

lar and Mr. J. A. Harding, and upon a division the motion was lost.

There was a long discussion about paying the Queen's Printer, for publishing the proceedings of the short Session of 1854. In the course of the debate it was argued that the Attorney General had been requested by a large majority of the members to authorize Mr. Simpson to do the work.—When this assertion was made, Mr. Montgomery said it could not be proved. Mr. M. was severely taken to task by the Provincial Secretary for reflecting in this way upon a member of the House. The motion was finally carried and the blank filled with £100.

Having concluded not to notice the unparliamentary proceedings, there is nought of sufficient consequence to write about. The House will be prorogued to-morrow.

A series of Resolutions introduced in the Council by Hon. Mr. Odell, were debated on Thursday with a good deal of warmth as well as ability.—They resulted from a dispatch from the Secretary of the Colonies, approving of the appointment of any future President of the Council being vested in the Crown, and the office being rendered political, as suggested by a minute of the Council directed to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor. The arguments of the supporters of the Resolution principally rested upon an assumption that they had a right to be consulted on any point affecting a material alteration in their own Body,—that the political character of a President would destroy his independence—and that such an appointment should be made from the Council alone; while on the part of the Government it was argued that the alteration became necessary for the proper operation of departmental and constitutional government, and that the same system prevailed in England, Canada and Nova Scotia. The perfect analogy in these cases was denied by the supporters of the Resolution. The division on the question was as follows:—

In support of the Resolutions:—Hon. President, Saunders, Botsford, Odell, Hatch, Harrison—6.
Opposed:—Hon. Messrs. Steeves, Kinnear, Wark, Hill, Davidson, Ryan, Rice, Seeley—8.—Reporter.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By Telegraph to the Carleton Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

St. John, May 8th.

The *America* left Liverpool on the 26th of April, and arrived at Halifax on the 8th of May. The *Herman* sailed from Southampton on Wednesday. The new Canada Mail Steamer *North America*, sailed from Liverpool Wednesday 23rd, with 159 passengers, and a large cargo for Quebec and Montreal. The *City of Baltimore* sailed from Liverpool the same day for Philadelphia, with 63 passengers, and 150 tons of cargo. The *Atlantic* arrived on Wednesday the 23rd.

The *London Morning Star* (organ of the Manchester party) says we are told that at the meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday 22nd, at which Clarendon was present for the first time since his return from Paris, the answer to the United States was agreed on. Upon some points connected with the Central American question the British Government are prepared to give way, but they will not recall Mr. Crampton; and they are prepared to communicate to the United States Government that they are unanimous in their determination on his position as British Minister at Washington.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.—The *London Daily News* has succeeded in obtaining a copy of the Treaty of Peace. The document is considered authentic. It contains 34 articles.

1st. Restores perpetual friendship between France, Britain, Sardinia, Turkey and Russia.

2nd. All the territories conquered or occupied during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated as soon as possible.

3rd. Russia restores to Turkey, Kars and all other parts of the Ottoman empire.

4th. Allies restore to Russia, Towns and Ports of Sebastopol, Balaclava, Kamesch, Eupatoria and Kertch.

Articles 5, 6, 7 and 8 are wanting.

9th. Sultan communicated to the Powers his firm granting equality to Christians, which the contracting Powers much approve, but divest themselves of all right thereby to interfere in the internal administration of the Ottoman empire.

10th. Convention of 13th July 1841, closing the Bosphorus and Dardanelles is re-affirmed.

11th. The Black Sea is neutralized, and for ever

forbidden to all ships of war of every power adjoining or distant, with the exceptions specified in Articles 14 and 19.

12. Trade shall be free in the Black Sea waters and Ports, subject only to Police regulations, and Russia and Turkey admit Consols to all Ports on its shores.

13th. Sea being neutralized, strongholds become useless, consequently Turkey and Russia agree neither to construct nor preserve any military maritime arsenal on the coast.

14th. Convention regulating the force of ships for coast service is concluded individually between Turkey and Russia, but it is appended to this Treaty and cannot be altered without general assent.

15th. Act of the Congress of Vienna relating to River navigation is applied to the Danube and its mouths, and its freedom becomes part of the public law of Europe.

16th. To carry Article 15 into effect, France, England, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, appoint each a Delegate to put the River in a navigable state from Isatcha to Tza.

17th. Austria, Barana, Turkey and Wirtemberg, add each a Delegate to the Principalities Commission to form a permanent commission, which shall keep the River navigable, and superintend the Police.

18th. The first named general commission will be dissolved in two years, and the permanent commission take its place.

19th. Each of the contracting powers may station two small ships at the mouth of the Danube.

20th. Russia assents to rectification of Bessarabian frontier. New frontier starts from the Black Sea one mile east of Lake Bourazola, to the Akerman road, along which to the valley of Razan passing south of Belgrade, reascends the River Yalpack to Saratsika and terminates at Kakamori on the River Pruth. Elsewhere it is unchanged.

22nd. Moldavia and Wallachia continue under the Suzerainty of Turkey, with guarantee of all contracting powers, but no power shall claim a right of interference.

23rd. Porte guarantees continuance to the said Principalities of freedom of Religion and Commerce. The contracting powers appoint a Commission to meet immediately at Bucharest to report on the present condition and wants of the Principalities.

24th. Porte will immediately convoke a Divan in each Principality to learn the wishes of the people as to definite organization.

25th. Minutes thereof shall be sent to Paris, where a constitution shall be framed, which the Porte shall promulgate.

26th. Principalities shall maintain a Militia, and may construct a defence approved by the Porte.

27th. Should internal tranquility be disturbed, the Porte must consult the contracting powers, and cannot employ armed intervention without their assent.

28th. Servia continues a dependency of the Porte, under the guarantee of the Powers, and retains its national administration and freedom of religion and of trade.

29th. The right of garrison in Servia is reserved to the Porte, but no armed intervention permitted without consent of Powers.

30th. Russia and Turkey retain their possessions in Asia precisely as before the war, but their frontiers shall be marked out by survey.

31st. The evacuation of Turkey by the Allied and Austrian forces shall take place as soon as convenient, but the time and manner of such evacuation shall be the subject of private arrangement between each of the powers and Turkey.

32nd. Until new engagements be made, trade shall go on as before the war.

33rd. A convention, contents secret, concluded between France, England, and Russia, respecting the Alland Islands shall be appended to this Treaty.

34th. Ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within four weeks.

BRITAIN.—The event exciting the most attention, was the grand review of the fleet on Wednesday the 23rd; the papers overflow with the details.—100,000 spectators were present on land and sea. Fleet numbering 240 ships of war, big and little, all steamers excepting two, comprising 34,000 horse power, carried 3,000 guns, 33,000 men, including 160 gun-boats and three floating Batteries, extended 12 miles along the waters, east and west across Spithead. Fleet formed 4 squadrons, and performed manoeuvres for the edification of the Queen; afterwards made a sham attack on Portsmouth Castle, and finally concluded by illuminating all the ships with coloured lights.

The *London Sun* published the Treaty of Peace within a mourning border. Headed an editorial respecting the fleet with the caption—"Our glory and our shame!" exciting thereby indignation among contemporaries.

SYNOPSIS OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF WOODSTOCK.

Section 1.—Defines the limits of the Town, viz: Commencing at the River St. John and at the north side line of lands now owned and occupied by William D. Smith; thence running the same course of said line back or westerly one mile;—thence northerly and the same course with the River St. John, until it strikes the upper or north side of land owned and occupied by the late Anthony Baker, in his life time; thence easterly along said north side line to the River St. John; thence southerly along said River St. John to the place of beginning, and to include also Bull's Island in front thereof.

2. Divides the Town into three Wards, and defines them as follows:—

Ward Number One—Includes all that portion east of the Great Road to Canada, bounded on the south by the Maduxnakik.

Ward Number Two—All that portion west of the Great Road to Canada, bounded on the south by the Maduxnakik.

Ward Number Three—All that portion south of the Maduxnakik.

3 Vests the administration of the fiscal, prudential, and municipal affairs, and the whole legislative power and government of the said Town, in a Mayor and six Councillors, two of whom to be annually elected for each Ward.

4. One Assessor to be elected in each Ward, and must be a resident in the Ward for which elected.

5. A Mayor, Councillor, or Assessor, must be 21 years of age, and possessed of one hundred pounds real or personal estate.

6. For first election, voters must be 21 years of age, and possessed of Twenty-five pounds real estate or personal property. At subsequent elections, residents in said Town for two years, who shall have been assessed upon property in the Assessment next preceding such election, and who have paid the same may vote. A receipt from the Collector a sufficient evidence of such payment.

7. Assessors to file a copy of the Assessment List for each Ward within one month with the Town Clerk. The Town Clerk to make up a registry or list of voters for each Ward before the first day of March in each and every year.

8. No person holding any office or place of profit in the disposal of the Council, shall be eligible for the Office of Mayor or Councillor; no person accountable for any part of the Town revenues, nor any person presiding at any election for Mayor, Councillor or Assessor, neither any Clerk or Assistant employed by him at such election shall be elected to the Office of Mayor, Councillor or Assessor.

9. Any person elected to the Office of Mayor, Councillor or Assessor, neglecting or refusing to accept the same within the time limited, the said office to be declared vacant, and filled up by a new election.

10. Any person holding the Office of Mayor, Councillor or Assessor, absent from the Council meetings more than two months at any one time without leave, except in case of sickness, shall be disqualified, and cease to hold his office.

11. The first election to be held on the second Monday in May in the present year, and on the second Monday in March in each and every other year.

12. Public notice of the time and place for holding elections to be given by the Clerk.

13 & 14. Polling to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; nominations to be made previously; and no votes counted except those given for persons so nominated.

15. Voting by ballot.

16. Nomination of Candidates at 9 o'clock.—Polling to commence at ten, and continue until five.

17. In case no more candidates are proposed than what are necessary, the Poll to be immediately closed.

18. The Officer holding any election as aforesaid, shall immediately after the close thereof make return to the Clerk of the names of the persons having the greatest number of votes, and declared by him to be elected.

19. Poll list to remain in the Office of the Clerk, and to be open for inspection to any elector on the payment of one shilling.

20. Mayor to be sworn.

21. In the event of a vacancy by death, disqualification or absence of the Mayor, or of a Councillor, or an Assessor, three of the Councillors shall in writing direct the Clerk to give notice of an election to supply such vacancy in the Office of Mayor.

22. No person entitled to vote at any election unless his name shall appear in the list of voters for the Ward in which he claims to vote; he shall hand to the presiding Officer of such election a receipt from the Collector; and shall swear, if required, that he is the person named in the said receipt.

23. Any person that knowingly swears falsely in the oath prescribed by this Act, shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

24. Every Elector shall vote only in the Ward in which he resides, and non-residents in the Ward shall be in which their property lies.

25. Every person holding any such election deemed a Peace Officer on that occasion.

26. The Mayor, Councillors and Assessors, shall severally be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty.

27. Any person elected as Councillor for more than one Ward shall make 1s option, and declare for which he will serve.

28. All Officers eligible for re-election if qualified in other respects.

29. Councillors and Assessors go out of office on the day appointed for the next annual election.

30. Town Council meets quarterly, and such other times as the Mayor and any four Councillors may appoint.

31. Three members with the Mayor or Chairman shall constitute a Court.

32. The Mayor, when present, shall preside; in his absence a Chairman shall be appointed; the Mayor or Chairman shall have the casting vote, but no other; the meetings of the Council to be held with open doors.

33. Minutes of proceedings to be entered in a book by the Clerk.

34. The Council authorized to determine all matters relating to any dissatisfaction with the decision of the officer or person holding any election under this Act.

35. The Council may appoint from their own body, such Committees as may be necessary for the transaction of business.

36. The Council may expel any member guilty of indecent language or improper conduct.

37. Meetings of the Council may be adjourned.

38. Council may appoint a Clerk, an Auditor, a City Treasurer, a Marshal, a Clerk of the Market, Constables, Surveyors of Roads, Collectors of Rates, Pound-Keepers, Harbour Masters, Wharfingers, Overseers of Poor.

39. Treasurer, Clerk, Wharfingers, Collector of Rates, must enter into Bonds.

40 & 41. The Treasurer to receive all moneys; and to pay them out upon an order signed by the Mayor or Chairman.

42. A detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures to be published yearly.

43. All officers appointed to act under the authority of the Council shall be accountable to the said Council.

44. The Council in addition to their general powers of making Bye Laws for the good government of the said town, shall have power to make laws and regulations for sundry purposes, among which are the following:—

To regulate and manage the market or markets, and to establish and regulate market days and fairs, provided that the same shall not come into operation until sanctioned by the Municipal Council of the County.

45. Defines the powers of the Council, in reference to roads.

46. Council may order assessments for repairing streets and roads, and for maintaining a Police Force.

47 & 48. Defines the duties of Assessors.

49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 & 57. Provides for assessments, collecting of rates.

58. Certain powers transferred to and vested in the Town Council.

59. Any officer of the Corporation a competent witness.

60. The Mayor and Councillors during their continuance in office, shall have and exercise all the authority of Justices of the Peace.

61. Neither Mayor nor Councillors shall receive any pay or remuneration for their services in that capacity.

62. All fines, penalties or forfeitures may be recovered before the Mayor and any one of the Councillors.

63. Arrangements may be made between the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish and the Overseers of the Town for the support of the Poor of the Town and Parish.

64. The County Council shall apportion the amount to be levied for County purposes, between that part of the Parish not incorporated and the Town of Woodstock.

65. In the event of an equal number of votes being given for any two or more candidates for the office of Mayor, the Town Council shall immediately direct a new election to be held.

66. The first election for Mayor, Councillors and Assessors shall be held by the Sheriff of the County and such persons as he may appoint, and any subsequent election by such persons as the Town Council may appoint.

67. The Gaol of the County shall be the Gaol of the said Town of Woodstock.

DISASTROUS OCCURRENCE.—*Destruction of a Steamer.*—We learn that the *J. D. Pierce* steamer, plying between here and Fredericton, while on her way up on Thursday, stopped at Morehouse's landing to put some passengers ashore, when the boiler burst making a complete wreck of the boat. Four men were killed, two of whom belonged to the boat, and the others were passengers. There was a large number of passengers on board, several of whom, we regret to learn, are severely injured.—The *Richmond*, on her way down, was near the place at the time the accident occurred, and promptly lent her aid to rescue the passengers and crew from their perilous situation. We have conversed with some parties that were on board the *J. D. Pierce*, and they express their belief that nothing short of a protective Providence prevented a greater destruction of human life. The cause of the disaster we have not been able to ascertain.

The whole number of Bills sent up from the House of Assembly to the Council during the recent Session was 89. Passed in the ordinary form 68.—With suspending clauses 3. Reserved by His Excellency 1.—*Jb.*