

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

WOODSTOCK, APRIL 13, 1852.

Our Provincial Legislature closed its sitting on Wednesday last. It has been not only a very long one, but the most expensive we have ever had. We believe the Government have done all in their power to carry through such measures as would in their opinion, prove beneficial to the Country at large, but although they had a majority in the House, yet the opposition was strong enough to hamper and badger them at every turn. We were told by the Radical Press at the opening of the Legislature, that the opposition had all the talent on their side; this may be so, but it has been exercised to prolong the Session—to defeat measures required by the people, and to squander the revenues of the Country. We could point out two or three individuals, who by their wonderful talents, and their expertness in the art of badgering, have added to the length of the Session, not less than a month, and we say fearlessly, this was done out of pure ugliness and opposition to the Government. They must be a precious set of reformers indeed, who could put the Province to ten or twelve thousand dollars extra expense, merely to gratify their spleen, and to show the Country how long and how foolishly they could talk, and what desperate efforts they could make to obtain offices held by their superiors. We often hear it said give us (the Radicals) the power and we will soon correct all existing abuses; but show us a Radical in the House and we will show you a man bent on obtaining power, careless of the expense to the Country or the importance of the measures he may defeat in carrying out his object. With all his noise he never troubles himself, to introduce measures of reform, but is always to be seen with a resolution or an amendment in hand ready to cut up any thing, good or bad, brought in by the obnoxious party in power.—If these pattern Legislators are so anxious for reform and so ready to carry out the principles of Responsible Government, why have they never brought up the question of surrendering the Initiation of Money Grants to the Executive? This would not suit them, they know the Govt. and the people are anxious that this system should be adopted, they know too that a majority of the House would oppose it, and what they want is to compel the Government to introduce the measure and then suffer a defeat, this would cause a resignation and the reigns of power would fall into their hands. They would rather allow things to remain as they are, than move in a matter where they see no chance of defeating the Government.

The present Session has lasted ninety two days, when the whole of the business could have easily been performed in sixty. We give below a statement of expenses incurred by the last Session, to show what might have been saved had Mr. Johnston of Northumberland, and one or two more remained at home. We do not say our figures are correct in every particular, but of one thing we are quite sure, the sum is below the mark.

92 days for 41 members of Assembly at \$3 per day	\$11,316
92 days for 21 members Legislative Council, at \$3 per day,	\$1,323
Travelling expenses, going and returning,	3,096
Sleigh Hire for House & Council,	600
Stationary, Postage, &c., for House,	4,000
do. do. Council,	1,600
Extra Clerks Salaries	4,000
Clerks of H. of Assembly,	2,400
do. do. Council,	1,800
J. Simpson printing Debates,	2,148
Hill and Anglin reporting,	400
J. Simpson, printing Laws, Jals., &c.,	4,000
Chap Sergt. at Arms, Messengers, &c.	1,000
	\$34,083

We have doubtless left out many little et ceteras, which would probably swell the amount to \$40,000, or very little short of it. Now only think of ten per cent of our whole revenue being eat up by the Legislature; of this sum one third might have been saved, but for the Radicals, as at least 30 days were taken up by them in factious opposition. We can tell Mr. Johnston that he had better allow the business of the country to go on for the future without any interruption, as he will not better his own condition, even should he succeed in depriving the

Hon. Mr. Street of his Office. The Hon. Mr. Gray will take his place as Atty. General, and the would be Hon. Mr. Johnston, will be as far from the mark as ever.

According to promise, we publish this week, a few extracts from the Municipal Act, they are to be found on our fifth page. It is neither our wish nor intention to interfere in the elections further than to say, that we cannot see how any man, who is opposed to the Act on principle, can make a good Councillor. If he really believes that its operations will be attended with injurious results, it appears to us that he is not the proper person to be entrusted with office under it. Let him first be convinced by its workings that it benefits instead of injures the people, and then he will be better qualified to assist in carrying it out. An Individual in Richmond was requested by a number of influential persons, on Wednesday last, to allow himself to be put in nomination as a Candidate for a seat in the Council, he honestly and candidly replied that he was opposed to the Act in toto and could not assist in carrying it out, either in the Council or out of it. This is what we call honest, and is creditable to the speaker.

The oaths to be taken by, returning Officers and by Voters, at Parish Elections, will be found below.

SCHEDULE. No. 1.—Oath to be taken by Returning Officer.—I, A. R., presiding and returning Officer at the election of Councillors for the County of _____, do swear (or do solemnly affirm, as the case may be,) that I have not directly or indirectly by myself or any other person, received any fee, gift, gratuity or reward, either in money or otherwise, or the promise of any as a consideration for my returning or effecting the return of any person as a Member of the Council for the County of _____; and that I will to the best of my ability, fairly, honestly and faithfully, conduct the present election for the choice of Members for the County Council, and truly declare the Candidates who at the final close shall appear to have the majority of votes; and that I will use the best of my endeavours to preserve peace and good order at such election, and to give all persons entitled to vote free and unmolested access to and from the poll.

No. 2.—Oath to be taken by Voter at Election of County Councillors.—I do swear (or solemnly affirm, as the case may be,) that I am C. D., whose name is entered on the assessment Roll of the Parish of _____, and have not already voted at this election.

The following particulars of the death of O'Brien, mentioned in our last, have been furnished to us by the Coroner:

A fatal affray between two men named Michael McShaffery and Edward O'Brien, which resulted in the death of the latter, took place on Saturday the 29th March under the following circumstances: The two men happening to meet at the house of Edward Gillispie in the Newburg Settlement, a quarrel commenced by O'Brien charging McShaffery's son with having broken some glass in his O'Brien's window, McShaffery said he did not believe it, but for the sake of peace he would pay for the glass. O'Brien however continued to use insulting language to McShaffery, which was retorted with threats, both of them became much excited, and laid hold of each other. After struggling together for a short time, they were separated by Gillispie, who endeavoured to pacify them, hardly a minute elapsed, when McShaffery again laid hold of O'Brien, and threw him with violence against a table and from that to the floor, causing a fracture of the Spine between the shoulders. He died on the Thursday following.

An Inquest was held on the body before John Bedell, Esq., the Coroner, and after a long and careful investigation, by the Jury, a verdict of Manslaughter was returned against Michael McShaffery, a warrant for whose apprehension has been issued.

We direct attention the Advertisement of Melancthon Division No. 34 Sons of Temperance, to be found in another Column. We are pleased to find that the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth day is to receive a little more attention than formerly in this place. If it had not been for Capt. Baird of the Rifles who we believe has never neglected to call out his men on this occasion, the day would for several years back, have been entirely unobserved in Woodstock. We hope the expectation of the Committee may be realized, and a large sum collected on the occasion.

It will be seen by reference to our telegraph reports that Mr. Needham has lost his seat as Alderman in the City of St. John. Various rumours are afloat as to the cause of his defeat. Some say it was in consequence of his inconsistency—others, that he was sent to the House of Assembly to assist in upsetting the present Government, and failing in this he was shorn of his civic honours—others again say that his party has run out, or run off, and is unable to hold him up any longer, but the prevalent opinion is that King George of York Point put him out because of their late quarrel. Be this as it may, one thing is certain Mr. Needham is out, and with all his faults, we doubt much if there is a man to be found in the City of St. John who will serve the people as an Alderman more faithfully than he has.

AN APPEAL TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We have tried various ways to induce backward Subscribers to pay up, but as yet to little purpose.—We have now to inform them that money we must have, and they might as well fork over without further ceremony. Our Press is too small, and we have an opportunity of purchasing one on the power principle if we can obtain the necessary funds. The one we now speak of has been in use in Boston but a very short time, but proving too small, it is offered to us for \$600, but little over one half its value. We hope we will not be disappointed, as such a rare chance for a bargain may not occur again in 20 years. With this Press we can get our papers off in less than one third the time we now do, with a much better impression. What can be done for us? In four weeks we will publish the result of this appeal.

What has become of the "International Journal?" We see extracts from the Sentinel copied into other papers from the Journal, but we are not favoured with a number. If our paper is worth taking extracts from it is worth an exchange.

Our Devil says the new Steamer's whistle can be heard 60 miles, and you'd better believe it. When laying at the wharf here it can be heard 15 miles up river, and 15 miles down, 15 miles east of her, and 15 miles west—if this don't make 60 he can't sifer.

It is said that the New Boat is to be run on Temperance principles, but we see they have put up a Bar in the Engine Room, and are to have another in the Wheel House. This looks like going it strong.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—If 'A Lover of Truth' will favour us with a call before urging the publication of his communication he will oblige us.

CONVICTION OF A MONK FOR BIBLE-BURNING.—John Bridgman, otherwise John Saint John, a Monk of the order of St. Francis, was tried and convicted for riot, at the Mago Assizes, in March, before Baron Lefroy. In fact the offence of the Monk was for scandalously burning a Bible, and thereby creating a riot. It was proved in evidence that the Monk Bridgman before consuming the Bible held it in his hand and said "It is not the Word of God, but the Word of the Devil—and the Devil's book—Luther's Bible—or your heretic Bible," it was then thrown into the flames.

The Jury retired, and after about half an hour's deliberation returned a verdict of guilty.

On Mr. Blake Q. C., saying to the Judge that the Crown did not wish to press for any punishment in this case, the object of the prosecutors being to put a stop to such acts,—the following sentence was pronounced: The prisoner to give bail, himself in £20, and two sureties in £10 each, to keep the peace and good behaviour to all her Majesty's subjects for seven years, and to come up for judgement when called upon, getting ten day's notice.—London Morning Herald.

ANOTHER CRASH IN NEW YORK.—Five Lives Lost.—We learn from the N. Y. Express that a building in process of erection in Thirty-second street, fell with a tremendous crash on Saturday afternoon. The house was a new three story dwelling house, not finished or enclosed. The front wall fell towards the street, and the side wall inside. Some fourteen or fifteen labourers were employed on the building at the time, and at the last accounts the bodies of five had been recovered.

AUSTRIA.—A letter from Vienna dated 3rd March, says:

It is commonly believed here that the policy of the French President has so cleared the political horizon that the year 1852 will be comparatively barren in events of importance; but for reasons which I am about to give, I cannot share this opinion. Although the Northern powers—Austria and Russia—view some of the measures of Louis Napoleon with dissatisfaction, they cannot but approve his general policy.—Those in office here certainly speculate on a rupture between France and England, which would enable them to carry out their plans without molestation. I have recently had several opportunities of conversing with a highly intelligent German, who resides in the capital of one of the Danubian Principalities, and I now give you his opinions, in a condensed form:—"A war between France and England would inevitably lead to the accomplishment of the favorite plans between Austria and Russia. A simulated revolution in Moldavia and Wallachia, would give the Russians an excuse for occupying those natural granaries, and such a quarrel might be picked with the Porte, as would render an advance upon Constantinople imperatively necessary." I have repeatedly informed you that Austria has cast a longing eye on some of the Turkish provinces on the other side of the Save and Unna, and news from Bosnia, which will be found below, induces me to believe that Omar Pasha is fully aware of the impending danger. The sufferings of the "Rayahs" in Bosnia are depicted in the strongest colors by the governmental organs of the Austrian press, and the sympathies of their Christian brethren on this side of the above-mentioned rivers are duly roused.

It is asserted here that this government will do all in its power to induce Louis Napoleon not to violate the Swiss territory; but I am strongly inclined to believe that Austria would be but too willing to lend him a helping hand in crushing the little republic. Prussia was not only wronged in the matter of Neufchatel, but her pride was deeply wounded. Will she be ungenerous enough to make common cause with her gigantic neighbor?

Things are not going on so favorably here as the friends of Austria could wish. The Hungarians and Italians remain true to their passive resistance system, and every now and then we hear of political offenders having been conveyed privately to the prisons of Vienna. Eight persons of distinction, who are said to be deeply compromised, were brought here from Galicia two or three nights ago, but the circumstance is known only to the few. The state of the finances is still extremely unsatisfactory, and is likely to continue so until a radical cure is undertaken.

Austria has addressed a circular despatch concerning the proposed German fleet. On this subject the lithographic Correspondenz dilates with evident self-complacency. "The efforts of Austria," it says, "were and are still directed to secure the existence of a North Sea fleet, for which end the North German Coast States had to unite and co-operate with the larger Central States. What the Austrian government strenuously opposes is the premature interruption of the negotiations on the subject, the refusal of the requisite expenses, and the obstacles raised to prevent the possibility of coming to a satisfactory solution of the question. No one will question the disinterested and patriotic motives of government in the matter, Austria having very little to gain from a fleet in the North Sea."

BOSNIA.—A Turkish military column, consisting of about 10,000 men, with four guns, has occupied the Banjaluka (the Austrians were defeated by the Turks here in 1737) district, and disarmed the Rayahs. Six battalions, under the command of a Pasha, are expected at Bihaacs. A strong detachment of cavalry has occupied Novi. Every large town is garrisoned. It appears that a widely spread conspiracy, the object of which was to overthrow the government, has been brought to light. The following extracts from telegraphic despatches are not without interest:—"Every bridge, every ferry, is guarded. The boats on the river (the Unna) are destroyed, and every point of communication with Austria is occupied by strong Turkish pickets."

A few days since an Austrian ordinance prohibited the importation of fire-arms and ammunition into Wallachia and Moldavia, and a similar edict in respect to Bosnia was repeated some months since.