

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the Sheriff has charged in his Petition on to the Legislature, that the Council had gone into the several items of each account, although adjudicated upon, certified, and recommended for payment by the Courts, ordering such services to be paid. Be it therefore

Resolved, That it is the legitimate right of this Council to examine, audit, and investigate all matters relating to the fiscal affairs of this County.

Resolved, That this Council deem it a matter of regret that the Sheriff should have so far departed from facts, as to state that the course pursued by this Council has been injurious and detrimental to the public service in this County; that the Members of this Council have never reduced his bills below the scale established by Law; and that they have always exercised a liberality, where their discretionary powers permitted, as far as the available means of the County funds would permit.

Resolved, That the request of the Sheriff to have the Municipal Act of Incorporation so amended as to make the certificates of the different Courts obligatory for payments by the County Council, should not receive any consideration, from the fact, that the Court of Common Pleas as constituted in this County, do not pay any regard to the merits of the services performed by the different County Officers, as was fully established by their certificate at the last January Session, in the matter of A. K. S. Wetmore, Esq., which certificate was subsequently referred to the Supreme Court of this Province, where the audit made by this Council was sustained; and where Mr. Wetmore was advised to accept the amount tendered him by this Board, thus affording satisfactory evidence that the Supreme Court, at least, has no confidence in the recommendations of Justices for this County.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
The Petition of the Municipality of the County of Carleton.

WHEREAS, John F. W. Winslow, Esq., High Sheriff of this County, has made certain statements to the Provincial Legislature, as contained in his Petition thereto, a copy of which, by order of the Assembly has been received by this Municipality—and whereas it has become necessary to reply to these statements, as well as to answer the charges preferred by the said Sheriff; it has therefore been deemed proper by the Members of the said Municipality, in special Session assembled, to take up, and answer the same, in such order as they appear in said Petition.

1st. The High Sheriff states "That since the erection of this County into a Municipality, Petitioner has been frequently called upon in his official capacity as Sheriff, to perform, and cause others to perform, various services, connected with the administration of Justice therein, for which services accounts have been presented to the Courts, who ordered such services to be performed—that such accounts after being adjudicated upon, certified and recommended for payment, have been presented to the Council for payment."

The Council have to acknowledge the correctness of these statements.

II "That said Council has utterly refused, and still doth refuse to order payment of such accounts as passed by the Supreme Court or the Court of Common Pleas of this County, and said Council has gone into the several items of each account for Public service and made such deductions on each as said Council thought proper—thereby setting at naught the settlement and certificates of the said Courts, and bringing about a state of things injurious and detrimental to the public service in the County—as from the uncertainty of obtaining a fair remuneration to officers, since the Municipality was formed, much dissatisfaction has already been expressed and services cannot be expected, unless payment is guaranteed."

To this the members of the Council have to answer—

That they are the guardians of the local interests of the County—annually elected by the ratepayers for the purpose—sworn to discharge their duty according to the best of their judgment, and are the only authority recognised by the Law to assess, collect, and pay out the County funds.—Such being the fact—they cannot conceive, why or for what reason, they should be required to follow the directions, or obey the orders of any of the Courts in relation to matters that are clearly and beyond dispute local ones. Neither can they conscientiously, in view of the oath annually taken and subscribed to, direct the payment of any account against the County, without a careful examination of the several items, the Municipality of this County have never refused to pay any legal and proper demand, and in every instance, when the law gives them discretionary power, they have dealt as liberally by the recognized enemies of Municipal institutions, as they have done by their friends.

The members of the Municipal Council have unanimously agreed in disregarding the settlements made, and the certificates given by the different Courts. The control of the fiscal affairs of the County has by the Municipal Act been taken out of the hands of the Magistrates, and in thus voluntarily receiving and certifying accounts, they

evinced a disposition, either to set themselves above the law under which the Council acts, or to throw obstacles in the way of its proper working which are pre-arranged to furnish an argument against its practicability, or to provide a foundation for an application to the Legislature. The course taken by the Council has not been 'injurious and detrimental to the Public service in the County.' The sums which some public officers are satisfied thankfully to receive for similar services, are disdainfully refused by others, not so much (as the members of the Council believe) because they are insufficient, but because the matter had been adjudicated upon allowed and ordered to be paid, by a set of men who claim no prescriptive right to rule over others—and who derive their authority from the rate-payers of the County, to whom they are alone responsible.

If the dissatisfaction of which Mr. Sheriff Winslow speaks, does really exist in the County, it must be confined to a few who, being deprived of a control over the County affairs, have become restless and discontented. So far as the knowledge of the members of this Council extends, and it is not confined to any particular locality, the satisfaction of the ratepayers, with their proceedings has been generally and frequently manifested.

The Council knows of no instance where a guarantee has been required for the payment of a service which the Public Officers have been called upon to discharge.

III. The Sheriff further says:—

"That the only remedy open to him and others, is by an action at Law against the Municipality, which he is averse to commence, and he goes before the Legislature, with the circumstances of his case, and prays that the same may be taken into consideration, and that the Municipal Act be amended, so as to make the certificate of the different Courts, for services actually performed by order of such Courts in the Administration of Justice within the County obligatory for payment by the County, or to grant such other relief in the premises as may seem just and expedient."

The character of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick is a sufficient guarantee that in seeking to enforce the payment of any just claim, each suitor will obtain justice. If the demands of Mr. Sheriff Winslow are just, he need not fear an appeal to that tribunal.

There has been an instance where the Audit made by this Council of the accounts of one of the Public Officers was sustained by the Supreme Court, whose decisions are doubtless regulated by the same scale of fees as that by which the Municipality has been guided.

The members of the Municipality of the County of Carleton having thus noticed the several alligations of the High Sheriff have now most respectfully to state, and this their Petition,

Humbly Sheweth:—
That the alteration in the law asked for by the High Sheriff, is unnecessary, and uncalled for by the people of this County.

That a law making all county officers elective would tend to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs—and in order to prevent a recurrence of a like nature which has thus compelled them to assemble at great personal inconvenience. They do most earnestly pray, that the Sheriff's office in this County may be made an elective one, in which case they are inclined to believe the Legislature would not again be called upon to interpose its authority in behalf of any of its Sheriffs on the subject of non-payment of legal fees.

Approved of, and ordered that a copy of the Petition be forwarded to the Legislature.

English News.

By Telegraph from Quebec to the News Room.

New York, 8 1-2 A. M.—The Pacific sailed from Liverpool 1 P. M. on the 8th and arrived at 7 1-2 P. M.

The Africa and America arrived out on the seventh.

The Lightning Clipper Ship arrived out on the evening of the 4th, 13 days from Boston.

The position of the Eastern Affairs is unchanged—no battles on the Danube except an affray between two columns, who mistaking each other for Tarks in the night attacked each other and some hundreds were killed before the mistake was discovered.

Small skirmishes had occurred between the Turks and Russians.

Nothing new from Asia or the fleets.

The Greek insurrections are almost at an end. The first division of the Baltic fleet will sail in a day or two.

The French Government advertises for 100 ships to embark troops and stores from Marseilles and the East.

The United States Minister had presented his credentials to the Sultan assuring him of the sympathy of the people of the United States.

Warlike preparations are going on in England.

The Earl of London-Derry is dead.

More difficulties had occurred at Preston with operatives.

Nixon & Co. of Glasgow have failed—Liabilities £200,000.

The Spanish insurrection is suppressed.

Austria still wavers, and Prussia refrains from indicating the course she will pursue.

Russia has prohibited the export of grain from Odessa and the sea of Azof.

LATEST.—The London Morning Herald of the 8th in a 3rd edition reports that Kalafat had fallen and the Garrison had been massacred—this intelligence had created very great excitement, but the truth of it was doubted.

MARSEILLES 7th.—Corn has risen two francs per Hectoleres in consequence of Russian prohibition.

LONDON 7th.—Frost, Williams and Jones the Chartists are pardoned.

TURIN, March 1st.—France and England are said to have decided to prevent any movement in Italy.

LATER.

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

NEW YORK, March 28th.—Africa arrived this morning,—reported capture of Kalafat by Russians untrue.

No fighting worth notice has occurred.

The messenger with France and England's ultimatum to the Czar left Vienna 8th for St. Petersburg.

Prussia and Austria have not signed the ultimatum.

First Division of 14 ships under Sir Chas. Napier sailed for St. Petersburg 11th. 3000 British Troops go with the fleet. 77th Regiment embarked at Liverpool 1st. Division of French Troops leave Tonlon 20th.

Breadstuffs dull.—Flour declined 1s to 1s. 6d. Wheat 2d to 3d.—Indian Corn unchanged. Provisions active and steady.

Money in moderate demand. Consols closed at 90 7-8 to 91.

STILL LATER.

(By Telegraph via Quebec, to the News Room.)

NEW YORK, March 29th.—Franklin arrived at 4 1-2 P. M.

No important change in Eastern Question.

A rumor in Paris that the Czar of Russia has ordered his troops to Cross the Danube forthwith.

King of Prussia has sent a confidential messenger to Emperor Napoleon.

The Fleet of Sir Chas. Napier sailed but will not at present enter Russian waters.

A terrible earthquake occurred at Calabria, 10,000 persons were killed.

Flour has declined 3s. to 4s., for the week.—Wheat 6d.—Corn was unchanged.

LATEST.

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

HALIFAX 29th.—The Czar's reply could not arrive from St. Petersburg till the 26th or 28th of March.

In Parliament Mr. Gibson moved an address to Her Majesty praying that in event of war, cruisers would abstain from interfering with neutral vessels not containing contraband munitions of war—he also suggested the policy of entering into similar treaty with the United States and other Countries.

The English Government declares that the only thing to be done at present is to hasten embarkation and dispatch of third squadron to the Baltic.

The opinions of the English Cabinet fully approved of by France.

BERLIN, Friday.—The Grand Duke of Constantine inspected the Fleet at Kelsingfors.

The Emperor was expected in a fortnight.

The Gulf of Bothnia and Finland are still covered with ice.

The Swedish papers report that 30,000 Russians are employed in cutting a channel from Cronstadt to Sweborg.

Canada sailed from Liverpool Saturday morning 18th, and arrived at Halifax 29th, 4 P. M.

City of Manchester arrived out in 15 days, she met many icebergs and fields of ice, and had to run Southward sixteen hours to find a passage.—The Niagara had returned to Malta.

All steamers with troops had arrived there.

The Niagara with several sailing vessels are fitting out at Liverpool with troops.

Cunard steamer Taurus sailed on the 18th with troops for the east.

The Baltic had not arrived.

Much anxiety was felt after the City of Manchester.—Report of extensive ice fields lest she might have received damage therein.

Czar's reply to last peremptory intimation of Britain and France was due on March 15th.—No reply returned.

On the Danube no movement of importance. From Asia nothing.

Kalafat continues to be strengthened.

Russians seemed to have strengthened their intention to attack Kalafat and menace Turks at Galatz and Braila. Omar threatens various points, thus keeping them on alert.

Part of Russian force withdrawn from before Kalafat.

Gortchikoff announces March 1st, that in three weeks Prince Paskewitch as Gnerallirimo of Russian Army would inspect troops on the Danube.

The Greek insurrections not quite subsided, but not formidable.

Villages have joined insurgents, but the cities are quiet.

Egyptian troops had been sent to occupy Candia. The Allied Fleets are still at Bricos.

March 8th.—Russian Fleet at Sebastapool, Friday 22nd—reported that the first operation of the Anglo French Army will be to attack Crimea.

The Russians are fortifying the interior cities of Wallachia and Moldavia especially Fokscham.—10,000 Forkmen are strengthening the fortifications of Sebastapool.

The French Fleet occupied carrying troops to the east will at present send only Australitz line of Battle Ship to the Baltic, but soon Admiral De Schenes squadron will join Napiers.

27 sailing vessels and 6 steamers are embarking men and horses at Woolwick.

Much excitement prevailed on the Baltic coast.

BRITAIN.—Coasting trade bill was read 2nd time in the House of Lords. Lord Stanly said that by repeal of Laws of the British Coasting Trade the United States would in time see into the advantage to make similar concessions.

Australian advices to the 17th.—Reports that the markets are dull and over stocked. Gold plentiful.

It was reported that Prussia suggested to France a new mediation—Napoleon replied "It was altogether too late."

ITALY—ROME.—The Sultan is reported to have sent a friendly autograph letter to the Pope which was well received.

Flour has receded about 1s. 6d to 2s., being relatively the cheapest article. Western Canal 30s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 36s.

A CHANGE IN 17 YEARS.—Dr Wolfred Nelson has been elected Mayor of Montreal. Seventeen years ago "the hero of St. Denis," as he has been styled, was brought into the city in irons, amid the insults and taunts of the populace. He was the admitted leader of the revolt of 1837, but subsequently pardoned through the influence of Lord Durham, as we believe. At any rate, the Dr. is now a firm supporter of the Hincks ministry.—Portland State of Maine.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ON THE ST. JOHN.—A letter to the Rochester Union states that Henry O'Reilly, formerly of that city, has concluded a contract with the State of Iowa, to make a slack-water navigation of 200 miles, in the Desmoines river, for which he is to receive about a million acres of land, and a monopoly of the water power created by thirty dams, for forty years. It was reported that he had disposed of his interest to a company, who pay him a liberal compensation.

There would appear to be good reason for the withdrawal at least of the sailing-ships from the Black Sea. During January and February, the Russian ships always keep in their harbours.—The fogs, the short chopping seas, the sudden gusts, and the dangerous coasts, render sailing all but impossible. The Admirals seem to have determined to command the sea and the Russian ports with steamers.

SLAVERS CAPTURED.—The British brig of war Linnet has captured two slavers on the coast of Africa. The Captain reports that the trade is as active as ever, if not increasing.

A WARNING.—R. A. Smith, of New Haven, has been sentenced to forty-seven years in the state prison, for purloining letters from the mail bags.

NEW INVENTION.—A Swedish gentleman in Lund has constructed a new compositors' machine, which is said to succeed perfectly. He has left for England, where he will patent his invention.

In several of the newspaper office of Illinois, females are successfully employed as Printers; and the newspaper proprietors of that State have resolved to hold out every possible inducement to girls to undertake the business.

The New York Herald states that it has been lately discovered that certain parties in Brooklyn have caused their own dwelling to be set fire for the sake of obtaining the insurance on them.