

Carleton Municipality.

SPECIAL MEETING.

COURT HOUSE, 26th May, 1856.

A special meeting of the Council was held this day, called in consequence of a Requisition, for the purpose of apportioning the Bye Road Monies, granted in gross to the Council, and to appoint Commissioners to expend the same, as well as to transact such other business as might be deemed necessary.

Present.—The Warden, Messrs. Grey, Dibblee, Hemphill, Hay, Phillips, Clowse, Bubar, Wheeler, Gallop, Kerr, Weade, Cowperthwaite, M. Giberson, G. M. Giberson.

In consequence of the Warden having been appointed Sheriff, the Council proceeded to elect a Warden to supply his place, when after the ballot was taken, Mr. Clowse was declared to be unanimously elected to that office.

Mr. Clowse returned thanks for the mark of confidence thus placed in him.

The late Warden (Mr. Dickenson,) also expressed his acknowledgments for the repeated tokens of confidence which the Council had evinced towards him, in electing him their Warden, since the incorporation of the County.

On motion of Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Gray, Resolved, That the Warden do issue a Warrant to elect a Councillor for the Parish of Brighton, to supply the vacancy in the Representation of that Parish, by the appointment of Samuel Dickenson, Esqr., to the office of Sheriff of this County.

On motion of Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Hay, Resolved, That the Council of the Town of Woodstock, be allowed the use of the Lock-up House, to enable the said Council to carry out the provisions of the Act of Incorporation for the said Town.

Ordered to stand over for further consideration.

On motion of Mr. Hemphill, seconded by Mr. Carville,

Resolved, That this Board go into consideration of apportioning the Bye Road Grants.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Hemphill, seconded by Mr. Gray,

Resolved, That the Bye Road Grants be apportioned according to the assessments, levied on the different Parishes for County purposes, excepting the incorporated limits of the Town of Woodstock. Decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Bubar,

Resolved, That the sum of £— be appropriated out of the amount granted in gross to the Council, to aid in completing the Road on the eastern side of the River, running the whole length of the County, through the Parishes of Northampton, Brighton, and Kent, independent of the general appropriations for the several Parishes. Decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Gallop,

Resolved, That £740 13 4, the amount appropriated by the Legislature for Bye Road purposes in this County, be equally apportioned to the different Parishes, making £92 11 8 to each Parish.

After considerable discussion the Council divided as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Dibblee, Kerr, Weade, Cowperthwaite, Gallop, Wheeler, Bubar, M. Giberson, G. M. Giberson, Phillips, Hay.

Nays.—Messrs. Gray, Hemphill, Carville.

Whereupon it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Gray, Resolved, That the Councillors of each Parish proceed to divide the amount apportioned to each Parish, and cause the same to be expended in such sums and in such places as they may deem them most required.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Gallop,

Resolved, That on or before the 20th day of June next, the several Councillors for the different Parishes shall furnish to the Secretary Treasurer a list of the persons appointed Bye Road Commissioners, the amounts to be expended by each, specifying distinctly the points between which each separate amount is to be expended.—Carried.

The Secretary Treasurer presented a number of blank bonds which he had received from the office of the Provincial Secretary, for the purpose of being executed by the different Bye Road Commissioners.

Mr. Phillips presented a list of Parish Officers, which he and his colleague had appointed for the Parish of Northampton, in addition to those appointed in January, which he asked to have confirmed. They are as follows:—

William Tompkins, 2nd, and William Sweeney, Surveyors of Highways; George Horay, Assessor of Rates; Joseph Carr, Ferryman, between Pat. shell's landing in Northampton, and Slip's landing in Woodstock.

On motion the above were confirmed.

Mr. Gray asked that the following Parish Officers which he and his colleague had appointed for the Parish of Richmond, in addition to the Parish list, might be confirmed, viz:—

Samuel Neal, Patrick M'Guningle, Edwd. M'Carthy, William Fleming, William Crabb, William Carter, to be surveyors of Highways.—Confirmed.

Mr. Gallop asked that Mark Haywood, whom he and his colleague had appointed Constable for the Parish of Wakefield, be confirmed.—Confirmed.

On application of the Councillors for Simonds, George W. Wheeler, Junr., was appointed Constable for the said Parish, and Samuel Tracy, Surveyor of Dams, in place of R. Hay, resigned.

On application of the Councillors of Kent, Thomas Hotbam was appointed Surveyor of Highways for District No. 2 of said Parish, in place of Thomas Squires; and George Brown, Surveyor of Roads in District No. 3, in place of Moses Scott.

On motion of Mr. Gallop, seconded by Mr. Phillips,

Resolved, That the Secretary Treasurer be directed to call upon the late Sheriff, and ascertain if there be any Hand-Cuffs in his possession belonging to the County.

The question of the Lock-up House was then taken up; when

On motion of Mr. Gallop, seconded by Mr. Giberson,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to confer with the Town Council of Woodstock, and to make arrangements relative to the Lock-up House; either, by each party paying half the expense of repairs, not to exceed £15, and to use the same in common as occasion may require, for the space of three years; or if the Town Council prefer repairing it for themselves at an expense not to exceed £15, they may have the exclusive right to use it for three years at a rent of ten shillings a year; the County Council reserving to themselves the right of selling the premises within the period of three years, if they deem it advisable to do so, with the understanding that the Town Council shall be allowed such sum as they may be entitled to for the unexpired portion of the three years, in the event of such sale taking place. And further, that the same Committee take the necessary steps to get possession of the premises, as they are at present occupied by a tenant.—Carried.

The Warden appointed Messrs. Dibblee and Cowperthwaite a Committee for that purpose.

On motion—Ordered, That the same Committee be directed to enquire the length of time the old Goal was occupied by the last tenant, and secure the rent for the same.

Council adjourned sine die.

The following are the appropriations made by the Legislature:—

CARLETON BYE ROADS.

£740 13 4 To the Warden and Councillors of the Municipality of the County of Carleton, to be by them apportioned to the different Parishes and applied in the opening and improving of the several Bye Roads in said County.

£100 Towards a bridge over the Maduxnakik, at M'Lellan's.

£45 To William Tompkins, in full for balance due on bridge erected over Tompkins' creek.

£45 To Joseph Tompkins, towards balance due on bridge erected over Lovely creek.

£12 To John Giberson, to enable him to pay balance on bridge over Chicketchauk.

£20 To Leonard Palmer, in full for erecting bridge over Presqu'île.

£50 To John Burt, towards amount due for erecting bridge over Simonson creek.

£30 Towards continuing the opening of the road through South Newburg, connecting with the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company's lands and settlements.

£17 16 8 Towards opening a road from Eben Grant's to Prosser's.

£43 To John Bubar, to enable him to pay S. and S. Orser, Loyd, Shaw, and George Richardson amount due them.

£7 10 To John Shea, balance due for improving ferry landing and road to the highway.

THE TREATY.—With the treaty, as presented to Parliament, were four protocols or "conventions"—the first relating to "the navigation of the Dardanelles," which is between all the powers, in which the Sultan declares his determination to adhere to, and the other powers agree to respect the ancient rule of the Turkish empire, which forbids the entrance of foreign ships of war into the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. The second is between the Czar and the Sultan, and relates to the Black Sea, limiting the naval force of Europe there to "six steam vessels fifty metres in length at the lines of floatation, of a tonnage of 800 tons at the maximum and four light steam or sailing vessels of a tonnage which shall not exceed 200 tons each." The third is between Russia, France, and Great Britain, in which the first named power agrees that the Aland Islands shall not be occupied. The fourth relates to "Maritime Law," and is signed by the representatives of all the powers.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1856.

¶ We have nothing definite from Fredericton relative to the dissolution of the House, and the formation of a new administration. The *New-Brunswick* of Saturday states as a matter of fact that the House had been dissolved, and on Tuesday mentions that the event had not taken place. The *Head Quarters* of Wednesday, states that "the House is not yet dissolved, as there has been no Proclamation yet issued." The same paper is not "aware that a new Government has yet been formed."

Rumours are afloat relative to the members of the new Cabinet. The names of Messrs. Chandler, Hazen, Gray, Wilmot, and Allan have been mentioned. The *Morning Courier* learns that Mr. Wilmot had arrived in St. John, and that it was rumoured he had refused the offer of joining the new Government. Such is the substance of all the information we have been able to collect on the subject.

Absence from home during the greater part of the week, prevents our making any comments on the present position of affairs in this Province.

¶ Judging from the tone of a portion of the American press, we should be almost inclined to think that President Pierce may yet succeed in bringing matters to an unpleasant issue between the United States and England. The *Washington Star* states that it has "reason to believe that Mr. Crampton was officially notified by the Secretary of State, that the President had determined to suspend diplomatic intercourse with him as the representative of Her Britannic Majesty's Government until Lord Clarendon's reply to the request of this government for his recall shall be received."

Another report has it that Mr. Crampton will immediately leave Washington, close up his house and proceed with his Attaches to Canada, and will probably take up his residence at Toronto, thus leaving no direct communication between the two Governments.

DISSOLUTION OF THE HOUSE AND RESIGNATION OF THE EXECUTIVE.—The event of the week has been the rupture between the Executive Council and the Governor, and the resignation of the former. The difficulty arose on the question of the Dissolution of the House. Several petitions comprising a very limited number of names praying for a dissolution on account of the Prohibitory Law were sent in.—This is the alleged excuse for the dissolution. The Council very properly refused to advise such an extreme course for several reasons. In the first place the petitions were from a mere fraction of the provincial constituency. Had anything like a majority petitioned, the case would have been different. But even then the council would have been compelled to wait for the new Election Law. The Executive were bound by principle to refuse to advise the Dissolution. The new Election Law comes into operation on the 1st of January next. A dissolution, now, advised by the same men who passed that law, would show a determination to evade it, for another four years. In addition to this reason the House of Assembly themselves, by a large majority decided against a dissolution, only a few weeks ago. If in the face of these and other circumstances, the Council had advised a dissolution they would have acted inconsistently. There are other strong reasons also, arising out of the state of the Province, why at the present time the expense and excitement of a second Election should if possible be avoided.

The Governor it appears refused to take the advice of his Council, and dissolved the House.—The whole Council immediately resigned.—The Governor therefore took the whole responsibility upon himself.

This is the first time since the establishment of Responsible Government, that any of the North American Governors has ventured upon so high handed an exercise of the prerogative. That he has the power to do it no one questions, but that he ought to advise with his Council is equally correct. His Executive had the confidence of the House of Assembly, and had been well sustained by that body down to the close of the last Session; he treats them as mere puppets and takes the power into his own hands! This is a new idea in Constitutional Government. Many years ago Sir Frances Bond Head did the same thing in Canada—the rebellion of 1837 was the consequence; for a time he succeeded, but ultimately he was recalled by the British Government, and has never been employed in any foreign service since. Governor Sutton has chosen to follow the same arbitrary course; he has taken the whole government of the

country into his own hands, slighting his constitutional advisers and disregarding their advice.

It is a serious crisis in the administration of the Government. The retiring Councillors have thrown themselves upon the country. The question to be settled by the electors for all future time is, shall a Governor, sent out "to administer the affairs of the Province according to the well understood wishes of the people, as expressed by their representatives," be allowed to override all advice, and on his own personal responsibility, throw the affairs of the Province into confusion? The Prohibitory Law is a question by itself. On that law the Council themselves were divided—several were violently opposed to it. But when the Governor made that an excuse for committing an outrage upon the rights of the country, they protested against his conduct and left him.

Perhaps His Excellency expects that the people will sustain him at the Elections. We do not believe it. We believe that a House will be returned a decided majority of whom will resist his despotic administration. There is no question that the retiring Councillors will be sustained if the question is fairly understood. The people of New Brunswick will not tamely bow down to the iron rule of any individual; they are loyal to the Crown, but not to despotism. Multitudes who dislike the Prohibitory Law will see in this act an invasion of their liberties, which they will feel bound to resist.

It is the second time that Mr. Fisher has resigned because the Governor assumed arbitrary power. In 1851 he left the Government because Sir Edmund Head appointed the Chief Justice without advising with his Council. All the other members remained, they preferred holding on to office rather than to principle; they managed by great exertions to sustain themselves in the Government until a new Election. Then Mr. Fisher made this the principal charge against them, and they were turned out. Now he leaves the Government, and all his colleagues with him; they unanimously agreed in asserting the rights of the country; they have not been driven out by the people. They enjoyed public confidence, and were well able to retain it; they met and conquered the most violent and factious opposition which ever assailed a Government in this country. They have now voluntarily given up their power and their offices, because the rights of the people were invaded by an extreme use of the prerogative. We glory in the men.—They are greater in their present position, more worthy of respect and admiration, than they were when as a Government they proved themselves able to overcome all their enemies. We hope that their constituencies will return them triumphantly.—They must and will succeed.

The Governor will now rally round him a Council made up of the old party. He will not be able to get a single man in his new Government, who respects constitutional principles. Some who were opposed to the Government last winter, will refuse to commit themselves to a course which must soon destroy their political existence. Let the real honest friends of constitutional Government hold together, and Governor Sutton will be the last Colonial Governor who will ever commit such an outrage.—Reporter

There appears to be some misconception with respect to the Dissolution of the House. We have made enquiry and find that the Governor dissolved on his own responsibility alone, before they resigned. As soon as the proclamation was signed, they all resigned. Of course the Proclamation will be differently worded from ordinary documents of that kind, the words "by and with the advice of my council" being omitted.—ib.

THE DISSOLUTION.—Our readers will learn with astonishment that just as we were expecting the commencement of Railroad proceedings the House of Assembly has been dissolved. We thought that after a Session which tried most effectually the relative strength of parties, that the public business would be allowed to go on harmoniously, at all events until next year. Of course we were aware that petitions were got up calling upon the Governor to dissolve the House, but we know that with equal and still greater facility counter petitions could be got up. We certainly did not think that any dissolution could take place until the new law came in force.

The Executive council, true to the principles on which they took place, refused to assent to the dissolution; had they done so, they would have been responsible for all the turmoil and expenses of a General Election; besides, they could not advise what a large majority of the House had decided against; and had they done so, they would have shown a determination to prevent the new Election Law, their own measure, from coming into operation. The whole council in a body resigned, and