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THE SENTINEL.

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SPIRIT OF THE LONDON PRESS.

FROM THE LONDON ATLAS.

The important and protracted trial of John
Frost, for high treason, has terminated. The
jury having returned a verdict of guilty, with a
recommendation to mercy.

Of the propriety of this verdict, so far as the
decision upon the subject of his guilt goes, we
think that a retrospect of the evidence will leave
no doubt; for the recommendation to mercy, we
most cordially and gladly thank the jury who
gave it.

We believe that there are few humane and
patriotic men who will not join us in acknow-
ledgement to the jury upon this trial—a jury
which appears to have discharged their arduous
functions that devolved upon it with a patience,
soberness and clearheadedness that does honour
to the country and to the institution.

Reflecting men saw in the present case of Frost
a most unhappy dilemma. They could not look
upon the offence which he had committed with
that disgusting horror which generally attaches
to crimes for which, in our age, men are put to
death, yet they could not avoid the conviction
that the public noxiousness of Frost's crime is
more extensive and more dangerous than any
other, even of those bolder crimes, which our
feelings revolt at.

Setting humanity apart, therefore, his case
was surrounded with difficulty. If he was exe-
cuted he would go to the scaffold piteous and
sympathized with by a vast majority of the na-
tion, and the great end of all examples of pu-
nishment would thus in a considerable degree
be lost. On the other hand, if his sentence was
commuted by the crown, it would establish a
most dangerous precedent; it might lessen the
general opinions as to the gravity of the crime
of treason, and diminish the security of the
peaceable portion of the community.

From this dilemma the recommendation of the
jury has saved us. The Crown being the pro-
secutor, and also the arbiter of the prisoner's
fate, we hold it to be impossible that the recom-
mendation of the jury by whom the case was
tried can be rejected. Against the opinion of an
impartial and sensible jury, such as this has
shown itself to be, it is not to be supposed for a
moment that the Crown can put a man to death
whom it has itself prosecuted. Upon this recom-
mendation the Queen can rest her resolution to
show mercy, and she can do so without weak-
ening, by an atom's weight, the strength of her
government. The jury, sole judges as they are
by our law of the facts, have declared that this,
although a case of high treason, is one of a mi-
nuted character; that there are circumstances
about it which take it out of the ordinary rules,
and that mercy may be shown without given a
pledge of mercy in any after instance.

If, therefore, the judges decide that the con-
viction is good in point of form, we expect that
Frost's sentence will be commuted to transporta-
tion, a punishment which he most richly de-
serves, but which we all greatly prefer to the
spectacle of his death.

We should have been sorry indeed if so great
a criminal had escaped altogether unpunished,
or if a jury could have been found to think that,
because a demagogue deserted his followers
when he had led them into danger, he was
therefore guiltless of their crimes. We should
be sorry indeed if it had gone forth to the nation
that crimes like this of Frost had been com-
mitted, and could be repeated with impunity. If
the verdict of the jury had been simply one of
guilt, we should have come reluctantly to the
conclusion that the friends of social order
could not consistently call for mercy, and we
should have been silent. We hail this addition
to the verdict with a lively satisfaction, as a
ground upon which patriotism, justice, and pub-
lic security may unite with mercy in the spar-
ing of human life.

If the omnipotence of popular opinion is any
thing more than an idle chimera, then is the
doom of the church of England sealed—nothing
but a reformation as large and sweeping as that
which was forced on by the iron sceptre of the
eighth Harry, can save her from destruction.

Among the many moderate and soberly-religious
men who would mourn her fall, none
would be more sincere, none more grieved,
than ourselves; for we feel that, in the unob-
trusive piety, in the sedulous charity, of the ill-
paid working clergy of our church, in the tol-
erance of her doctrines as held by the better
portion of her ministers, in her deeply-rooted in-
fluence over the lower orders of our rural popu-
lation, we have an agent of good which should
not be lightly thrown away, and cannot be easily
regained.

Unhappily, however, the best and wisest,
and the most godly of our clergy are those
which are the least conspicuous. While the
bees are scattered over the garden, or working
in the hive, the drones are buzzing continually
about our ears; we are teased by their idle
noise, we are hurt by their stings, and, vexed
by the continual annoyance, we are driven to
wish indiscriminately to extirpate the whole
swarm. Between the resolve of a nation and
its accomplishment, there is no long interval,
nor can even the Church of England last twelve
months after its hierarchy has become an object
of general disgust to the people.

At present the heads of the establishment are
hurrying blindly to their ruin. While the trea-
son of the ignorant and the vulgar Bradshaw is
yet echoing through the land, while the reprimand
of the Commander-in-Chief, addressed to
officers who were present at a kindred exhibition
of seditious insolence, is yet passing from rank
to rank, while the blush is yet hot upon the
cheek of all good men who remember that min-
isters of the gospel were present at these orgies,
the primate of the English church steps forth
and claims the whole scandal for himself by
publicly rewarding the chief clerical assistant at
these indecent, nay, at these traitorous assem-
blies. He deals with him no chary bounty—he
rewards him with the richest prize which he
has in his power to bestow.

Dr. Molesworth, who was second only to
Bradshaw himself at that infamous Canterbury
gathering, where innocence was calumniated,
loyalty was disavowed, all the courtesies of civi-
lized life were outraged, and nothing was ex-
cluded but the language of gentlemen and the
sentiments of Christians—Dr. Molesworth has
been presented by the primate of his church
with the richest living in the gift of the Arch-
bishop.

The honour was unsolicited. Such is the
boast of Dr. Molesworth—and we believe him.
We have too high an opinion of the modesty
even of Dr. Molesworth to suppose that, hot from
such orgies as these, he would have dared to
approach his superior with a request for prefer-
ment.

The inference is unavoidable. This appoint-
ment can be nothing else than a public avowal
by the head of the Church of England of all the
ribaldry of the Canterbury after-dinner speakers.
That which stains the honour of the soldier
with disloyalty, is held by the highest authority
of the Church to be a merit in the clergy—the
scurrility and falsehood which cover an officer
with disgrace are achievements to be rewarded
in a minister of Christ!

Scarcely has this appointment appeared when
its natural consequences press upon it. There
are bad men in all professions, and when personal
calumny and political agitation are so nobly
rewarded, there will be no lack of candidates
who will strive hard for the qualification. A.
Mr. Pole has already entered the arena. By
invectives against "the polluted inmates of the
palace"—by affecting a sufficient knowledge of
the usual conversation at royal table to describe
it as vicious and indelicate in words which itap-
pears the clergymen may now employ, but
which we cannot insult our readers by repeat-
ing, Mr. Pole has emulated the honours of Doc-
tor Molesworth and doubtless looks also for his
reward.

This person intimates that the Archbishop's
motive for this appointment was his not having
received the precedence which he thought due
to his rank, at a dinner-party to which the
Queen had invited him—according to this chari-
table clergyman—for the pleasure of insulting
him. We wish we could think so, for we would
rather believe that one aged man, although in
a sacred office, was petulant, ignorant, or re-
vengeful, than that the clergy whom he repre-
sents are disloyal, indecent, and immoral.

What the motive of the Archbishop's may be
we cannot tell; it is between him and his Cre-
ator. Publicly it matters little whether it be a
paltry and personal disloyalty, or whether it be
a general and designed affront from the clergy
to the nation and its sovereign. In its present
unexplained state it bears the mark of authority
as an act done by the head and representative
of the English hierarchy, and quite sure we are
that twelve such acts would raise a cry through-
out our islands, before which our cathedrals
would totter and our churches fall.

THE RODEN INQUIRY.

Edinburgh Review.—The question placed at
issue by Lord Roden, is that of the principles
upon which Ireland should be governed; and
this is a question which becomes each year,
almost each day, of more importance. The
cry of "down with the Catholics!" is
once more sent forth, and there is the old
storm whistling in the wind in reply to it.
But even those who do not object to perse-
cution on principle, may well pause before
they begin the momentous struggle, and ask,
"Can we afford it?" Wholesale persecu-
tion has always been an expensive amuse-
ment, and in Ireland it will now be far more
so than ever. Those whom we persecute
there have tried their strength, and know by
their experience of fifty years that they can
conquer with it, in spite of all the laws and
armies which we can send against them.
When, therefore, the Orange party in Ireland
denounce the system of government which a
Liberal ministry has pursued—when they as-
sert that it has led to unparalleled crimes,
and to the complete disorganization of the
country—and when, moreover, in calling for
legislative interference to change it, they
meet with ready assent from the House of
Lords, it is surely a duty for all who would
be guided by political prudence and a sense
of justice dispassionately to consider the
evidence adduced in favour of these charges,
and the arguments for a recurrence to Tory
principles."

Ireland, we pray that for England's own
sake, she may never again suffer it to be con-
ducted on the exclusive principles, and with
the bitter passions of a sect; and that she
may long continue to pursue the free, paternal,
and enlightened policy of that govern-

ment which has been so unjustly maligned.
We say for her own sake, for the Irish will
now take care of themselves. In vain will
the rash bigots who are now clamouring for
the repeal of the Emancipation Act attain to
power. They may for a season hold Ireland
in military subjection; they will never gov-
ern her; they will never tranquillize her;
they must always tear her, and they will end
by yielding to her.

THE ADDRESS.

Morning Chronicle.—The Duke of Wel-
lington, sadly tampering with his character
for intellectual integrity, makes a great bustle
about the supposed intense interest of the
nation in the Protestantism of Prince Albert.
Now it is doubtless very proper that
Prince Albert should be a Protestant; and
the nation is pretty well satisfied that Prince
Albert really is a pretty good Protestant; but
is there any such national interest about the
undisputed Protestantism of Prince Albert,
as there is about the undisputed pressure of
the corn laws upon the price of bread? Prince
Albert is orthodox; who dares deny it? And
food is dear; who dares deny that? Certain
canting Tories and high church parsons
make an outcry about the former not being
declared with sufficient plainness; and some
thousands of Manchester operatives raise
their cry that the latter is apparent with
plainness sufficient to warrant their determi-
nation that it shall not be endured.

The duke would do his understanding as
a statesman more credit by remembering
that, though Exeter-hall is a very orthodox
place of assembling, and holds numbers of
ultra-Protestants, the Pavilion at Manchester
holds its thousands of operatives, and is built
upon the site of the Peterloo massacre.
The whole tone of this meeting, given by its
operative Chairman, Mr. Warren, strikes us
as remarkably dignified and determined.
There is no room for the silly suspicion,
expressed last year, of a Whig diversion.
These men felt their own vital interest in the
question, and that of the class. They distinct-
ly perceive that, under the present system
of restriction, they cannot continue to be
working men, or "eating men" either. They
do not forego their demand for votes, but
they do not forget the demands of their stom-
achs. They remember that "those who
work to live must live to work," and the
present system threatens alike the bread on
which they live, and the work by which they
live.

They may not be quite sure that the capi-
talist does not bear hard upon them, but they
are quite sure that the corn monopolist bears
much harder both upon them and the capi-
talist. So they sound the march of a con-
joint movement of the middle and the work-
ing classes upon those who tax the bread of
both, and who only distress themselves by
the atrocious taxation. The Duke of Wel-
lington must be a perblind statesman if he
does not see that this is a much deeper na-
tional interest, than any which can possibly
be felt as to the precise particulars of Prince
Albert's faith.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

The House were in Committee on the Mes-
sage of the Lieut. Governor; and a letter from
the Hon. Thomas Baillie was read, which had
been transmitted by His Excellency, request-
ing an extension of the powers of the Commis-
sioners, appointed under an Act of the Legisla-
ture for inspecting the accounts in the Crown
Land Office.

Dr. WILSON explained the nature of the ap-
plication, which was to enable the Committee
to investigate the transactions between Mr.
Baillie and Mr. Beckwith, who had acted as
Deputy, having been appointed during the ab-
sence of that gentleman in England; and re-
commended that the House should comply with
the application of Mr. Baillie.

Hon. Mr. SPEAKER said he was surprised that
the hon. member for the County of Westmorland
should think it necessary for the House to
interfere in this matter, the effect of which
would be to exonerate Mr. Baillie; whose duty
it was to see that the accounts were in a proper
state, when he received the office from his de-
puty on his return to the Province; and his
failing to examine the accounts, was in itself
a malversation of office. But what was the state
of the case? Mr. Baillie was called upon year
after year, and constantly refused to render an
account to the Legislature; he declared the
Act under which the commission was appointed
to be unconstitutional, and he now calls upon
the House to interfere by extending the provi-
sions of that Act, to his Deputies throughout
the Province, for that was in effect the sub-
stance of that application. This was not the
time therefore to make complaint, or to call upon
the country to interfere in that way. If the
House did so it would be sanctioning Mr. Bai-
llie's conduct in receiving back his office with-
out proper examination. They should there-
fore have nothing to do with it; let him suffer
for his neglect.

Mr. PARTELOW said he hoped next week
that the Committee on the Crown Land Office
would be able to make a Report, altho' it would
not be a final one; as several accounts could
not be come at. He had reference more particu-
larly to Deputy McLauchlan of Northumber-
land; not one of whose Reports was found in
the office from 1831. Therefore altho' the
Committee might make a Report, still he
hoped during the recess to be able to obtain
some papers belonging to that officer. With
reference to the deficiency which arose while
Mr. Beckwith had charge of the office, it did
not exceed £600. The Committee had investi-
gated the accounts thus far, but he did not
see how they could go farther than they had
done; as the difference between Mr. Baillie
and Mr. Beckwith was a private matter.

Hon. Mr. WELDON said he had read the let-
ter of the late Commissioner of Crown Lands,
and had ascertained the nature of his request.—
When the commission issued, that gentleman
denounced it as unconstitutional; and now he
applies to have it extended between him and
his Deputies. He said he had been struck with
this anomaly upon perusing the present applica-

tion; and was satisfied the House could not sanc-
tion any farther application than was prescribed
by the Act; as they could only recognise the
principal; and if there was any difference be-
tween him and his Deputy, it must be referred
to the ordinary tribunals of the country. He
had heard there was an investigation going on
between the parties in the Court of Chancery;
and the Legislature could not lend its aid to
create any additional tribunal; he should there-
fore submit the following Resolution:

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee,
that it would be inexpedient for the House to
interfere between the late Commissioner of
Crown Lands and his principal Deputy or De-
puties, it being a matter of a private nature be-
tween the parties.

Mr. WILSON said that was an easy way of
getting over the difficulty.—Mr. Baillie distinct-
ly states that he only wishes the same course
pursued with reference to others, as had been a-
dopted towards himself. Mr. Beckwith had
been recognised by the government as acting
under its authority. The hon. gentleman said
he would subscribe to the assertion, that Mr.
Baillie had been backward in giving in his ac-
counts, and he believed it was the worse for
himself; but that was no reason why justice
should not be done him. The hon. Speaker had
said he ought to suffer; but if he were suffer-
ing from an act that were not his own, he Mr.
W. thought it should be lightened, by extend-
ing the investigation. A good deal had been
said relative to the deposit book, which it was
stated was not forthcoming, but it appeared
from the letter which Mr. Baillie had addressed
to the Lieut. Governor that it had been given
over; altho' the impression had been very gen-
erally made that it had been refused; and his
mind had therefore been relieved by the state-
ment contained in the letter alluded to. It had
also been stated by Mr. Baillie, that if the pow-
ers of the Commission were extended, it would
greatly facilitate the enquiry; and had expressed
a desire, not only that his own conduct should
be investigated, but also that of other parties.—
Should the Resolution pass, the country would
say the House was actuated by personal feel-
ings. He was satisfied the Commission should
investigate the accounts as far as Mr. Beckwith
was concerned, as whatever deficiencies might
be discovered, the late Commissioner was not
in a situation to meet it. He understood thou-
sands of pounds were deficient. If that were
the case, and the Deputy was in the wrong,
should they pass by him, and look to an inno-
cent person from whom they could not recover.
Mr. Beckwith he repeated was the recognised
Deputy while in charge of the office, and in the
face of that, would they pass a Resolution, stat-
ing that which was not the fact.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSTON said that so far from
entertaining any feeling of a personal nature
against Mr. Baillie, if he could he would most
cheerfully assist him; but he could not see how
the House could interfere. The fact was, a
difference had arisen between Mr. Baillie and
Mr. Beckwith, as to their accounts; one says
the opposite party has his money, and the other
denies it. It was a plain case, and should go
before the tribunals of the country, where re-
dress could be at once obtained; but the course
which was desired was unconstitutional; and
Mr. Baillie wishes to obtain an Act for the set-
tlement of a dispute between him and his De-
puty. If as was said at the time the present
Act was unconstitutional with reference to the
Province and the Principal in a Department, it
would be still more so if brought to apply be-
tween that individual and others. Besides the
proposed enquiry would not end with Mr.
Beckwith; as there were others who were in
the habit of receiving money. With regard to
the appointment of Mr. Beckwith being recog-
nised by the government, what was the state
of the case: Mr. Baillie visits England, and
before leave could be given he must nominate
a suitable person as his Deputy, and select this
individual; and the government consequent-
ly appoints him. Now what was the course
which he should have pursued; why did he
not take security for the faithful discharge
of the duties of the office. That would have
been the prudent course, and it was likely he
had done so; and if such were the case there
could be no difficulty; as Mr. Beckwith is in
good circumstances, and could meet any de-
mands that probably would be made against
him. The difference between the parties he
said, must be settled in the ordinary way, and
Mr. Baillie must remain liable to the Crown.—
The hon. gentleman said another circumstance
was worthy of remark; Mr. Baillie wishes the
investigation to be continued, by which further
expense would be incurred, and the Province
would stand in the position of an arbitrator. It
had occupied a great deal of time already, and
the expense would be three-fold that attending
an appeal in a court of law.

Mr. L. A. WILMOT felt bound to say as one
of the Commissioners, that he thought other-
wise; and concurred with Mr. Baillie; who he
believed had disbursed more than he received,
and was called upon to make up monies, that
did not come into his hands. The learned gen-
tleman said he admitted there was a difficulty
attending the extending the powers of the
Commissioners in the manner proposed; but he
could not agree that Mr. Baillie was answer-
able for what took place in his office during his
absence in England. If the Acting Commis-
sioner were not called upon at present, he ap-
prehended that must be done when the subject
should be ultimately taken up by the House;
as monies had been paid that were not account-
ed for, and he looked upon him as a Crown
debtor; as he was a principal during a large
portion of the time, and should be held as such.
The simple question was, with that view of the
case, should the Committee pass the resolution
that had been introduced. If the House were
called upon to investigate the private affairs of
the parties, he would say they should not in-
terfere; but this was one of the fiscal affairs of
the Province, and the investigation must come
up, when they went through the deposit book.
He would not say any thing as to who was the
author of that book; but he was satisfied before
that book was gone through with, that the
House must call upon the party alluded to. If
the Committee should decide that the transac-
tions of the office in which Mr. Beckwith was
concerned were of a private nature; and that
they would look only to the principal to reim-
burse any defalcation, while the other is able
to pay; they would be giving Mr. Beckwith a
receipt in full.

Mr. PARTELOW said he would not agree
that any thing appeared from the accounts, that
Mr. Baillie was called upon to pay more than
he had received. They were all made up in
Mr. Baillie's name; and as he had before remark-
ed, there appeared to be only a deficiency of

£600 in the transactions which Mr. Beckwith
had any thing to do with; he doubted whether
the House could call upon Mr. Beckwith. The
hon. gentleman said he felt himself bound in
justice to state that the learned member for
Northumberland, who was not then in his place,
had shown him a letter which he had received
from Mr. Beckwith, who so far from wishing
to avoid it, rather courted enquiry.

Mr. L. A. WILMOT said he wished not to
be misunderstood; he considered much of the
defalcation in the Crown Land office arose from
the loose manner in which the accounts had
been kept; one tenth of which he was satisfied
had not been told; as there was not a boy in the
office who did not receive money. The Com-
mittee could not conceive nor could any one
else, who was unacquainted with the affairs of
that office, how things had been managed. It
was Mr. Baillie's misfortune to have been over-
confident, and to place reliance upon those who
ill deserved it. He was satisfied one half of
the transactions of that office would never be
found out, as the parties in many instances,
were out of the Province; and Mr. Baillie was
now called upon to reimburse the deficiency
that arose from their misconduct.

Hon. Mr. CRANE felt that this was a ques-
tion which should not be hurried: he agreed
with the His Honor the Speaker, that during a
long time which Mr. Baillie held office, he re-
fused to give the necessary information to the
House; had he not done so, he Mr. C. felt sa-
tisfied, that many of his present difficulties
would not have existed. He would remind the
Speaker however, that as that gentleman had
been made to feel the power of the House, they
should not refuse him that assistance, which he
states is necessary to enable him to make up his
accounts. Mr. Baillie states in his letter that
he had given up the deposit book, and says there
is other information he is desirous of affording.
Then the question arose whether it referred to
his private transactions or not. The hon. gen-
tleman said he agreed perfectly, that the prin-
cipal must be held accountable; but it appeared
there was a period when he was absent from
the Province, and another person acted in his
place; and the late Commissioner was desirous
of having the House put in proper possession of
the facts connected with that period; and called
upon them to assist in making the necessary
investigation. But he would not go beyond the
principal Deputy; and would not interfere with
what took place while Mr. Baillie was discharg-
ing the duties of his office. It appeared that
gentleman was willing to afford the House all
the information that lies in his power; and wish-
es the government to call upon others to do the
same, and he thought they should do so.

Hon. SPEAKER considered it a strange doc-
trine which had been advanced by the learned
member for York; and learnt for the first time
that Mr. Beckwith was to be considered a prin-
cipal in the office. Could the learned gen-
tleman furnish the Committee with any precedent
to that effect. If he could, it would establish
the principle that a public officer might quit the
country, and upon his return not only neglect
to call upon his Deputy for a statement of his
accounts;—but after having for several years re-
fused to render one himself, when called upon
by the representatives of the people; when the
principal became insolvent, he could call upon
the country to interfere between him and such
Deputy. The hon. Speaker said he inferred
from the letter under consideration, that there
was a defalcation in the office of the late Com-
missioner of Crown Lands, and that he consid-
ered sums were due by his Deputy, and were
they to exonerate that officer by investigating
the accounts of the latter. He was surprised to
find the hon. member for Westmorland, coincid-
ing with the learned member for York; who
he understood is retained as counsel against Mr.
Beckwith; and he believed it was a rule of the
House that a member so situated should not in-
terfere; no doubt he was bound to do all that
he could for his client; and it was in that way
he accounted for the extraordinary course he was
pursuing. It was not necessary to go farther;
Mr. Baillie was bound to have called upon his
deputy for a satisfactory statement of his accounts
when he resumed the charge of his office; and
not having done so, it was a malversation of
office, and he was accountable for any defalcation,
and must make it good. The hon. Speaker
concluded by saying that if the House should do
as was wished, and call upon Mr. Beckwith, it
would give Mr. Baillie a quietus, and they
would be violating their duty to their constitu-
ents, and also to the Queen's government.

Mr. END was sincerely sorry the hon.
Speaker felt it his duty to oppose the Resolu-
tion, with which he himself coincided; and
thought he had not taken up the subject fairly.
The day had gone by he said, when personal
feelings should operate; and he would have
deemed it more magnanimous, if His Honour
had stated that whatever course he might have
formerly deemed it proper to pursue, with re-
ference to the late Commissioner of Crown
Lands; yet if that individual could clear himself
of any part of the blame which had attached to
him, and could show that he was not the only
party who profited by malversation of office, he
was disposed to afford him an opportunity to
show it. That he repeated would be a magnani-
mous course; and he should have been better
pleased to see that spirit manifested, than that
he should not afford an opportunity of removing
a stigma which had fixed itself upon an unfor-
tunate public officer. It seemed that all which
is asked is that the House would amend and enlarge
the Act, under which the Commission was ap-
pointed to examine the accounts of the Crown
Land Office. And was there any thing unrea-
sonable in the request. Would not the House
wish from motives of humanity alone, if an in-
dividual was desirous of making manifest the
rights of his case, to enable him to do so? They
would not break down any principle in doing so.
He was far from supposing that the House would
violate any duty or remove any responsibility in
doing so; and he would like to see a provision
introduced to prevent such a contingency. He
merely wished to see justice done, and to afford
an individual every opportunity of showing the
rights of his case. The learned gentleman said
His Honour the Speaker had alluded to the ad-
vocative principle with reference to the learned
member for York; but he knew him too well to
suppose that any of the subtlety of gold attached
itself to his conduct; he was not of a temper to
be led away from the path of duty in that man-
ner.—He had broken spears with that gen-
tleman often, and knew that he would disdain that
which the speech of His Honor the Speaker re-
cognised. But with reference to the present ap-
plication; let Mr. Baillie show that his own con-
duct was not as incorrect as might otherwise be
supposed; and let the House not stamp his chil-
dren with infamy; but fix the liability where it