

ducted, and the elections made in every respect according to law.

Q. R.
Sworn to at in the said County, this day of January, 1852, before me.
T. M., J. P.

The above list having been filled up, signed by the Chairman, and signed and sworn to by the Town Clerk, before a Justice of the Peace, should forthwith be transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace, that it may be on the files of the Court prior to the second Tuesday in January, when they meet.

And the minutes of the meeting's proceedings, also signed by the Chairman and the Town Clerk, should be filed by the Clerk, to be handed over to his successor in office. The votes at the meeting are to be taken openly, and not by ballot, and none but rate-payers on real or personal property allowed to take any part in the proceedings; the act would therefore appear to exclude those who pay poll tax only, and those who are only assessed on income.

KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON.—We are indebted to Professor Jacob for a copy of his Oration, delivered at King's College, Fredericton, at the Encenia, June 26, 1851. We thank the author, and from the high encomiums passed on it by the Press, we anticipate much pleasure from its perusal.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS IN CANADA.

The Ottawa Citizen contains the following favorable notice of the working of Municipal Institutions in Canada. If the establishment, therefore, of self-government has proved so successful in that Colony, and been attended with so many benefits to the people, is it not reasonable to infer that similar results would follow if those institutions were in operation in this Province.

"The Municipal Law of Upper Canada is, perhaps, as perfect—with a single exception—as any similar Institution in other Countries. Every County, Township, Town, and Village in the Province has a miniature Parliament of its own, with power to impose local taxes, to levy rates for the purpose of local improvement, and to legislate generally for their respective localities,—the Members of which Parliaments are elected by the People. These Territorial Divisions require one more privilege, however, to make the system complete—and that is the right to elect their local officers and magistrates. A step has already been made in that direction, by making Reeves and Mayors *ex-officio* Justices of the Peace, and it is to be hoped that it will not be long before the principle is extended to Sheriffs, Registers, County Judges, Magistrates generally, and other officers. The more remote the Executive power be removed from the scrutiny and surveillance of the people, the greater latitude is afforded the former of acting contrary to the wishes of the latter. At present all local officers are filled by the Crown, and consequently any stranger may be appointed without reference to the choice or will of the inhabitants of the locality, who have no opportunity afforded them of opposing or objecting to any appointment, except possibly by Petition. Were the incumbents elected, the inhabitants could choose persons from among themselves to fill the offices, and not have strangers thrust upon them at the will of the Government. Besides, since the rule in *Ferres's* case has been established, to accept an office under Government is to deprive oneself of the privileges of a subject—to be, in a word, disfranchised. As a class, the Government Officers generally are men of standing and influence, and to deprive them of a free exercise of their political opinions is improper. Let them be elected to office, and such strictures will be unnecessary: they will then be officially responsible to the people alone for their Official and Political conduct, whatever it may be. Let every county have the privilege of choosing their own local officers, and the Municipal system of Canada will be in every respect complete."

THE WEATHER IN EUROPE.—A Correspondent thus writes to the Editor of the Halifax Sun:—

"The weather on the Continent, on the contrary, has been unusually severe and boisterous, prematurely so. The Vienna Journals state that snow had already gathered in large masses between Trieste and Lubach. In Carinthia the rain in the valleys and snow on the mountains had combined to swell and overflow the rivers, banks, and flood large tracts of the surrounding country. Intelligence from Innsbruck of the 4th, states that the battalion of infantry and the staff were delayed 36 hours by a heavy fall of snow and the accumulated mass of snow on the roads. The accounts of the inundations caused by the overflowing of the rivers from all parts of the crown lands are very distressing. In many parts dreadful devastations have been caused. In Murburg the largest bridges have been carried away. The rushing masses of water as they passed through Murburg carry with them gigantic trees, which were torn up by the roots, fragments of houses, mills, carriages, timber, utensils, boats, and numerous animals. The inundation which caused these fearful disasters appears to have been caused by the bursting of a water-spout in Carinthia. Many places in Carinthia are quite destroyed, churches and hospitals were

broken down by the fury of the water, and were speedily reduced to a mass of ruins. Many corpses have been found in the Tyrol; whole districts have been swept away; the telegraphic lines have been destroyed, partly by the water and partly by the fall of immense masses of snow. The mails have been stopped from nearly all parts of the country. The accounts from Agram are of the same melancholy character. The rise of the water nine or ten feet above the ordinary water mark, combined with heavy falls of snow, and by the accumulated masses of water rushing impetuously from the mountains, have caused incalculable damage."

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF ARICHAT.—The Halifax papers report that the Rev. Dr. McKinnon is to succeed the late Bishop Fraser in this diocese.

PARISH SCHOOL BILL.—We are indebted to the attention of Richard Hutchison, Esq., for a copy of this Bill, and knowing that there is much anxiety to see its contents, we have commenced its publication in today's paper, and will finish it in our next number.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

UNITED STATES.—The papers inform us that after a lengthy debate of several days, the Senate passed the following Resolution, nays 6, yeas 36. The decision has given very general satisfaction:

Be it Resolved, That Congress, in the name of the people of the United States, give to Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the Capitol and the country, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to him by the President of the United States."

We are indebted to the New Brunswick of Saturday for the following telegraphic despatch to the news room in St. John:

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

A meeting of the friends of Hungary and Kossuth was held yesterday in the Astor House, at which a most respectable Finance Executive Committee was appointed, to take the lead in raising the pecuniary means for recovering freedom to Hungary.

The Lafayette Fusiliers have subscribed one thousand dollars in aid of the Kossuth fund.

The steamship America sailed at noon today for Liverpool, with 39 passengers, and \$112,000 in specie.

Heavy Fire at Baltimore.—A conflagration commenced in a small building near the Post-office, on the 17th inst., burning nearly a whole square, including the Post Office and Telegraph Office.

THE MORNING NEWS AND THE RAILWAY.—The last number of this paper contains the following paragraph:

The North.—We learn from good authority that the Northern members will oppose the great Trunk Line, unless the Government pledge themselves that it shall take Northern route. Of course this is perfectly reasonable—for if the Government are afraid to name the route, and disposed to keep the country in the dark upon a fundamental principle, they are not to be trusted. The route must be decided first. Our hope and prayer is, that there will be a large majority to kick the Bill out, and read the Government a lesson they will never forget, for presuming to bring this bubble forward a second time.

We do not know to whom the Editor of the News is indebted for this piece of intelligence respecting the opinions of the members in this district, but if he will take the trouble to look in the Gleaner he will find the sentiments of the people as well as the members from this quarter; and it is somewhat singular with this information before him, he has put forth a statement so contrary to the truth. *Honesty is the best policy, even in advocating a particular Line of Railway.*

TEMPERANCE.—The Telegraph, the only organ of Temperance principles in the Province is to be discontinued for the want of patronage.

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

EUROPE.—The following important news was telegraphed from the Bend to Chatham yesterday afternoon.

The Europa, bound to New York, put into Halifax on Saturday morning last, having experienced very boisterous weather. She lost a seaman overboard.

The President of France had dissolved the Assembly and appealed to the people—declared Paris in a state of siege—proclaimed universal suffrage, and requested the people to elect a President for ten years, with a Council of two Houses of Parliament.

The British Funds were very sensibly affected by the sudden and astonishing crisis in French affairs.

The news from Paris had caused a decline of from one eighth of a penny to one-half penny per lb. in the Cotton market at Liverpool.

There has been a good demand for American Flour, and an advance of 6d. per barrel.

In Manchester the stocks of goods were light, with an active demand up to the arrival of the French news, which brought about depression; but notwithstanding which, an average amount of business was done up to the latest advices.

MR. ARCHIBALD AND THE RAILWAY.—The Saint John Courier contains a Letter from C. D. Archibald, Esq., on Railway matters. It does not make mention of any success that has attended his mission in Britain for procuring subscribers or money for building the European Line, but is simply a vindication of the course he pursued in the Colonies. Mr. Archibald has forwarded the annexed letter for publication, which he received from Mr. Jackson, one of the parties to whom he referred in his letter to Lord Elgin. We give it entire, and we have no doubt our readers will come to the conclusion that there is but slight hopes of assistance to the European and North American Line in that quarter.

LONDON, 26th August, 1851.

My Dear Sir—Owing to the absence of some of our friends, I have not had an opportunity of consulting them upon the various suggestions and proposals contained in your last two or three letters. All your former communications were perused with much interest, and I feel bound to express the high sense entertained of the zeal and ability with which you are pursuing the object of your journey. I need hardly tell you that we are a good deal annoyed, surprised and disappointed, at the course things have taken, and Messrs. Betts and Brassey will, if they have not done so already, withdraw the letter of proposals which, at your and my suggestion, they addressed to Mr. Howe.

Your letter to Lord Elgin, so far as it relates to New Brunswick, appears to me to state correctly and substantially the offers and proposals which were submitted by you and myself to the Colonial office before your departure, with the concurrence of Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Brassey, and which it was supposed would have been gladly embraced by the Province. You are aware that they delayed their negotiation with the French Government in the expectation that matters would have been brought to such a point in North America, as would have opened a field for their great resources. As however, there appeared little prospect of a speedy solution of the difficulties which seem to beset the question, they have now entered into engagements in France, Italy and Norway, that will amply indemnify them for the disappointment. The truth is that almost every country in Europe is bidding high for British Capital and skill; and if the Colonies desire or expect to participate, they must not only act with more promptness, but must hold out greater inducements than have hitherto been offered.

All experience goes to prove that Railways are not capable of being successfully constructed or managed as State or Government Works; and those Countries that have attempted it, have been obliged to call in the aid of private companies. France has recently conceded to our friends her Western Line, and is in treaty for the sale of her great Trunk Line to Lyons; and Modena, Parma, Tuscany and Rome, are following the same course for their great Military Line across the Apennines; and Piedmont, in all her new lines, is calling in the aid of private British enterprise and capital. I can hardly imagine that a different result will attend the experiment in countries where Railroads are about to be introduced for the first time. The skill and experience necessary for their construction and administration, must be imported from this country or from the United States, and there can be but one opinion, that it will prove greatly to the interest and advantage of the Colonies to make it worth while for British Capitalists and Contractors to undertake all their public works.

You have done well to enlist the sympathies of the public. My great experience in promoting matters of this kind in foreign countries, points out to me how important it is to secure the good will and co-operation of the resident inhabitants. From all that I have seen and heard, the New Brunswickers appear to be a very sensible, practical people, and I think they will see we have been serious in our desire to promote your object. You will probably be returning in the course of next month and by that time I hope some of our absent friends will have returned. Notwithstanding all that you have written, there are many things that we cannot rightly understand without your personal explanation.

I hope the chance has not gone by of calling into our own colonies a fair portion of the energy, skill and capital of this country. There does, however, seem a sad want of unity; and until they settle among themselves what it is they want, they must not expect much aid from this country; for confidence will never be placed in any country or body of men, who cannot agree among themselves.

I remain, my dear sir, yours faithfully,
WM. JACKSON.
C. D. Archibald, Esq., F. R. S.

FREE DISCUSSION CLUB.—The second meeting of this Club took place last night. It already numbers upwards of thirty members. The subject undergoing discussion is—"Should Mr. Williston's Cash Bill become Law would it prove beneficial or injurious?"

SEIZURE.—We understand that Mr. Carmichael made a seizure a few days ago, of a

quantity of liquor, tea, and other articles, which were concealed in a barn, about twelve miles below Chatham.

THE RAILWAY—THE LATEST ST. JOHN DODGE.

We clip the annexed from the St. John Courier of Saturday last:—

"We understand that a requisition, of which the following is a copy, will be presented this day to the High Sheriff of this City and County. The meeting is expected to take place on Tuesday:

"Whereas the important question of an Inter Colonial Rail Road from Quebec to Halifax, will occupy the attention of our Legislature at its approaching Session; and whereas it is desirable that our Representatives should know the sentiments of their Constituency upon this subject, We, the undersigned, respectfully request you to call a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the city and county of St. John, at an early date, to convene at the Court House, for the purpose of communicating their sentiments to their Representatives in the General Assembly."

We have no doubt the object of the above mentioned meeting is to pass resolutions condemning the North Eastern route. Should this be the case, the inhabitants of the Northern Counties should not lose a moment in adopting a similar course, and making known their wishes on this all-important question. We hope this hint will be immediately acted upon. With such a hostile body arrayed against us, it requires us to be up and doing, as our silence may be construed into apathy or indifference.

Deaths.

At Chatham, on Saturday morning last, Mrs. ALICE WHITE, formerly of Bathurst, aged 36 years.

Marriages.

On Tuesday, 25th November, by the Rev. William Henderson, A. M. ROBERT HANNA, to DEBORAH GRAHAM, both of the Parish of Newcastle.

On Monday, the 8th December, by the same, JOHN DUFFIE, to MARY ANN MCKAY, both of the Parish of Newcastle.

On Thursday, the 18th December, by the same, JOHN CHALMERS, to ELIZABETH HENDERSON, both of the Parish of Nelson.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. John Turnbull, Mr. PETER MCGREGOR, of the Parish of Nelson, to Mrs. ELIZABETH McDONALD, of the Parish of Blackville.

At St. John, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Richard Knight, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions, Mr. MARTIN BLACK, of Dorchester, to ELIZABETH ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. N. Venning, of that city.

Highland Society of New Brunswick, at Miramichi.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held at *Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle*, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1852, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Directors are requested to meet one hour previously.

A. LOUDOUN, Secretary.
Miramichi, December 22, 1851.

Notice.

All persons having just claims against the Estate of JOHN MANDERSON, late of Chatham, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE KERR, Administrator.
Chatham, December 19, 1851. 3m

New Brunswick.

House of Assembly.

The following were adopted as Standing Rules in the Session of 1851:

37th. That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the opening of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published.

38th. That this House will sustain no application for allowance to Teachers of Common or Parish Schools, unless it shall be certified by at least two Trustees of Schools for the Parish where such School has been taught, shewing the time actually taught—the Teacher to be licensed—the cause why such Teacher was not certified to the Sessions in the ordinary way—and that such Teacher was not compelled to discontinue his or her School on account of any improper conduct.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, Clerk.

Save your old Rags!

The Subscriber will purchase at his Store, in Chatham, during the winter, any quantity of WHITE COTTON RAGS. High price will be given for colored ones. None but such as are perfectly free from wool will be taken.
E. DALEY, Junr.
Chatham Nov. 17 1851.