

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1855.

CARLETON MUNICIPALITY.

COURT HOUSE, WOODSTOCK,
23rd October, 1855.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Municipal Act the members elect for the several Parishes in the County assembled at the Court House in Woodstock, on Tuesday the 23rd of October 1855.

The Secretary Treasurer examined the Returns from the Chairman who presided over the Elections in the several Parishes in the County on the 24th day of September 1855, when it appeared that the following gentlemen had been declared elected—viz:—

For Woodstock,—Henry E. Dibblee, & Robt. Hay.
" Richmond,—Wm. Gray & Oliver Hemphill.
" Wakefield,—Amos Gallop and Hugh Cowperthwaite.

" Simonds,—Geo. W. Wheeler & J. S. Carville.
" Wicklow,—Robert Kerr & George Weade.
" Kent,—Morphy Giberson & Geo. M. Giberson.
" Brighton,—Samuel Dickenson & John Bubar.
" Northampton,—Geo. Clowes & Fredk Phillips.
All of whom were present but Mr. Clowes.

The several members having handed in their Oaths of qualification, were called upon to elect one of their number to be Warden for the ensuing year.

The Council then proceeded to elect the Warden by ballot, when on opening the ballots it appeared that Samuel Dickenson had a majority of votes, and was thereupon declared by the Secretary Treasurer to be duly elected, and took his seat accordingly.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Secretary Treasurer read communications from the Provincial Secretary on the following subjects

1st.—That the Bye-Law passed by the Council in July, "To prevent driving on the Maduxnakik Bridge at greater speed than a walk" had been disallowed by His Excellency in Council.

2nd.—That the Bye-Law "To provide for the qualification of Town and Parish Officers, and a Bye Law regulating the running at large of Cattle &c., in the County of Carleton had been approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The Secretary Treasurer read a Presentment made by the Grand Jury at the September Court in which they express their belief that the prisoners made their escape on account of the deficiency of the door locks; and recommend that locks be placed on the outside of some of the doors and that they be put in a more efficient state;—they also recommend the erection of a Privy in the Gaol yard, and the fence repaired.

The Secretary Treasurer also read a deposition made by the Gaoler before several Magistrates relative to the escape of the prisoners from the Gaol, in which he alludes to the locks not being efficient—after which

On motion of Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Hemphill.—Resolved,—That a Committee of this Board be appointed to examine the state of the Gaol and to report thereon. Whereupon the Warden named Messrs. Gray, Gallop and Cowperthwaite.

Mr. Dibblee read a Petition from Francis Pelkey, Upper Woodstock, stating that in consequence of the ill-will of a neighbour he had been fined for leaving two sticks of scantling and three small sticks of fire-wood in front of his own door; and prays that the said fine (forty shillings) be repaid to him.

On motion ordered,—That the said Petition stand over until the January Session.

Mr. Gray from the Committee to examine the Gaol, made the following report

The Committee are of opinion that the Prisoners escaped in consequence of the Locks of the door being on the wrong side; and would therefore recommend that good and sufficient locks be obtained and put on the proper side of the doors; that a wicket should be made in the doors so that the Gaoler could supply prisoners with necessities without having to open the doors; and to erect a Privy in the yard for the use of the Gaoler's family

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM GRAY,

AMOS GALLOP,

HUGH COWPERTHWAITTE.

On motion ordered.—That the Report be accepted and that a Committee be appointed to carry its recommendations into effect. Whereupon the Warden named the same Committee, viz:—Messrs. Gray, Gallop and Cowperthwaite.

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

Resolved.—That an order be drawn to pay the expenses incurred by repairs made on the Court

House and Gaol under the direction of a Committee appointed at the July Session,—also the expenses that may be incurred under the direction of the Committee just appointed; and that the Warden and Secretary Treasurer be authorized to draw for the amounts whenever satisfied by the several Committees that the work has been done to their satisfaction.

Mr. Gallop presented a petition from fifty individuals in the Parish of Wicklow complaining of the illegality of the Election recently held in that Parish for the election of Councillors—and praying that it might be set aside for the following reasons.

1st.—No legal list of Rate payers was present.

2nd.—Parties were allowed to vote who had no legal right.

3rd.—The Chairman received votes out of doors.

4th.—The Chairman left the Ballot-Box with George West, and it open.

Mr. Kerr presented a statement made and signed by sundry individuals under oath from which it appears that no Assessment had been made in said Parish of Wicklow for 1855—that the Collector's list for 1854 could not be found; that the Candidates agreed to take the list of names that voted the previous year; that George West, Collector for 1854 was sworn and appointed by mutual consent to watch and prevent persons voting contrary to his knowledge of their paying taxes for the said year, and that when he had no knowledge of any person wishing to vote having paid his taxes; that the person wishing to vote should be sworn to that fact.

Witnesses were called on both sides. The Chairman of the Meeting testified to the agreement of the Candidates and people to adopt the list referred to in the absence of the proper list—it having either been lost or mislaid.

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

Resolved,—That the said Election be set aside and that the Warden issue a Writ for a new Election. The Council decided in the negative.

Mr. Gray presented a Petition from Alexander Jackson of the Parish of Richmond, setting forth that he had been taxed Eleven Shillings for Poor Rates when he was not in possession of any property either real or personal, and prays that the same be refunded to him, after deducting his Poll Tax, out of the funds of said Parish. Whereupon on motion it was ordered,—That the Collector of Richmond be instructed to refund nine shillings and four pence to the said Jackson.

Council adjourned sine die.

The following are the Bye-Laws referred to in the Minutes as passed by the Municipal Council, and approved by His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The attention of Parish Officers is particularly directed to that marked No. 1, as it will be seen that they are required to qualify themselves within a specified time and to file a certificate of such qualification with the Secretary Treasurer.

(No. 1.)

A BYE LAW TO PROVIDE FOR THE QUALIFICATION OF TOWN AND PARISH OFFICERS.

Whereas the Law requires that Town or Parish Officers should be duly qualified, and that due notice of such qualification should be given;—And whereas it is deemed that the filing of certificates of qualification with the Secretary Treasurer would be advantageous to the public interests.

I. Be it therefore ordained by the Municipality of Carleton that every Town or Parish Officer elected or appointed shall within six days after notice of his appointment or election make oath before a Justice of the Peace to fulfil the duties of his office—said notice being given by lists of persons appointed or elected Parish Officers being posted up in three of the most public places in the respective Parishes by the Town Clerks of such Parishes; and that every Officer after making such oath shall file a certificate of his qualification with the Secretary Treasurer.

II. Any person elected or appointed to an Office, refusing or neglecting to make the necessary oath, to file his certificate of qualification with the Secretary Treasurer, or to perform the duties of his office, shall for each offence forfeit forty shillings, and if such person be the Parish Clerk he shall forfeit for each offence five pounds.

SAMUEL DICKENSON, Warden.

(No. 2.)

A Bye Law to regulate the running at large of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Swine, and other Animals and Geese, in several Districts in the County of Carleton.

I. Be it ordained by the Municipality of Carleton that no Cattle, Sheep or Swine do go or run at large upon any part of the Highway in the Parish of Wakefield, extending from Little Presq' Isle

(the upper line of the Parish to the lower line of the same, from the first day of May to the first day of November in each and every year.

II. Be it ordained that no Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Swine do go or run at large on the Road on the South side of the Beckagimick stream, in the Parish of Brighton, extending from the Bank of the St. John River to the rear of the front lots, from the first day of May to the fifteenth day of October in each and every year.

III. Be it ordained that no Horses, Neat Cattle of any description, Sheep, Hogs, Goats or Geese, do go or run at large between Abner Bull's upper line and Yerra's lower line near Maductic in the Parish of Woodstock, from the 15th day of May until the 25th day of October in each and every year.

IV. Be it ordained that no Horses, Oxen, Neat or other Cattle, (Milk Cows excepted,) Sheep, Swine or Goats do go or run at large in the following district in the Parish of Richmond, viz:—On that part of the great Highway to Houlton leading from George Carter's east line to Thomas Pritchard's west line, including a mile north and a mile south of the said great road with all the commons and cross roads in the said part of the said Parish from the tenth day of May to the first day of November in each and every year.

V. Be it ordained that so much of a Bye-Law passed January 1855, regulating the running at large of Cattle in the Parish of Richmond, as may be affected by the passing of this Bye Law, be and the same is hereby repealed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

By Telegraph from St. John.

Africa from Liverpool, Halifax, 24th, 9 A. M.

Little has occurred at seat of War beyond that Allies are threatening Perekop, but their advance checked for a time. French troops concentrating on Danube. Odessa expected to be immediately bombarded; Allied fleets before walls. Garrison at Kars still hold out. General Simpson, in last despatch, dated Sebastopol, 29th, says, that 9,500 men are employed daily in making road from Balclava to Camp; fatigue parties in the town engaged in getting timber and other materials from the ruins of buildings in order to get shelter for the troops ere bad weather sets in. The Russian fire from batteries on the north side caused, Simpson says, some little annoyance, but had not prevented works being carried on: by explosion of a kind of infernal machine, numbers of which had been dug up in various parts of the town, one officer and 19 men wounded.

Simpson reports a trifling engagement with the 10th Hussars and troop of Chasseurs, who beat back a detachment of Cossacks near Kertch.

A letter from Vienna states that several Bankers give credence to the rumour that Russia is contracting a loan in North America, and that the negotiations are mostly concluded.

Marseilles advices of the 10th, state that the Minister of War was still using every exertion to reinforce the Army in the Crimea.

A letter from Sebastopol, in Frankfort Gazette, states that sunken Russian ships can be raised without difficulty, as the Russians close them in every part but one, and having attached hose to hulls so that water could be pumped out when required. The letter recommends that divers should be employed to seek for the hose, draw up water, and enable ships to rise.

Pelissier and Simpson, according to Daily News, have had a meeting with view to prevent what they consider indiscreet revelations by newspaper correspondents, military and civil. General Marmora declares, in an order of the day, that he will severely punish the authors of any letters which may be found, by informing the Russians of the movements of the Allies, to have injured the position of the latter.

LATEST ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES UPON PEREKOP.—A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated 9th, received at St. Petersburg, stating that the enemy had advanced from Eupatoria, threatening Perekop, but had retired on meeting advanced posts of Russian left flank. Sixteen battalions of the Russians were put into disorder.

RETIREMENT OF THE RUSSIANS.—According to the Frankfort Post Zeitung, the body of the Russian army has been withdrawn from the plateau on the north side of Sebastopol towards the heights of the Balbec. Only a few thousand men now garrison the northern forts. In the neighborhood of Nicolaieff, some 45,000 men are concentrating, 28,000 of whom belong to the newly raised Militia.

A BRITISH FLEET SENT TO THE COAST OF ITALY.—Her Majesty's Ships Rodney, Albion, London,

Leander, and Wasp, have received orders to proceed, under the command of Admiral Stopford, to the coast of Italy. They would begin their mission, it is said, in the Bay of Naples.

FILLING UP THE TRENCHES.—Letters from Sebastopol. A Marseilles Journal says one of the orders which has been executed by the troops with the greatest pleasure is that of filling the trenches. It is stated that the troops regard their prospects so favorably that a great number of the soldiers of the class of 1847, who may now quit the service, do not wish to do so.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.—The Allied fleet, who, according to last news, had sailed on a secret expedition from Sebastopol, anchored off Odessa on the 8th October. Prince Gortschakoff reports 8 ships of the line, 27 steamers and other vessels. No news of bombardment had been received up to latest dates, but expected immediately.

Odessa, since the destruction of Corn ports in the Sea of Azoff, has formed the chief, if not the sole means of support of the Russian army in the Crimea.

The Emperor of Russia and suite arrived at Odessa 22nd September, but left again next day for Nicolaieff, to attend a Council of War.

RUSSIAN LOSSES.—The Invalide Russe gives a detailed account of the loss of Russian garrison on the 8th; reports, killed 2,684, wounded 6,058, contused 1,205, missing 1,754, total 11,701. The same journal states that the Russians lost 1,500 August 17, and 1,000 per day on every day up to September 5th. Thus it would appear that the losses in garrison for the last three weeks of siege, amounted to 31,200 men, irrespective of disease.

THE DANUBE.—According to the "Journal Constantinople" the Commander of the Turkish army on the Danube has received instructions to procure rations for 40,000 or 50,000 French troops, who are to arrive at Silistria about the end of October. A Telegraph from Constantinople states that the Anglo Turkish contingent has received orders to proceed to Schumala.

MEDIATION.—In a Circular, addressed by the Austrian Government to its representatives, it is intimated that though Austria is at liberty to act as mediator between the belligerent powers, the present is not a favourable time for such mediation; that in fact the Western Powers must follow up the advantage gained, and treat with Russia when the Russians are expelled from the Crimea. The manifesto asserts that the most perfect understanding exists between Austria and France.

WAR IN ASIA.—General Momaric has forwarded to St. Petersburg a report of successful cavalry engagement in which the Cossacks, Militia, and Dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant General Kovalerskay, defeated a detachment of 1,800 regular Turkish Cavalry, and 1,000 Bashi Bazouks.—The Turks had about 400 killed. Ali Pasha, the Commander, who took part in most of the last wars of Turkey, made prisoner. The Turks lost all their guns. The garrison of Kars still holds out, though reduced to great extremity. Part of Omar Pacha's force was advancing from Batoun to attempt to raise the blockade.

BALTIC.—Russians are repairing Sweaborg with the greatest activity, enlarging barracks and building batteries upon islands, &c., availed of during recent bombardment by the Allies.

Further accounts, though meagre, of the bombardment of Riga, state that the batteries at the mouth of the Duna suffered little, but the battery at Ballen considerably.

25th September.—3 frigates anchored at the mouth of the River Salis, and boat's crew set fire to 10 vessels.

Rear Admiral Penand, describing the expedition to the Gulf of Bothnia by 1 French Corvette, and 2 English Steamers, states that 11 Russian vessels anchored off Burran a small town on the Finnish coast were captured, and 8 other vessels, making total tonnage captured 2,500.

GENERAL NEWS.—Thursday, 10th, was a weekly Board day in the Bank of England—protracted discussion, but no change was made in rate of discount. A meeting has been held of the creditors of DeLisle and Jambrin—statement of affairs very satisfactory.

FRANCE.—The "Moniteur" announces officially that the Empress has arrived at the fifth month of her pregnancy, and is in excellent health. An alliance between Prince Napoleon and the British Royal, it is stated by Paris correspondents, is rumored in political circles.

DENMARK.—It is rumored in one of the London papers that the Danish Government has invited the maritime powers, including the United States, to meet in Congress at Copenhagen in November to settle the question of Sound Dues. Denmark it is said, proposes the capitalization and redemption of the Dues.