

since it did not force Municipal institutions upon them, but left their adoption or rejection to the voice of the majority. He did not think the incorporation of the Counties would do much good, as the County of Carleton, although incorporated, came to the House and required as much legislation as ever, but he was not afraid to trust the people of Queen's to choose for themselves; he believed that they were quiet capable of judging as to what was best for their interests, and whenever a majority of them wished to be incorporated he was willing they should adopt the system.

Mr. Pickard said they might talk as they would, but he had no hesitation in saying that the present Municipal Law was concocted by the old family compact party—a party that was inimical to progress, and had long ground down the people under their rule, and kept them in ignorance, in order that they and their descendants might live on the fat of the land. He never believed the Government intended the bill should go into operation, if they had intended the Counties should adopt it they would not have clogged it with so much absurd machinery, nor would they have insisted that the people should travel from the remote corners of a County to the shire-town to record their votes in its favor. He had seen this at the time, and guessed why it was put in the Bill, and had suggested to Mr. Ritchie, who was then in the House, the propriety of moving an amendment to substitute simultaneous polling in the different parishes, the very thing now recommended by the Law Commission. The Hon. Member on his left (Mr. Botsford) had talked a great deal about Municipal Corporations leading to direct taxation; but it was a bug-bear with which the people had been long frightened; they were now beginning to open their eyes, however, and to see that were they incorporated they could not be taxed without their own consent. Some were unwilling to be taxed for the support of Schools, but he was willing—although he had no child of his own—to be taxed for the benefit of his neighbors; he did not want to see their children grow up in ignorance; nor did he think he would lose by it in the end, for his property would be much more valuable in the midst of an educated community than it would be if surrounded by an ignorant population. No doubt the Hon. Member for Westmorland felt uneasy about direct taxation being introduced, because the Botsford family, if he had been correctly informed, owned nearly half of the County.

Mr. Botsford said the Hon. Member had grossly exaggerated the amount of property owned by the Botsford family, but whether they owned more or less they were willing to bear their share of the public burden. There was nothing dark, however, as to the manner in which they acquired their property; it was honestly come by, and would bear the light, which was more than could be said of the property owned by a certain gentleman whom he would not name.

Mr. Pickard said if the Hon. Member had alluded to him as having obtained property improperly, it was not true—he believed that was Parliamentary. The Hon. Member probably alluded to his having been a bankrupt some years ago. The fact was, he was unfortunate enough to carry on the lumbering business very extensively immediately before the great depression in the trade in 1847. That season he had 27,000 tons of timber lying in St. John, which he could not sell unless at ruinous prices; and in consequence thereof he was not able to meet the demands against him, and compelled to take the benefit of the Bankrupt Act. When he applied for his Certificate not one of his creditors opposed him, and he went through like a greased Indian; (laughter.)

To be continued.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1854.

On looking over the correspondence relative to proceedings had for the incorporation of the County of Victoria, now published in the Journals of the House, we do not think we were justified in stating that the Sheriff had, at the same time of forwarding the certificate that all had been done according to law, also forwarded an official document stating to the contrary. The Sheriff did write to the Government, but we can find nothing in the letter to warrant the withholding of the Charter. He merely states that a tumult had occurred and that in consequence he closed the poll and kept it closed for about fifteen minutes, when quiet was restored and the poll again opened, and that he was sorry to learn that parties had left without voting, deterred by the difficulty of approaching the window. The only thing in the whole matter that we can see chargeable to the

certificate, and on which the Government appear to lay great stress, but this is not sufficient to justify, or to lead the Government to act as they did, and we must go a little further to look for the cause, which we find in the opposition of Mr. Rice and Mr. Langevin; both these gentlemen wrote to Head Quarters on the subject, the first to the Governor and the other to the Provincial Secretary. These letters determined the Government to withhold the Charter. Copies were sent to Sheriff Beckwith for explanation, his reply gives a flat contradiction to the most important statement made by Mr. Rice, and shows up clearly that Mr. Langevin's belief in transmigration is warranted by facts, he saw what was going on at the meeting, is ready to make oath to it, yet he was not there in person. He says "a very large number of the inhabitants were unable to vote, because they were beaten and struck to the earth when they wished to vote against Municipal Corporations." He states that a number were knocked down, others left through fear without voting. Also that a number of persons, who are named, did their utmost to vote against Municipal Corporations, and that they were prevented by the villains who kept the window, and this he can certify on oath. Yet by his own confession and by Mr. Beckwith's statements, he had left before the poll was opened. Now how can Mr. Langevin make such statements, much less swear to them? The fact is he could know nothing of the affair except from hearsay; yet his letter would induce the Government to withhold the Charter from the people.

Mr. Rice in his letter states that he said to the Sheriff there was a large number of the people outside who had not voted and he wished their votes to be taken. The Sheriff replied that "it was impossible for him to do so, that he made an attempt to re-open the poll and that two votes were taken, both for the Act going into operation, and a third came up to vote against it, he was Sheriff in his reply to the Government on this par-knocked down, kicked, and dragged away." The graph says, "I must say that nothing of the kind was so seen or stated by me." What can we think of men who would make such statements? or what can we think of a Government, who would withhold from a people their just rights and privileges on the words of such men? Time will answer.

ITEMS.—A Chinese merchant at Sacramento, California, advertises that among his goods received, he has "dried worms for soup." He should add *Vermifuge* sauce.—The British Government have rewarded Mr. Law, the inventor of the Screw Propeller in use in the Royal Navy, with the sum of £10,000.—The news from China is of a more decided character than it has lately been. The flight of the Emperor is again reported. It is certain that the insurgents have made great progress in the interior. A steamship, to be six hundred feet long and 12,000 tons burthen, has recently been contracted for in England.—Brother Jonathan talks of going to war with Spain. An old ship the "Black Warrior," running between Mobile and New York, touching at Havana, has been seized by the authorities at the latter place for a breach of the revenue laws. She was reported to be in ballast, when she was heavily laden. She had been allowed, by bribery, to pass in this manner, for the last two years, or more, defrauding the revenue of Cuba, and now because she has been stopped, Jonathan must have Cuba itself.—At the St. Patrick's Society's dinner in Montreal, the health of the Pope was drunk before that of the Queen. This will revive the discussion whether Roman Catholics owe more allegiance to the Pope of Rome or the Queen of Great Britain.—Nicholas I, Emperor of Russia, was born July 6th, 1796, and is now 58 years old.—The East Indian Territories over which Great Britain extends her sway, covers an area of 1,368,113 square miles, and contain a population of nearly two hundred million of people. An army of 289,529, besides a native contingent of 32,000 is constantly kept up, 49,000 being European, and 240,000 native troops.—An elderly man, named Andrew McConkey, a baker by trade, committed suicide in St. John on Tuesday night, by cutting his throat with a razor.—They have green peas and strawberries in New York. They were raised at Savannah and Florida.—Neal Dow has been defeated in the election of Mayor of Portland. Calhoun, 1,568; Dow, 1,484.—A Nerve, an Artery, and a Vein, enter the root of a tooth, and through an aperture but just big enough to admit a human hair; yet as it aches sometimes, we think it large enough for a cable.—The Steamer Canada from Halifax for Boston, run down the Packet Brig Belle on the night of the 13th inst. The Belle sunk in three minutes after the concussion. A lady passenger Mrs. Keefler, of Halifax, and the

It appears we have been the innocent cause of the non-appearance of the *Advocate* for the last two weeks. We had their paper snugly piled away in our store-room. The paper was not directed, and when brought to us by the stage-driver we did not doubt for a moment about it being our own, as we were expecting some of that size for jobs. We can only express our sorrow for the mistake, and our surprise that parties in St. John will send packages so far without a direction.

On reading over our proof-sheet last week, we came to the words, "The House in Committee of the Whole, engaged in prayer up to four o'clock." We almost jumped off our seat with delight. Oh! what a glorious reformation, thought we—a miracle surely. To be certain we referred to the copy and found that instead of *prayer* it was *supply*. We haven't got over the start yet!

The last *Advocate* published some of the doings at the Court lately held in Houlton, Me., but the richest joke of the season was left out. A man was brought up for passing counterfeit money; Mr. Tabor defended the Action, and very cleverly managed to get him clear; for his trouble he received \$10 in counterfeit money. The man made his escape.

Look out for spurious half-dollars, Bluenose!

We are credibly informed that Bishop Connelly, in an address lately to the Roman Catholics of Fredericton, ordered them not to vote for an Orangeman at the next election, or for any one who supported the Orange Bill in the House, on pain of excommunication.—This is good for at least one thousand new members into the Orange order.

JOHN T. SMITH, Esqr., is our authorised Agent in Fredericton, in place of Mr. John Mullin, resigned. And E. H. WHITE, Esqr., Agent for Grand Lake.

Subscribers in Fredericton who do not wish their papers delivered by the Postman, will find them at the store of Mr. Smith.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—

E. H. W. will receive attention in our next.

E. J. Jacob came too late for this number.

"A Friend to Justice," is under consideration.

"A Friend to the Edithur," will see by a notice of ours in this number, that his questions are answered.

Members of the Legislature will have to be a little more careful how they make statements in the House which are not borne out by facts, or their words may come back to them worse cut up than Mr. Montgomery's in the following communication which we take from the *Miramichi Gleaner*:—

"Mr. James A. Pierce,

SIR,—In your Gleaner of the 18th March you say you perceive by the debates in the Assembly that some of the Members, who are opposed to the Introduction of Municipal Corporations into the Province of New Brunswick, have said that they work badly in Canada, and that the people are desirous of getting rid of them.

There could not be a greater falsehood than that assertion. Mr. Montgomery has asserted that they are unpopular in the District of Gaspé. That also is untrue. He also says that since their introduction the inhabitants have obtained no aid from the Legislature towards the support of their schools. That is another incorrect statement, for the school money comes regularly every half year. He also says that the inhabitants have refused to tax themselves for the repairs of Roads and Bridges. There is not as far as I know, a man in the County of Bonaventure, who has not voluntarily done his work except the Hon. J. Montgomery himself, and he has refused all aid towards schools, and also refused to help to make a road through his own property; but in a little while he will have to do what is right by virtue of those very acts he is so anxious to get rid of.

It is true, that since the Municipal Act came in force, we have not had any Legislative aid for Roads or Bridges, but as far as I know, it has never been asked for by any Member representing the District of Gaspé, save the £500 which Mr. Christie asked for last summer to cut the Kempt Road again, and if he had got it, he might as well have asked leave to have thrown it into Gaspé Basin, for all the good it would have done. For the mail route ought to go by the River Metapediae, as the shortest and most practicable route.

Yours, &c., "A CANADIAN."

In a postscript, our Correspondent adds:

"I have endeavoured to give you the information you required respecting the working of the Municipal Act in Canada, and can answer you that nothing can be more popular than the Municipal

"As far as my opinion goes, and I am well acquainted in the County of Restigouache, the introduction of the Municipal Law as it is in Canada, would be a great privilege to the farming class of the said County."

Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Woodstock,

April 10, 1854.

SIR:—In your paper of the 8th inst, you state "The great bulk of the people look upon the presentation of the Sheriff's Petition to the Legislature, as an act hostile to Municipal Corporations &c." I now state that I am not hostile to Municipal Corporations, nor can the language of my Petition be so construed. I signed the Petition to the Legislature as Sheriff, for the passage of the Municipal Act, and without taking any direct part, I afforded every official facility towards the County becoming incorporated. My first account against the County £12 17 for its incorporation, was presented direct to the Council and cut down to £3 19 6d, although after several vexatious appeals £3 17 was afterwards added. My other accounts were almost wholly connected with the administration of Justice, and presented in the first instance to the Courts, under whose authority I acted, and when allowed, to the Council, whose right of investigation I have never questioned, and I have at all times been ready if called upon to give the fullest explanation relative to every item, and have so expressed myself to various Members of the Council and to their Secretary Treasurer. The Council have a Messenger, and my residence is within three minutes walk of the Court House. The Council have deducted in the short time that has elapsed since the incorporation of this County, a gross sum of upwards of £30 off my accounts, all of which with the exception of the first have been either certified or sworn to. My last account contained a charge for money advanced to take persons to the Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum, to save the County expense of keeping them, on this account and others are deductions, and I cannot on application to the Secretary Treasurer obtain a Copy of what particular items are reduced. Is this British practice? Is it any wonder I applied to the Legislature—"not to throw obstacles in the way of the proper working of the Law," but to establish one way or the other a very important principle that I might know how to govern myself in future? I believe the Practice of Judges of the Supreme Court is to ask for any accounts incident to the holding thereof, or of any action taken under its orders, so also the Court of General Sessions, and if I neglected to get the Certificate of the Courts for services performed for them—in what shape would my accounts go before the Council for payment, must such account be presented to the Council to determine if the services charged have been performed? Surely the Courts at their sitting know what special services they have authorized, and can it be wrong to obtain their allowance and certificate? To obtain a solution and redress of these grievances—occurring annually—was the object of my petition. I might have sued the County, but that would have been suing myself, and you Mr. Editor, as if I gained the suit the people would have to be taxed to defray the expense. I have borne in mind that the Council were unused to the adjustment of legal fees, and I have waited and offered explanations in vain; instead of acting liberally with my accounts, when invested with the discretionary power curtailment by the Council of the County allowance by one-third proves the reverse, and fully bears out the assertions of the Honorable Surveyor General with regard to the reduction of the salaries of Public Officers, to a starvation allowance in this County. In short I am at a loss to understand the treatment I have experienced except on the principle that as the Council get no pay for their services, they seem determined to allow as little as possible to others, forgetting that my services involve great responsibility, often hazard and peril. I know reduction of salaries to be a popular cry, but I trust the people of this County will now see what forced me to Petition the Legislature, and I deem it my duty to them, and myself, thus to deny my opposition to the principles of Municipal Corporations. As you noticed my Petition in your Editorial, had it been anonymous you would not have been troubled by your obedient servant,

JOHN F. W. WINSLOW,

Sheriff of Carleton.

Wanted at this office, an editor, who can please everybody. Also, a foreman who can, so arrange the paper as to allow every man's advertisement