

From 5th January, 1853, to 9th January, 1854.—Continued.

Brought forward,		£469 0 4
Cr.		
By balance, 5th January, 1853,		£178 8 11
" Cash of J. Dibblee, defaulters for Woodstock,	£4 10 0	
" Do. Woodstock,	146 8 6	
" Cash from Kent,		150 18 6
" Do. from Simonds,		16 0 6
" Do. from Brighton,		30 6 4
" Do. from Wicklow,		26 1 8
" Do. from Wakefield,		23 16 2
" H. H. Beardsley,		43 1 11
" Jas. M. Lauchlan,		63 17 6
" Cash from Northampton,		9 0 0
" Trustees Union Hall,		30 18 9
" Jos. Rideout, fines,		0 10 0
		0 2 6
		573 2 9
		£104 2 5

## County of Carleton in account with Municipality.

Dr.	FROM 9TH JANUARY 1854, TO 8TH JANUARY 1855,	
Paid Constables, £20 17 3; Auditor, £2 10s.; Clerk of the Peace, £9 5 2,		£32 12 5
" Sheriff, £23; miscellaneous expenses, £3 10s.; Gaol expenses, £37 2 4,		63 12 4
" Secretary Treasurer, £27 10s.; Lunatic expenses, £7 17 10; Counsel fee, £1 5s.,		36 12 10
" Insurance, £14 10s.; Coroner, £11 13s.; C. H. Connell, £5; Wm. Gray, £7 10s.,		38 13 0
" Printing, £16 6s.; Wm. Lindsay, £7 10s.; Collector, Wakefield, £2,		25 16 0
" Overseer of Poor, Simonds, £19 18 9; Parish of Wicklow, £7 2s.,		27 0 9
" Parish of Northampton, £4 16 3; Dr. Woodd, £3 17 6; Dr. Wiley, £1,		9 13 9
		£234 1 1
Cr.		
By Balance, 9th January, 1854,		£104 2 5
" Cash from J. Dibblee for defaulters of Northampton in 1852,		0 18 0
" Do. from Ketchum and Currie for Woodstock,		8 8 3
" Do. from Parish of Simonds,		20 14 0
" Do. do. Richmond,		17 10 0
" Do. do. Wicklow,		21 14 6
" Do. do. Wakefield,		22 2 3
" Do. do. Brighton,		4 0 0
" Do. do. Kent,		3 6 1
" Do. from Wetmore for fines,		5 0 0
" Do. for rent of old Gaol lot,		3 2 6
" Do. for ferry in Simonds,		1 0 0
" Do. do. at Shea's,		1 10 0
" Do. for Jury fines,		5 10 0
" Do. from J. Rideout,		3 0 0
" Do. from Wm. Lindsay,		4 9 4
" Do. from Secretary Treasurer,		23 18 11
		250 4 3
Due the County, 8th January, 1855,		£16 3 2

## ABSTRACT OF PARISH PAYMENTS INTO THE COUNTY FUNDS.

Parish of Simonds.			
Paid in 1852 by Jewett,	£94 16 4	" in 1853 by Ketchum & Currie,	146 8 6
" in 1853 by Jewett,	30 6 4	" in 1854 by same,	8 8 3
" in 1854 by Shaw and Smith,	19 7 0		£397 5 0
" in 1854 by Jewett,	1 5 0		
	£145 14 8	Parish of Northampton.	
Parish of Brighton.		Paid in 1852 by Wm. Hay,	£40 0 0
Paid in 1852 by Geo. Nevers,	£99 3 7	" in 1853 by same & J. A. Shea,	30 18 9
" in 1853 by same,	4 1 8	" in 1854 by J. Dibblee,	0 18 0
" in 1853 by I. M. Nevers,	22 0 0		£71 16 9
" in 1854 for Boundary,	4 0 0	Parish of Wakefield.	
	£129 5 3	Paid in 1852 by Clarke & Burt,	£190 0 0
Parish of Kent.		" in 1853 by Truesdell & Boyer,	43 1 11
Paid in 1852 by Geo. Milberry,	£62 10 11	" in 1854 by Emery & Dickenson,	22 2 3
" in 1853 by same, and others,	16 0 6	Collected from Cleary list of 1852,	6 3 6
" in 1854 by do. do.	3 6 1	Paid by A. Dickenson to Sec. Treas'r,	1 2 6
	£81 17 6	" by J. Stevens to same for list of 1852,	1 13 4
Parish of Woodstock.			£264 3 6
Paid in 1852 by Thomas Currie,	£237 18 3	Parish of Wicklow.	
" in 1853 by J. Dibblee, 1852 list,	4 10 0	Paid in 1852 by J. Lloyd,	£60 0 11
		" in 1853 by G. West,	23 16 2
		" in 1854 by same and J. Lloyd,	21 14 6
		" to Secretary Treasurer,	0 7 5
		" for Rates on the Campbell land,	10 0 0
			£115 18 0

THE INSURRECTION IN SWITZERLAND.—The cry of *Vive le Roi!* says the London Times, has been raised in the country of William Tell. An attempt, which can scarcely be called serious one, has actually been made to dissolve the Swiss Union, and to incorporate a portion at least of its territory with the Prussian monarchy. The story is absurd enough, and appears to have ended pretty much in the true Balladary fashion. A Prussian nobleman, by name and surname Count Frederick Pourtales, followed by 200 or 300 Royalists, seized on the castle at Neufchatel, arrested several members of the Council of States, hoisted the Prussian flag, and issued a proclamation appealing to the "loyal" sympathies of the most determined republicans in Europe. A second column marched on a place less known to fame, La Chaux-de-Fonds. Two or three Federal battalions, commanded by a certain Col. Bourgeois, were soon able to give a satisfactory account of the Neufchatel insurgents. The mountaineers, who at the time the last advices were despatched, were hurrying down to the scene of action, have doubtless ere this disposed in a similar manner of the auxiliary column. Nothing remains to be done but to put the insurgents on their trial, and to fix their fate. It would not be surprising if the decisions were characterised by considerable sternness, for blood has been shed. There can scarcely be a more heinous crime than to disturb a peaceful country, and to lead a handful of misguided men to destruction in a political cause which never possessed the remotest probabilities of success. The insurgent leaders do not appear to have calculated any chance save that of momentary

victory. It might in the same manner be possible for an insurrectionary troop, had their measures been well contrived and well concealed, to take and hold possession of a London barrack for an hour or two, but defeat and punishment at the end of that brief space would as inevitably follow on the transitory success. This is just the story of the Neufchatel insurrection of the other day, but in another form. It was very easy, no doubt to arrest a few members of the Council of State, but the victors forgot that these peaceful functionaries had the whole of Switzerland, and from one cause or another, the whole of Europe, with the exception of Prussia, at their back. The arrest, or even the slaughter, of a few unimportant individuals does not imply the destruction of a system, nor the obliteration of a sentiment from the minds and hearts of the people who, whatever their faults may be, are proud of their freedom, and are determined to maintain it.

It is stated that the number of English and Scotch settled in Ireland is now more than double what it was only ten years ago. A Galway paper says:—"The west of Ireland seems destined to be silently revolutionized by the Scot and Saxon.—They are chiefly from the northern counties of England, and are perfectly delighted with our climate and our system of farming."

The herring fishery in Scotland is nearly over for the session, and is, upon the whole, below that of 1855. The chief deficiency is on the Caithness coast, and has been occasioned by stormy weather.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1856.

## ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS

Of the greed and want of conscience or, to call it by its right name, honesty, on the part of many of the Liberal papers, have recently been made by the Solon of the *Head Quarters*, and spread with appropriate comments by the *Freeman* and other papers of like principles; though we are bound to believe the *Freeman* is conscientious in his remarks, as he admits in the case of the *Courier* that the charge was not too much; and we are satisfied that, when we have stated a few facts, he will have the candour to acknowledge that we are right.—The *Head Quarters* has no excuse, as he must or might have seen the accounts, and ascertained the facts, before he put forth the misstatements which he has. Absence from home has alone prevented us from going into this matter before. The *Head Quarters* gives the following figures with reference to the *Sentinel*:

"The *Carleton Sentinel* advertised from September, 1854, to March, 1856, and charged the modest sum of £57 15s. 8d., which was cut down to £40 3s. 9d. Now the *Sentinel's* advertised terms are, for the first insertion, five shillings per square, and for subsequent insertions one shilling and three pence per square. But the proprietor charged the Crown Land Office five shillings per square first insertion, and two shillings and six pence per square for subsequent insertions!"

Now, as stated by the *Head Quarters*, our advertised terms are 5s. per square of eight lines, and 1s 3d. per square for subsequent insertions; and, in the account referred to by the *Head Quarters*, the time is for one year and seven months. The notices are for the Counties of Carleton, Victoria, York, Sunbury, and Queens, the aggregate charge, £57 15s. 8d., being £36 9s. 6d. per year; the amount of matter is about one hundred and sixty-six squares, averaging fourteen to sixteen lines each. This, at our advertised terms (not counting the extra lines per square), amounts to £41 10s.; and the subsequent insertions of the various advertisements—and printers will understand the difficulty of giving the items of the latter without taking up a great amount of space—at 1s. 3d. each swell the total to the amount of the account as rendered. Thus it will be seen that, if, as stated by the *Head Quarters*, the amount was cut down to £40, it would be less than the amount due for bare first insertions.

We are sorry that the *Head Quarters*, even in its extremity, cannot find better sources of amusement than in endeavoring to malign the character and conduct of his neighbors. He may have forgotten that "The liar is not to be believed even when he speaks the truth;" the public, however, generally respond to that sentiment, and will regard the facts and figures in which the *Head Quarters* is apt to delight as purely fictitious and unworthy of credence. We are quite willing the *Head Quarters* should pry into the *Sentinel's* accounts with the public; but we must believe that the time might be more profitably employed in preserving the reputation and honesty of the *Head Quarters*.

Our attention has been called to a communication over the signature "A St. Mary's Farmer," published in the last *Head Quarters*, on the subject of Cattle Markets. We entirely agree with the views advanced by the writer, and had we sufficient space at our disposal, would gladly copy the entire communication, as it is we can only briefly mention the "points." The writer contends that there exists no reasons why Cattle Markets should not be established in this Province as they have been in almost all other countries, and thinks that being everybody's business, it is nobody's, especially as there are no fat salaries attached to it. He states truly that the country know very well where they may obtain the groceries, hardware, and dry goods which they require. "But if the farmers require a good pair of working horses, or a pair for the lumber woods, or if they want to sell or exchange they do not know where to go, but must spend much valuable time looking through the country, while perhaps a near neighbour is the very man who could suit; but one not knowing the other's wants or wishes, they are not brought together save by accident. If there was a regular day appointed in the different Counties, all buyers and sellers might then meet, have their wants supplied, their sales effected, and that too without much trouble, or the loss of much time or money; and certainly, as the writer referred to remarks, it would be better that the farmers should thus be allowed to dispose of their surplus stock, and raise money to meet the demand against them, than that the matter should be left to the discretion of a Sheriff's officer, armed with the powers of an execution."

On Wednesday the 17th inst., the inauguration of the Statue of Franklin took place under most auspicious circumstances; and from the descriptions we have, both from eye witnesses and from the press, the ceremonies were of a very imposing character. The procession, the largest demonstration of the kind ever witnessed in Boston, occupied over 3 hours in passing a given point. Statue is of bronze, 8 feet high, and is mounted on a pedestal, the foundation of which is granite, surmounted by a block of "Verd antique marble," on each of the four sides of which will be placed a bas relief representing the four principal events of Franklin's life. The height of the pedestal and statue is 18 feet; cost \$16,000.

We welcome to our exchange list the Cincinnati *Dollar Weekly Times*, one of the spiciest sheets we have met with.

S. R. Miller, of the Fredericton Book Store, has sent us "Harper's" for October. 168,000 copies of this work are printed monthly; and we venture to affirm that, to more than that number of persons, the rich, the varied, the instructive, the amusing, the elevating matter which adorns its pages, afford delight and satisfaction.

From B. O'Brien, Esq., King-street, Saint John, we have that standard publication, "Chambers's Journal," for September. To praise were superfluous.

The Editor of the *Head Quarters*, old as he is, ought to know that such silly innuendoes and baldersdash as the article of his at which we "sneer" is scarce worthy an attempt at "declamation," much less "argument."

The *Colonial Times* states that the quantity of fish cured at Miramichi, and exported annually, is 300,000 lbs. of Salmon, hermetically sealed; 5,000 smoked Salmon; 200 barrels do.; 20,000 barrels Alewives; 6,000 barrels Herring; 500 barrels Bass, Shad, &c. The total value estimated at £40,000 currency.

## CARLETON CIRCUIT, SUPREME COURT.

This Court commenced its sittings on Tuesday last, Mr. Justice Parker presiding.

The Grand Jury, having chosen Mr. Wm. Lindsay their foreman, were addressed by His Honor. The charge was chiefly an explanation of the law bearing upon the various matters and things to be brought before the Grand Inquest.

On Wednesday Jury was discharged, they having found true bills against John Berry and James Murphy, for assault upon James Adams; against the same defendants for assault likewise upon Elizabeth Adams, Emily Adams, and Mary Adams.—Likewise against Wm. Patchell and M. Collins, for assault upon Saml. Armstrong, an officer of justice, in the discharge of his duty. In all these cases the Queen was the Plaintiff.

The trial of Patchell stands over till next term. The Jury, in the case of Collins, found a verdict against him.—Entered into recognizances to appear at next Sitting of Court to receive sentence.

Queen vs. John Berry and S. Murphy. Verdict against the defendant for common assault and battery; sentence, 4 months imprisonment.

In the above cases J. C. Allen, Solicitor General, appeared for the Crown, and E. J. Jacob, Esq., for the defendant.

The following were the civil cases tried and the verdicts rendered:

Thomas Olive vs. Francis Elliot. L. P. Fisher for Plaintiff; in defence, Geo. Connell, Attorney. Verdict for plaintiff, £150.

Stephen G. Shaw vs. B. F. Carpenter. L. P. Fisher for Plaintiff; no defence. Assumpsit on contract; verdict for plaintiff, £60.

Henry Dow vs. Z. Barrard Brown. L. P. Fisher for plaintiff; J. A. Street for defendant. Assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff, £51 7s.

Patrick Kelly vs. Executors of M. Lyons. L. P. Fisher for plaintiff; J. A. Street and A. K. S. Wetmore for defendants. Assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff, £200.

John Caldwell vs. Wm. & Hugh Shannon. L. P. Fisher for plaintiff; C. Fisher & G. Connell for defendants. Verdict for plaintiff, £12 10s.

S. H. Estabrooks vs. Perez Smith. J. C. Allen and J. C. Winslow for plaintiff; L. P. Fisher and A. N. Garden for defendant. Assumpsit on account. Verdict for defendant, 20s.

Quite a bustle prevails in and around our little town this week, the steamers having resumed their trips, and daily arriving with full cargoes. On Friday last the Richmond proceeded to Tobique. On Monday the Reindeer left for Grand Falls, but, unfortunately, struck on a rock at the White Rapids; by the aid of her pumps, however, she was kept afloat, and made the Falls. She proceeded to St. John on Wednesday for repairs, and is expect-