

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1856.

This leader in the *Journal* of the 7th inst., is devoted to a review of the acts of the late Government; and in it—while there is an attempt made to disparage and shew up that Government—there are a few facts mentioned, which in themselves are quite sufficient to prove the inconsistency and worthlessness of many of the charges.

We cannot agree with our contemporary, that the late government came into office under very favourable circumstances; for in a financial point of view, the circumstances of the country were far from flattering. They came in at a time when the Province was entering upon one of those periodical commercial depressions—aggravated fearfully by the war in Europe, and by the blighting ravages of pestilence, which swept over our own land; ships were not in demand; the lumber trade was down; the world stood in a critical position, when the most far-seeing were in doubt and perplexity as to the probable result; the masses of society were in a state either of actual want or but one degree removed therefrom,—such were the times when the Fisher Government took office.—We perfectly agree with the following:

"The new contained several experienced politicians who were said to hold really liberal opinions, and whose character for ability and political honesty stood as high as that of the average of our public men. The young and inexperienced Councillors apparently possessed both natural talent and energy. All, both old and young, experienced and untried, were profuse of professions of liberality and devotion to the public interests, and their professions really met throughout the country with no small degree of credit."

We believe that the Fisher Government have proved themselves worthy of the high opinion formed above; that their professions of "liberality and devotion to the public interests" were sincere; and we deny that they have proved a failure; that during their term of office they displayed little or no statesmanship, and not much policy; that they were badly united among themselves; that they had no settled principles of action, and but few opinions in common. It is very easy for the Editor of the *Journal* to make these assertions on paper, but it is quite another matter to prove them correct—a task which, at least in connection with the assertion, he does not seem disposed to undertake. But while the *Journal* fails to prove this, it seems to us, he does prove just the reverse.—Does it prove them a failure that they have done more, initiated more wholesome, important and extensive measures than any Government which preceded them? Does it not prove that they were the very reverse of a failure, that by their united wisdom they prepared and carried the new Election Law? which, however imperfect, is still a very large stride in the right direction—one which will at once extend the franchise, and control, and make more pure the exercise of that franchise. Then the establishment of the Board of Works—for this the *Journal* gives them credit,—this proved their wisdom, their settled principle, and their union. And again the *Journal* gives them credit, or at least Mr. Fisher, for the credit which he obtained for the Province; and assumes that their Railway scheme was a good one, (and if it was good at all, it was immensely good); and these the *Journal* sums up as the principal benefits which the late Government, during twenty months, conferred upon the Province. Here then are three grand measures, principal ones, to say nothing of the minor ones; now let us see the sins which the *Journal* finds as offsets. He passes by, with charitable considerations, those smaller sins which "brought them much dislike and contempt;" finds them bad enough for "appointing Justices of the Peace for the sole purpose of carrying out the Prohibitory Law," (how was it to be carried out?); "worse for dismissing magistrates without giving them a trial;" and to cap the climax, to put the crowning sin to their already mountain of iniquities, to take the last, worst step in their tortuous course of wrong,—they do not appoint a new Sheriff for Victoria, and they do appoint a new one for Carleton. [Had we the ear of Mr. Winslow, regarding as we do that gentleman with quite as much respect and esteem as many of those professed friends who seem to prove it by a free use of his name, we would advise him by all means to restrain those who make such common currency of the supposed wrongs he has sustained, and by that very means defeat the very object which they have in view.] Yes; no matter that they gave us a new election law—breathing the spirit of enlightened progress and reform; no matter that they secured a measure through which our representation may be less corrupt, and be a free expression of the free opinions of a larger number of the inhabitants of the country; no matter that they gave us a Board

of Works, to be of incalculable benefit; no matter that they dared attempt and succeeded in doing what none had dared before—to raise money on the bare credit of the Province; no matter that they conceived a gigantic Railway scheme, and the means of carrying that scheme to perfection; no matter that they contemplated giving New Brunswick a name and a place—a dignified position, as she deserved—amid the Provinces of the world; no matter that they, in prospect, opened up her interminable forests, caused to spring, where the foot of man has scarcely penetrated, hamlets and towns, and busy populations; presented to the tide of emigration—which, from the Fatherland, is and has been for years taking its way westward—a land of promise where they might find a home, where they might reap an abundant harvest, where they might cultivate to perfection all the arts of peace, and that, too, beneath the "meteor flag of England;" no matter that this glad hope which arose here found a response in the hearts of thousands of those who were once the bone and sinew of the country, but who, unable to find scope for their ambition, or food for their genius, under the sluggish advances of our land under former administrations, felt compelled to bid "home" farewell, and in strange lands seek what they could not find here: no matter that their hearts beat high with the hope that once more they should return to the Province, and by their talents and their gifts assist her on,—no matter that the late Government did all this—tell it not in Gath—they also did dare to think for themselves, and continued or excluded from office, those whom they thought proper.

While we do not intend wasting time and paper as an apologist for an act of the Government which, in this County, we have reason to suppose, accorded with the views of a majority of the people, nor express any opinion upon the claims of Mr. Winslow to the Sheriff's office, common justice compels us to state—for the information of those who, at a distance, form their opinions from the statements of the press, that since Mr. Dickenson's appointment—having held a general election during that time—he has not proved himself a partisan of any man, and that not an audible whisper of dissatisfaction has been expressed at any of his acts,—that he has apparently done his duty faithfully. If these things go for anything they go to prove that those persons who, according to the *Journal*, have considered him unfitted in every respect for the position in which he was placed, are not qualified to form a correct judgment, and the *Journal* should be careful how it relies upon such in future.

Glancing over the financial management or mismanagement, the *Journal* comes down on the late Government in its connection with the prohibitory law; but we cannot follow him through his learned, probably, but not very conclusive argument on that subject. We shall anxiously await his exposition of the College fare. Meanwhile we acknowledge the wisdom which induces him not to be too sanguine in his expectations of the present Government. If we cannot agree with his estimate of the characters of the members, we are willing to acknowledge that in their respective legitimate callings, they have talent and perhaps energy; but we deny—and in this opinion we are sustained by the testimony of sufficient witnesses, that as a ministry they do possess the necessary ability or energy.

THE CROPS.—We regret exceedingly, but after careful inquiry and examination, we find that there is no doubt the "disease" is at work, and making extensive and rapid havoc among the Potatoes.—Unless the weather is drier than it has been for some weeks, we fear that this crop will be very light.

Although the weather has not been very favorable for hay-making, still we believe a much better stock has been secured than was anticipated.

Wheat is suffering from the ravages of the weevil; but with this exception, and that above mentioned, the crops promise to be bountiful.

The Carleton Grammar School will be reopened on Tuesday, the 19th inst. This institution, and its able superintendent, Mr. McCoy, need no praise at our hands.

We have only space to assure the *Head Quarters* that he has sadly misinterpreted our views under the head of "Party Government"—particularly about the scheme to prevent others being paid.

RAILWAYS.—We learn, says the *Head Quarters* that Mr. Wilkinson will start with a party in a few days to survey the line from Fredrickton to Woodstock.

It is rumored that A. E. Botsford L. C., will receive the appointment of Chief Commissioner of Board of Works.

CARLETON MUNICIPALITY.

SPECIAL SESSION.

COURT HOUSE August 12th, 1856.

Council met—Warden in the Chair.

Present—Messrs. Dibblee, Kerr, Weade, Hayward, Phillips, G. M. Giberson, M. Giberson, Wheeler, Hay, Hemphill, Gray, Carville, Bubar and Cowperthwaite.

Warden stated that in consequence of a Requisition addressed to him by Councillors Gray, Carville, Dibblee and Hemphill, he had called this Special Meeting for the purpose of considering the propriety of granting Licence for the sale of Spirituous Liquors; that the Prohibitory Law had been repealed, and that the "Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors" had been revived.

Secretary Treasurer read a communication he had received from Mr. Fulton, in the office of the Provincial Secretary, in reply to an application for copies of the Acts of 1855 for the use of the Councillors.

Mr. Dibblee presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the Parish of Wakefield, praying, for reasons therein set forth, that a Warrant of Assessment issued at the July Session of this Council for the erection of a Pound in a certain District in said Parish, may not be enforced.

On motion of Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Gray, Resolved, That the Petition be received and laid on the table, to be taken up when the Councillors for Wakefield arrive.

On motion of Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Dibblee, Resolved, That as the object of this Special Meeting is to consider the propriety of granting Licence for the sale of Liquors, the Council do now enter upon the consideration of that question; whereupon it was declared that as the Law is imperative the Council had no alternative but to grant Licence to such persons as had the necessary accommodation.

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

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a scale of rates to be charged for Licence according to locality.—Carried.

Committee.—Messrs. Gray, Kerr, Hay, Weade, Wheeler.

Council adjourned to Dinner. Council resumed.

Mr. Gray from the Licence rate Committee presented a Report, which after some discussion was adopted and is as follows:—

Upper Woodstock, or Hardscrabble, for one year, £7 10s.

Lower Woodstock and Richmond each £6.

Wakefield, Simonds, Wicklow, Kent, Brighton and Northampton each £5.

The question of Wholesale Licence was then taken up, when Mr. Kerr presented a Petition from sundry inhabitants of Simonds and Wicklow stating that the issue of Wholesale Licence would be injurious and unnecessary, and praying that such may not be granted.

As the Law is considered to be imperative the question upon the Petition was not taken.

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

Resolved, That the rate of Wholesale Licences be fixed at £6 per year.

To which Mr. Kerr moved the following amendment seconded, by Mr. Hayward.

Resolved, That the charge for Wholesale Licence for one year be £12 10s.

The Amendment was carried.

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

Resolved, That the rate of Wholesale Licence be re-considered.—Decided in the negative.

On motion ordered that a Committee be appointed to prepare a code of Regulations for the Government of Tavern Keepers.

Committee.—Messrs. Hayward, Hay and Wheeler

On motion, ordered, that no Licence be granted longer than to the last day of the next January session of this Council, being five months.

Mr. Hayward, from the Committee to frame Tavern Regulations, presented a code of Rules for that purpose, which on motion were received and adopted for the guidance and government of Tavern Keepers.

Wholesale Licence granted James Bradley, to sell spirituous liquors, at Buttermill creek, Simonds, for five months; sureties—John Caldwell and Charles Doherty. Mr. Bradley paid £5 4s. 2d. Licence Money, Aug. 12th 1856.

Tavern Licence granted to Jonathan Wilson, River de Chute, in the Parish of Wicklow, for five months, sureties James McCoy and John Caldwell. Mr. Wilson paid £2. 1s. 8d. 12th Aug. 1856.

Tavern Licence granted to James McAllister in the Parish of Wicklow for five months Sureties—John Bradley and Thomas E. Perley. Mr. McAllister paid £2 1s. 8d. 12th Aug. 1856.

Tavern Licence granted to William Mills, in the Parish of Simonds, for five months. Sureties—James Montgomery and James Hatfield. Mr. Mills paid £2 1s. 8. 12th Aug. 1856.

Tavern Licence granted to John Caldwell, in the Parish of Wakefield, for five months. Sureties—Jonathon Wilson and James McCoy. Mr. Caldwell paid £2 1s. 8d. 12th Aug. 1856.

Tavern Licence granted to James Montgomery, in the Parish of Simonds, for five months. Sureties, L. R. Harding and John Connell. Mr. Montgomery paid £2 1s. 8d. 12th Aug. 1856.

Tavern Licence granted to George W. Wheeler, in the Parish of Simonds for five months. Sureties, Michael Hartt and Azor Betts. Mr. Wheeler paid £2 1s. 8d. 12th Aug. 1856.

Wholesale Licence granted to Noah Chandler, in the Parish of Richmond, for five months. Sureties, Michael Hartt and John Bradley. Mr. Chandler paid £5 4s. 2d. 12th August 1856.

Tavern Licence granted to Robert Hume, in the Parish of Woodstock, for five months. Sureties—Ralph Ketchum and Azor Betts. Mr. Hume paid £3. 2. 6d. 12th August 1856.

Tavern Licence granted to John Cluff, in the Parish of Woodstock, for five months. Sureties—Thomas Russell and John Wright. Mr. Cluff paid £3 2s. 6d. 12th August 1856.

Tavern Licence granted to George Parks, in the Parish of Richmond, for five months. Sureties, John Caldwell and Michael Hartt. Mr. Parks paid £2 10s., 12th August 1856.

Tavern Licence granted to John Carville, in the Parish of Richmond, for five months. Sureties, Michael Hartt and Azor Betts. Mr. Carville paid £2 10s., 12th August 1856.

Tavern Licence granted to Thomas Russell, in the Parish of Wakefield, for five months. Sureties—Alexander McQuarry and John Carville, Junr. (In consequence of the remote situation occupied by Thomas Russell—ordered that his Licence be at the rate of £3 for a year.) Mr. Russell paid £1 5s. 12th August 1856.

Tavern Licence granted to Alexander McQuarrie, in the Parish of Richmond, for five months. Sureties, Thos. Russell and John Caldwell. (The remote situation of Alexander McQuarrie induced the Council to charge his Licence at £3 a year.) Mr. McQuarrie paid £1 5s. 12th August 1856.

Wholesale Licence granted to Silas T. Plummer, in the Parish of Richmond for five months. Sureties, George Parks and Alexander McQuarrie. Mr. Plummer paid £5 4s. 2d. 12th August 1856.

Tavern Licence ordered to Thomas Cochran, in the Parish of Woodstock.

Tavern Licence ordered to Thomas Roach; in the Parish of Woodstock.

Tavern Licence ordered to Patrick Hilley in the Parish of Woodstock.

On motion of Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Gray. Ordered, that the sum of £3 be paid to the Sheriff on account, as his absence from the County prevented him from handing in his account at the July Session.

The Petition introduced by Mr. Dibblee in the forenoon, relative to an Assessment for a Pound in Wakefield, was taken up, and on motion—Ordered, That the matter be referred to the people of the District for their decision.

On application of the Councillors for Brighton, David Kimball and Gilbert Brown were confirmed in their appointment as Constables for said Parish.

On motion ordered—That the Act of the Warden in engaging the Sheriff to notify the Councillors to attend this Meeting be sustained, and that the sum of £2 be paid for such service.

Mr. Wheeler presented a decision of Mr. Justice Rideout, fining Jacob Jewett in the sum of twenty shillings. He stated that Mr. Jewett had paid the fine, and requested that Justice Rideout be directed to pay the said fine of twenty shillings to the Secretary Treasurer, such fine having been imposed and collected under Chapter 138 of the Consolidated Laws.

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

Resolved, That the Secretary Treasurer be directed to call upon Mr. Justice Rideout for the said sum of twenty shillings.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Gray, Resolved, That the sum of ten pounds be granted to the Clerk of the Peace for his half year's salary ending with June Term 1856; and that the five pounds grant passed by this Board at its July meeting, for his services for said half-year's salary be rescinded.—Carried.

Mr. Carville moved the following Resolution, seconded by Mr. M. Giberson:

Whereas the agreement made between this Council and Mr. Wetmore, as Clerk of the Peace, expired with the January term of 1856; and whereas a difference of opinion prevails with the members of this Board relative to the propriety of continu-