

quarter. In some districts, the Poor-rates, tho' high, are insufficient to meet the demands for relief. The very deficiency in the harvest which makes bread dear, lessens the demand for agricultural employment. For the same reason the call upon the rural districts, for a supply of manufacturing labour ceases. Thus the peasant's market is glutted; and hence, except in particular spots of limited extent, he must submit to a rate of remuneration inadequate to meet the increased cost of life's necessities.

7. *Farmer's profits.*—Where the tenant has the good fortune to hold a lease taken on the calculation of an average price of 60s. a quarter for wheat, the rise in price, unaccompanied with an advance of wages, is a compensation—in some instances more than a compensation—for the deficient produce; where the rent depends upon the price of corn, the landlord has absorbed nearly all the tenant's gains: where the holding is from year to year, it is highly probable that the surplus of 1838 has been more than swallowed up by the advance of rent required for 1839. On the whole, it is a safe conclusion, that though the farmers have not suffered, they gained little or nothing by the operation of the Corn-laws.

8. *The Landowners* have reaped a temporary benefit, in the payment of arrears, and, in many instances, of larger rents, from the cessation of suffering and loss to the general community. It would be long to demonstrate, though not difficult, that for this passing gain, means of improving the permanent value of their property have been sacrificed; that the enormous rise in the value of land has been occasioned by mercantile and manufacturing prosperity, checked, if not irrecoverably destroyed, by the restrictions on foreign commerce; that by maintaining the Corn-laws, the landowners are throttling the bird which has borne them golden eggs. But admit that a temporary advantage has been gained by the landowners,

9. *The duty of Parliament* is to legislate for the enduring interests of the whole empire; and if there be any doubt as to the actual and prospective operation of the Corn-laws on the common weal, to obtain information by inquiry; to examine the case ready to be placed before them; to act upon experience; and to bear in mind the absolute impossibility of the perpetual or even protracted subsistence of a rapidly-increasing population on the product of acres limited in extent and fertility.

#### FOR THE SENTINEL.

Mr. WARD, SIR,—I shall take no further notice of the communication in your paper of Saturday last, signed *A By-stander*, than merely to observe, that the statement therein contained relative to the magistrate and by-standers, offering to assist me in taking Taylor after I had been stabbed, is notoriously false. After receiving two severe blows I fell back, and called upon the magistrate, two constables that were near him and all the by-standers to assist me; but not one came or offered to do so. I then shewed them the writ under which I was acting, and called on them again with like effect; but several of them encouraged Taylor to defend himself, by saying "you are doing well Taylor" &c. while some of them insulted me in the grossest manner.

The fact is, that magistrate and all were under the erroneous impression, that Taylor had a right to defend himself; and it is quite true they were undecided. I then told them, that the feeling against me as a public officer was so strong, that I could do nothing; and feeling severely the effects of the blows I had received, I withdrew the constable placed at the back of the house, to prevent Taylor escaping through a window and returned. I shall leave the public to judge, from the tenor of *A By-stander's* communication, whether he would not be quite as ready to resist the laws of the country, and shed the blood of Her Majesty's officers in the legal discharge of their duty as Gain B. Taylor.

I shall abstain from entering into any further particulars, as the whole affair will be brought before the proper tribunals of the country.

I am, Sir,  
J. HAZEN.

Burton, April 28. 1840.

#### FOR THE SENTINEL.

Mr. EDITOR,—Through your paper I call upon the Road Commissioners this year, to repair that part of Carleton Street, leading from my house to the river St. John. Now that the rest of Carleton Street is about being repaired, it will look strange if they should neglect that particular part; there is no part of the town of Fredericton requires it more, and has been so long, whether by design or chance, neglected.

I do not want to impute unworthy motives to them, but the Vox Populi—the tax payers, may ascribe sinister motives to their neglecting this street. In fact Gentlemen, the money raised in town, ought to be expended within the town in solid improvements.

A. ST. GEORGE FRENCH.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

YARMOUTH, April 24.

Our paper of last week being published immediately after the Great Meeting of the 16th, we were enabled to give no more than a brief outline of the proceedings, with the Address and Resolutions adopted, approving the policy of the Assembly, and disapproving that of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. We now subjoin a report of the Speech delivered by Mr. Huntington, one of the Nova Scotia Delegates.

Mr. HUNTINGTON addressed the Meeting to the following effect:

The circumstances under which this meeting was called have been explained. We all know that it arose from the address of the Assembly, requesting the removal of the Governor. You have assembled to enquire into the propriety of that proceeding; and I think it will not be difficult to show that it was not only justifiable, but absolutely necessary.

In the early settlement of the Province, the almost entire management of its affairs was entrusted to a Governor and Council, and up to the year 1758 their orders were the law. As settlements sprang up, and the country became populous, a representative branch was granted by the Home Government.—I say granted by them, because all colonies must in the nature of things, depend for their protection on the country to which they belong. This being a poor Province, the revenues were but small, and the expenditures had so much exceeded the income, that previous to the year 1837, a debt had been contracted of £120,000, and which was yearly increasing. In many parts of the Province, and in this in particular, a strong feeling was manifesting itself in various ways, that the expenditure should be diminished and the debt paid off. This could only be done by increasing the taxes, reducing the amount paid to public officers, or deducting from the sum applied to the internal improvement of the country.

After our Election in 1836, a Public Meeting was notified over the County, and held. That meeting was numerously attended by persons of every shade of political opinion. You then adopted a string of resolutions unanimously, embracing, as has been told you by my colleague, the very essence and spirit of the proceedings of the Assembly for the last four years. Of course the proceedings of that meeting could not be binding on the Representatives; still it was a fair expression of the public opinion; and we could not well be mistaken as to what you desired. I request those resolutions may be read.

[The Secretary here read the Resolutions.]  
How were the measures you desired to be effected? The opinions of the Council were well known; we knew them to be opposed to the House in many of those particulars. Supposing the Council to be conscientious in their views, and an independent branch of the Government, there was nothing left for the Assembly to do but to request their removal; and we asked the British Government to change them—to give us an Elective Council, and make the officers of the Government responsible.

Mr. W. H. MOODY.—I will read the Despatch of Lord John Russell of the 14th October.  
Mr. HUNTINGTON.—I will read it myself, or any other paper, or answer any question that may be asked. I will read the Despatch of the 16th October first.

Let us enquire what is the meaning of the Despatch? It must have been intended for some purpose, or what was the use of sending it out here? If it did not confide powers to the Governors different from those they previously exercised, it was of no service. Few persons, I think, will believe it could have been intended to arm the Governors with power to carry out their own will whether for evil or good. What other meaning then, could have been attached to it, different from that sought to be given by the Assembly? I cannot believe it was intended for any thing but to benefit the country—not to be exercised as a mere arbitrary power in the hands of the Governors, but intended to invest them with authority to choose such persons for their advisers as the Representatives of the people confided in. If that is not the meaning of it, then indeed you may talk of reforms in Government—and your influence on the Government extinguished at once.

Mr. W. H. MOODY.—I will read the Despatch of Lord John Russell of the 14th October.  
Mr. HUNTINGTON.—I will read it myself, or any other paper, or answer any question that may be asked. I will read the Despatch of the 16th October first.

[Mr. Huntington here read both Despatches.]

On these two Despatches were founded the Address of the Assembly. You will observe they do not touch the Judicial Officers or those of the Customs. The Judges ought not to be subject to popular control; they had to decide on questions of the greatest magnitude touching life and property, and should be independent of the Crown and the subject. I consider the dependence of the Judges a great defect in the Constitution of some of the United States; they would have done better had they followed the example of Britain in this particular. The Officers of the Customs are the Officers of the Home Government, to carry the general laws of trade and navigation for the empire: this is a subject they have never left to a Colony; the wisdom of the policy it is not necessary for me now to enquire into.

The Assembly have done what they conceived in the matter, not factiously, but with a desire to improve the Constitution. If the Governor thought they did not fairly represent the country, he ought to have dissolved them and taken the opinion of the Electors. It may be presumed he did not think so, or he would not have hesitated to dissolve them. His friends now are getting up Addresses to make it appear to the Home Government that a large body of the people of the Province coincide in opinion with him. This very step shows their weakness, for they well know that all must depend on the Elections—that the constitutional mode of trying a question is the only one Government can act upon. I suppose he acts with the advice of some persons, although that is denied. And you only enquire who does that or that act, and it turns out that nobody advised it. The Executive Council are not responsible for the advice they give, and it may be either taken or not. Any person's advice may be taken, and you never can tell who are the persons managing affairs—though the Governor states he is satisfied with the advice they give. The Assembly considered the Despatch as improving the Constitution in this way—if they did not like the proceedings of Government, the Governor had power under it to remove his Council and appoint others.

The question is now before the people themselves, and on them will depend its introduction as a rule by which the North American Provinces are to be governed.—That Despatch contains the principles of the British Constitution; they are to be applied to the local Government of Nova Scotia if you desire them; the people of the Province may decide against this policy at the Elections, and suspend its operation for a time. The decision of a meeting will have no farther effect than as it may operate on an Election. But if a majority be returned to the Assembly of the same political principles as the last House, the principles of that Despatch must be adopted as the rule of government. Whoever may be Colonial Minister, he must pursue the same policy in one of these Colonies he does in another. In Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, it would be unjust to govern on the same principles. And it so happens that while one of these Provinces asks for one line of policy, another will desire the reverse—one will return a Conservative Assembly, while another has a Liberal one—and the same Province will at one Election return Conservatives, and at the next Liberals. The beauty of the powers conferred by Lord Russell's Despatch is, that they apply to all these different states of affairs. It does even justify to all parties, let their political opinions be what they may, if they be the majority. I think the people of this country are well qualified to be entrusted with such a power—qualified better than they are in Britain. There, masses of people are in want and in a state of destitution, out of employment, and ready at times for disturbance. No such state of society exists here; when young people leave their parents they very shortly acquire some property, and have a stake and interest in the country—most of them have a character to sustain. The Jury system was in operation here, I believe, before any of us were born; and no one doubts that the people are qualified to be trusted to act as jurors. What better proof can be desired that they can be trusted with this further power. I hope there will always be a sufficient number of well disposed men in this Province to put down any set of men who are acting manifestly absurd.

I repeat again, that the question is now to be settled by the people of these Provinces. Sir John Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick, puts the construction on that Despatch that your Representatives did. The Assembly of that Province when the question was first tried, decided against it by a majority of one. It was subsequently reconsidered, when the whole House voted for it with but four exceptions—showing evidently how strong the feeling of the people of that Province must be in its favor to produce such a change. In Upper Canada the Governor General has acted upon it. The Assembly there is Conservative, and he has appointed Sir A. McNabb and Col. Prins to his Council, both persons in great favor with the present Representatives. The powers conferred by that Despatch are the necessary consequences of a Representative Government; and whatever may be the decision of the present day, this country, and all others having a Representative Government, must ultimately adopt and act upon them.

As many other gentlemen are likely desirous of speaking on this subject, I will not occupy more time at present; but will before the meeting closes, make such further observations as may seem to be required.

Mr. W. H. MOODY stated that he had a document in his possession he should like to read to the meeting. It was a copy of the Speech of the Honorable Mr. Johnson, the Solicitor General, delivered at the Meeting in Halifax. Several persons objected to the reading of the Speech as taking up time unnecessarily.

Mr. HUNTINGTON.—I was present when that speech was delivered, and I should like to have had an opportunity to answer some parts of it on the spot; but not belonging to Halifax, or having a freehold there, I had of course no right to make explanations at their meeting. I

should be glad to have it read here, and then offer some observations upon it. It is considered the great defence of their party—in short, unanswerable.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that he thought the meeting had assembled to obtain information—that the Members of the County had given their own views of the matter, and it would be as well to hear what others thought.

Mr. MOODY then read through the whole Speech.

Mr. JOHN BROWN.—It is indeed a melancholy thing that the Governor and Council have not a man here to enter into a justification of their proceedings, or deliver a Speech for them, but that they had to impose one made at the meeting in Halifax. It is certainly melancholy to think of.

Mr. HUNTINGTON.—All of much importance in the latter part of that Speech has been already explained. The reason the House proceeded to request the Governor's removal, instead of waiting for an answer from home, was, that the Colonial Secretary had expressly directed the Governor General in the Despatch of October 14th, to refuse any explanation on the subject. He stated what all knew, the difficulty of defining a Constitution that would suit every circumstance. It was therefore placed before the country to be acted on as occasion might require. All appointments were to be made by the Governor. The Home Government had said, in fact, conduct your Government in the best manner you can; we have enough to do with our own affairs; do not be troubling us with your Addresses and complaints and appointments; manage your affairs yourselves.—Besides this—the Assembly had another reason—they knew that there were persons in England hostile to their views—that with the overwhelming amount of business at the Colonial Office, and the vast interests of all the Colonies to attend to, their applications could not receive much attention. The Bishop was in London; he would not be likely to favor their application. Mr. Stewart was there also; his opinions were well known; he thought "the British Government might treat the people of this Province as they pleased, they could not or would not revoke." His appointment to the Council was a proof what the Province was to expect while this Governor remained. The Assembly felt and considered his appointment as an insult.—Was it in accordance with the well known wishes and feelings of the people of the Province? It was carrying out the principles of Lord John Russell's Despatch with a vengeance. Others were likewise there unfavorable to the representations of the Assembly. And we thought the best way was to settle the matter here. If the country sustained the Assembly it would be settled.

What induced the Solicitor General to become a Member of Council has but little bearing on the question before the Meeting; he is doubtless an able man and a worthy member.—He complains of a want of fairness in the proceedings of the House, and the manner in which the proceedings of the Council have been given to the public. The Assembly may fairly make the same complaint against himself. I mentioned the proceedings on the first Bill sent up to settle the Civil List in 1833. This last winter the Assembly prepared and sent up the Bill to which he alludes. I was Chairman of the Committee that prepared both Bills. We were most anxious to settle the subject and be at peace. We were worn out with contending on this and other matters; and this committee, consisting of a member from each county, recommended a compromise. Many of the members gave up their opinions, in hopes of closing this long disputed question. They proposed to split the difference, and the Bill was framed accordingly—giving to the Governor £3000 during his continuance in office, and £2500 to his successor—£280 to the Chief Justice, and £750 to his successor—£880 to the Provincial Secretary and £560 to his successor and to each of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Master of the Rolls—all these sums to be paid in sterling—being in currency one-fourth above the amount I have expressed. The Judges were to be paid their guinea a-day for travel while employed as before—making the pay of a Judge—

Salary, £560 Stg. ——— 1-4 £700 Cy.

Travel, say - - - - - 100 "

Nearly £800 Cy.

Although this was thought by many to be more than ought to be paid, all the Members of the Assembly excepting four, voted for the passage of the Bill; and one of the four, Mr. Uniacke, said as there was now so strong an opinion in its favor, he would withdraw any further opposition, and interest himself in getting it through. The Judges in Nova Scotia are employed about a quarter of the year—in England about 10 months—in Ireland the same—in Scotland about 8 months,—so that the duties of our Judges are comparatively light. The Solicitor General does not say that the fees taken were legal, but that the House declaring them to be legal or illegal did not make them so. The same rule applies to the Council—the Council declaring them to be legal or illegal did not make them so; but on the Council's authority alone they were founded. I stated that a Representative Assembly was granted to this Province in 1758. The order of Council on which the fees rested was sometime between 1758 and 1756. That order only granted fees to the Chief Justice. Now it is well known that no tax can be imposed on British subjects without the consent of their Representatives, where a Representative Branch exists. The Solicitor General waives this point, and claims them on the length of time they have been taken. The Assembly has objected to their being taken ever since—the other Judges had Sir Justice's appointment—the other Judges had their fees taken from him, for they were not mentioned in the order of Council—so that in both views of the case their claims fall to the ground. He states further that the British Government had directed an allowance to be made in favor of the Judges. So they had—but on whose application?

Mr. W. H. MOODY.—The Casual Revenue belongs to the Queen, and it was offered as a bargain to the Assembly.

Mr. HUNTINGTON.—When a country is conquered, or ceded to Britain, there must be some way of disposing of it amongst the inhabitants. It is placed in the Hand of the Government for that purpose—in the King or the Queen. The whole of the mines and minerals of Nova Scotia were granted in one day to the Duke of York to pay off his debts, and sold by him to a silversmith—you own nothing but the dust.—We say Her Majesty's dominions—the King's or Queen's Highway—we are all the Queen's subjects. It being the Queen's casual and territorial revenue, is a fiction of the same kind.—The value of Nova Scotia has arisen from the industry and intelligence of its inhabitants, and the casual and territorial revenue is as much theirs as any other property; you may turn and twist the subject as you please, you can make nothing else of it. During the last year all sums paid from the casual revenue have been raised 1s. 8d. on a pound; that revenue was formerly paid in dollars at 4s. 4d. sterling; it is hereafter to be paid by the addition of 1-4 to our present currency. I am uncertain who recommended this retrenchment, probably the Council's Delegates, or it might have been a joint application from all who receive it. The Solicitor General complains of unfairness; he has

not mentioned a syllable of this. He says you might select any twelve men, and he would take up the Journals of the House and Council, and would venture to satisfy them that the Council were right and the Assembly wrong. He may choose the twelve men himself, and if they will act on principles of reason and justice, I think there would be little difficulty in satisfying them the Assembly were right and the Council wrong.

I have no hesitation in saying that the appointment of such a number of the Legislative Councilors in Town ought not to be submitted by the country. The Executive Council, or the most of them, must reside where the Governor does, to be at hand to give advice; but when the Legislative Council is to consist of nineteen or twenty persons, to take half more of them from the Town, to form a powerful, influential body, in addition to their own Members and to the others who reside there representing other places, is entirely too bad. It is said Members cannot be got to attend from the country without pay; that is not the case; I know of men that will attend if they are asked without pay, in more parts of the Province than one. The Governor was instructed if he found difficulty in filling up the Councils to wait. Did he do so? No. Advantage was taken of the first refusal to pack in a lot about Town; and now the Province may get their fair Representation as they can; they have the little influence brought to bear by their Members of Assembly, and that only. Such an imposition does not exist in any other Province of Britain, nor do I believe in any other country. Yet this is the Governor and the Government you are called upon to justify. The appointments could have been made from the country without difficulty; any person could have made them if he desired to do so. If there had been a fair selection the Assembly would have paid them.

The other parts of that Address I have little to say to. The Assembly never denied the Council the right to exercise their opinions, but they complained that the selections were made in such a way that they exercised their judgment too much on one side of politics. The Assembly, if they choose, need not send their Money Resolutions to the Council at all—they might send all grants of money in a Bill which the Council could accept or reject; and it is easy to see which Branch the country would sustain.

#### SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By several arrivals at New-York, we have accounts from Liverpool to the 25th, and from Havre to the 24th of March.

The accounts from England show a positive determination of the government to make war with China.

In the House of Commons, it was stated, as will be seen, by Lord John Russell, that the Governor of India had not declared war against China, but that the armaments ordered there, and those in progress in England, were designed to obtain, from the Chinese, redress for past injuries and indemnity against future aggression.

Lord Melbourne has stated that Government would not at present bring forward any modification or repeal of the corn laws.

The Queen has asked for a pension for Lord Seaton, for his services as the Governor-General of Canada, and also for the consent of Parliament to the marriage of the Duke of Sussex to his present wife, to whom he has long been privately married; this latter measure will involve an addition of £6000 to the Duke's income.

The speculations in teas in England had ceased in part, in consequence of a reduction in prices after the last over-land news and some heavy losses had been made.

The money market in England and France was quiet. On the 24th, in London, the rate of interest had remained stationary, and the bills offered for discount were not great.

In cotton, owing to the slackness of manufacturing, there had been a slight decline in England, and the grain markets offered no temptations to American shippers.

On the 20th of March, Lord John Russell moved the third reading of the bill to protect the Parliamentary printers. Mr. Dundockle wished first to offer a petition from Stockdale, asking the release of his attorney and young Mr. Howard, the attorney's clerk, and that himself might be heard at the bar of the House against the bill. The petition, after some debate, was rejected as disrespectful, and the bill was passed.

LONDON, March 24. Great activity prevails in the royal dock-yards at Chatham and Sheerness, and several line-of-battle ships are in a state of rapid forwardness. The London, 90 guns, it is expected, will be launched from the former establishment early in the month of June next. Orders from the Admiralty to that effect were received on Friday last.

CANADA. In the House of Commons, March 23d, Lord John Russell brought forward a bill for the union of the two Canadas, under one Provincial Government. It provides the United House of Assembly shall consist of 78 members to be elected as at present, but the Representatives are to be in possession of £500 property as a qualification. The House to be elected for four years, as now. The Upper House, or Legislative Council, to be appointed for life, as at present. The Noble Lord also adverted to the Clergy Reserve Bill, to the abstract question of a Church Establishment, and to the necessity of passing that bill to satisfy the people of Canada. He said the Ministers, if not overruled by Parliament, were prepared to give their assent to the bill. He concluded a long speech with a magnificent peroration in favour of civil liberty, and the political education of a people.

THE SLAVE TRADE. We lament to see, from a letter in the Morning Chronicle of Thursday, dated Rio Nunez, Dec. 31, 1839, that the French are openly carrying on this detestable traffic, thus rendering nugatory all our attempts for its suppression, and the civilization of Africa; and that the Dutch, in another part of the coast, are pursuing the same detestable system for the service of the Government at Batavia.

FRANCE. The accounts of the markets are unsatisfactory.

The strength of the new ministry is not yet ascertained, and there are various opinions as to whether it will stand or not.

The marriage of the Duke de Nemours with the Princess of Saxe Coburg, and the baptism of the infant child of the Duke of Orleans, are appointed for the festival of St. Philippe, a fête day appointed for the anniversary of the birth of the King.

A report is in circulation that war has been declared against France by the Emperor of Morocco, who is alleged to have become the partisan of Abdel Kadir, but it is doubted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 28. It is stated that Lord Ponsby has just received accounts from London, which are unfavorable to the propositions of Russia on the Eastern question. During the last month four English Counters have left for Tabriz, and accounts are anxiously expected. A letter from Trebisond, the 19th states that the Russians have been defeated on the frontiers of Khiva; but nothing has been published on this subject by the agents of England. The Charge d'Affaires of the United States has just concluded a treaty of commerce with the Porte, based on that of the 16th of August 1838. The firman, authorizing the rajahs to wear the Fez, is daily looked for.