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FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

The Chronicle acquaints the public that another part of Mr. O'Connell's latest harangue against the integrity of the United Kingdom "sounds very like a declaration of war against the established Church in Ireland." A declaration of that description of war on the part of Mr. O'Connell would, at this time of day, be indeed rather an Irish sort of proceeding, seeing that he has been carrying on the war with all the virulence of bigotted hatred ever since he had the power to do so. We defy him to make fiercer or more incessant war upon the Established Church of Ireland than he has made already. He protested, indeed, as loudly and as vigorously as ever protested any thing, that were the Romanists in Ireland but emancipated, the Established Church in Ireland should have no more trouble from them. He was never weary of alluding to Irish gratitude as a more certain guarantee than even laws could supply for the perfect security which the established Church would enjoy, as soon as the Romanists were admitted to an equality of civil privileges. For some twelve or eighteen months after emancipation was passed, Mr. O'Connell, and even the Romanist Priests, spoke of peace. But they were then "cringing because they were weak." They were then but gathering up their strength for the battle. They did gather it up, and at once all their professions were forgotten, and their "gratitude" (!) was remembered no more. For the last nine years there has been nothing but war—bitter war—on the part of the Romanist disturbers against the Established Church in Ireland. If Mr. O'Connell find out any new torment for those who never injured nor molested him, it must assuredly be by some direct inspiration from the supreme fiend himself; merely human malignity cannot, we think, go farther than the base, money-hunting legislator has gone in past years. The Morning Chronicle observes, that "Lord Stanley has evidently done Mr. O'Connell good service." If he have Mr. O'Connell appears to show his sense of the service in the way that he generally treats men of probity and honour—he helps the Morning Chronicle to vilify and misrepresent Lord Stanley on every possible occasion. Is this his way of acknowledging "good service?"—*Morning Post.*

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The real state of the case stands thus:—There are two questions pending between us and the United States. 1. The great question of the settlement of the boundary line. 2. The subsidiary question growing out of it, of the provisional arrangement respecting the occupation of the disputed territory. It is with regard to the last and least important only of these two questions, that any difference of views between the two governments is developed, in the recently published correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth. The President of the United States, in assuming the duties of his station, avowed his determination, all other means of negotiation failing, to submit a proposition to the government of Great Britain to refer the decision of the question once more to a third party. This determination Mr. Forsyth, in the name of the President, explicitly repeats, and expresses his extreme satisfaction at the communication from Mr. Fox, that "her Majesty's government are only waiting for the detailed report of the British Commissioners recently employed to survey the disputed territory, in order to transmit to the government of the United States a reply to their last proposal upon the subject of the boundary

negotiation." So far, therefore, from government having brought the country to a verge of a war by their supineness and neglect, it appears that the principal question in dispute is at this moment the subject of most amicable negotiation. Every thing, therefore, seems to hold out a prospect that this minor difficulty will not be allowed to disturb the amicable relations between England and the United States, or to interfere with the tranquil settlement of the question so unfortunately left by the negotiators of the treaty of Ghent as a germ of dispute between two nations, linked together by every tie of mutual interest and common descent.—*Morning Chronicle.*

CIVILIZATION BY STEAM.

On the western rivers of North America, the effects of steam have been perhaps more striking than in any other part of the world, indeed, several of the most important of the states that now compose the Union may be looked on almost as the creation of steam; since, but for the facilities for which they are indebted to this kind of Navigation, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana would probably have remained to this day little better than a wilderness, untrod by the foot of civilized men. It is gratifying to reflect on the immense addition thus made to the range of human improvement; and when we turn to South America, to Africa, and to some portions of Northern Asia, it is almost bewildering to meditate on the incalculable augmentation of human enjoyment likely one day to accrue to the inhabitants of those countries from a well regulated system of steam navigation. It is only when full advantage has been taken of its noble streams, and when the chief settlements have been transferred from the alluvial marshes along the coast, to the more salubrious regions of the interior, that the real capabilities of British Guiana will begin to develop themselves. It is matter of just astonishment that so little should yet have been done for a colony, which with fair treatment, might in a few years become one of the most valuable possessions of the British Crown. All that Guiana requires is, that no obstacles shall be thrown in the way of emigration of labourers—in which case, private enterprise would soon furnish to the teeming soil the hands necessary to collect the gifts of bounteous nature; but it is by adopting the system of colonization which has proved so eminently successful in South Australia, that we shall most effectually promote the prosperity and greatness of our possessions on the Essequibo. What may we not hope for the civilization of Africa when steam shall have been applied to the navigation of the noble Rivers, for the discovery of which we stand indebted to the enterprise of modern travellers! One trading steamer, running regularly up and down the Quorra, would do more for the civilization of the interior of Africa, and perhaps, contribute more to the suppression of the slave trade, than any other measure that the ingenuity of our philanthropists at home has ever suggested. The rivers of China may also one day become animated by the steamer's presence, and social and political changes, beneficial to the country itself, and to the whole world, would be the certain consequence of so desirable an innovation. The establishment of one steamer on each of the noble rivers of Siberia, would go far to soften the severity of the arctic winter. Those rivers remain open for so brief a period, that the necessary supplies for the northern settlements are frequently arrested by the ice before they reach their destination, and famine and pestilence are then but too often the inmates of the Siberian hut during his nine months of unintermitted frost. The steamer would "reform this altogether;" and it is little to the credit of the Russian Government, that so manifest a boon should not yet have been extended to that portion of its territory.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

"It is a foul calumny," says Dr. Lushington, "to maintain, that we are going to war with China, for the purpose of forcing upon her the opium trade." Undoubtedly, this would not be a true mode of stating the case, as it stands at present. But if it were said we are at war, because our contrabandists persevered in carrying on that trade, in defiance of repeated injunctions to leave it off, it would be a statement very near the truth.—Their persistency it was, in this unholy traffic, which gave occasion to the strong measures of the Chinese, by which we now choose to regard the national honour as comprised; so that our dispute very much resembles that which the drunken sailor had with the quaker, when he d—d his eyes and knocked him down, because he was in his way when he staggered against him. We commend this illustration of the subject to the consideration of that most exemplary of the Society of Friends, Mr. Joseph Pease, who helped ministers with his vote upon Sir James Graham's motion, and thereby affirmed the justice of a war, in which we could not have been involved had any proper precaution been taken on the part of her Majesty's ministers. "You blame us," say the ministers, poor innocents! "for omissions, without telling us what we ought to have done." How cruel! We find the Chinese government alarmed by groundless jealousies which we do not see any fitting attempt to remove, and yet the opposition were not considerate enough to suggest the precise course by which their removal might best be effected; therefore, no attempt should have been made to remove them at all! We find the superintendent in a state of great perplexity, for want of full and precise instructions; and the opposition were not kind enough to say just the precise instructions; which he should have received; therefore, it was quite right to leave him without any instructions at all. We find a determination to adopt vigorous measures upon the part of the Chinese for the suppression of the illicit trade in opium; and the opposition have not been pleased

to intimate the precise course which they would have pursued in warning or restraining the British merchants, by whom it was supposed to be carried on; or the powers they would have conferred upon the superintendent, for the purpose of manifesting, at least, the determination of our government to co-operate with the imperial government for its suppression; therefore, it was quite right to leave our merchants under an impression that the government at home was rather favourable to the traffic than otherwise; and the superintendent without any of the powers by which he could have commanded the least consideration, either from his own countrymen or strangers! Was there ever before such a defence of systematic negligence, culpable ignorance, and helplessness, hopeless, almost pitiable imbecility! We are to be reconciled to this heartless, and as it may prove, sanguinary war, because it is by acts of omission, not of commission, it has been occasioned! But the acts of omission begat the acts of commission, by which, already, collisions have taken place, and blood has been spilt! One act of omission left the vessel without a rudder, and without a pilot, under circumstances when both were indispensable to safety; and we are now to be reconciled to the dangers by which she is beset, because it is to neglect, and not to deliberate treachery, her imminent peril is to be attributed!

STATE OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

MONSIEUR THIERS.—[We select from the speech of this statesman, delivered in the Chamber of Peers on Wednesday, a political estimate of the present condition of the alliance between France and England, more authentic than can be derived from the comments of the Journals].—"It was easy to come to an understanding with England as to the preservation of Constantinople. It was more difficult with regard to Syria. There French and English interests were not the same. Egypt and Syria commanded the two new roads between India and Europe—that by the Red Sea, and that by the Persian Gulf. England wanted to be assured of the two roads, one of which was incomplete without the other; the monsoons rendering it necessary to pass now by one, and now by another. On the other hand, France had her influence to support in the Mediterranean. But England was no more prepared to seize Egypt than Russia to seize Constantinople; for either act would be the commencement of those long wars from which Europe had escaped five-and-twenty years ago. Frederick the Great himself, were he alive, would attempt neither, without getting some pretext, some appearance of right on his side. The dangers which menaced Egypt and Constantinople were exaggerated. If under such convictions that we are negotiating, and if we do not succeed France is sufficiently powerful to isolate herself; and I do not hesitate to declare that, however useful an alliance may be, France is powerful enough to separate herself when her permanent interests may require that she should do so. If, on another occasion and in another place, my language was more reserved, it was because the English alliance at that time attacked on all sides, and I wished to show England the interest attached by France to that alliance, although she was resolved to break it off if her honour and interests should require her to do so. But you are aware that the English alliance had for its object the general peace and important advantages, at a time when great questions were being treated in Congress. It was thus that in the Belgium question England, although she had powerfully contributed to found the kingdom of the Netherlands, associated herself with France on all occasions, except towards the end of the negotiations, on account of the complicated state of affairs in the East. England constantly acted with us on the Spanish question, and far from dreading influence in the Peninsula, constant demanded our concurrence. On the question of the East (I will not pronounce an opinion of the conduct of my predecessors as to the whether it might have been possible to have had a better understanding with England) we adopted the policy which had been marked out. Permit me to observe, that in both countries attempts are made to excite national prejudices. In France it is said that England extends her immense arms over the universe, and that in her insatiable ambition she requires both Egypt and China. In England it is said that France wants Mexico, and even threatens Buenos Ayres—that she occupies Algiers and threatens Tunis and Morocco, and that she will soon be separated from Egypt only by the miserable regency of Tripoli. These reproaches raise a smile, and you who are enlightened as to the true state of things in France, will have the same feeling as to the projects which are attributed to England by certain persons in France. After all gentlemen, nothing is compromised in the East. There is nothing compromised when one country says to another—Let us unite, leaving it free to each other to withdraw at a later period, if necessary, each in his strength. The peace which we desire is a dignified peace. If it were to become of a nature opposed to the dignity of my country, we would not hesitate to appeal to the powerful sentiment of nationality, which may slumber for a period during peace, but is never extinct."—*Atlas.*

The Corn Laws—Charity—The Opposition.

There are many benevolent persons who, placed by a kind Providence and their own industry in circumstances which save them from the immediate pressure of the corn laws, contribute generously to alleviate the privation and distress arising from those cruel and impolitic enactments. They give very large sums in private charity; but were it not a wiser, a more considerate, and expansive charity, to devote part of this money to remove altogether, and for ever, the misery which they compassionate in a population, suffering at the same time, from want of

employment, and the high price of provisions? We repeat, we cannot believe any one sincere in desiring the abolition of the corn laws and the other food taxes, who will not cheerfully contribute his mite towards carrying on the warfare so hopefully commenced, so soon as a comprehensive scheme of small subscription is promulgated. This is all that remains wanting. The temporary check given to the discussion by the bad tactics of the Tories, is to be considered as a positive gain to the cause. The nature of men, and especially of Englishmen, must be far changed before such a manœuvre can prove detrimental to a measure, which is after all to be determined not by the Parliament, the members of which in general profit by the abuse, but by the nation which suffers from it. The Tory triumph of a few days' delay is absolute gain to the cause; or else it will be the fault of its champions in Parliament, which we do not anticipate.

Mr. Bradshaw's party we should imagine will on second thoughts, scarcely thank his officious zeal, nor condescend catching a Tartar with subduing an enemy. But this impertinent and foolish trick is only of a piece with much of the Tory tactics of the last session. Save a few clever disingenuous partisans, that party with few exceptions, have been unfortunate in their plan of proceeding, if it be their desire to gain moral weight in the country. They have only succeeded in pouring water on the drowned rat; and they have aimed at little else. They have made that plain, which was before sufficiently apparent, the incapacity and slipperiness of the bed-chamber government; but they have had no success in gaining the confidence of the country to the opposition party, while they have made it plain that their own turn will not come, until they find that they can rule upon precisely the old principles. If the ultra-cautious leader occasionally give indications of wiser and more enlarged views, he much more frequently acts like a tied man unfortunately placed, who fancies that he cannot help himself. If Sir Robert Peel made up in faith what he lacks in courage, he might play a very different part.

On what did Canning rely to go no further back? Sir Robert Peel is in the unhappy condition of neither being his own master nor the master of his party; of a man who dare neither venture to shake off a galling yoke, nor yet gracefully perform the inferior part to which want of courage and self-reliance ties him down. Canning had faith at least in his own intellect, in the supporters which his policy could win, and in the small band of friends who would rally around him; and he was not deceived. Poor Sir Robert Peel has no faith in Liberals, nor much hope from Tories. If he should ever be a minister at all, he will at last be the *ministère malgré lui*. In another view the Tory party lose ground. People get disgusted by the perpetual carping and yelping, and dog in the manger tricks of men who will neither make a sincere and energetic attempt to oust those whose policy they condemn, and make the effort to do better, nor desist from an opposition too often either factious or peddling. Damaging the Whigs, which these worthies do far more effectually themselves, can never exalt the Tories. Is it not possible for the opposition to bring forward one large practical measure of improvement in a session, in which they could carry the nation along with them, were it but one!

(WAR WITH CHINA.)

We confidently appeal to those who have followed us throughout the preceding narrative, whether this war can, with any shadow of justice, be denounced as an "opium war," and whether it is not a war forced upon us by the unjustifiable aggressions of the Chinese government and their authorised agents. One point is perfectly clear; and that is, that no conceivable instructions from the government at home could have been of the slightest use in preventing the rupture. We say no conceivable instructions; for we will not for a moment imagine the case of a government so lost to all sense of honour, and so destitute of moral feeling, as to have sent out the instructions which could have averted the catastrophe.—We mean instructions to imitate the dastardly conduct of the East India Company's factors, in giving up an innocent man to be butchered without even the form of a trial. It is clear that, if the Chinese admiral chose to sail out with his fleet in a hostile attitude, and insist upon having a British subject given up to him for execution, there was no alternative but war or submission. If, under these circumstances, we repelled force by force, are we to be considered as the aggressors, and are ministers to be blamed for involving the country in an unnecessary war? God forbid that, because the Chinese are beyond the pale of European civilization, we should violate in our behaviour towards them the strictest rules of that law of nations which regulates the intercourse between European countries! God forbid that we should ever embark in a war of aggression against China, or seek to establish a Chinese empire by force or violence!

But, on the other hand, away with the cant which says that, because the Chinese choose to put themselves beyond the pale of civilization, they are to be exempted from its laws. A way with the cant which tells us to submit to injuries and insults from China which we should never dream of tolerating from France or Russia. Suppose Spain was, on the pretext of our carrying on an extensive contraband trade from Gibraltar, to seize our ambassador and all the British subjects at Madrid, and extort from them, by threats of death, an order on the merchants at Gibraltar to give up all the goods warehoused there for the Spanish market; suppose that, not content with this, she was to insist on all British ships coming to Spain signing a bond obliging them, in cases of accidental homicide, to give up one of their crew for execution, and on their refusal, was to take steps for expelling all British subjects from the country; suppose lastly, she was to send out an armed force to demand that an innocent British subject should be given up as a victim—what should we think of the morality of men who exclaimed against a war with Spain as an act of unjustifiable aggression? What should we think of the morality of a party who attempted to turn such a war into a handle for a factious attack upon the government of the country, at the risk of inflicting a serious injury on the public service, and encouraging the enemy to make an obstinate and prolonged resistance? What should we think, in a word, of men who played the same game which the Tories have done in a precisely analogous case with regard to China?

The Fivulous Suits Bill was read a third time and passed. Never was a measure more wanted.

LONDON, May 2.
The House of Commons reassembled on Wednesday, and the Lords on Thursday; but not to work after the holidays. On Wednesday the Speaker was left without "a House" at seven o'clock; and on Thursday only twenty-seven Members were in attendance at the usual hour taking the chair; so, of course, Mr. Lefevre went home. And yet there was business enough on "the paper." The "dropped orders" of Wednesday, twenty-one in number, included Copyright, Administration of Justice in Ireland, Right of Voting in Scotland, Inland Warehousing, Grammar Schools, Prisons, Imprisonment for Debt in Ireland, Ways and Means, and Supply. On Thursday, Mr. Smith O'Brien had a motion respecting Emigration; Sir Charles Grey on the disposal of Waste Lands in Canada; Mr. Hume on Important Duties; Lord John Russell a bill for the registration of Parliamentary Electors, and another for making "further provision respecting the right of voting in the election of Members of Parliament." To consider all or any of these subjects, forty Representatives of the People out of six hundred and fifty-eight could not be brought or kept together. The Lords, too, separated after a short conversation.

Under these circumstances, our Parliamentary summary is nearly a blank, presenting but one noticeable subject. Another election has been annulled on the ground of bribery and treating. Mr. Manners Sutton has been ejected, and declared guilty of corrupting the voters of Cambridge "by his agents." A strenuous attempt was made by a majority of the Committee—for they were not unanimous—to free Mr. Sutton personally from implication in the acts of his agents. The firmness of the petitioners' counsel baffled the Committee, and the usual resolution was adopted. Indeed, it passes our understanding to conceive how even boldly absence from the scene of contest should give colour to the assumption that a candidate is ignorant of the means by which his election is gained. But Mr. Sutton was present, and saw what was going on. Between seventy and eighty public-houses were opened on the Conservative candidate's side; and Mr. Sutton is not so simple as to suppose that the tavern-keepers were his gratuitous partisans, disinterested upholders of Toryism, or that the orders to open their cellars were not in fact bribes to themselves and all they could influence. The bribery having been notorious, the treating undisguised, and carried on to an enormous extent under Mr. Sutton's own eyes, the endeavour to whitewash him was far from creditable. As the petitioners sought only to void the election, and not to obtain the seat for Mr. Gibson, the proceedings of the Whigs only came incidentally before the Committee. The new writ for Cambridge has not yet been moved.

A frightful murder was committed in Huddersfield on Tuesday. A gardener, named Tait, originally from the Highlands of Scotland, went to a florist's stall and asked the price of a shrub, and was told "eighteenpence," he said, "Would you not take twopence?" and the florist in joke said, "Yes." Tait immediately threw down twopence, and ran off with the plant. The owner got the assistance of a policeman; but Tait resisted so violently, that three constables—Duke, Dawson, and Dalton—were required to lodge him in the Lock-up-house. He was searched, and a knife taken from him. He had been in duress but a short time when he commenced making a great noise. "Duke unlocking the door, threw it wide open, at the same time saying, 'What is all this noise about?'—'I'll let you see,' replied Tait, 'you damned —.' He sprang forward at the same instant, and plunged a pruning-knife into his body. The attack being so sudden, and Duke taken by surprise, he had not the least chance of either warding off or avoiding the blow; he stepped back, and endeavoured to get away from him; but the prisoner pursued and cut at him as a gardener prunes a tree, that is to say, upwards; Dawson and Dalton endeavouring in vain to seize him. Very soon Duke fell, and Dawson got hold of him; the prisoner immediately assaulted him in the same savage manner, and, in an incredibly short time, inflicted nine severe wounds on his head, body, and thighs.

All the policemen were unarmed, with the exception of Dalton, and he had only his pocket-staff. When this butchering commenced, he drew it out of his pocket, but never had an opportunity of using it till all the mischief I have now related had occurred; however, he now planted a blow on the hand or arm of Tait, and the fatal knife fell harmless; with another blow he brought the savage to the ground; the doors of the prison-yard were thrown open, assistance from the market-place procured, and the murderer was secured. Mr. Wrigley, surgeon, arriving immediately, and attending first to Duke, found him deluged in his own blood; a frightful wound within the thigh had divided the femoral artery, and he was evidently fast sinking; no skill could save him; he was dead in fifteen or twenty minutes. Dawson was sent to the Infirmary, and great fears are entertained for him. The inquest on Duke was held on Wednesday, and the Jury's verdict 'Wilful Murder.' It is remarkable that Duke and Dawson were tall, powerful, big men, weighing from fourteen to sixteen stone each; while Dalton, a mere boy to look at, weighs only nine stone. Duke has left a widow, but fortunately no family; he came from Hull to be Chief Policeman in this town about eight years ago."—*Letter in the Times.*

Burial of the Dissenters by the Established Church.

Occasionally complaints are made of the refusal of clergymen to read the burial-service of the Church of England at the funerals of Dissenters. A case occurred recently at Exeter, where the aggrieved party applied to the Bishop for redress. Dr. Phillpotts declined to interfere, and referred the applicants to a correspondence he had held on a similar occasion with Mr. Snell; wherein he stated reasons to justify a clergyman of the Establishment in declining to bury those who had not received the rite of baptism at the orthodox font. The opinions of the Attorney-General and Dr. Addams were taken. This is Sir John Campbell's—
"I am of opinion that Mr. Wilkinson was not justified in refusing to read the burial-service on the occasion in question. The rite of Baptism having been performed in the words required, he had no authority to question its efficacy on the ground of the religious creed of the minister whom it was performed."