

**THE CARLETON SENTINEL.**  
**WOODSTOCK, MAY 13, 1851.**

**OUR HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**

Since this Province was first set off from Nova Scotia, we have never had just such another House of Assembly as the present. Out of forty one members as many as half a dozen different parties might be found, ranging from the high Tory of the old school down to the rampant radical of the present day. To expect anything like good legislation from such a medley is almost impossible. A review of their proceedings during the last winter would be the subject of a great deal of trouble—indeed to follow them through their various tergiversations, would be matter for some weeks to come; could we think that any benefit would arise from such a course, we should task ourselves to the uttermost in order to accomplish such an object. When we look back upon the very many instances of their acts, we almost despair of any great improvement for the next three years. The only hope we have is, that they may learn wisdom ere the time for their again meeting together arrives. We of course wish to be understood in a general way, when speaking of that august body.

At the last General election we had some hopes that we should have had an economical and truly patriotic representation, so much having been said about reform, retrenchment, &c., throughout the Province; though at the time we had some forebodings as to the result. Sorry are we to find that our fears have not proved altogether groundless. As early as the first day of the session a bare resolution of no confidence in the Executive was moved, without any reasons assigned, and that too when there were three seats vacant, with what intent and to what end, time has since shewn. The party who were defeated in this, had then recourse to a most factious opposition to carry their point. Two most egregious blunders were those, as the independant part of the House began to see that the real motive in view was to secure place. Now any reasonable set of men would have bided their time, so as when they struck, to strike sure.—Their failure must in a great measure be attributed to the fault of their leader, who then lost the confidence of his party. Nearly every measure introduced for the consideration of the House met a most strenuous opposition from some quarter. When a subject was not brought up for some private pique, it was to put the government in some false position, so as to effect their standing.—Even when a Bill was brought down by the Executive to reduce the salary of the Atty. General and Provincial Secretary (which all should have hailed with joy,) this was met by some members of the opposition in this way, "We don't want it,—their salaries are not too high,—we expect to have those offices ourselves." By others in another way—"Oh no! we cannot expect to obtain those situations, and it will not do for us to reduce them; otherwise by another session we shall have nothing to harp upon." This is the way the business of the country was retarded and the session prolonged. When an offer was made to economise on the subject of salaries by those persons from whom it was not expected, and who had if any thing, pledged themselves to an opposite course, the opposition who had made this their rallying cry at the hustings, must defeat it. This is only one case. The question of yielding up the initiation of money grants to the Executive was also lost, and that too from the opposition of those men who had lectured and agitated the country in favour of that principle. The same men, having reduced the salary of the clerks of the House, who do all the drudgery, are the very first to offer to vote the original grant again. "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel!" When will the country learn wisdom?—When will they turn a deaf ear to the senseless pratings of heartless agitators? who having once effected their object are ready for any thing. But we must stop, and leave the subject at all events, for the present.

**ANNEXATION.**—This is a subject about which we wish to say as little as possible. In such matters the least notice taken of them the better; though there are times when they require a passing remark. The *Colonial Watchman's* notice of an article in a late *Morning News* comprises so well our sentiments, on this crazy-talked of affair that we think we cannot do better than copy it entire. We can bear willing testimony to the kindness of our American neighbours, having spent a winter in the sunny clime of the southern States. During that time we enjoyed their hospitality and received every attention at their hands. But as for becoming subjects of their Government, we never shall; and as little inclined as we are to talk big, we must in justice to ourselves say that should the exigency of the case ever require it, we will be found ready to throw aside our goose barrel, and take up rather, that may prove more deadly, we can almost hear

our readers say amen!! Yet God forbid that the time shall ever come when we will be found imbruing our hands in each others blood.

**GEORGE FENETY.**

George has again set off in full gallop for annexation.—He quotes some obscure speaker at Halifax, as great a fool as himself, at whose rignarole the occupiers of the lanes and alleys of Halifax lifted up their sweet voices in joyful acclamation, as proof that Nova Scotia is ripe for rebellion. George cares not a straw that he has been lately apostrophising his countrymen for their loyalty and adherence to the parent state even to servility. Consistency he flings to the winds, as not consistent with liberalism, nay, as impossible to the true radical. We are not acquainted with Mr. Ritchie's sentiments on this point, but strongly suspect he would scout any idea of connecting his liberalism with the disloyalty of the *Morning News*. It is indeed the peculiarity of honest George that none claiming rank as statesmen patronise his paper, or endorse his opinions. The mob are his subscribers, and the disloyal his sympathisers.

Liberalism, according to George's definition of the word, comprehends not only popular sentiments, but also levelling, socialism, cosmopolitanism, sedition, free-thinking, and the right to calumniate whom he will at pleasure. With this kind of liberalism we have no sympathy, nay, despise and hate it most cordially. We therefore look upon the *Morning News* as a pest and nuisance in the colony, teaching the people how to become worthless and vagabond, without home or country. With the *Morning News* every nation is alike if money can be made in it, and where the deeds of glory of our ancestors may be remembered no more.—The sordid mind of its editor never glowed at the recital of noble deeds of arms or of patriotism, or gloried in the martial character of a nation before whose prowess nations bow their heads. He feels no joy but in collecting pence for his paper, and if the Esquimaux would only buy enough of the *News*, he would emigrate even to the northern regions, and with them burrow in the snow.

For ourselves we profess, as most people know by this time, to be moderate conservatives, desirous of improving but not destroying our highly valuable institutions of King, Lord, and Commons; desirous also of remaining subjects of the crown of Great Britain, and entitled, by this claim, to the respect of every civilized man and woman in the world. Protection and conservatism are like the Siamese twins, so conjoined that separation is impossible.

We have no quarrel with our republican neighbours, who may be, for what we know, all that George Fenety in his imaginary picture makes them, but they are a young nation, scarcely out of their teens, who have a character yet to make for themselves. But George would be a bad citizen even of these States, for they are but republican, and he is thoroughly democratic.

Instead of the patriotic and loyal being a handful in these colonies, as George alleges, we firmly believe that the discontented and disloyal are but a handful, and that handful a parcel of boys and unfledged orators, longing for a distinction they will never attain, except it be on the gallows.

George in his strong hatred of every thing British, will have it that the Imperial Government refused to pass our bounty bill for hemp, because, forsooth, they themselves were encouraging the growth of flax. Quere—Does George know that flax is not hemp?

As for the mare's nest George finds in our editorial of last week, it proves how little confidence can be placed in his own assertions that he doubts ours. Let it be known to George Fenety once for all, that what we think we say, and we said we were not in the secret of any movement at head quarters, but knowing that some change was absolutely necessary, hinted at that which we thought most beneficial, and what we would ourselves most approve of. The artificial and cunning are ever suspicious of others.

We give George Fenety a second nut to crack in another communication from our talented and sensible correspondent, "A Graduate"; and let not George despair of being able to remember the signature; for though he may think it Greek or Latin, it is nevertheless plain English, easily pronounced, and as easily remembered. The hostility to the College is a part of the levelling system, the mob (and by the word mob we mean the ignorant, presumptuous, and arrogant, whether rich or poor,) being anxious that none should be superior to themselves.

**OUR FOUNDRY.**—We were present on Friday last at the casting in the Foundry of 18 cwt. of iron. This establishment is now owned by Mr. R. A. Hay, who has recently bought it from the former proprietor. Should this gentleman receive proper encouragement, we have no doubt but that he will be able to afford every satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. We do hope that now, the principle of a protective policy having been fully conceded to us by our Legislature, every facility will be offered to the domestic manufacturer.—It is only by sustaining such works, that we can expect to prosper as an independant people. More of this anon.

**RAPID TRAVELLING ON THE RIVER.**—The Steamer *Reindeer* is doing wonders this spring in the way of expeditious trips. Last week she made, on two successive days, the passage from Fredericton here and back in one day. On Saturday Morning she left Fredericton intending to reach Tobique that evening, but owing we suppose to her being rather deeply laden, she did not get any farther than the Monquait—even then making a day's run of nearly one hundred miles against a current of about seven miles per hour.

The attention of Millmen requiring employment in Steam Mills, is directed to the advertisement in another column, of Hon J. Robertson and others, of St. John.

When the Bye Road Commissioners shall have been known, we will publish a list of the appropriations for the different roads in the Counties of Carleton and Victoria, together with the names of the parties who may be appointed to expend the same.

The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation, warning all persons who may connect themselves with the intended expedition to Cuba, of the heavy penalties denounced against such offenders.

A wag at our elbow asks "Why is the late Mayor of Fredericton like the Governor of a certain State down east?" Because he went in with very little opposition and went out with none at all.

The Hon. G. R. Young, one of the leading men in Nova Scotia politics, has resigned his seat at the Council Board.

F. Gleason, publisher of the *Drawing Room Companion*, may be a gentleman, but he has a queer way of shewing it; his word will not keep to cross the Boundary Line. We hope however he will pay the little Bill below. We also advise those persons, who had intended to send for the *Companion*, to keep their money for the present—it is safer where it is.

To publishing Prospectus of the *Drawing Room Companion*, four weeks, \$10.

It is rumoured that a dissolution of the Canadian Parliament is about to take place.

Charles Harding, Esq., was elected Mayor of the City of St. John, by the unanimous vote of the Common Council, on Tuesday last. He has been a member of the Council Board for the last thirty years. John Johnston Esq., is a Candidate for the Aldermanship of Duke's Ward, made vacant by Mr. Harding's election to the Civic Chair.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The letter of J. R. has been received and his order attended to in this issue.

**FINDING OUT THE TIME BY A CANDLE.**—A few evenings since, while proceeding up the hill past the Mechanics' Institute, on our way home, we heard the following dialogue, between three verdant youths:—One (holding the candle) says—"It's about nine." The second (near by) "The dial's wrong. It's later than that." The third (standing a little farther off) "Come along you fools—you know no more about it than those that put it up!" Beat that if you can.

**CANADA AND ENGLAND.**

It appears from despatches laid on the table of the House of Commons, on the 8th of the month, that a most momentous change has just been effected in the relations between this country and the colony of Canada. The Canadian Legislature is dissatisfied with the salaries of its officials, which it considers to be higher than those paid in the States of the American Union. These salaries were originally settled by the Act of Imperial Parliament incorporating Upper and Lower Canada into one Province. The Colonists becoming dissatisfied with the amount, an Act of Imperial Parliament was obtained enabling them to repeal these salaries, and make other provision on that behalf. This right they again exercise, and are now again dissatisfied with the amount of the salaries. Under these circumstances, they apply to Lord Grey to enable them to recall those grants, and to fix salaries at a lower scale. To this, by a despatch dated the 14th of last March, Lord Grey replies, and although disapproving the reduction of salaries, the Government, after mature consideration, is willing to place the civil list wholly at the disposal of the Canadian Parliament; that the salary of the Governor is to be defrayed out of the Imperial Treasury, and that, by way of equivalent for these concessions, since Canada now possesses, in the most ample and complete manner in which it is possible she should enjoy it, the advantage of self-government ought to be accompanied by corresponding responsibilities; that it is only due to the people of this country that they should now be relieved from a portion of the charge which has hitherto been imposed upon them for the protection of a colony now able to do much towards protecting itself; that he is only reverting to the former colonial policy of this country; that the American and West Indian Colonies not only protected themselves, but gave valuable military assistance to the mother country in her wars with France; and that this policy would have been introduced at an earlier period, but for the depression which the change from protection to free trade brought upon Canadian interests. In conclusion, Lord Grey emphatically remarks, "that it must not be for a moment supposed that these measures are contemplated under any idea that the connection between the mother country and the colony should be dissolved without great injury to both, or that there is any probability that it will be so." On the contrary, these measures are regarded as safe, because Her Majesty's Government are persuaded that the great body of the people of Canada are so fully satisfied of the great benefits they enjoy from the system of Constitutional Government now happily established in the Province under the authority of the British Crown, that it may properly be left to themselves to take their share of the burden of maintaining and defending an order of things from which they reap so much advantage. Under this impression, and in the earnest hope and confident belief that Canada may long continue to