

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1854.

The "Head Quarters" again.

Our attention is again directed to the subject of a Board of Health by the following paragraph which we take from the *Head Quarters* of the 8th inst.

"The Editor of the *Carleton Sentinel* has appropriated nearly two columns of his paper of the 28th ult, in endeavoring to prove that the Municipal Council of Carleton is not a Board of Health. We do not consider the question of sufficient importance to devote much time to its discussion, and only notice it now for the purpose of informing our esteemed contemporary that his arguments have failed to convince us that the Municipal Council have not all the powers of a Board of Health, which was all that we intended to express in our first remarks on the subject. If they have power to make the necessary regulations for the preservation of health, it is quite unimportant whether they call themselves "The Municipal Council," or "The Board of Health." The fact that the Governor having power to disallow the regulations they may make, proves nothing; the same power exists over every Bye-Law of the Municipal Council, and therefore if the argument of our contemporary on that point is good, it would prove that there was no Municipal Council in Carleton. We are disposed to consider the whole article as the production of one who is inclined to quibble, and we seriously recommend for his consideration the following legal maxim—*qui haret in litera, haret in cortice.*"

We really did not expect that our talented contemporary would resort to such a lame and such an impotent defence of the doctrine which he had so confidently promulgated, viz:—that the Municipal Council, because of their power to appoint Health Officers, and to make Rules and Regulations for Health, were clearly constituted a Board of Health. We directed his attention to the fact, that the Justices, although empowered to make such regulations, were utterly powerless and incompetent to act until such regulations be confirmed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. This our contemporary says "proves nothing." We ask him what power the Municipal Council of this County had, as a Board of Health, under the following circumstances? They adopted a code of Bye-Laws in the month of August last for the preservation of the Public health, and to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, which His Excellency refused to sanction. A short time after that refusal this neighbourhood was visited by Cholera. Our local authorities could not meet the contingencies of such a visitation; they had no authority; they were utterly powerless; they had no Bye-Laws—no regulations whether preventive or otherwise, to enforce. It was when many useful members of this community had been removed by death—when victim after victim had been cut down by this dreadful malady—that the people were led to exclaim in the depth of their anguish, can nothing be done to arrest the ravages of this destructive disease? We repeat the enquiry,—If the Municipal Council were a Board of Health, where were their power, and what authority had they to act, when the regulations framed for that special occasion were rejected? The very idea is based upon absurdity.

"The same power exists over every Bye-Law of the Municipal Council," says the *Head Quarters*, "and therefore if the argument of our contemporary on that point is good, it would prove that there was no Municipal Council in Carleton."—Most sage, most logical conclusion. Does not our learned brother know that the existence of the Municipal Council does not depend upon a Bye-Law, but upon a Provincial Statute; and that a Board of Health cannot act, (legally of course,) but through the provisions of Bye-Laws or Regulations made either by Municipal Authorities or Justices in Session. Had our contemporary paid any attention to this very necessary distinction, he would not have placed himself in a position to induce the idea that he is not very conversant with the subject under discussion.

We stated that if the power to make Rules for any special object clearly constituted the Justices a Board for that purpose, then it necessarily followed that they must be a Board for every purpose for which they have power to make regulations, unless expressed to the contrary. This we think is fairly deducible from the premises of our contemporary. We adduced several instances, of rather a ludicrous nature we admit, (without any disrespect to our Magistrates, for whom as a body

we entertain a high regard,) in order to show the tendency of such an argument. Instead of defending his position and showing the fallacy (if he can) of our arguments, our contemporary resorts to a *more convenient and hackneyed method*, by designating us as a quibbler. Be it so. We think we shall have quibbled to some purpose if we succeed in causing such absurdities to be removed from the Statutes of the Province. Had we supported one Government to-day, and tendered our influence to another to-morrow, the very antipodes of the former in politics; had we turned a somersault in the jump about Jim Crow style; or had we adopted the sentiment of the following doggerel of ancient lore,—

"Whoever will be king  
I'll be Vicar of Bray, sir."

then we might fairly and honestly have the term quibbler applied to us. But more of this anon.

We would most respectfully suggest to our much esteemed contemporary to discontinue his Latin quotations, especially in newspaper controversy, for the people in the bush up here, whatever may be the opinion in Fred'icton, don't think it very polite, as they say such things smack too much of the *pedant*.

Next week we intend giving a history of the whole transaction in relation to the Bye-Laws rejected last summer, when the public, we think, will be somewhat surprised to learn the ideas entertained by the late Government on responsibility.

LETTERS RECEIVED THIS WEEK.—H. A. V., with remittance, your proposition is highly satisfactory; hope to hear from you soon.—L. Y., with remittance, would be glad to hear from you again at your convenience.—W. F. Bonnell Esq., Post Master, Gagetown., We are indebted to this gentleman for a lucid and concise programme of the different Way Offices in Queen's County, and the proper method of directing papers and letters therefor.—F. P. Theobald, Esq., Post Master, Gardiner, Me., your request will be attended to.—Rev. C. G. Glass.

## Communication.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR:—In the *Journal* of the 9th inst, I read a piece of buffoonery over the signature of "A VOTER," which I am led to believe was intended for a hit at me, as that scribbler pretends to repeat expressions used by me at the meeting on the day of the Richmond Election. Some of his statements in this case are correct and others false.—But I scorn to enter into any explanation with an anonymous lampooner. His spiteful ribaldry is pointed at me in consequence of my having been again elected Councillor by the independent Rate-payers of Richmond.

With respect to my conduct as Conneillor, I always took the course which my conscience led me to believe was right; and I am happy to say that this course met with the approbation of a large majority of the respectable Electors of the Parish, otherwise they would not again have returned me at the head of the Poll; and this I am proud to say was done by respectable people of every country and creed in the Parish, and so long as I am able to obtain the support of such people, (which I shall ever try to merit,) I care nothing for the cowardly attacks of a malicious "VOTER." His libellous insinuations I disregard as much as I despise him. If I transgress I am as liable to the consequences as others, and as it appears that I have an enemy in "A VOTER," if he can bring any charge against me in a proper place I am ready to meet it; and moreover I defy him.

I have only now, Sir, to say that if any decent person (or even a "VOTER") in his proper name addresses me on my public conduct, I will endeavor to answer him as respectfully as he may deserve, but the malicious writings of anonymous scribblers I shall treat with silent contempt.

I am, Sir,

Respectfully Yours, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM GREY.

Richmond, Nov. 14th, 1854.

[From the Nova Scotian.]

## THE NEW BRUNSWICK GOVERNMENT.

The defeat of the New Brunswick Administration appears to have taken everybody by surprise in the Sister Province. No one supposed when the results of the General Election were published that there was even the remotest chance of disturbing the existing cabinet. They seemed so firmly established, and the Opposition in the New House appeared so weak and undisciplined that the most sanguine Liberals despaired of effecting

any change in the composition of the Government for years to come. The truth is, the Opposition were not aware how generally unpopular the Administration had become, nor conscious of their own strength. Both facts were brought out at the Caucus Meetings which were held previous to the Election of the Speaker, when the Opposition first became aware that they had the numbers and courage to carry a Vote of Want of Confidence. At it accordingly they went, with a spirit, and a determination which ensured success. Mr. Charles Fisher, one of the oldest and most consistent Liberals in the Sister Province, led off with the following resolution, in Amendment to a clause in the Address, which, as our readers will perceive, involved a direct Vote of Want of Confidence in the existing Cabinet.

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When the resolution was first moved, it was thought it would carry by a majority of one or two, but as the debate progressed one after another abandoned the Government: and when it closed the numbers stood as follows:—Yeas 27. Nays 12.

Never was there a more complete rout. The defeat of the Russians on the Alma was nothing to it. They were assailed by the best troops in the world; but the 'heights' in New Brunswick were carried by raw levies without experience or organization.

It is time there was a change of Administration in New Brunswick. Responsible Government although theoretically admitted, had never been fairly and honestly carried out. Many of the men who grew up and flourished under the old Compacts, which universally prevailed throughout British America previous to 1839, were still to be found sitting at the Council Board, and filling the best offices in New Brunswick when Mr. Fisher's resolution passed. The Tories of the Sister Province instead of combatting and openly resisting the introduction of Responsible Government, like the Tories of Canada and Nova Scotia, promptly gave in their adhesion and thus completely disarmed the movement party. They were men of expediency—men who were ready to profess any political creed, provided they were permitted to enjoy their offices and emoluments. But it was only profession. Responsible Government never had a fair trial under the rump of the New Brunswick compact, and never would with such men.—Executive responsibility was administered upon the homopathic principle, and in such infinitesimal doses that no one felt any sensible change in the system. The representative of the Queen did as he pleased, irrespective of the advice of his Council—just as his predecessors did previous to the advent of Responsible Government, and his Council were mean and imbecile enough to retain office by the sacrifice of principle, character and independence. It was time, then, that a change came over the Government of New Brunswick, and that time has been aptly chosen. An English gentleman, familiar with the forms, practices and privileges of the British House of Commons, has taken the place of Sir Edmund Head, and immediately after his arrival is invited to assume the duties of a Constitutional Governor—to recognize the right of the majority to influence the action of the Executive, and thus infuse life and energy into every department of the Government.

THE GREAT STORM which commenced on Saturday night, and continued up to Tuesday morning, has been productive of great damage in various parts of the Country. So great a storm has perhaps never before been known here. The rain came down incessantly for upwards of fifty hours, and the rivers and streams have overflowed their banks, and deluged the low lands in every direction. The Great Marsh in the vicinity of this City presented an extraordinary spectacle on Tuesday, being completely under water, in some places to the depth of several feet, and all travelling was consequently suspended. The Paper Mill of Messrs. Philips, near the Reservoir, has been partly carried away, and the Reservoir itself has been so much damaged that a supply of water cannot be obtained for the city. Messrs. Reed's Flour Mills at Little River have also been considerably damaged. The Colbrook Mills of Messrs. Eastbrooks & Ring have been completely carried away, and the dam at the Nail Factory of Messrs. Scovil also damaged. The new Saw Mill at Masquash has also been much injured, and the road over the Musquash Bridge is rendered completely impassable. Messrs. Hawkes & Power, at Black River, had several thousand logs swept out of their dam by the rush of water, which were carried down to the shore. The Bridge over Hampton River is swept away; and the Saw Mills of Mr. Wm. Davidson, at Salmon River, have also shared the same fate. Mr. D. has also lost a large quantity of logs.

Bridges have been carried away in every direction, and the travelling both East and West is suspended except by water; consequently the mails are all behind hand.

On the lower part of the River St. John a good deal of damage has been done by the overflowing of the low lands, and large quantities of hay and lumber have floated away. In the upper part of the Country the rain was not so heavy, and we hear that no damage was experienced at the Oromocto or higher up the River. We fear however, that we shall have to record a great many more disasters.—*New Brunswicker.*

THE RECENT FRESHET.—The damage occasioned by the recent disastrous storm has been very great, and we believe that £100,000 will not cover the loss. The fine new Suspension Bridge over Little Hammond River has been swept away, and all the Bridges from this City to Sussex Vale have shared the same fate. How much farther the damage has extended, we have been unable to learn, as no mail has arrived from the Eastward this week. It is said that all the bridges between this City and St. Andrews are destroyed. No communication has been had with the Westward since the storm. Mr. James Vernon's Saw Mill at Martin Head, together with a quantity of logs, has also been carried off. The accounts which have reached us from various quarters are very disastrous. Prompt measures should be taken to have the bridges restored.—*Id. Nov. 18.*

FLOATING BATTERIES.—Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, and other ship builders, have received orders from the Government to build a set of floating batteries. They are to be flat-bottomed, with three keels, and of sufficient tonnage to carry a small fort constructed of iron and wood. It is stated that 350 tons of iron will be used in the construction of each fort, and that its iron walls will be everywhere nine inches in thickness. The forts are to be mounted with cannon. The vessels are to be of 1300 tons burden, and will be as strong as iron and wood can make them. The decks are to be eight inches thick. It is believed that these formidable constructions are intended for the Baltic.

The Lake Superior Journal reports that copper has been discovered on the Canadian side of Lake Superior. The veins are of the largest size and promise to rival in richness and extent the best mines now in the world. It is predicted that a mining business, unprecedentedly rich, will be the result of these discoveries.

The London *Lancet*, in reply to a vast number of questions which have been addressed to the editor on the subject, and in consequence of communications received from numerous practitioners, says it does not hesitate to express the opinion that hundreds of lives have fallen a sacrifice, within the last few days, to the treatment of Cholera by castor oil. It would probably not be erroneous to allege, says the *Lancet*, that the whole of the 2,362,236 persons, who are mentioned as constituting the population of London in the report of the registrar-general, are every one—man, woman and child—affected at the present moment by the agencies which produce Cholera; and that in many thousands of them a few doses of castor oil, or any other active purgative, would be sufficient to excite the disease in its most virulent form.

## From Late English Papers.

## RUSSIAN DESERTERS.

Desertions from the Russian corps have been very numerous ever since the battle of Alma. We have had 3,000 deserters since the 20th instant.—And we shall have many more; for let it once be known among the Russian soldiers that the prisoners of war among the English are better off than a Russian soldier ever was or ever can hope to be, and they will desert by troops and companies.—From the deserters we have learned,—what in fact has been witnessed and reported by our own steamers—that the Russians have of late sunk a number of hulks at the entrance to Sebastopol harbor, and that they further have obstructed the passage by means of a stout iron cable drawn across it. The deserters affirm that the greatest consternation prevails at Sebastopol, and that the Military Governor has published a decree, threatening the penalties of high treason against any man who shall presume to talk politics, or discuss the chances of the war, or repeat the news of warlike operations.

## DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS IN SEBASTOPOL.

The entrenchments, stockades, and batteries, which the Russians have thrown up round the