affairs, they did not want any change to be forced upon them. He felt certain that if the amendment were introduced, attempts would be made to amend every chapter in the book, and they would not get through with the codified laws during the present session.

Mr. Botsford said a question of order had arisen, and some Hon. Members expressed themselves as taken by surprise; he was not surprised nor was he alarmed, for he was willing that the people in the respective Counties should govern themselves, provided that they conformed to the law of the land. The principle change the amendment would affect was the altering of the provision that a two-third vote should be necessary to the establishing of the principle, that a majority should decide whether a County should be incorporated or not. No harm could be done, for in his own County, for instance, if the majority of the people wished to be incorporated, according to the amendment their wishes would be gratified; but so long as the majority were opposed to it, it could not be forced upon them. The amendment before the Committee was not moved by any individual member, but was recommended by the Law Commission, and moved by the Secretary to that Commission. He was willing the amendment should be adopted, as there was nothing compulsory about it; but he did not admit the general application of Municipal Corporations to every County of the Province. It might do very well for large communities, but was not suitable to the circumstances of a small community—to the scattered settlements of this Province. Municipal Corporations led inevitably to direct instead of indirect taxation, which was extremely hard on the back-settlers; if it was only to the amount of 2s. 6d. each, some of them would find it difficult to raise the money. The Hon. Member for Carleton might be right when he states that the system is applicable to his County, but when he took it as a panacea for all their ills, and would thus apply it to the whole Province, he was wrong. Were all the Province incorporated the Government would be no longer authorized to raise a large revenue, as at present, so as to be enabled to appropriate large sums annually for roads, bridges, and schools, but only just sufficient for the expenses of the Government, and the rest must be raised by direct taxation. Direct taxation was the very foundation of municipal institutions. How had it operated in Canada? Formerly the roads, bridges, &c., was supported by Legislative grants, as was the case in this Province; but now those grants were withdrawn,—nothing had been given in aid of those local objects since Municipal Corporations had been introduced. Some years ago he had travelled in Gaspé, and the roads were excellent. He had occasion to travel over the same roads a year or two ago, and found them in a ruinous condition.

To be continued.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1854.

**PARISH SCHOOL INSPECTOR.**—We can look upon this appointment in no other light than as a gross, wilful, and premeditated insult to the people of this County through their Representatives. We speak now of the arbitrary conduct of the Government in making the appointment. They profess "to govern according to the well understood wishes of the people as expressed through their Representatives;" but here we find one of the most important offices in the County filled without their consent or knowledge, and apparently so filled to show the independence of the Government, and their utter disregard of what might be pleasing or displeasing to the people of Carleton; saying also in plain terms to our Representatives, if you will not give us your support in all matters, right or wrong, we will manage the affairs of your County as we please, your advice or consent we care nothing about. They have in effect done this, and Members from other Counties will meet with the same treatment whenever they happen to differ with their views or oppose their designs.

The Office of School Inspector is one of great importance, and the individual holding it should, independent of other requisite qualifications, possess the confidence of Teachers as well as the public at large. Is the Government satisfied that Mr. Jacob possesses all the necessary qualifications to entitle him to hold this office? They are not! They have never taken the trouble to make

the enquiries, but they made the appointment out of malice, and with a hope to coerce our Representatives into their views, and to check the progressive tendency of the people of Carleton. They are however only adding fuel to the flame. The fiat has gone forth that the people must manage their own affairs, and that trickery, humbug, and mis-rule, will no longer be submitted to.—The people must and will have their rights, and woe be to those who oppose them. Carleton has taken the lead in this matter; Victoria nobly attempted to follow, but as yet her rights have been denied her; Charlotte is again in the field, and making another effort to be free; King's and Queen's have manfully stood up in their own defence, and have given the lie to the statements put forth in the House, touching their inability to govern themselves, and the whole Province will shortly follow their example.

We have much more to say respecting this appointment, but must give way for the present to other matter.

We learn by Telegraph from Fredericton, that Thurger's brick building (formerly Drake's,) was burnt down on Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, with principle part of contents, occupied by S. A. Akerly's hardware store and Nelson Daguarotype Artist. Tredwell Smith's barn, back-store and sheds, &c., were burnt down at 10 o'clock same night with contents of hay, oats, and provisions. Nothing known as to the origin of either fires.—The firemen worked well, and to their exertions the saving of all the adjoining property may be attributed.

J. C. Allan, Esq., has been elected Mayor for the City of Fredericton, by a majority of one-hundred votes over W. D. Hartt, Esq.

We have been coaxing and begging for a long time for wood paid for years ago, but all to no purpose; we shall now try other means and see how parties like to pay costs in addition to a debt. We are in earnest in the matter, and wood haulers had better believe it.

**ERRATA.**—In the *Sentinel* of the 4th inst., in the Sheriff's Account, for £53, read £23. And in the last number, for a Warrant of Assessment to Wakefield, for £120, read £20.

On our fifth page will be found the promised sketch from the *Anglo American Magazine*. Our readers in the Celestial City will doubtless be able to make out the several characters portrayed by the writer. They cannot indeed mistake our friend Billy.

Our Mrs. Essington says, she does not wonder the people are dissatisfied with the present Members of the Legislature, they must be terrible lazy; for she reads in the *Sentinel*, that the Hon. Mr. Gray and others laid on the table, and the Hon. Provincial Secretary actually laid before the House. She thinks he had better give up that practice or he will get froze some of those times.

The *Illustrated London News*, of the 4th instant, says—"A circumstance of a romantic character occurred on the embarking of the Rifle Brigade for the seat of war in the East.

The wife of a private being prevented going out by the regulations of the service, she dressed herself in Rifle costume, and, gun in hand, actually marched into the Dockyard. She was however detected in getting on board; but it was said that permission to go out with her husband had been granted to her.

We copy from the same paper the following address of Gen. Sir Harry Smith, to the 93d Highlanders, previous to their embarkation for the East:—

"Highlanders,—On Monday you will embark for the purpose of meeting the enemies of your country. Soldiers have nothing to do with the cause of quarrels; their duty is to fight. But in this instance you have a most noble cause to fight for. I mean the protection of the weak by the strong. This is the cause you will fight for, and nobly will you and the rest of the army do your duty. You will be led by Lord Raglan, a man who was on the right hand of the Duke of Wellington, a man who knows how to lead you to glory as well as you know how to fight to attain it. One thing I desire to impress upon you, and that is to be good comrades to our gallant allies—the French. I say "gallant" most truly, for they were once our foes; now you are to fight side by side with them, and I would rather fight along with them than with any other soldiers in the world, because they will never desert you. Your conduct, Highlanders, under my command, has been like that of every British regiment, and I never saw a British regiment that would not fight. I will answer for it that you will. There is one thing that

I would urge on you. We, soldiers, are well provided for by our country, but the unfortunate inhabitants of the country where war is carried on, are ever in a state of misery. Let no man's hand be turned against the people of the country, but protect the weak against the strong. Colonel Ainslie, I wish you and these Highlanders every success, as well as the army generally. If I am not with you, my heart beats with that impulse which may be felt now by every British soldier who has to fight in the good cause of the Queen and glorious England."

The soldiers gave Sir Harry three times three cheers, and were vociferously applauded by the people as they moved off.

During the debate on the Codified Laws in the House on the 1st of March, Mr. McLeod, one of the Members for King's County, said "He could speak for the County of King's, where the people were quite satisfied with the management of their affairs by the Magistrates." The following document published in the St. John papers by a resolution of the Grand Jury of King's County, gives a flat contradiction to Mr. McLeod's statement, and proves beyond question that the inhabitants of that County are not satisfied with the management of their affairs by the Magistrates.

This document, be it remembered, does not contain the opinion of one man only, but of the Grand Jury of a County and should be taken as the opinion of the inhabitants generally. Members should be careful how they give their own views as the opinion of their constituents, or they may be brought to book as publicly as the said Mr. McLeod has been.

We take the following from the *St. John Courier*:—

HAMPTON, (K. C.) March, 8th, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—At the late Quarter Sessions for King's County, the following Resolution was passed by the Grand Jury:—

"Resolved.—That the proceedings of this Grand Jury do be published in three of the leading Newspapers in St. John." J. D. M. KEATOR, Clerk.

King's County Quarter Sessions of the Peace, }  
March Term, 1854.

The Grand Jury beg to make the following General Presentment to the Court:—

The Jury have called before them the Clerk of the Court, and, from explanations given by him, and in consequence of the action taken by the Magistrates, independently of opinion expressed by the Grand Jury, relative to Accounts laid before them, have decided to return the Accounts now placed before them, unopened, into the hands of the Magistrates; and request that they will cause an accurate statement of County affairs to be published in three Newspapers published in the City of St. John, within three months from the date hereof.

The Jury have examined the Gaol, and find that the interior is clean and well kept; but that there are several window shutters off, as well as several panes of glass out of the windows in the criminal apartments, and request that the same may be replaced as soon as possible.

The Jury would also take this opportunity to express, as their decided conviction, that the adoption of Municipal Corporations would tend to the more satisfactory management of the County business.

[Signed,] OLIVER HALLETT,  
Grand Jury Room, March 7th 1854.

The *Pacific* arrived at New York on Thursday evening. No change in complexion of war news. General news unimportant.

## Communications.

To the Editor of the *Carleton Sentinel*.

MR. EDITOR,—One of your correspondents in your last No. intimates that one of the late Trustees for Schools in this Parish improperly withheld money entrusted to him for School purposes. I wish merely to say that his statement is utterly without foundation, and if it is made by any responsible party I will prove it to be so.

Your obedient Servant,

EDWIN J. JACOB.

Woodstock, March 18th.

To the Editor of the *Carleton Sentinel*.

SIR:—The contest between Progressives and Obstructionists in your County must, I think, soon come to a close, as matters have now assumed a shape which cannot fail to lead to a final decision in favor of one party or the other.

The High Sheriff of Carleton has presented a petition to the Legislature setting forth, that he and other Public Officers cannot receive pay for their services from the County Council. The Petition states that the Council have refused to pay accounts as recommended by the Court. That they have gone into each account, and made such deductions as they thought proper, setting at naught the settlement and certificates of the Courts, and bringing about a state of things injurious and detrimental to the public service—and praying that the law may be so altered as to make the certificate of the different Courts obligatory for payment by the County Council.

You will no doubt see a copy of this Petition as the House has ordered one to be sent to the Council. I hope you will publish the Petition and the reply of the Council, as I cannot believe they will allow such a document to go unanswered, particularly as you have told us that in all money matters of this kind, the Council have been governed by the schedule of fees established by the Legislature. If your statement was correct, I shall expect to hear that the people as well as the Council have interested themselves to show the incorrectness of the main charges contained in the petition and the cause of their being so made.

Yours, &c.,

Fredericton, March 22, 1854.

(We will endeavor to procure a copy of the Petition referred to above, as well as the reply of the Council, and will give them insertion together with our views of the matter.—[Ed. *Sent*.]

## Legislative Summary.

(From our own Correspondent.)

(By Telegraph.)

FRIDAY, March 17th.

Hon. Mr. Connell presented two petitions numerous signed from Carleton, praying that the Bye-Road Money be granted to the Council.

Progress made in a Bill to prevent Foreigners from peddling in the Province.

Temperance Petitions were brought in to-day containing about 22,000 names.

A Bill to prevent the Traffic and manufacture in all Intoxicating Liquors, read a first time.

Nine Chapters of the Codified Laws passed to-day.

A Bill passed relating to the public debt in the city of St. John.

On motion of Mr. Gray the House adjourned at 3 o'clock, being Saint Patrick's Day.

SATURDAY, March 18th.

Additional Polling Places have been established in Northumberland and Sunbury County, when the Bill passed.

A Bill passed to incorporate the Fredericton Mill and Manufacturing Company.

Progress made in a Bill relating to a Police Force.

Also a Bill to amend the act relating to the Grand Falls Railway Company.

A Bill passed to elect certain Parish Officers not provided for in the Bill.

Considerable Progress made in the Codified Laws.

MONDAY, March 20th.

Several amounts were placed on the Supply Book at the instance of the Speaker, who informed the House that the Committee of Supply being the order of the day for Wednesday—£250 moved to support Baptist Seminary.

Hon. Mr. Gray laid on the table a Map of the Province prepared by Mr. Geo. A. Perley, of St. John, and said that he intended to move a Grant in supply for the purpose of encouraging native talent and industry, and hoped that a copy of such Map would find its way into every Parish School in the Province.

A Bill to erect a New Parish in King's postponed.

Hon. Provincial Secretary by command of his Excellency laid before the House certain returns, Supervisor's returns, Government Directors Report on the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway, and also certain other returns.

Captain Robinson and Hon. Mr. Connell, was desirous to have a select Committee appointed to examine all the matters connected with the Company and report to the House—agreed to stand over till to-morrow.

Mr. Earle moved his resolution relating to mining leases in order to have Mr. Berton's licences cancelled, and the Government remunerate him for losses sustained—agreed to withdraw the resolution and bring in a bill.

A Bill was committed and passed to appropriate a part of the Public Revenues for the purposes therein mentioned.

His Excellency came down to the Council Chamber and gave his sanction to 12 local Bills.

Some progress made in the Codified Laws.

Long discussion on the Marriage Licence Section without being settled, when the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 21st.

Hon. Attorney General, Chairman of the Committee in the matter of Henry Gilbert and the E. & N. A. Railway Company, brought in a report which he read in his place.

Several Grants put on the Supply Book. Progress made in a Bill to incorporate certain bodies in connexion with the Free Baptist Church in New Brunswick.