

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854.

sion as they were printed in the margin. He wished, then, to call the attention of Hon. Members who deprecated the discussion, and opposed the amendment on the ground that they should take the book as it stood,—he wished to apprise them of the position in which they would be placed. If they passed the book as it was introduced, they would be enacting a law that merely condensed the old law, and contained suggestions on the margin of a contrary nature, and would thus place a contradictory law on the statute book. That being the case, must he, sitting there as a representative of the County of Northumberland—must he sit there, seeing and hearing all that was going on, give his assent to the error about to be perpetrated, as though he had no ears to hear and no eyes to see? If it was understood that the book should be taken and passed as recommended by the Law Commission, on the ground that they are responsible to the Government, who are responsible to the people, he cared not; but in that case they must not ask him to vote on any of the chapters, as he could assume no share of the responsibility; in that case he would say nothing upon any section that came up; but if he was called upon to vote, and to bear a portion of the responsibility, he must be allowed the privilege of finding fault with what he considered wrong, and to suggest, or advocate a remedy. Honorable Members must take one position or the other. If they assumed the position that a Member of this House must not express his opinion, they should have gone further when they authorized the appointment of the Law Commission, and given them the power to enact laws, by and with the consent of the Lieutenant Governor, and not trouble the House with them at all. Let them understand each other, and agree to one or the other of these positions. That was all he wanted; if he, as a Member of the House, was to take no part in discussing the codified laws, let there be something on the Journals to show why he was silent, and why he did not vote,—that it was because the Law Commission and the Government assumed all the responsibility. He was willing to admit that the Law Commissioners were able men, but he was not disposed to accord them all the encomiums that had been bestowed on them there and elsewhere. Codifying the laws involved no new principle; it was merely condensing and arranging the old acts. Their deviating from the path, and suggesting amendments in the margin, had given rise to this discussion. He had gone into this explanation to show how the Committee had been drawn into debate, and he did not know why he should be placed in the position that he was answerable for taking up their time unnecessarily. He had not provoked the discussion; and from the day when the report of the Law Commission was laid before the House, he had been governed by proper feelings, and had not been swayed or influenced by anything personal. He was not one of those who, because he differed with a man on political grounds, carried feelings of hostility into private life,—he deprecated such a course, the evil consequences of which was visible in another Colony. (Hear, hear.) The Hon. Speaker, yesterday, protested against forcing Municipal Corporations on a County where it was not desired, and looked towards him (Mr. J.) as though he had moved the amendment. He had not moved the amendment, as his Honor was now aware of, and the amendment did not go to coerce the people, but left it to the choice of the people. Now he was bound to suppose the Government represented the wishes of the people, so long as they commanded a majority of the House, and the Government had declared their opinion in favor of establishing Municipal Corporations. He was not for coercing the people into the adoption of a measure they disliked, but who were the people, and for whom were they to legislate? They were bound to respect the opinions of the majority, and if the majority in most of the Counties in the Province were in favor of being incorporated, and but two or three Counties objected, the law should be made imperative for the sake of uniformity. He would not give to every County a different constitution, so that they would appear like so many petty states, independent of each other, so that a person moving from one County to another, would find as great a difference as he would if he travelled to Russia or to the Republic of the United States. He should not take up the time of the Committee arguing in favor of Municipal Corporations, after the admissions made at different times by the House, and after what the Government had stated in the preamble to the Bill. It read thus:

To be continued.

France can at any time, if necessary, place in an immediate condition of warfare an army of 1,250,000 men.

THE SHERIFFS PETITION.—We are extremely sorry that the Sheriff should have thought it necessary to present this Petition to the Legislature. The great bulk of the people look upon it as an Act hostile to Municipal Corporations, and intended to throw obstacles in the way of the proper working of the Law, in this County, and to deter others from accepting a Charter, by representing it as working badly in Carleton, and causing confusion and dissatisfaction. Perhaps the Sheriff had no intention that his petition should have this effect, but it certainly would, had the Council taken no action upon it, and the enemies of the Act, all over the Province, would have jumped at the opportunity to cry it down, and to prevent its being accepted elsewhere.

We conceive it to be the duty as well as the interest of every Public Officer in the County, however high he may be, to aid in carrying out this law. It has been accepted by the people—has become the law of the land, and the principle is highly approved of.

We know there are a few in the County who throw every obstacle in the way of the working of the Act, and who would gladly get rid of it altogether if they could; but these are few indeed, and they cannot wonder if their opposition is attributed to selfish, or other improper motives. They will not, cannot say, the principle is wrong or un-English; yet they have given it their most determined opposition since the question was first started in the County. They have by their Acts disqualified themselves, in a measure from holding office, and have given rise to the wild, and, in some instances, outrageous charges that have been made against the Council, and the working of the Act in the County. People are afraid to trust them with office, and this will be the case until they show they have abandoned their opposition, and are willing to come in and work for the general good.

Since writing the above we have received a despatch from Fredericton informing us that the Colonial Secretary had recommended the adoption of Municipal Authorities in the Province. This is high authority, and a settler for some of the arguments used in the Assembly.

THE MADUXNAKIK BRIDGE.—We, in common with many others in this place would rather have seen a stone than a wooden bridge over the Maduxnakik, but our rulers decided against us and a wooden structure has been erected. So far however as materials and workmanship are concerned, we doubt much if there is a better wooden bridge in the Province. The contractor has had to contend with many unforeseen difficulties. Since the contract was entered into, wages, provisions, and materials of all kinds have increased in price to an enormous extent, in some cases 100 per cent. The winter has been of uncommon severity, and the snow extremely deep. The work is however nearly completed, and to all appearance safe from the ice; foot passengers will be enabled to cross by evening, and teams can go over as soon as the approaches are completed, which will be in a few days. The work is under the superintendence of Mr. H. Stoddard, and one more competent could not have been selected.

The whole length of the Bridge between the two shore abutments is, 170 feet. The two spans are 75 feet each, and the centre pier 20 feet. The Bridge is 32 feet wide, with a double track. Each span is framed with three sets of Queen Posts and truss-braces. Each track has four sets of stringers with diagonal braces; one track is covered with four inch spruce, and the other with three inch hard wood plank.

GODEY for March is received, and presents increased attractions. The present No. contains 100 pages and 66 engravings. The Publisher prides himself on keeping up the volume equal to the first No. The present prospect is that he will do more than he promised, he will end even better than he commenced.

We learn from Fredericton that the Road Committee have recommended a grant of £500 for the road from Patsbal's ferry to Beckaguimick. This is a wise measure, and will be a great benefit to the County, and will facilitate the settlement of large tracts of Crown land.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not think it necessary to give insertion to a "Lower Woodstocker," as the statements in Mr. Watson's Communication are about the same as his.

We think it but right to state that "An Observer" and "Vindicator" are not one and the same person.

EMIGRATION.—We have received a copy of a circular from the Editor of the *International Journal*, recommending that steps be taken to bring the Colonies more under the notice of the people of the mother Country, with a view to increase the emigration from thence. He recommends that a "Hand Book of Information" be published and placed in the hands of each family among the emigrating classes, and that a lecturer be employed to travel through Great Britain and Ireland, describing the Country and the encouraging prospects in all parts of it, for the British emigrant. We highly approve of the plan, but the question has been set at rest, for this year at least, by a vote of the House of Assembly. A grant of £500 for this purpose was refused. Yeas, 11. Nays, 25. A new House may take a more favorable view of the measure.

A Span Bran New Comet, or else an old one, made its appearance here on Sunday evening. It is nearly in the same direction of the one seen last summer.

The *Morning Times*, thinks Municipal Institutions Radical. He has proof to the contrary at his elbow. The *Church Witness* is in favor of, and the *Freeman* opposed to them.

Legislative Summary.

(From our own Correspondent.)

(By Telegraph.)

THURSDAY March, 30th.

After reading the journals, Mr. Harding made a motion to attach a suspending clause to the condensed laws, that they come not into operation for at least 12 or 18 months. Hon. Mr. Connell thought the motion worthy of consideration, as during that time it could be ascertained whether there were errors in them, but would advise that the motion be withdrawn until the Attorney General was present. Hon. Surveyor General agreed with the remarks made by the last Hon member, His Honor the Speaker observed that the motion could be made when the Bill came up for a third reading.

Hon. Provincial Secretary by command of his Excellency laid before the house certain returns.

Mr. Hatheway made a motion, that while in supply, no one member be allowed to speak more than 5 minutes except the mover. Carried.

Mr. Johnson moved an address that returns of all the grants of land issued for the County of St. John for the past and present year be made to that house. Passed. Messrs. English, Johnson, Lewis and Cutler are committee to wait upon His Excellency.

Mr. Goddard brought in a report on couriers and carriers.

Hon. Mr. Gray brought in a Bill to incorporate the British American Timber Bending Society.

House in committee of the whole granting supplies for Public service from half past 12 to 9 o'clock and passed grants to the amount of ten thousand eight hundred and thirty six pounds—eighteen shillings and a penny—among the number was to the Victoria agricultural Society on account of the purchase of an Entire horse—£49 10s—to S. Bear of Madawaska on account of land £100. To Charles Glidden mail carrier from Woodstock to Houlton on account of seizure of horses £11 7s 6d. To Sheppard Cary and Co. merchants of Houlton returned duties £14 7s 1d.

The Grant of £1900 to authorize the Government to buy up mining leases, carried, a long debate being £100 less than that first placed on the supply book. A grant of £5000 to improve the harbors of the Province, passed. Also £1500 to aid the Sailors home in St. John.

SATURDAY April, 1st.

After the journals were read—several Bills received 1st 2d and 3rd reading—several amounts placed on the supply Book. Two local Bills passed—the House in committee of the whole engaged in supply up to 4 o'clock, several grants passed.

MONDAY April, 3d.

Mr. Ryans statute labor Bill recommitted and discussed from 11 to 5 o'clock, several amendments made.

Five jurymen to assess for damages for land taken for Roads &c. and receive 5s a day each—no person under 21 years of age to be compelled to do statute labor, progress reported.

Hon. Attorney General by command of the Lieutenant Governor laid before the house a message from the Colonial office, to be read in the morning.

Monday next is the day appointed to take up the prohibitory Liquor law.

TUESDAY April, 4th.

The Clerk read the correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and the Lieutenant Governor relating to responsible government and recom-

mending the adoption of Municipal Authorities and the appointment of a financial Secretary.

The Mining Bill having been amended in the Legislative Council by altering the Royalty—when the amendments came up for a second reading His Honor the Speaker remarked that, the amendments were of such a nature that he did not think that the house would allow them to be read, and on the motion for a second reading being put the Bill was thrown out without a discussion Messrs. Gilbert and Needham contended that the amendments were not a breach of privileges of that house.

Hon. Mr. Connell observed that the amendments not only affected the rights and privileges of that house but the revenues of the Country. Mr. English remarked that the Country was saved this time as the amendments were of such a nature as would prove fatal to the Bill.

Mr. Gilbert brought in a Bill relating to mines and minerals.

Mr. Johnson moved for an address to have copies of Grants of land received in St. John since Jan. to be laid before the house—a warm debate ensued, in which the Hon. Surveyor General ably defended himself and the Crown land office. Hon. Mr. Connell and Mr. Gilbert made excellent speeches on the subject.

House in committee of supply from 2 till half past 5 o'clock, and passed grants to the amount of £1050—£100 to build a wharf in Carleton County.

WEDNESDAY April 5th.

Mr. Needham presented a petition from the Rev. Charles Churchill, Thomas Pickard and 2000 other inhabitants of the County of York praying for a prohibitory Liquor law.

Progress made in a Bill to incorporate the lower St. Croix Bridge Company—Bill brought in by Mr. Gilbert.

Captain Robinson brought in a bill relating to the contract of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway.

Mr. Needham presented a petition from Mr. Gregory in reference to Kings college.

House engaged in Committee of supply from half past 11 o'clock until quarter past 5 and passed grants to the amount of Nineteen hundred and fifty five pounds one shilling and 6d.

House adjourned at quarter past 5 o'clock.

THURSDAY April 6th.

Mr. Johnson informed the House that the Governor would give the necessary instructions relative to grants of land in the County of St. John. Progress made in a bill relative to Public wharves and landings at Indian town. A Bill introduced to carry into effect the report of the law Commission relative to the administration of justice.

The Hon. Surveyor General, Brought in the following Bills—a Bill relative to the Church of England. And a Bill to assess the City and County of St. John to build a dead House—

Progress made in a Bill relating to Kings College—speeches in favor of it by his Hon. the Speaker—Messrs Smith and English—and against it Hon. Attorney General and Mr. Hatheway, to be committed again to-morrow. Mr. Smith in a very able manner went into a history of the College from its first erection in 1829 to the present time—the object sought is to close up the institution and take the funds for educational purposes in each county. Progress reported at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Kerr brought in a bill relating to Agriculture.—House adjourned.

English News.

(By Telegraph via St. John to Sentinel News Room.)

New York 4th 4 P. M.—Baltic arrived.

Admiral Napier's Fleet arrived in Baltic Sea on 15th ult. The allied fleets remained at Bricos bay would soon re-enter the Black Sea. The official final refusal of the Czar to evacuate the principalities at the demand of England and France was hourly expected. It is already known that he refuses the demand.

When official refusal arrives this will be communicated to both Houses of Parliament, and war will be formally proclaimed. No engagement reported in Europe either by land or Sea—on the Danube positions remained unchanged. Report of the capture of Russian Treasure convoy had reached Constantinople. There is continued activity manifested in England in preparing for the war.

The 1st division of French troops under General Conrottest had sailed from Marseilles for Turkey, Sir. Charles Napier arrived at Copenhagen in a Steam Frigate on the 20th. The Australitz 100 guns and 3 other French Ships sailed to the Baltic to join the English fleet.

Liverpool Markets, Cotton is depressed Flour not materially changed—demand limited.

Wheat dull declined 5d Corn 3d to 4d provision quiet Consols 86 ½.