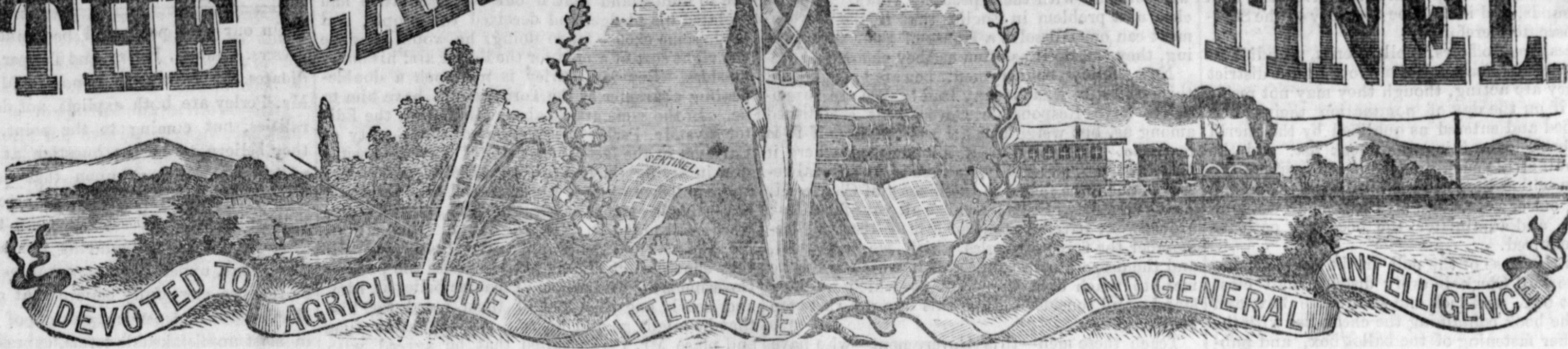


THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



SAMUEL WATTS, Editor.]

"Our Queen and Constitution."

[A. C. & J. A. McLAUCHLAN, PUBLISHERS.]

VOL. IX.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857.

NO. 34.

Provincial Politics.

From the "Leader," St. John.

THEN AND NOW.

MR. GRAY BEFORE THE DEATHS.—That was however a capital idea, that any paragraph written about Gray should be placed before the deaths, and among the patent medicine items. The most appropriate position it could occupy. Notwithstanding all his efforts, the prefix Hon. and the silk gown, the poor man is politically all but dead, in *articulo mortis*, and instead of occupying a place before the deaths he will soon have the right to a place amongst them. For the present, however, he certainly should get room amongst the quack medicines, as of all quacks he is the arrantest: and not a clever quack either—though daring and presumptuous enough. Gray will promise and profess for you as much as the best of them, but then his promises and professions go for very little. He knows all about railroads: not merely such a general knowledge as any intelligent man may acquire by diligent reading, but an intimate knowledge—such as Stephenson or McNeil may profess; he will talk to you most learnedly—by the hour—of gradients, and curves, and gauges, tell you the number of cubic yards in a mile, the precise cost per inch of tunneling, &c. &c., and not merely with the engineering part, is he acquainted, but fully as well with the traffic, management, the expenses of working, &c. Yet though he talks most learnedly on all these questions and most gravely, prudent business men seem to be seized with a strange love of tuckering up their mouths when they listen to his calculations. Are the laws defective in any way, he is ready to mend them—is any part of the body politic threatened with inflammation, arising from mining questions, he is prepared to subdue the symptoms. Does a man wish the Patent Law modified, he is ready to apply his alternatives. In short, he is fit for anything; not merely a wretched empiric, pretending to cure some particular disease, but a noble professor, willing to apply his great panacea to all diseases, and endeavouring to persuade the public that he can cure everything. And yet men will think of all this and speak of all this as mere puff. Many persons hate quackery, and hate it not the less because its puffs are clothed in rather pretty terms, and tell them what are often the most damning falsehoods in such a way as to make even the haters of quackery themselves believe that there may be something in them; or because foolish people are really found who believe they have been really cured and endorse all the quack's say. So the great bulk of the community now think of Mr. Gray, a mere quack, a poor charlatan, whose pills—mere paste sweetened and gilded—they know to be good for nothing, whose incapacity and recklessness have become notorious, and whom neither flashy harangues, blowing of trumpets, change of costume, antic gestures, bold somersaults, nor all the efforts of his assistants can persuade the public to trust.

Poor Gray! before the deaths—amongst the patent medicine items—is truly his proper place in a newspaper.—*Freeman*, Nov. 17, 1853.

MR. JOHNSON.—Of Mr. Johnson's principles and claims on the support of all who value liberal principles, honesty and talent, there can be no question. He was not only the ablest and most eloquent member of the late Assembly; but he was at the same time the most honest, consistent, and indefatigable, devoting his whole energies to every question that came before the House. He was charged with talking too much, and he certainly did talk often and sometimes at greater length than was necessary; but then he did not talk more than the Att'y. General, and if the talk of the latter gentleman was more acceptable to the House and to the country, it could only have been so, because there was neither common sense nor sound argument, nor logical reasoning, nor good English, nor anything else, except that it was the talk of the leader of the Government. The charge thus preferred against Mr. Johnson, proves how much his enemies were at a loss to find in his conduct any ground or cause of complaint. In no way except by argument can a member of a feeble opposition oppose a Government measure or strive effectually for the amendment or alteration of any of its most offensive provisions. In his opposition to such measures Mr. Johnson often stood almost alone, and on him devolved the task of speaking on every clause of them. Like all speakers who are not content with empty declamation and mere galities, he, in order to convince, argued

each question out fully and often perhaps too minutely, and in doing so he like Edmund Burke and so many others came to be spoken of by those who could not reply to his argument, as an interminable talker; one who wasted that very valuable commodity, the time of the public. The people of Northumberland will not, however, be disposed to attach much value to this outcry of his enemies, except in as far as it proves that he strove earnestly and unremittingly to support and enforce those principles by the profession of which he obtained their confidence.

MR. GRAY, who has received a quasi-collegiate education, is shallow and incapable of anything that requires depth of thought, or what he is so fond of calling plain practical common sense.—*Morning Freeman*, Sept. 25, 1854.

In one point we agree with Mr. Gray that the men who were guilty of what we laid to his charge and that of Mr. Wilnot—and proved them to be guilty of—are unfit for the society of gentlemen. Any attempt to blacken Mr. Gray's or Mr. Wilnot's political character would be as much a work of supererogation as white-washing a snow bank, or black-washing a pile of coals.—*Morning Freeman*, Jan. 6, 1854.

If a thousand votes were cast at any meeting of Stockholders in this City where men know that they were about to entrust the management and control of their money to those they elected, how many votes would noisy, blustering George Howard get? How many Messrs. Wilnot and Gray—those very nice, respectable, discreet, prudent men, who have shown such high principle on every occasion, public and private, and such wisdom in the management of their own affairs and those of the Province? Would they get a hundred votes? Would they get ten?—*Freeman*, Thursday, July 7, 1853.

MR. TILLEY, it is true, is one of the Opposition, one of the men whose consistent, dignified conduct is a lasting reproach to the traitors Wilnot and Gray, and we have no doubt that it was in some measure owing to this that he was chosen to fill the vacant place. People in money matters do prefer to give the management to tried men.—*Freeman*, Thursday, July 14, 1853.

If the people are content that corruption and perjury and political infamy should be rampant and triumphant; that knaves and traitors should hold the reins of government and make the laws and regulate the tariff, and be regarded as the true representatives of the people they rule; that the opinions of intelligent and respectable men should be disregarded and mocked at; that Duncan Wilnot should be in a position to carry out to the full his notions of the laws to regulate trade and commerce, that John H. Gray should be set up before the world as the type of our political honesty and common sense; that Earle and Gilbert's notions of religions and political liberty should find expression in our laws, and Wilnot's and Needham's and Boyd's financial principles should be supreme; if, in short, the people are willing that the control of the revenues, the making of the laws, the trade, commerce, prosperity and dignity of the country, should be entrusted to all that are remarkable in the present House and out of it for dishonesty, recklessness, shamelessness, and ignorance, stupidity, bigotry and want of principle, then it will be just as well that the Liberal party should make no idle effort and waste no exertions, but that they should leave this nefarious combination at full liberty to attain all the objects it has in view and save the public for years to come from all cares about the government of the country.—*Freeman*, Dec. 8, 1853.

In the *Emigration Record*, London paper, of March 14th, we observe our Province figuring so largely, that we feel it our duty to the public to notice some of the statements there put forth. In a leading article we find it stated that "Mr. M. H. Perley, the Chief Emigration Officer of New Brunswick, is now in London, for the purpose of promoting emigration to this flourishing Colony." After informing its readers that our labor market could supply "immediate employment" to a couple of thousands of able-bodied men, and that ordinary laborers would receive from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., and carpenters and masons from 5s. to 8s. sterling per day, the article continues: "It is, we believe, Mr. Perley's intention to open an office in London for giving information as to New Brunswick, its agriculture, capabilities and varied resources. Meantime arrangements have been made for the sailing of first-class packet ships for St. John, N. B., in

each month during the present season, at moderate rates of passage and full dietary allowance."

The first question the above statement suggests is, if London be the best place to establish an office in at the expense of this country, for the promotion of emigration? Who that knows the class of men best suited to the toils and hardships of a settler's life in New Brunswick—the hard-working, land-lord-oppressed Irishman—the thrifty, persevering Scot—or the labor-worn, but independent-hearted English hind, would expect to find these in London? The idea is so utterly preposterous as to be fit for appearance nowhere but alongside the other absurdities of our great "government emigration scheme." If the men that this country wants, and that are suitable for it, are to be found at all, it must be in the villages and hamlets and cottages of the agricultural counties, and especially in the parts most remote from the capital: and if an office is to be kept permanently open anywhere, surely it ought to be in the port of embarkation, where the emigrant needs advice and assistance, and is liable to be imposed upon and cheated more than in any other part of his career.

We do not deny that a permanent office in London may be a very convenient arrangement for Mr. Perley, much more so than travelling through the hills and dales and bye-roads of Scotland or Ireland would be. It may also be a suitable enough point from which to write make-believe despatches and newspaper articles, or even to negotiate the exportation of a few hundreds of the ticket-of-leave men, or reformatory scholars, of which London is at present so anxious to get rid, and such as Mr. Perley sent here once already; but for the filling up of our country with honest, decent, industrious men and women, to be the basis of a permanent agricultural population—the thing the country wants—the money might as well have been left on the banks of Newfoundland.

Just ask how many of the men that till our fields and bring us our country market supplies, of the men who haul our cordwood and coals, of the men who make up our mill gangs and lumbering parties, or any of the other industrial classes of our community, came from London—ever were in London—or ever thought of going or sending to London to seek emigration information. With all due respect to the metropolis of our mother country, we believe there is not a county in Ireland or Scotland that has not sent more emigrants (many of them twice or thrice over), to New Brunswick than London had done, or one that is not fitted at the present moment, if properly canvassed, to send us more of the kind of men and women we want. And if so, why not give some of them permanent emigration offices as well?—*Courier*.

The following questions are proposed and answered in the *British Constitution*:

1st. Did Mr. Wilnot refuse to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Orange Association, after being so deeply indebted to them in late years? The Catholics are using this as an argument in his favour in their canvass.

Answer.—Yes; he stated he would not introduce the Bill for the incorporation of the Orange Society, for the reason, as he stated, that by doing so, he would be interfering with the rights of Roman Catholics.

2nd. Did Mr. Simonds refuse?

Answer.—We think so; cannot say positively.

7th. Did the Hon. Chas. Simonds say that he would give £5 towards putting down the "PRESBYTERIAN" newspaper?

Answer.—We have inquired; we learn that Mr. Simonds did use the expression. For further information apply at the *Colonial Presbyterian* office.

8th. Did Messrs. Simonds and Lawrence oppose the incorporation of the Free Presbyterian Church?

Answer.—Yes.

Men are busily engaged on the Railway, patching up the embankments, and filling in the space between the shrinking earth and the sleepers which were loose and hanging to the rails. By constant labor, the effects of the thaws and the warmth of the sun may be kept out of sight for awhile, but no use can be made of the line until the frost is entirely gone, and the road has had a thorough overhauling and repairing.—*Leader*.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The government in New Brunswick has found itself unable to carry its measure in the Legislature, and the House has been prorogued preparatory to its dissolution. This is rather a strong measure. An election took place only last year. Why not let the Opposition have a chance?—*Toronto Globe*.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ELECTION LAW.

18. On the day appointed for opening the election, the Sheriff shall open his Court at the County Court House, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and shall read the Writ and this act, and take the following oath, to be administered by a Justice, or any two electors of the County.

27. All elections shall be by ballot, and immediately after the passing of this Act, the Governor in Council shall direct a sufficient number of strong urns or boxes with keys to be made of some durable material, each with a convenient aperture for depositing the ballots therein, and of securing them from loss or interference when the polls close, and by Warrant on the Treasury defray the expenses incurred thereby, and furnish the respective Clerks of the Peace, or Municipality in Incorporated Counties, with the number required for the different polls in each County.

29. The Sheriff shall furnish the presiding officer of every polling place with a ballot box and a true copy of the Register of electors of the district for which he is appointed, and the presiding officer at the Court House with a true copy of the non-resident electors of the County, legibly written; he shall also furnish the Clerk appointed for every polling place with a suitable book properly ruled for a check list.

30. If the copy of the Register furnished to any presiding officer is lost or destroyed before the polling, so late that another cannot be procured from the Sheriff in time for the polling, he may apply to the Town Clerk for his copy, who shall furnish the same to him for the polling.

31. The Sheriff shall before the polling cause booths to be erected, or procure suitable buildings for taking the poll; and on the day of the polling the presiding officer shall post up the names of the Candidates in large letters in the order of their nomination, on a conspicuous part of the polling booth.

32. The presiding officer at every polling place shall at the opening of the poll read aloud the names of the Candidates, and before he receives any votes, subscribe the following oath:—

"I, A. B., do swear that I have not received any sum of money, office, employment, or gratuity, or bond, bill, or note, or any promise of gratuity by myself or another, to my use or advantage, for making any return at this Election, and that I will faithfully discharge my duty at the Election to the best of my knowledge and judgment, and I will return to the Sheriff the ballot box secured and unopened, with the ballots contained therein in the same condition as when deposited by the electors."

34. Before any vote is taken the presiding officer and Clerk shall open the ballot box, and in the presence of the candidates, their agents, and the electors, openly and publicly examine the same and ascertain that it is empty.

35. The resident electors shall vote in the district in which they are registered; the non-residents at the Court House or building used therefor in the Shire Town, unless they have selected another polling district. Before any elector is permitted to vote he shall state his name and residence; the Clerk shall, under the direction of the presiding officer, enter his name on the check list, and the presiding officer must find it on the register, mark it, and be satisfied that his vote is single, and deposit the same in the ballot without reading. Every ballot shall have the names of the persons voted for written or printed on white paper. The officer presiding at any poll shall state the names of the candidates to any elector requiring it who is coming to vote.

36. Every elector before he shall be admitted to vote, shall, if required by the presiding officer, candidate, or his agent, or an elector, take the oaths following, or either of them, to be administered by the presiding officer, that is to say:—

"I, A. B., do swear that I am qualified to vote at this Election, I reside at _____, that I am the person named in the register, and that I have not given my vote before at this Election.—So help me God."

Also the following:—

"I, A. B., do swear that I have not received by myself or another, or any person in trust for me, or to my use, directly or indirectly, any sum of money, office, place or employment, gift or reward, or any promise or security for any money, office, or employment, or gift, in order to give my vote at this Election.—So help me God."

37. And every Sheriff or presiding officer who shall on request, neglect or refuse to administer