

# THE SENTINEL.

AND NEW BRUNSWICK GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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**THE SENTINEL.**  
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AND CONTAINS,  
The Decisions of the Executive, and Notices of  
Sales of Crown Lands.  
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sioner, till Thursday next, B. WOLHAFTER.

**ST. JOHN, July 25.**  
The following Address was delivered by  
the Chamber of Commerce during the visit of  
the Governor in Chief to this City:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable C.  
POULETT THOMSON, Member of Her  
Majesty's Privy Council, and Governor-  
General in and over the British Provinces of  
North America, &c. &c. &c.

**MAY I PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,**—  
The Chamber of Commerce of the City of St.  
John, representing the Commercial community  
generally, approach your Excellency with feel-  
ings of profound respect, and in all sincerity beg  
leave to tender to your Excellency their hearty  
congratulations on your arrival in New Brun-  
swick.

This Chamber indulges in the fond antici-  
pations of important results to the Trade and Com-  
merce of this Port, (and of our highly favoured  
Province throughout all its interests,) from the  
visit of one so high in station, and so influential  
in the Councils of our Fatherland; not alone  
from the knowledge your Excellency will ac-  
quire of the capabilities and resources of the  
country during your progress through it, but  
also from the impressions derived by personal ob-  
servation, of the superior advantages and facili-  
ties of our Harbour (open at all seasons, and for-  
med by the embouchure of a mighty River) af-  
fords us, of extending our Commercial relations  
to an indefinite extent, provided those relations  
are fully sustained, fostered, and protected by  
our Parent Government.

There are many subjects of vast importance  
to the interests of New Brunswick, and relative-  
ly to the lower Provinces of British North Amer-  
ica, which this Chamber are desirous to bring  
under the notice of your Excellency, and which  
they would most respectfully and most earnestly  
urge for a favourable consideration.

The first subject is that of a Canal to connect  
the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the  
Bay of Fundy; this Body feel deeply interested  
in the early completion of that all important line  
of communication; they have laboured strenu-  
ously and unweariedly in bringing the merits of  
this undertaking before the country, and latterly,  
through the assistance of our able and popular  
Lieut. Governor, Sir John Harvey, (to whose  
prompt courtesy in attending to our many  
representations on this and on other subjects, we  
have attracted the attention of the Imperial  
Government to its utility. We now beg leave to  
submit to Your Excellency certain documents  
explanatory of the extent of our labours, as con-  
nected therewith.

A second subject is that of a daily mail com-  
munication between Halifax and St. John, at all  
seasons of the year. This Chamber petitioned  
the Legislature of this Province at their last ses-  
sion, pointing out the benefits likely to arise  
from it, to the political, mercantile, and social  
relations of the communities more immediately  
interested, and Sir John Harvey subsequently  
named Commissioners to meet Commissioners  
expected to be appointed by the Governor of  
Nova Scotia, to investigate and report upon the  
most practicable route for realizing so desirable  
an object. We regret to state that Commis-  
sioners cannot at present be appointed by the  
governor of Nova Scotia, and this great improve-  
ment which is consequently delayed—this body  
can only now look to Your Excellency for the  
adoption of such measures, as will facilitate the  
so much desired establishment of a daily Mail  
intercourse between this City and Halifax.

A third subject, that of a reduced and equal  
rate of Postage on letters passing to and from  
Halifax and St. John, is more local in its na-  
ture: this Chamber humbly submit, for the per-  
usal of Your Excellency, a copy of the Petition  
of their Committee to the Postmaster General,  
the Earl of Litchfield, embodying their views  
and wishes thereon; and they would solicit  
Your Excellency's favourable co-operation in  
obtaining for them the prayer of their Petition.  
The survey of the Bay of Fundy, the protection  
of our Fisheries, the export of Timber, our  
Ship Building and Mill Establishments—all mat-  
ters of vital consideration to us, will, no doubt,  
attract the attention of Your Excellency, and

as containing a full and clear detail of these  
subjects, we submit for your Excellency's in-  
formation, our two last annual Reports, feeling  
assured that your Excellency will not overlook  
any one object of importance to the Commercial  
interests of New Brunswick.

Deeply imbued with love and veneration for  
the glorious birth-place of our Fathers—proud of  
the high heritage, which our connection with  
Great Britain entails upon us, and yielding to no  
section of that mighty Empire in devotion and  
loyalty to our Sovereign, we hail as a most aus-  
picious event, and as an augury of great pro-  
mise for the future, this visit of the Govern-  
ment-General of British North America to our youth-  
ful City.

Chamber of Commerce, City of Saint John,  
N. B. 22d July, 1840.

L. DONALDSON, President.  
I. WOODWARD, Secretary.

His Excellency was pleased to make the fol-  
lowing reply:—  
GENTLEMEN:—  
I beg you to accept my acknowledgments for  
this Address.  
The subjects to which you call my attention,  
as connected with the prosperity of the Province  
and of this town, are of great importance, and it  
affords me much satisfaction that my present op-  
portunity for personal observation, has enabled you  
to bring them under my notice. They shall all  
receive my best attention, and I shall be  
most happy to promote, when I can, their ad-  
vancement, either by facilitating the adoption of  
the necessary arrangements in the other Provin-  
ces, or by Representations to her Majesty's Gov-  
ernment at home.

I beg you to assure those whose Representa-  
tives you are, that they will find me always sin-  
cerely desirous to extend and promote trade,  
and to advance the interests of those engaged in  
it—in whose welfare and prosperity I must ever  
feel a warm sympathy.

The Mails from London for Halifax and Bos-  
ton, by Cunard's line, are to be made up in  
London on the third day of August; the third  
and eighth of September, and October; the third  
of November, December, January, and Febru-  
ary. There will be no other mail for this place  
in July (the present month), but one in Novem-  
ber and the succeeding winter months. The  
semi-monthly arrangement re-commences in  
March.—The return mails from Halifax will  
be made up on the same days.—*Boston Couri-  
er.*

From the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette of July 23.

Government House,  
Halifax, 16th July, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR,  
Adverting to the conversation I had with  
your Excellency, respecting a paragraph in  
your reply to an Address from the Inhabitants  
of Halifax, I beg in this manner to call it to  
your particular attention, namely, the "abuses  
which your Excellency has been pleased to de-  
vise for the improvement of the Province."

The paragraph may be considered as convey-  
ing a severe imputation upon my Administration.  
I am aware that you could not have in-  
tended it as such, but it is due to myself that  
you should remove every ambiguity upon this  
point, in so important and public a document.—  
I therefore have to request that your Excellency  
will take such measures as will remove any  
imputation upon my public conduct, which this  
document appears to convey.

I have the honor to be,  
My dear Sir,  
Yours very truly,  
(Signed) C. CAMPBELL.  
His Excellency Charles Poulett Thomson,  
Governor General of B. N. America.

(Copy) Government House,  
Halifax, 16th July 1840.

MY DEAR SIR COLIN,  
I cannot comprehend how any one can pre-  
tend to affix a meaning to the expression to  
which you refer, different from that in which  
it was used, and in which you and I well un-  
derstood it; but I am sure you will believe me  
when I say that nothing could give me greater  
pain than the possibility of its being tortured  
into such a meaning as that which called for  
your observations.

As you well know my object in making use  
of the words in question, was to express my  
feelings upon the abominable system pursued  
by the Assembly with respect to Road Grants,  
by which either by law or usage, they vote a-  
way large sums of money, in small amounts,  
for local improvements, under the authority of  
their own Commissioners, and with an audit by  
themselves—a system which was perfectly in-  
credible to myself, and I believe to every man  
in England, until it was brought under notice  
by yourself, through Lord Durham's Report.—  
My complaint therefore, was exactly the re-  
verse of the meaning which is pretended to be  
given to it, namely, that the money is not, as  
it ought to be, left under your control, to be  
applied under your responsibility; a course from  
which, when it has been followed, the Provin-  
ce has derived so much advantage.

I must say in justice to the many men of all  
parties who have conversed with me upon the  
subject of my answer, and upon this point in  
particular, that I have not heard the slightest  
doubt expressed by any one of them of the  
true meaning of the expression, and therefore  
I must suppose that those suggested to you have  
been the result of malice or violent party spirit.

However from whatever motives, or in what-  
ever quarter they may originate, I am equally  
anxious to give them a contradiction, so as to  
justice to myself than to you, though I possess  
no other means of doing so than by requesting  
you to make what use you please of this Letter.

Believe me,  
My dear Sir Colin,  
Very truly yours,  
(Signed) C. POULETT THOMSON.  
Lieut. General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, &c.

**TORONTO, July 1.**  
The Report of the debate in the House of  
Commons on the Canada government bill will be  
found elsewhere. The admirers of Sir Francis  
Head and of the Compact party in Upper Can-  
ada made but a very feeble attempt at opposi-  
tion to the Union. Unable to procure a single  
member of talent or of influence in the House  
of Commons to advocate their views, they were  
compelled to resort to Mr Pakington, a bigoted  
fanatic, who has become known to the public  
within the last year or two by his constant inter-  
ference with Canadian affairs on behalf of the

would be established church. Mr Pakington's  
speech has been well characterised by the  
*Morning Chronicle* as "a repetition of the ab-  
surdities of Sir Francis Head, unenlivened by  
his vivacity." Mr Pakington was followed by  
Mr Gladstone, under secretary for the colonies  
during the Peel administration, and an influen-  
tial member of the Tory party, of whose views  
on the present occasion he may fairly be con-  
sidered the organ. The Tories, as a party, sup-  
port the Union, not because they approve of the  
measure but because they are unable to substi-  
tute any other in its stead. Mr Gladstone fears  
that "there will be no breathing time after  
the Legislative union takes place before they  
are involved in an interminable feud with the  
United Legislature on the absorbing question of  
Responsible Government, which he (Mr Glad-  
stone) takes to be nothing less than an independ-  
ent Legislature." Mr Gladstone spoke of Lord  
John Russell's recent despatch upon this sub-  
ject as "distinguished by the admirable good  
sense and clearness which belonged to the noble  
lord," and declared himself willing to be bound  
by terms. Time will prove whether it is intend-  
ed that the principles of that despatch shall be  
carried out honestly and in good faith.—Upon  
the issue it will depend whether the colonies and  
the mother country shall be involved in an  
"interminable feud." When Mr Gladstone  
talks of an "independent legislature" and refers  
to the demand in Ireland for the repeal of the  
Union, he displays gross ignorance of the ques-  
tion. The demand in Ireland is really for a Sov-  
ereign independent legislature which would ac-  
knowledge no supremacy to that of Great Brit-  
ain. The demand in Canada has been simply  
to carry out the obvious intention of the Con-  
stitutional Act, by permitting the colonies to  
manage their local affairs under the protection of  
the Imperial Parliament. The fair analogy of  
the case would be to the English Corporations,  
which enjoy powers of self government very sim-  
ilar to those claimed by the Colonists. It is  
amusing to observe that even whilst protesting  
against the principle as revolutionary and dan-  
gerous, Mr Gladstone admits the propriety of  
practically conceding it.

The best prospect (he says) of maintaining  
united action between the colony and the  
mother country was through the establishment of  
a practical system of government, making non-  
interference the rule and interference the ex-  
ception.

These are truly liberal sentiments, and  
emanating as they do from one of the Tory party,  
must carry conviction to the ranks of the  
ultra-architectural compact. It will be observed,  
that Mr Gladstone has given Chief Justice Robin-  
son a most severe cut. One of his grounds for  
supporting the government measure is, that even  
the learned Chief "could only suggest a long  
series of alternatives without being able to fix on  
any."

Mr Gladstone was followed by Mr. Charles  
Buller, who made a masterly speech in favour  
of the Union, without however giving his assent  
to the details of the bill brought forward by the  
Responsible Government. We are extremely grati-  
fied to find that the opinions which we have  
from time to time expressed in the columns of  
the *Examiner*, and which have been opposed  
by the sophistry of some professing liberals, are  
sanctioned by high authority of Mr. Charles Bul-  
ler. In alluding to the absorbing question of  
Responsible Government the hon. gentleman  
wished his opponents "had paid a little more  
attention to things and less to words."

"If they do so they would find that after all  
there was no very great practical difference be-  
tween the supporters of that doctrine and those  
by whom it was denounced in unequivocal lan-  
guage. He (Mr. C. Buller) believed that in his  
views he coincided with his noble friend  
Lord Durham. He was perfectly free, for his  
own part, to say that so far as practical results  
were concerned, he agreed as cordially in the  
despatch of the noble lord, the present Secre-  
tary for the Colonies, and his honourable friend  
opposite could possibly do."

Again the hon. gentleman says:  
"Word it what they might, either boldly and  
intelligibly like Lord Durham, say that if you  
hope to have representative government work  
harmoniously, you must carry on the executive  
by those persons who have the confidence of the  
majority of the representatives, or involve the  
meaning in the unintelligible vagueness which  
he must charge against his honourable friend,  
in talking of maintaining unity between the im-  
perial and colonial governments, and at the  
same time preserving harmony between them;  
in either case they would come to the plain com-  
mon sense truth, that if they wished to govern  
any colony peaceably, they must govern it on  
principles and by men approved of by the peo-  
ple of the colony, and that otherwise the col-  
ony would be a scene of interminable confusion  
and anarchy, such as had followed every attempt  
to work representation without a responsible ex-  
ecutive."

**MONTREAL, July 14.**  
We have already had occasion to observe,  
that no discussion in this country can, in the  
present stage of the North Eastern Boundary  
question, throw much if indeed any light on  
the great points at issue, though occasional al-  
lusions to the subject may be attended with  
the wholesome consequences of rendering it  
familiar to the public, and preparing them for  
the final decision that must soon be pronounced  
with regard to it. With this view it is, we  
presume, that the Commercial Advertiser, of  
the 7th inst. contains a long notice of an article  
on the Boundary question, which appeared in  
a late number of the Westminster Review, and  
said to be the production of Mr. Charles Buller.  
Of the general scope of this article, it is reason-  
able to suppose that the Commercial Advertiser  
has presented us with a fair and impartial  
outline, though occasionally intermixed with  
his own views of the question, and as we have  
not yet met with the review, it may be proper  
in the mean time to allude to one or two of the  
heads mentioned by our contemporary.

It is stated that Mr. Buller admits, that the  
British assumption of Mars Hill, as the North  
West angle of Nova Scotia, and consequently  
as the northern termination of the line dividing  
Maine from New Brunswick, is "absurd"—utterly  
untenable by fact or argument. Mr. Bul-  
ler is also said to admit, that New Brunswick  
has no claim whatever to the disputed territory;  
and that if it belongs at all to Great Britain, it  
is a part of Lower Canada; a fact to which,  
even if correct, our contemporary very prop-  
erly attaches no importance whatever. It is then  
said to be assumed by Mr. Buller, that no par-

ticular and contiguous ridge of hills, or high-  
lands, was ever contemplated by the framers of  
the treaty; but that they referred generally to  
the large tract of mountainous country occupy-  
ing the space between the two boundary lines  
claimed by both parties, and always known as  
the "heights of land." Finally, Mr. Buller is  
represented to place the angle of Mars Hill  
much further north, though not quite so far as  
Lake Metis, as insisted on and claimed by the  
United States; and that it is upon the river  
Restigouche the angle must be looked for. Now  
if Mr. Buller admits this, he admits the claims  
of the United States to nearly every inch they  
have been in the constant practice of demand-  
ing, but which the Imperial Government have  
as constantly resisted.

We have before us a recent work upon this  
difficult question, from the late Solicitor Gen-  
eral of this Province—a man whose memory is  
not less endeared to its inhabitants, than the in-  
terest which he took in all matters connected  
with its welfare, was deep, enlightened and  
patriotic—and the conclusions come to are very  
different from those adopted by Mr. Buller.—  
On the subject of the highlands and Mars Hill,  
it is stated in Mr. Stuart's pamphlet, that there  
are in the southern peninsula, washed by the  
waters of the St. Lawrence and the Gulf, three  
distinct great levels. The first consists of a  
range of highlands, extending from the head  
of the Connecticut River to the head of the St.  
Croix; and that the waters which descend are  
poured into the St. Lawrence on the one side,  
and the Atlantic on the other. The second  
consists of a range of highlands, running north  
easterly around the sources of the St. John,  
thence in an easterly direction along the head  
waters which empty themselves into the St.  
Lawrence, between Quebec and Cape Rosiers,  
the extreme limit of that river to the eastward.  
The third is a subordinate range, running north  
and south from the river St. John, along the  
head waters that empty themselves into the  
Gulf. Each of these ranges has probably spurs  
but in which of them Mars Hill is, it does not  
appear. Therefore Mr. Stuart went on to argue  
that if the point of departure had been taken at  
the source of the St. Croix, there is reason to  
believe the height of land first above described,  
would have been struck at a distance of about  
twenty miles from that point, and the highland  
might have been followed in a sinuous, but  
distinctly marked course to the head of Connecti-  
cut River. And if the second above describ-  
ed level, be taken to be the highlands referred  
to in the treaty of 1783, as contended by the  
American Government, then these highlands  
would have been struck on the south shore, a  
few leagues below the mouth of the Saguenay;  
whereas by taking the source of the tributary  
stream of the Chepeticook, as the point of  
departure, the River St. John would be inter-  
sected at a low point of its course, and in the  
immediate proximity of the third range of high-  
lands above described, and brought us to Mars  
Hill, whence it is highly improbable that we  
can proceed to any other than the range of

Such are the views of one who has not only  
deeply studied the question at issue, and who  
had as easy facilities to sources of authentic in-  
formation as Mr. Buller could possibly have.—  
If he did not indulge in conciliating the views  
of the American Government, by admitting the  
justice and extent of their claims, as Mr. Buller  
has done, he certainly brought to the considera-  
tion of the subject a mind imbued with at least  
equal intelligence, impartiality, and sentiments  
of justice.

**FROM THE MONTREAL COURIER.**  
The slave owners of the Southern section  
of the United States, and the abettors of the  
traffic in human flesh in the Northern section  
are beginning to look with alarm upon the  
African Civilization Society recently organ-  
ized in England, with Prince Albert at its  
head. They regarded the Prince as repre-  
senting the personal sentiments of the Crown  
and at the same time the deliberate policy of  
the Cabinet, in the step he has taken, in thus  
putting himself at the head of the Abolition  
movement.

The Southern planters are also somewhat  
in trepidation at the efforts making by the  
East India Company for the cultivation of  
the Cotton plant. We have reason to know  
that the Company have secured the services  
of persons the most intelligent and experien-  
ced in the culture of the plant. Their terri-  
tory in the East is known to be boundless  
in capacity, so far as space is concerned, whilst  
it invites the speculations of agriculture, by  
the exuberant variety of soil and climate  
comprised within its limits; and the money  
power of the Company, is well known to be  
commensurate with the interests or exigen-  
cies of its position, whatever those may be.  
Slave traders, therefore, may be justified in  
looking at these indications of a coming de-  
cline in the human flesh market, with appre-  
hension. It is too clear to need illustration,  
that if Cotton be extensively produced in In-  
dia, by labour hired upon the spot, at a lower  
rate of wages than exists anywhere upon the  
face of the earth, it will be supplied to the  
English manufacturers at a price consider-  
ably below that at which the costly production  
of the American Slave States could afford it.  
In that case, the Cotton estates of our neigh-  
bours must go out of cultivation, and the  
purchase of stolen Africans will be no longer  
possible. The profits of piracy would be re-  
duced, just as the price of Cotton sunk in the  
market.

The political economists of the South, the  
Calhouns and Clays of the Union, contend,  
we are aware, that if the day should come,  
in which England should refuse the Cotton  
bags of the United States,—should refuse to  
take the raw material from them; that they  
in return, would refuse to purchase the man-  
ufactured article from her. In other words,  
a high tariff or protecting duties, would be  
put upon English manufactures; the South-  
ern planters would sell their Cotton to North-  
ern manufacturers, and the whole Union  
would rejoice in the luxury of home man-  
ufactures. The national vanity would no  
doubt be gratified by this suspicious result,  
but the individual vanity of the country,  
would still yearn after the finery of foreign  
dress; the sharp set economy of all classes,  
would aspire to the comfort of wearing better  
clothes for less money, or of buying double  
the amount for the same, (two to one, being

about the difference of cost of production be-  
tween the countries.)—and the right of a few  
planters in the South to tax the whole North  
and West, for the sake of perpetuating Slav-  
ery, which the North and West hold in re-  
ligious abhorrence, would not be very long  
submitted to. We therefore wish success  
with all our heart to the Cotton growers of  
the East, as likely to achieve more, for the  
expurgation of Christendom, for the foul blot  
of negro slavery, than all the arts of the most  
accomplished diplomacy, or the force of  
arms.

The United States' Government has stub-  
bornly refused to come into the treaty stipu-  
lation, to which all other Governments, with  
which Great Britain has made Treaties for the  
suppression of the Slave Trade, have agreed,  
the stipulation, viz.—of a mutual right of  
search for slaves within certain latitudes near  
the coast of Africa. Without this right, an  
agreement to suppress the Slave Trade is little  
better than evasion. The United States keep  
no armed cruisers of their own on the coast  
of Africa, and would not consent to our's cap-  
turing, or even inspecting, suspected vessels  
sailing under the flag of the Republic. The  
consequence, as must, we think, have been  
foreseen, was, that an enormous trade in  
slaves has been carried on securely, under the  
American flag. That country, therefore, de-  
serves but little consideration upon this ques-  
tion; for bad faith, or inefficiency in the  
execution of her solemn stipulations, and in-  
sults the most audacious, proceeding from her  
leading Slave-owners, have marked her whole  
career, in relation to the disgusting and in-  
human traffic.

**LONDON, June 27.**

On Friday night the Irish Disfranchise-  
ment Bill made some little progress through  
Committee. O'Connell has abandoned his  
guerilla fighting, and is content to abide by  
the more ordinary parliamentary tactics. He  
no longer refuses to accede to the arrange-  
ments of the Ministerial leader, and the  
House is now allowed to go into Committee  
without a division, and to proceed without  
motions of adjournment. We are glad of  
this, for we should be sorry to see so good  
a cause tarnished by any conduct which  
could even bear the appearance of useless  
obstruction; and we agree with Sir Benjamin  
Hall, that the forms of the House were never  
intended to enable a minority continuously  
to stop any Bill, or continuously to obstruct  
all business. The whigs would be no more  
justified in pursuing such a course with re-  
spect to this disfranchisement bill, than Sir  
Charles Wetherell and his party were in  
their vexatious motions of adjournment dur-  
ing the progress through the committee of the

the yearly registrations, was fiercely debated;  
but it hardly appears to us that the question  
was of such very great importance as to jus-  
tify the contest. It, however, enabled Lord  
Howick to vote against ministers, and as his  
Lordship's vote appears decisive upon this  
bill, there was a majority of four against Lord  
Morpeth's amendment.

Lord Stanley's temper can hold no longer.  
We have wondered much how it has held so  
long; perhaps the exhibition of success sus-  
tained him in his efforts to restrain himself,  
but last night he remembered the minority of  
seven, and relapsed into scolding.

It is clear that there is a deliberate inten-  
tion among a body of members calling them-  
selves Liberals to connive at the passing of  
this bill; but they will not succeed. Anoth-  
er defeat or two, and they will be sent back  
to their constituents before the third reading  
can be achieved.

Some of the daily and evening papers have  
been inserting, from a print called the Liver-  
pool Mail, one of the most filthy and abomi-  
nable paragraphs that ever disgraced a news-  
paper. We shall not follow their example,  
nor gratify the fellow who could write such  
a paragraph by assisting to circulate it.  
Whether those who have already aided this  
provincial slanderer, by repeating his words,  
have shown much respect to their own read-  
ers, or to the royal lady at whom the reptile  
spits his venom, is a point which we shall  
not decide. They mean well, no doubt.

We should very much like to see a list of  
the subscribers to the Liverpool Mail. It  
would be worth while to know whose are the  
palates for which these savoury mixtures are  
prepared, and whose are the appetites that  
hunger for such garbage.

As to the creature who imagined this pa-  
graph, we are certainly not of opinion with  
a nation whom Montaigne says he had read  
of, and who held that when a vermin bit a  
man it was a point of honour for the man to  
bite him again. We think those contests are  
usually better avoided. But there are instan-  
ces in which every feeling of manhood calls  
for condign punishment upon a coward. It  
will not do to let every rascal believe that the  
Queen of England is the only unprotected  
lady in the kingdom, or that the safest way  
in which they can gratify the taste of their  
readers for obscenity and slander, is to impug-  
ner her chastity, and to write rascally inven-  
tions upon the legitimacy of a future heir to the  
throne of England. The same Attorney-Gen-  
eral who has proceeded with such vigour  
against the Chartists, has shown a marvellous  
apathy with regard to Tory treasons, of  
which the Queen has been personally the  
object. These Tory treasons certainly have  
not been very dangerous to the public peace,  
so far as large bodies of men are concerned,  
because they have never created any other  
general feeling than that of disgust; but how  
far they may arm a maniac, or even a fool,  
against the life of our Queen is another matter  
and we certainly should be much less alarm-  
ed to hear that O'Connell and the Chartists  
had possession of York, and had put every  
squire in the county into the Castle, than to  
hear that any danger had happened to the life  
of our Queen, or that any danger threatened  
it.

We do not believe that it is safe to allow  
the Tory party of a large town like Liverpool