

mines and minerals came under consideration. He explained the matter fully as he did now, the Committee had adopted it. The Hon. Member for St. John (Mr. Needham) and the other Members who had advocated the amendment, had not touched the subject except generally. He would now go into the consideration of several sections proposed, and the Committee would, he knew, make allowance if he sometimes erred to make personal attacks. The amendment contained three distinct propositions, and the first question before the Committee was, should one of these propositions be incorporated in the Codified Law, or should it be introduced by a separate bill and decided upon according to its merits. He thought the Commission did not do right, after they had condensed the old law and inserted it in their report, to recommend changes; and if they did, they should not have done it by placing the manuscript of the proposed chapter in the hands of their secretary, to offer when the subject came under consideration, and thus take the House by surprise. The Hon. Member for Trent had stated that the whole law for the establishment and guidance of the Municipal Corporations could be embraced in three or four simple sections. Now if the Hon. Member thought so, why did he not bring in a bill to effect what was so easily accomplished? Why wait for the Government to introduce every measure? That was not the practice in the House of Commons, neither was it the practice of the other Colonies; other Hon. Members had the same right to introduce bills as the Members of the Government. He saw by late accounts from Nova Scotia that the Hon. Mr. Johnston, the leader of the Opposition in that Colony, had introduced three important bills in the House of Assembly, one of them being for an elective Legislative Council, and another to establish Municipal Corporations throughout the Province. Why did not the Members of this House, instead of complaining, imitate his example? It was his opinion that it would be much better for them to pass the codified laws without making any organic change, than to pass this amendment; and when they got through it would be competent for any Hon. Member to introduce a bill to amend any law on the statute book. As to the propositions contained in the amendment, he agreed with the first,—simultaneous polling in every parish would be much more satisfactory to the people than being compelled to travel to the shire-town. He was opposed to the last proposition, *in toto*; and as to the second, he hesitated about coming to a conclusion, but he thought it best to exercise caution. It sounded very well that the majority should rule, but in making organic changes they should not be hasty, and he doubted whether those changes should be effected by the vote of a bare majority on what might be merely the impulse of the moment. In the Senate of the United States, if he mistook not, a two-thirds vote was necessary to ratify an act of the House of Representatives. Then again, in our jury laws the verdict of a majority would not do,—they must all agree; and in Scotland two-thirds of the jury must agree to a verdict.

To be continued.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1854.

The Roman Catholic Bishop has succeeded in defeating the Orange Bill. A majority of the present Members are not their own masters, they must do the Bishops bidding or they will lose their seats. It remains to be seen whether Protestants are to submit to such dictation, or to be presented longer by such cowardly sycophants. Warn the Protestants of New Brunswick that returning these men, they can be intimidated and made to carry out the Bishop's views, and not to be trusted with power. What if the Bishop should wish to discard the Bible from the schools? These men must do his bidding, if they are ordered they will adopt some plan to carry out his wish. By this very plan the Bible was discarded from Protestant schools in New York and elsewhere. Protestants were found ready to do the Bishop's bidding in return for his support at elections, and the Bible was discarded. The same thing will take place here, perhaps worse, if such so easily driven, are entrusted with power.

The Bishop told his people in Fredericton a short time ago, "that they were but united in the coming struggle, such arrangements had been made, and such plans put in operation, as would prevent the return of any Members they pleased in any County in the Province, and elect either

ask why this wish to return Catholic Members?

Why does the Bishop wish to draw a line of distinction between Protestants and Catholics in political matters? And why is he so strongly interested in politics himself? It is because he has some great end in view, and this end he will attain if Protestants continue in their supineness. They would not suffer interference of the kind from their own Ministers, but they will quietly submit to it from a Bishop of Rome. We contend that there should be no distinction in politics between Protestants and Catholics, but if Catholics unite to elect men of their own persuasion, surely Protestants must be mad not to see their own danger, and not unite also to prevent it. It has become absolutely necessary that Protestants should unite to protect their own interests, if they do not like the name of Orangemen let them go by some other, but let them lose no time in organizing for the preservation of their best interests. And we warn them against returning such men as voted at the Bishop's bidding on the Orange question. They are more to be feared than Catholics—they are secret enemies to Protestantism—wolves in sheep's clothing. We also warn the Bishop against the course he is pursuing, it must ultimately end in injury to his people. Protestants are willing to grant them equal privileges, in seeking for more they may lose all. In their struggle for rule in the United States, the Catholics have brought against themselves a most formidable society, it is already very numerous and increasing with unparalleled rapidity, it is called the "Know-Nothings," and as they term it "go the whole figure." They are sworn to oppose Roman Catholics in every shape and form. They will not trade with them, employ them, or even extend to them the hand of charity. This is a dreadful state of things and such as we hope never to see in this Country, and indeed there never would be any necessity for it here or elsewhere, if the people were suffered to have their own way, and mix with Protestants in politics.

The division on the Orange Bill will be found in our Legislature Summary. The *Freeman* says Mr. Lewis of Albert shirked the vote. There is no ground whatever for this report, it was got up to injure Mr. Lewis with his constituents. The fact is that he, like many others, had no idea the question would be taken for some time, and went out for a few moments, when he returned and found the question had been taken he endeavored to get his name added to the minority, but although this has been allowed in many other instances, Mr. Lewis was refused; had he been on the other side, there would have been no difficulty. His efforts to get his name on the Journals does not look much like shirking. He is entitled to, and will receive, as much credit as if he actually voted, particularly as his vote would have made no difference it would have made the division equal, and the Chairman Mr. Cutler would have decided against it.

Our Obituary of this week announces the decease of John Hay, Esqr., Counsellor from Richmond, a man widely known and esteemed.

His death was sudden and unexpected. His serious illness lasted only about two hours. Constriction of the brain ensued, and "as a flower of the field he was cut down," leaving a widow, a large family, and a circle of friends to mourn their loss.

Mr. Hay was born at Hawick, Roxburghshire Scotland, in 1798, and consequently was in his 56th year, comparatively a young man when so suddenly called from among us. His funeral was one of the most numerous attended we have ever seen, and his ashes repose in the Presbyterian burying-ground, "amongst the people whom he loved so well." The services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Hunter.

There is in every family a master spirit, and of the three brothers, James, Walter, and John, the first was chief. All were superior men. Walter who died at Lower Woodstock just a year ago, was universally esteemed and beloved. The poor and the needy blessed him, and those in distress never went empty away.

But James was a wit, a devout Christian, a polished and highly intellectual man, one of the most accomplished and extensive builders in the South of Scotland. John was placed under his care, and as a boy enjoyed great advantages. Nor did the pupil belie the master. In drawing, in the theory and practice of Architecture, he made such rapid strides that in a short time he was judged a fit and proper person to superintend a division of the force. Just then, in the language of Napoleon, he might have said, "I missed my destiny." An unfortunate impulse to wander and see the world, led him to cast away all these advantages. Often have we heard him bewail, "the

ease and affluence for poverty and toil. When yet a youth he landed in this Province.

But placed in circumstances however adverse, little was necessary to prove John Hay a superior man. His information was extensive, his powers of abstraction and reflection great, his judgment solid and mature. In his humble line of life few men could excel him in the ability with which he could seize and hold up the weak or the strong points of a cause. And even when disposed to differ from him his opinion was ever entitled to respect. His facility of expression, and command of language have often astonished me. A Wit once called him "John Leather Lungs," for the longer he spoke, the better he spoke.

Above all was he distinguished by moral courage. Bunyon's, Mr. Feeble Mind and he had no sympathy. Having taken his ground he was absolutely fearless in its defence. There was no compromise and no surrender. He feared not the face of man. Therefore it was, those who knew him not called his bravery stubbornness, and the strong light in which he viewed a subject, anger. But he was not angry, he was only earnest. The timorous might find fault, and the abettors of error gnash their teeth, to his friends he was a tower of strength, a faithful Counsellor, and a patron of hospitality.

He had his faults (and God deliver us from faultless men,) but the only just criterion of character is to weigh the good and the evil in equal balances, and ask which kicks the beam? Does the good outweigh the bad? Judging upon this principle we are disposed to form a very high estimate of the deceased. His passions were strong—his temper warm. He loved and hated with a vigour and sincerity that terrified peddling every day scoundrels. But malice rolled off him like water from the eider ducks wing. He was ever, charitable, forgiving and humane. Seldom under the greatest provocation did he breathe revenge, and never was known to inflict it.

That it would have done people good to witness how he abhorred and detested a lie. A sneaking lie was loathsome, a subterfuge contemptible, an evasion execrable. He hated all as he hated the devil.

An affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, and a steadfast friend, we mourn his death. A firm believer in Revelation, and an intelligent adherent of the Church of his fathers, he was truly charitable and forbearing towards all, and all regret his absence from his wonted haunts. Already the question is asked, and asked with some measure of anxiety, who will be found to fill his place? Assuredly the man who fills John Hay's shoes and occupies the honorable seat he has vacated for ever, will need to exhibit many and great qualities if he is to serve us, with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the people.—*Com.*

The winter of 1853 and 4, will long be remembered in New Brunswick. It has been the most severe within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, and the spring is uncommonly backward. We are informed that the snow in the woods is yet in many places five feet deep, and in the open fields around the village, it is from two to four feet deep. Cattle are starving to death in many parts of the County, one man has lost eight head, others three and four, and hundreds are feeding out their seed grain and potatoes. From present appearances it must be at least a month before cattle can get their own living, in that time thousands must starve to death. Many fear that we will have disastrous freshets this spring, and we must confess that if warm weather and rains should set in suddenly they have too good grounds for their fears. Upon the whole, things look rather dark at the present moment, but He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, will order all things well.

There is a talk of reviving the old system of calling out the Militia in the event of the Troops being withdrawn from the Province. This we look upon as worse than useless; calling out men once or twice a year can do no good—they lose their time and learn nothing but bad habits. It would be far better to raise a regiment, five or six hundred strong, to serve during the war, and we believe it would be less cost to the Country in the end; besides, one volunteer is worth half a dozen pressed men. There would be no difficulty in raising a regiment in the Province, and we hope it will be done in preference to calling out the Militia.

The Hon. Mr. Wilmot has moved for a grant of £1,000 to explore and open a road from the Tobique to the Ristigouche Settlement. For this movement Mr. Wilmot deserves great credit, a road here will open up for Settlement an immense tract of the

DANIEL STEWART

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Several Communications have been crowded out of this number to make room for the English News, and other important matter. Advertisements have also been left out from the same cause.

Our News-Room is now open to all who may choose to become subscribers. We shall also for the future issue an extra immediately on receipt of any important news, for which a small charge will be made.

It is thought the House will get through with their business, that is give all the money away, some time next week, and that the elections will take place in June.

The Anglo American for April is received and will be noticed more particularly in our next.

The *Temperance Advocate* has undergone an entire change in form, and has been enlarged and otherwise improved.

## Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR,—I see by the last *Sentinel* that the Sheriff has favored the public with a communication, in reply to an editorial of yours in a former number. He states that he is not hostile to Municipal Corporations; and as a proof of this, he says he "afforded every official facility towards the County becoming Incorporated." I say in reply, that he simply done his duty, and nothing but what the law obliged him to do, and for which he charged the County £12 17s, but he complains that the Council cut it down to £3 19s 6d, though afterwards they added £3 17s more.

Now it will be well to state why the Council acted in this manner. It will be remembered that in the days of the good old *Telegraph*, that Journal brought many things to light which some persons would rather had remained in darkness; among others the "veritable O. K.," showed the public clearly and incontrovertably, that the Sheriff was in the habit of taking from persons who were so unfortunate as to come in his power, illegal fees and over-charges, and that sums from £1 to £20 or £30 had been taken in this manner from many by him, and that some of these illegal charges had to be refunded by him after the case was brought before the Supreme Court, and some of them he returned rather than be brought before that tribunal. And many it was supposed, he never refunded—where persons were too poor to go to law with him. These facts fresh in the minds of the Council caused them to view the Sheriff's account with jealous eyes, and they gave him the first of the above sums at the off-going, and when they got proper information they paid the others, making in all the sum of £7 16s 6d, which any one will admit was more than a sufficient remuneration for all the duties he had to perform.

Further, the Sheriff says the Council have deducted upwards of £30 off his accounts, all of which excepting the first were either sworn to or certified by the Supreme Court or the County Sessions. I have heard a good deal about these accounts, but I never heard nor do I believe that an account of his which was certified by the Supreme Court was ever disallowed, as upon investigation, I suppose, they were found to be correct; but with respect to the Court of Sessions, I dare say the Council had no great faith in their certificates, they well remembered that but a short time before the new law came in force, the Judge of that Court stated on the bench, that the County was clear of debt, but in a few days it was found that there were demands against it to the amount of seven or eight hundred pounds. Now if the judge on the bench would depart so far from truth in an instance, it is not to be considered strange if the Council would suppose that he might do so in others—and in this supposition they were not astray, for upon investigating some of the certified accounts they found many over-charges, and of course they reduced. It is a well known fact that some persons have been in the habit of filing their accounts before the Court at times when there were no more than two or three justices on the bench, and they slipped through them without any difficulty.

The Sheriff intimates that he does not wish to sue as the County would then be taxed to pay him. It will readily be supposed that a man who had so little scruple in over-charging and extorting such large sums from persons in trouble, would not be very scrupulous in suing the County if he thought he had any hopes of gaining his suit; but I can give a truer reason why he dislikes suing.—At the meeting of the Council last January, Mr. Wetmore presented his account passed by the

Mr. W. S. NEVENS,

Beckwith.