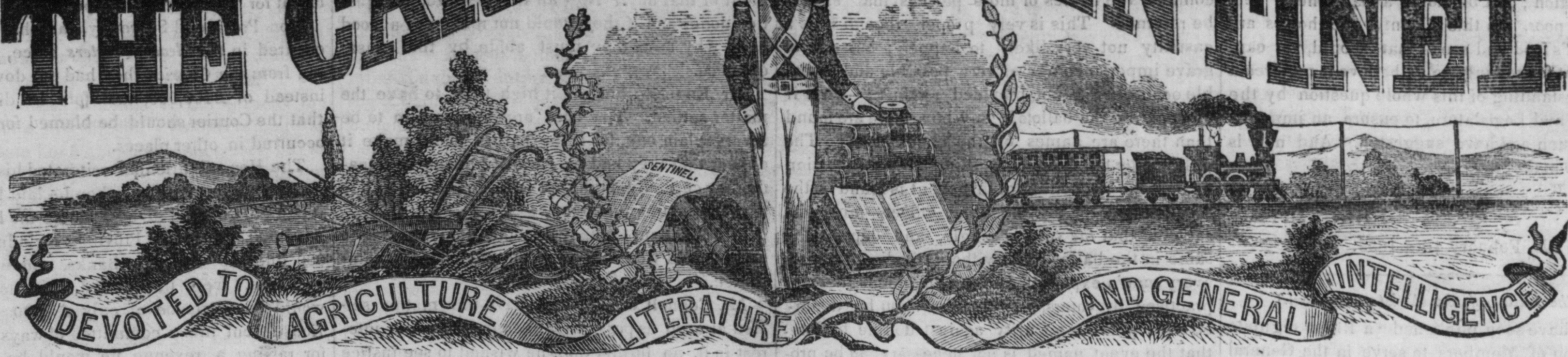


THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



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By James McLauchlan

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MISCELLANEOUS.

[Fredericton Correspondence of the Christian Intelligencer.]

FREDERICTON, Feb. 6.

The following is the Auditor General's statement of the Income and Expenditures of the Province in the year 1854.

INCOME.—Auction, Export, Import, Fees of Supreme Court and Seizures, £180,430 3s 11d.—Lights, Hospitals, Emigrants, Buoys and Beacons, £8,500 14s 7d. Casual Revenue and Surplus, Civil List, £22,098 6s 3d. On Fire Loan Bonds £720. Surplus Civil List £180; making in the whole the sum of £211,929 4s 9d.

EXPENDITURE.—Civil List £14,500. Expenses of the Legislature £12,075 0s 8d. Great Road and Bridges £33,406 18s 1d. Bye-roads £27,653 16s 5d. Wharves £2,149 18s 2d. Navigation Improvements £3,254 17s. Public Buildings £1,134 3s 4d. Railroad Exploration £713 10s. Education £20,212 0s 2d. Post Office £4,938 0s 2d.—Packets and Couriers £261 10s. Penitentiary £1,800. Lunatic Asylum £6,410. Boards of Health £3,977 3s. Judicial £1,389 0s 10d. Military £521 16s 4d. Pensions to Old Soldiers, &c., £525.—Revenue Protection £7,547 4s 10d. Printing £2,575 9s 8d. Indian Donations £293 11s 5d. Return Duties £513 13s 10d. Agriculture £4,053 7s 9d. Bounties £668 15s. Gratuities £1,730. Miscellaneous £3,299 12s 10d. Law Commission £1,067. Clerk of the Pleas £350. Indian Fund £180 6s. Drawbacks paid £4,772 4s. Commission to Deputy Treasurers £2,442 9s 3d. Emigrants £386 19s 4d. Fundy Lights £3,976 11s 6d. Gulph Lights £100. Buoys and Beacons £776 5s 9d. Interest on Railway Debentures £1,770 8s 6d. On St. John Saving Bank £4,001 10s 5d.—Other Saving Banks £750. Fredericton Debentures £720. Collection and Protection of the Casual Revenue £5,666 11s 10d. Lieut. Governors Contingencies £200. Clerkship Audit Office £253 17s. Delegates to Washington £250. Messengers to the Executive Council £112 16s. Fredericton Loan cancelled £500. The whole amounting to £186,043 11s 8d; being a Balance of excess of Income over Expenditures to the amount of £25,885 13s 1d.

Fredericton, Feb. 13, 1855.

Sir,—On Tuesday the 7th instant, the Provincial Secretary, laid before the Assembly a Financial statement of the Province, with the following estimate of the income and Expenditure for the coming year, in compliance with a resolution of the House in its last Session.

Estimated Expenditure for the current year, provided for by Law is as follows:—Civil List £14,500. Clerk of the Pleas £250. Judge N. Parker £800. Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits £250. Grant to King's College £1,100. Interest due Savings Bank on £95,000, £40,000 at 6 per cent, and £55,500 at 5 per cent £5,150. Interest on £80,650 Railway Debentures—£4,830. A Barbicote £100. M. White £100. Provincial Penitentiary £300. Salary Provincial Treasurer £500. Superintendent of Schools £250. Interest on Railway Debentures expected to be issued the current year. Pension to Old Soldiers £500. Agricultural Societies £3,000. Grammar Schools £1,400. Estimated deficiency of Post Office £4,000. County Inspectors £1,200. Training and Normal School 330l. Teachers at Training School 250l. Expenditure of the Legislature 9,000l. Parish Schools 12,500l; making 63,910l.

Sums to be appropriated by the Legislature:—Provincial Penitentiary 1,500. Collection and protection of the Revenue 6,500l. Oat Mills 250l.—

Education 2,000. Printing and Binding Statutes &c., 3,000l. Great and Bye Roads, including amount say 2,000l, incurred by the Government in repairs after Flood in November last, 30,000l.—Internal Navigation 2,000. Public Buildings 500l. Boards of Health 2,500l. Lunatic Asylum 300l. Indians 250l. Gratuitous and Miscellaneous 10,000l. Warrants unpaid 31st December 1854 8,848l. Appropriations made last Session, expected to be drawn the current year 37,000l—making in addition to sums provided for by Law 171,258l.—The Lighthouse Marine Hospital and Emigrant Funds are expected to meet the respective charges thereon.

Estimated Revenue for current year under existing Law:—Ad Valorem 43,675l. Specific 46,395l. Export Duty 14,000l. Casual Revenue 6,000l.—Supreme Court Fees 300l. Auction Duties and Pedlars Licenses 200l. Cash in Bank 38,710l.—Cash in St. Andrew's Savings' Bank 552l. Treasury Office 114l. Coppers in Treasury 3,000l. Baring Brothers balance due 490l. Balance in Receiver General's hands 2,176l. In Deputy Treasurer's hands 5,548, being less the estimated expenditures 10,098l; at the same time remarking that the Government had not prepared a Revenue Bill, but if it was the wish of the House they were quite willing to assume the responsibility, upon which Mr. Harding moved a resolution and was unanimously adopted by the House that the Government draft and submit such Bill, it been understood that the final adoption or not by the House, would no way effect members of the Government in their seats.

We have inserted the speech made on Thursday last in the House on the Attorney General's motion for a grant for the Patriotic fund. Immediately after the resolution passed it was carried to the Legislative Council, who shortly after sent it down agreed to. The Attorney General then brought in a bill to grant £5,000, which being read a first and second time passed, was the same day agreed to by the Legislative Council. On Friday at half past twelve His Excellency the Lieut. Governor came down to the Council Chamber, and in due form in presence of both Houses assented to the bill. When the Assembly returned to their own House the Attorney General rose and read an address, which he had prepared to be adopted and sent to England with the money.—This was agreed to unanimously, without any amendment, and on like motion the Legislative Council requested to join in it. On their assent being notified to the Assembly the Attorney General moved that it be forwarded to His Excellency with a request to transmit it to be laid at the foot of the throne, and on Saturday at half-past two both Houses went to Government House to present it. The Mail that left for England on Sunday night carried an account of these proceedings with the bill for £4,000 sterling.

The following is a copy of the address alluded to above:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.

"In the last Session of the Legislature We offered Your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations on the success of Your Majesty's Arms and those of Your Allies in the glorious Victory at the Alma.

"Recent achievements have crowned Your Majesty's Arms with fresh laurels; Ballaklava and Inkerman will claim to every succeeding age the triumph of British valour.

"Whilst we rejoice in these Victories, we deplore the loss of those brave men who have fallen in their Country's cause and in defence of the liberties of the civilized World.

"We know that the sufferings of the wounded

and the sorrows of the bereaved deeply agitate Your Royal Breast, and we desire to offer to Your Majesty the expression of our sympathy for the Survivors and the Widows and Orphans of the slain.

"We cannot adequately express the intensity of our feelings; but for ourselves and the people of New Brunswick, and in their name and on their behalf, we crave leave to offer our humble contribution of Five Thousand Pounds towards the Patriotic Fund.

"We humbly pray that Your Majesty will be pleased to direct that this offering may be placed at the disposal of Your Majesty's Commissioners for distribution as well among the wounded as among the Widows and Orphans of the Sailors, Soldiers and Marines who have fallen or may fall in this sanguinary conflict."

PORT WINES OF 1854.—The Custom House list of port wines exported from Oporto during the past year has been received, from which it appears that the total quantity was 39,252 pipes, being a decrease of 16,559 pipes from that of 1853. The principal shippers were Sandeman & Co., 4040 pipes; Cockburn & Co., 2395; Martinez & Co., 2392; J. D. Harris, 2329; Graham & Co., 1804; Offley & Co 1768; Hunt & Co., 1582; Morgan & Co., 1148; Redpatch & Co., 1056; Bruno. Silva & Co., 1006; all others figured under 1000 pipes. The quantities to each country were as follows:—To Great Britain, 33,831 pipes, against 46,834 in 1853; Brazil, 1274; Canada, 952; Hamburgh, 814; Australia, 639, against 2521 in 1853; Sweden, 444 Denmark, 426; United States, 326; Portuguese Possessions, 245; Newfoundland, 182; Bremen, 64; Prussia, 39; France, 15; Holland, 10.—*London Times*

MORGAN FOUND.—The *Masonic Mirror* publishes a story to the effect that Morgan who, it was alleged, was murdered by the Free Masons, for disclosing their secrets, has been found in Smyrna, in Turkey—that he now goes by the name of Mustapha, and is engaged in teaching the English language. The authority given for this report is one Joseph A. Bloom. According to the *Mirror*, Bloom met Morgan at a house in Smyrna, to whom the latter gave a detailed account of his adventures.—It is stated that Morgan left the country in the ship *Hevine*, which sailed from Boston to Smyrna and belonged to the firm of Landon & Co. The captain's name was Welch.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA.—The following amiable family picture may be interesting at this time when Russia is thrusting her ursine nose into politics of Europe:

Peter I, the founder, as he is called, of the present imperial family, was the murderer of the two daughters and the sons of his brother Ivan, and the murderer, it is asserted, according to more than one of the annals of his reign, by his own hand of Alexis. He was himself murdered by Menzikoff, (a name that has again risen up in history) the favorite of his wife Catherine, who when united to Peter, was already the wife of a living husband, and their children were afterward declared incapable of reigning because born in sin. Anna the eldest daughter of Ivan, put fourteen thousand Russians to death and banished twice as many.—A revolution displaced the young Ivan to put on the throne Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I, and her reign was remarkable for her drunkenness and debauchery. Peter III, her successor, was notoriously the offspring of crime and was dethroned and strangled by his wife, Catherine II, the same infamous woman, who assassinated the dethroned Emperor Ivan, and whose own son, Paul, the father of the present Emperor Nicholas, was strangled by courtiers.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR,—Our new Government has already been displaying its foreign feelings towards the poor of this County. I like this feature very much, in an abstract view; but it is wiser before dealing out either praise or censure by wholesale to examine the circumstances and merits of the particular case. By some means, (for upon this point the evidence is very confused,) our Executive became aware of the fact that many poor families in the Parish of St. Francis were suffering for necessary food; and Mr. S. Glasier was immediately authorised to provide for their wants, to the extent of ninety-five pounds.

I know it is said that this authority to Mr. Glasier, came not from the Executive, but from our zealous Representative Mr. Tibbits. However, I look upon this, as a piece of scandal, got up by detractors of his fair fame, who wish it to be understood that Mr. Tibbits is making electioneering capital in that Parish. But how came the Government to be advised of the suffering in that locality—and would it have been more than judicious to have made enquiry, if any poor rate had ever been made upon its inhabitants, before this largess was lavished upon them? That the Parish of Saint Francis is quite able to support its poor, is beyond all controversy; and in such case the aid of Provincial relief cannot be considered otherwise than illjudged.

It is said, and upon good authority, that a petition for Provincial relief in course of Signature for the parish of Saint Basil, with this marked peculiarity, however, in its prayer; that the largess shall be placed in the hands of the Priest for distribution.

If it be true that the aid to St. Francis through Mr. Glasier, is the act of the Government, and not from the private purse of Mr. Tibbits; it is reasonable to conclude that the prayer of the petition from Saint Basil will in the whole be granted.—Now, is it known to the Government that Saint Basil is a wealthy farming parish, that never raised a poor rate?

Sir, I am no cavalier against Provincial aid to the poor; but I am opposed to the injudicious manner in which this aid is granted. Surely parochial funds should be raised and exhausted, before Provincial aid is extended, and it strikes me that somebody more responsible than private individuals should have the distribution of such aids. In these two Parishes, in all the parishes Overseers of the poor are elected by the people, and their choice confirmed by the sessions, and these overseers are bound to look after the Poor at their peril; and why should not these persons have the distribution of the poor's aid granted by the Executive? It is singular, and true also, that the fact of receiving such monies, and the money itself, may be used by the individuals to the great prejudice of others in the community; and where is the security for its faithful appropriation by them? Very great evil may be expected as the result of this sectional favouritism. I have no doubt, indeed I know of personal suffering in several localities in this County; and I as firmly believe that the several parishes are fully competent to afford all present requisite assistance. The present suffering is but the commencement of the evil to be provided against. In the sowing season the country will be without seed, and to this object the attention of the Executive should be turned as one of sufficient magnitude to attract their notice.

Would our Representatives for once lay aside local prejudices, and vulgar electioneering schemes, and apply for a grant of one or two thousand dol-