

The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1853.

**THE LATE APPOINTMENTS.**—Much dissatisfaction is expressed in this County, by all who are conversant with the fact, at the appointment of two Roman Catholic Magistrates to the Commission of the Peace. The objections are not confined to Protestants, and on their part are not made from personal motives or from a dislike to the parties appointed; they are taken up on general grounds, and looked upon as an invidious distinction, tending only to mar the present harmony existing between Protestants and Catholics in this place. Were any more magistrates required in this County, and had the appointment of several taken place, no objections would have been made had one half of them been Roman Catholics, provided the persons so appointed were not disqualified from holding office; but an addition to the present number was not required, and we can only look upon the appointments as injudicious, and made for electioneering purposes. It is an acknowledgment too on the part of the persons who recommended, and the Government which appointed them, that Protestant Magistrates are incapable of administering justice to Catholics as well as Protestants, and the effect will be that the ignorant among the former will now believe that heretofore they have suffered the greatest injustice, and that to enjoy equal rights with Protestants they must henceforth be represented on the Bench, in the House, and in every department of State, as a separate and distinct body of men. We do not believe in the appointment of a man simply because he is a Catholic under any circumstances, but in the present instance we look upon it as an insult to the Bench and the community at large. The distinction was intended to gain Catholic support at elections, and to show the influence of one of our representatives with the Executive, over the other; but the first has signally failed, as the selections are very unpopular among the Catholic portion of the community. We also object to the appointment of a Catholic to any office while the Parish Priest has the entire control of his actions. What clergymen of any other denomination are in the practice of dictating to the Government in relation to such appointments, and publishing in the public papers abusive tirades relative thereto, showing that he has the power to forbid the nominee or allow him to accept? Yet Mr. Barron has done this! (see his letter in the *Freeman* of a late date on the subject,) and if he can compel the nominee to refuse or accept at his pleasure, he can also control his actions in all matters connected with his office. We are at a loss to know how Mr. Barron will act in this matter, in the letter alluded to he has pledged himself to accept not less than three magistrates; he, with one of our representatives, recommended three in the first instance, and rumor says all three were appointed; but being doubtful of the political sentiments of one of them, who appeared to stand aloof at the late election, he countermanded the recommendation, and struck one name from the list. Now the question is, can he falsify his word and accept the two, or must the Government appoint another in place of the offending party? Time alone will decide the matter, but end as it will, the position of the Government, though not all the members are alike culpable, is a very humiliating one indeed.

It has heretofore been the general opinion that the Honorables Messrs. Wilmot and Gray had bribed the editor of the *Freeman* to abuse them in every issue of his paper, as the most effectual means to secure their return at the next election, but it turns out that this is not the case, the object being to oust those two gentlemen in order to make room for the Ritchie faction. Rumor says there is jealousy in the Cabinet, and that in all probability a rupture will take place, which must end in the resignation or expulsion of one or more of its members, who these members are to be, will be readily conjectured when the story is told. This said rumor reports that the Provincial Secretary has set his heart on being returned from St. John, but Mr. Wilmot, or Gray, or both stand

in his way, and that in order to get rid of them he has made overtures to the Ritchie faction to take their men into the Government in place of the Attorney General, and Messrs. Wilmot and Gray, in the event of his being returned for that County. By this ruse the Secretary hopes to gain the support of the Ritchies which added to his own influence he thinks will secure his return, and at the same time he will get rid of the three above-mentioned, who are too honest and clear-sighted to allow him full scope for the exercise of his extraordinary (?) governing powers. But will the country approve of this change? Will the people submit to have their most important offices bargained away to suit the ambition of either office-holders or aspirants, and will they consent to give up men of tried principles and known worth for those of doubtful character? Mr. Gray is known as a talented—an honest man, he has never held an office in the Government but his general conduct has received the approval of all honest men. Mr. Wilmot gives general satisfaction as Surveyor General, in fact his most bitter enemies have preferred no charge against him. The cry of the *Freeman* is that he is seeking the support of the Orangemen and the Sons of Temperance—a great crime truly! And let us tell the *Freeman* that both these bodies of men are incapable of being sold, they will support and encourage talent and integrity wherever they find it, and as Messrs. Wilmot and Gray possess both these qualities, they will in all probability receive their support. We will not trouble our readers with further comment on those rumors at present. They will doubtless receive attention at the proper time by a portion of the *St. John Press*, and will not be lost sight of by the *Sentinel*.

Some weeks since, the people of the County of Victoria met at Grand Falls, and determined there by vote of the majority, to adopt Municipal Corporations. Such was the Account, and we were promised a report of the proceedings by one or both of the *Woodstock papers*; but such report for some reason or other has never been published. We looked for it with some interest, for strange rumors of lawless violence and outrage reached us, and we wished to see them clearly proved unfounded. For some reason or other, however, all allusion to the matter has been carefully avoided.—*Freeman*.

Why we have never received a report of the proceedings at this meeting we are at a loss to conjecture, as they were promised us a long time ago. We may add, however, that we have been informed by a gentleman of respectability, who was present during the whole of the proceedings, that no act of violence was committed, nor did any disturbance take place until after the close of the meeting.

**THE BAZAAR.**—The Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Union Hall at the Upper Village, came off in the Institute on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. We have no room to go into particulars in this number, but the whole thing was pronounced by good judges to be a most splendid affair, and very creditable to all concerned, particularly to those ladies, who devoted so much time and labor in preparing the articles exhibited. A ball and supper came off on the evening of the second day. The dancing was kept up till daylight.—The whole amount of money received was £112 10s.

**FIRES.**—We learn that the steamer *Bonnie Doon*, while running to St. John in company with the *Forrest Queen*, took fire in the deck over the boiler. They immediately put to shore for water! when the fire was extinguished with but little damage; and on Thursday the second pier of the bridge in this village was discovered to be on fire. No damage was done. Some think this was the work of an incendiary, but in our opinion it was caused by friction—one log rubbing against another, as the bridge is very old and rickety, and loose in every joint.

**GENERAL CONFERENCE OF FREE BAPTISTS.**—This association met in its Annual Session, in the New Chapel in this place, on Saturday, 2d inst. A large number of Ministers and Lay Delegates from the District Meetings were present. The proceedings will be published in the *Intelligencer*.

**WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.**—If the Americans can make a profit on the wool they purchase in this place, by manufacturing it and selling us the cloth, surely a greater profit can be made by manufacturing it here. They purchase considerable quantities in this County every season, and now they buy sheep and all. We saw a drove on Thursday of about 400, which had been purchased in Jacksonville, and was on its way to Bangor.

We also learn that parties are here now from Maine for the purchase of horses. This is turning the tables, for but a few years ago our best horses came from that quarter.

**GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.**—We have to acknowledge the receipt of this valuable Magazine for July. The plates as usual are splendid, and the fashion plates must prove particularly interesting to the ladies. Not the least that can be said in favor of this publication is its perfect order, and the regularity with which it is received by subscribers here; it is known almost to a certainty what time it will arrive, and it comes without spot or blemish.

The specimen number of a new paper, the *Temperance Advocate*, made its appearance in this place last week. It is to be under the management of the Rev. Thomas Todd and Mr. A. A. Bynon, and will be published in the *Reformer* office. It is well got up and will doubtless meet with liberal patronage.

The Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas, was opened in this County on Tuesday the 28th ult., Mr. Justice Dibblee, presiding. After the Commission of the Peace was read by the Clerk, the Court was opened in due form, and Mr. Justice D. charged the Grand Jury, stating that there were three cases of larceny, and a number of cases of assault and battery to be disposed of, and that the Bills would be laid before them as soon as prepared by the Clerk.

The Common Pleas was then opened, and two cases entered for trial, James S. Segee, vs. William Lunn and James Lunn, assumpsit, and James Stickney vs. William F. Dibblee, also assumpsit. A motion was made by E. Jacob, counsel for defendant in this case, to put off the cause on the grounds of the absence of a material witness. The affidavit shewed that issue was joined as early as January last, and that notice of trial was served in February, and that immediately after a subpoena was taken out by defendant and served on the witness, a Mr. Snider, a resident of St. John—that in April the defendant saw the said Snider in St. John, and he told defendant that he could not attend at this Court. The affidavit went on to state that the defendant would be able to procure his testimony in January next. Mr. Justice Cleary considered the affidavit insufficient to put off the case until January, but would consent to let it stand until Friday or Saturday, which would give defendant time to telegraph to St. John, and Mr. Snider could be got here by Thursday or Friday; that the affidavit did not state that Mr. Snider, since being subpoenaed, had left the Province, or was sick, or in such a situation that he could not obey the process of the Court;—and if witnesses could not attend only when it suited their convenience, and if the proper steps had been taken by the defendants, they must take the consequences.

Justices Dibblee and Bedell then commenced to give their opinion, when Mr. Wetmore, counsel for the plaintiff, objected on the ground that they were nearly related to the defendant, and consequently could not act in the matter; but they contended that they had a right to hear the arguments for putting off trial, not to try the cause; and they decided that the affidavit was sufficient, and the cause was accordingly put off on the usual terms.

In the case of Segee, vs. Lunn, Mr. Jacob moved for trial. The jury being called and sworn, Mr. J. stated to them that the cause was undefended and would take up but little of the time. It was brought to recover the amount of a promissory note, and he should at once call a witness to prove the signature of one of the parties, that the other had given a confession.—He called J. W. Raymond, who proved the signature, but on reading the note it appeared that there was a subscribing witness. Mr. Justice

Dibblee directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of note and interest, which they did, and so ended the business of the Common Pleas. It will be for those who understand the law to say, whether justice under the law was duly administered in the above two cases. A Bill of Indictment was found against William Blackmore, for larceny; he pleaded guilty—he was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. A Bill of Indictment was also found against James Clark, for larceny; he pleaded not guilty and was put upon his trial and found not guilty, being insane—he was remanded for further consideration. Edward Drier was indicted for assaulting Thomas Shaw, and knocking two of his teeth out—tried and found guilty of a common assault and fined £10.—Abijah Shaw and Thomas Shaw were indicted for assaulting Edward Drier—tried and found guilty of a common assault—fined £10. There was a number of other Bills before the Jury which were ignored. Daniel Lovely was fined £10 for appearing drunk in Court as a Grand Jurymen. The Grand Jury made several presentments against rum sellers since 1st of June. Bills of Indictment were prepared—witnesses subpoenaed—and finally the Grand Jury found a Bill against John Coldwell; he was brought up and charged upon the indictment, he pleaded not guilty, and the next morning (Saturday) was appointed for his trial. He appeared, but the Court found by examining the law of '52, they had no power to deal with such cases, and so ended the June Session of 1853.—*Com.*

Look out for the BLACK LIST next week.

We observe by the *Toronto Mirror*, that Dr. Charbonnel, the Roman Catholic Bishop of that diocese, has addressed a "circular" to his clergy, in consequence of "The deplorable events of Quebec and Montreal." His Lordship in this circular quotes largely from the New Testament, inculcations of peace, meekness, and forbearance under provocation, and concludes with the following well-timed announcement:—

"Were any Roman Catholic of our Diocese to forget those principles of true Christianity, and cause any disturbance on the occasion of the 12th of July, he shall be deprived of receiving the Holy Communion for a length of time according to the degree of the scandal; and if he dies a victim of his disobedience to this present ordinance, his corpse shall be deprived of Ecclesiastical burial."

**UNMITIGATED BASENESS.**—The city of Boston has the credit of the following act of base-ness, as related by the *Chronicle*:—

"A year and ten months ago, a young man 17 years old, named Hiram Couillard was convicted in the municipal court of larceny of money, and was sentenced to the house of correction for two years. Every dollar was restored to the owner, and it was believed by many that the young man who belonged to a very respectable family was insane at the time of committing the theft. His widowed mother and only sister have been fondly looking forward to the expiration of his term of imprisonment, which would arrive two months hence. On Wednesday a member of the family obtained a permit to see him, but on arriving at the institution was told that he had been dead some time! He died on the 7th inst., and his body was buried none of his friends know where."

**DARING OUTRAGE.**—We learn by telegraph this morning that the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, at Kingston, Richibucto, has been blown up by gunpowder. The building is seriously damaged.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

The cholera has appeared at Alexandria, Va., within the last few weeks. Upwards of 60 cases have occurred, two-thirds of which have proved fatal. It is confined mostly to the low and pestiferous abodes of the suburbs.

In New Brunswick a member of the Legislature got a wig and a set of false teeth out of the contingent fund, under the head of paper, penknives, &c.—*American paper*.

The wool clip of Maine, it is said, will fall short in amount from former years. The short crop of hay throughout the State last year, and the demand for mutton, have caused quite a diminution of the flocks.

About fifty persons died of the excessive heat, week before last, in New York, Brooklyn, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.