

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

Resolved, That the remainder of the Accounts, belonging to the following persons, cannot be adjudicated upon, as they have not been audited, and some of them not sworn to, viz: Joshua Snow, John Bedell, A. K. S. Wetmore, Doctor Wood, Doctor Jacob, Israel Churchill, Henry McIntyre, L. Cronkrite.

Mr. Cowperthwaite read a proposal from Robert Caldwell to lease a building lot (one quarter of an acre,) of the Public or County lands, stating that he had purchased the old School House situated on the said lands; when

On motion, ordered, that a Committee be appointed to ascertain whether there be any existing Lease that may have been granted by the Magistrates, and report at the January Session.

Committee appointed—Messrs. Dibblee, Lindsay, and Hayward.

Mr. Dibblee moved the following Resolution, seconded by Mr. Hayward,

Whereas the large amount of Wilderness Lands, held by Grants and otherwise, in various parts of this County, seriously obstruct the settlement of those parts of the County; and while the said Lands are rendered daily more valuable by the exertions of settlers contiguous thereto, no equitable return is made by the owners thereof for the advanced value thus rendered; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, a Law is urgently called for, authorising (in addition to any other incidental taxation to which the same are now liable,) a special tax for road purposes upon all Wilderness Lands in lots or tracts of two hundred acres and upwards, to be expended upon roads in the neighborhood of lands upon which the said tax is levied; and further, that a copy of this Resolution and a petition, be transmitted to the Government, respectfully requesting that they will take charge of the same, and if such Act be not desired for the Province generally, it may be passed for this County, with the necessary provisions to enable this Council to levy and recover such tax in a summary way.

Mr. Gallop moved, and Mr. Giberson seconded, the following Resolution,

Whereas the Bye Roads Grants made in gross to this Municipal Council to be apportioned on the several Parishes by the several Councillors thereof, causes an equal share of duty to be imposed upon the Secretary Treasurer; therefore

Resolved, That the amount which this Council may deem adequate to compensate such extra services shall be paid equally by the several Parishes, as each gets an equal share of the Bye Road Grants.

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

Resolved, That Tavern Licence be granted to George Parks, Scotch Corner, at £2 10s., for six months, in the room of £3, fixed upon by the scale.—Decided in the negative.

On motion, ordered, that the Secretary Treasurer be paid his half-year's salary of £15.

On motion, ordered, that the Clerk of the Peace be paid his half-year's salary of £6 5s.

On motion, ordered, that the Auditor be paid £5 on account.

On motion, ordered, that E. Loomer be paid 15s. for attendance on this Session of the Council.

On motion, ordered, that the Warden and Secretary Treasurer be authorized to draw for the payment of all accounts passed this Session.

On motion, ordered, that the Warden and Secretary Treasurer be authorized to draw for such sums as may be required from time to time by the Building Committee in making the required repairs, alterations and addition for the Brick Offices.

On motion, ordered, that the Building Committee be authorized to make such repairs and alterations, as they, in their judgment, may deem advisable.

Mr. Lindsay presented a petition from Charles Emery, Upper Woodstock Fire District, stating that he lived in the extreme limits of the said District; that in addition to other taxes, he had been assessed this year in the sum of thirty shillings for Fire Tax, which he considers too high, and prays that a deduction may be made in the same.

On motion, ordered, that the said petition be referred for further consideration.

Council adjourned sine die.

Below, according to promise, we give a brief report of the discussion had in the County Council upon Mr. Hayward's resolution, as likewise some remarks made upon a suggestion of Mr. Dibblee, respecting the Gaoler:

Mr. Dibblee asked if the Council was prepared, by passing this resolution, to assert that all the officials in this Province had at the late election opposed the Liberal candidates; or were they disposed to recommend the present Government to follow a course for which they had no precedent.

In England, or any British Colony, the principle had never been recognized, that with a change of administration the subordinate officials should be removed.

Mr. COWPERTHWAIT did not know that there was any precedent for the course which the resolution recommended to the Executive, but thought it was time such a precedent should be established; and this had always been his opinion. He thought nearly every one of the officials had, at the late election, acted adverse to the Liberal candidates. (Mr. Dibblee—"Do you know that?") He (Mr. C.) heard that one of the officials said, in Mr. Percley's store, that he would go as far as possible for the Gray Government.

Mr. KILBURN would like to have it clearly defined who were the Liberals; he wanted to know if it was those who tried to climb over the heads of others to office, and called those over whom they passed illiberal and Tory. Liberty was the pith and marrow of British institutions; but this professed Liberalism was a departure from their spirit, and was even worse than the system pursued in the United States—there they claimed to be great Liberals, and still fostered the fearful evils of slavery. He believed in the majority ruling, but it should be as in England, according to fixed principles.

Mr. LINDSAY said some people in office were very liberal, but out of office were the contrary. He would remind Mr. Kilburn that the first cargo of slaves brought to America was by England. In England officials were not allowed to take part in elections. What was understood by Responsible Government, but that affairs were to be administered according to the well-understood wishes of the people? But had that principle been recognized when, the people having recommended the continuance in office of Mr. Dickinson as Sheriff, the Government appointed Mr. Winslow. He (Mr. L.) had never heard any complaints against Mr. Dickinson; if he had erred it was on the side of mercy; and he told Mr. Winslow's son, when he attacked him for signing the petition for Mr. Dickinson's continuance, that if Mr. Winslow had been as closely watched as Mr. Dickinson, he might not have escaped as well,—and he did believe that the country was better satisfied with Mr. Dickinson than with Mr. Winslow. He thought it but reasonable that the Executive should turn out those who opposed them and put in their friends, and not retain those in office who had no sympathy with them, but, like the snake in the fable, when warmed into life and activity, would sting their protectors on the first opportunity.

WARDEN.—In England there were people as liberal and as illiberal as any one else. Up to 1825, there was in England a spirit of oppression under which the people were mere serfs.

Mr. CRAIG thought a spirit of oppression was still in active exercise, as the terms of the resolution indicated. He asked if this was their professed Liberalism,—to remove an officer in the middle of the year? It was just what he had always thought of their Liberalism. How desperate and unreasonable it was to deprive people of right to vote conscientiously for whom they liked! His forefathers had voted for liberty of conscience. He (Mr. C.) would vote for the fair and square man, whether Liberal or Tory. There was a Liberal Government now, and they were to be advised to make a clean sweep, to put out this man and put in that, making a clean upset throughout the country. It was not a healthy state of things, but enough to stump a man altogether. If you don't vote for just such a man, you can't have office.—Just look, (said Mr. C.) just look, Mr. Babar, what a bad, miserable, decrepit principle it is!

Mr. HAYWARD said he would not take up the time of Council, as Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Cowperthwaite had fully expressed his views upon this subject. He certainly agreed with the terms of the resolution.

Mr. KILBURN moves amendment. Mr. DIBBLEE did not care who was Attorney General. He called himself a Liberal, although not according to the construction put upon the term by some. He wished to see the general interests of the country served. His office, after he got it, 25 years ago, for the first 5 was not worth £5 a year; now it was worth £140. True Liberalism he considered to be to extend equal rights to all, irrespective of color or creed. Just as soon as the resolution passed, he did not doubt, his name would be sent down with the rest of the officials for change.

Mr. Dibblee brought under notice of the Council the fact that there was no Gaoler, and that at the present salary it seemed impossible to obtain the services of an efficient officer. He thought the salary should be increased to £20; it was an important office and should be efficiently filled.

Mr. Gallop said the Council last year allowed £10 to the Sheriff to pay a Gaoler, in addition to so much of the county land as was not required for public purposes. He had been told that a competent person wished to take the job, but the Sheriff had refused to let him have the land. He (Mr. G.) considered, with the land, the Gaoler got £15; the land being worth £5 a year.

Mr. Lindsay believed the Sheriff could not get a man to suit his views. He the Sheriff had objected to Mr. Buxton because he was a mechanic, being opposed to having the Gaoler work in the Gaol. He thought it a bad time of year to raise the salary. The Sheriff is responsible for the Gaoler;—we pay him (the Sheriff) the salary.

Mr. Cowperthwaite did not think a Gaoler had been advertised for; he had never seen it.

Warden thought if it had been generally known there would have been plenty of applications. The impression is abroad that the Council will not pay enough, and interested parties endeavor to increase this impression. He did not think the Council had any disposition but to pay what was fair.

Mr. Gallop: If there have been, as I am credibly informed, several applications by suitable persons, it proves that the low salary is not the hin-

derance; but the applicants did not suit the Sheriff. Mr. Buxton and Mr. Chas. Shaw applied.—Both are fit men for the office.

Mr. Kilburn: If in order to secure the services of a competent Gaoler, it is necessary to raise the salary, I am willing to go for it.

Mr. Dibblee did not believe the Sheriff cared about the views of applicants for the office, and thought Mr. Lindsay's an unfair *ex parte* statement. If the Sheriff had dropped the land, of course he could not be expected to give it up to the incoming Gaoler.

Mr. Lindsay did not refer to the Sheriff's political views. He believed politically he and Buxton agreed perfectly, both being Tory in principles.—The Sheriff told him that he did not want a mechanic; whereas he (Mr. L.) believed none but a mechanic could live in the situation. Mr. Hamilton says he would have staid in the Gaol, but the Sheriff wanted the Gaoler's fees. Of course he thought the Sheriff wanted a man after his own heart. The land of right belonged to the Gaoler, and the Sheriff should not deprive him of it.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—From almost every direction, outside of the County, the most cheering intelligence reaches us concerning the crops; nor are we in Carleton one whit behind our neighbors,—our fields give full promise of an abundant harvest. The copious rains of the last and previous weeks have had an effect quite contrary to what at one time was anticipated, doing a vast amount of good; and during the present week the haying has been pushed forward vigorously, under most auspicious weather. So far as grain is concerned, there is every prospect of a splendid harvest. We have made diligent observation and enquiry, and the result is, we feel justified in saying that up to this time the potatoe crop is in an unusually healthy condition, without showing the least taint of disease.

We are pleased to notice, by the *Standard*, that improvements of a very satisfactory character are going on in St. Andrews. No better and stronger evidence of the progressive tendency of any town is to be found than in the successful operation of manufactures. When there are saw mills and planing mills, and factories in active paying operation, it is a sure sign of energy and wealth.—They are productive and reproductive; they create wealth from the raw material of the country, and that wealth goes to benefit the country. Better for the country is the establishment of one industrial profession than of half-a-dozen stores for the sale of imported silks, velvets, and gew-gaws; the trade in which, with that of liquor, has so long drained the country of its available wealth. Success to St. Andrews! It should, it must grow. We begin to feel that the interests of Woodstock and St. Andrews are becoming identical. We will soon be "Strangers no more, but brothers."

And when our brothers of the *Standard*, *Provincialist*, or *Patriot*, would inhale the fresh and freshening breezes of rustic Carleton, they may take an early train and tell us the news over coffee at 8! Come on!

We attended the meeting of Ex-Engine Company No. 2, on Thursday evening last, and were much pleased at the good feeling and unanimity displayed. There was, from unavoidable circumstances, but about one third of the members present; but they, after expressing their determination to remain united, and do their utmost to obtain a new Engine, subscribed some thirty pounds, and there is no doubt that the Company will raise one hundred pounds. So that, judging from the liberal amounts already subscribed by some citizens, and the warm expressions of approbation by others there can be no doubt a sufficient sum will speedily be obtained to purchase a new and superior Engine of New Brunswick manufacture.—The Company separated to meet again next Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, when a full meeting is requested. We regret that, from our sword arm being disabled, we have been compelled to make this notice so brief, as likewise unable to do justice to what we most regard the very impertinent remarks of the *Journal*, merely observing now, that the men comprising the Old Company are not those who "lie in bed, or stand round with their hands in their pockets, while property is vanishing before the devouring element."

BOOKS RECEIVED.—*Godey's Lady's Book* for August has reached us from the publisher. It seems useless to panegyricize this work; every one seems to know and appreciate its claims upon public popularity.

Chambers's Journal for June: B. O'Brien, King street, St. John, has favored us with this standard serial, replete with matter important and interesting.

Mr. B. O'Brien has likewise sent us a copy of the *New York Journal* for August, an elegant monthly devoted to romance, general literature, science and art.

INTERESTING RELICS.—We were shown, the other day, by Wm. T. Baird, Esq., a number of interesting relics of the late War, brought from the Crimea by T. L. Evans, Esq., who visited that famous locality last year. The articles consist of several specimens of shrubs from the grave of Commodore Boxer; a fragment of the City Bell of Sebastopol, and also of a Chapel Bell; a lynch pin of a gun carriage; several Minie and other balls; one grape-shot covered with blood; a piece of Russian bread, and likewise a piece of wood from the Dock gate of Sebastopol—of these, it is difficult to discover from appearances which is which, both being black as your hat, and the bread being really the hardest and most uninviting in looks; a string of Beads taken from the neck of a Russian soldier, with Buttons, &c.

By Telegraph, we learn that Mr. Brown has been elected in Charlotte.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Carlos" is received and will be inserted very soon.

"Justice" has been received, and, if our friend wishes, his communication will appear next week. We agree with him that the subject he treats of has become a great grievance, as we feel very sensibly; we notice, however, that for two or three days the mails have arrived much earlier than usual. Especially do we most cordially agree with every word our correspondent has written respecting our Post Master, believing the Province cannot produce a more obliging, punctual and efficient officer than is Jas. Grover, Esq.

"A Settler" was received too late for this issue, but will appear next week.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—For our own part, as we have been dubbed "Smashers," we have come to like the term, and use it quite familiarly. We hope our party will long deserve the title, by being Smashers of all irresponsibility—Smashers of speculation, of extravagance, of centralization of power in the hands of a few to the injury of the many—Smashers of frightful systems of legislation, which have retarded the growth of the country—Smashers-down of all obstacles to its onward growth—Smashers-down of our forests, and builders-up of new towns.—At a *smashing* rate may our country under Smasher rule advance!

DEFERRED ARTICLE.

The *Freeman* has the following:

"The work of proscription has begun. Mr. Peters, for many years coachman to the House of Assembly, has been dismissed; and a resolution was moved by Mr. Mitchell, and passed, that no practising Attorney or Sheriff shall hold the office of Register of Deeds and Wills, and that any holding the office at present shall be dismissed forthwith. This resolution, it is well known, is aimed at Mr. Barberie and some others, and entirely because of their known opposition to the party in power."

Now, friend *Freeman*, do tell us on what grounds—provided, always, you are correct in stating Mr. P. has been "for many years coachman to the House of Assembly"—he should be retained after the House has deliberately resolved they need but one coach. Surely your friends and Mr. P.'s have not used him very badly;—£300 for one year's service a'n't bad, no how; it is a martyrdom we hope no other coachman will suffer under the same circumstances.

And, with reference to the office of Register of Deeds and Wills, just point to one evidence in favor of the old principle, to meet its evident unfairness to the profession generally. The fact is, and you know it, the principle is wrong, and the change should be made, even though your immaculate friend in the North suffer by it.

ASTHMA?—JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY!—Prepared from a German recipe, obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It is well known to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of purely Asthmatic character, has it failed to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures.

THE FREDERICTON BANK ROBBERY.—Savage, one the men arrested for the robbery of the Central Bank at Fredericton, N. B., proves to be no less a personage than the notorious robber John W. Rand, whose deeds of rascality are known to the police of every city in the Union. He is the person who several years since robbed Stickney, the driver of the Boston and Quincy stage, of several thousand dollars, all of which was subsequently recovered. Since that period he has robbed one or more banks in New Hampshire, and some two years since was arrested in this city for robbing a bank in Virginia, to which State he was taken and imprisoned, but broke jail, and now he is in a fair way to meet his just deserts in New Brunswick. Although the stolen money has not been recovered, we learn from a reliable source that Rand and his two companions cannot escape conviction, the evidence of their guilt being perfectly conclusive.—*Boston Journal*.