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FROM LONDON PAPERS BY THE CALEDONIA.

LONDON, Oct. 17.
The sham Irish question of the Repeal of the Union is producing the separation of "very friends." Not only have Lord Ebrington and Mr. O'Connell parted company on the matter, but the members of the Metropolitan Conservative Society of Ireland seem disposed to go to loggerheads about it. At a meeting of this body on Monday, Mr. Randell Plunket withdrew himself and some resolutions of which he had given notice against Repeal, in consequence of threatened opposition. His resolutions were moved by another member; and were opposed by other resolutions of more equivocal character respecting the Repeal, and attributing all the evils of Ireland to the concessions to Popery. The debate on these resolutions was continued till midnight, and was to be resumed at the next sitting. The Repeal movement progresses but lamely; in spite of Mr. O'Connell's brag to the contrary, the declaration of the Lord-Lieutenant seems to have given it a serious blow.

The course of events in Spain is perilous, though for the present all is outwardly tranquil. Espartero is now every thing with the Junta and the populace of Madrid. He has succeeded in forming a Ministry, which gives temporary satisfaction to the people, and has received the sanction of the Queen Regent. To the measures for dissolving the Cortes and establishing the liberties of the Corporations the Queen will not offer any resistance. These are to be the first propositions of the new Ministry. If the matters in dispute were to end there, and the promises of the Queen Regent to fulfil those stipulations could be trusted, Spain might enjoy eternal peace. But the proposition which is to follow these, as a guarantee for their execution, will prove the bone of contention; it may even involve the mischief of foreign interference, the Queen Regent, it is thought, will resolutely resist the division of the authority of the Regency, to which Espartero and the Provisional Government have agreed. It is now proposed that the power which she has hitherto exercised alone should be divided among five. The new Cortes are to have the settlement of the Regency-regulation, which it is supposed will not be formally proposed to the Queen till after they are assembled. On her refusal, which is considered most likely, a fresh scene of anarchy will commence; and even if she consented, the unwilling acquiescence would only be simulated to gain time. Meanwhile, the Junta at Madrid and the Juntas in the Provinces continue to exercise the functions of government, which they do not intend to resign until the new Cortes meet. In one respect they seem to manage affairs much better than the Queen Regent has ever done; for, by some means or other, they have plenty of money at command.

The Portsmouth correspondent of the Brighton Gazette gives the following account of naval preparation at that port. The Britannia, 120, Captain Drake, bearing the flag (red at the mizen) of Rear-Admiral Sir John Ommanney, K. C. B. went out of the harbour to Spithead on Monday; where she will embark her lower-deck guns, and complete her stores, for which every despatch has been used. The Indus 84, and Vengeance 24, are being expedited for immediate commission, and the Clarence, 84, at Plymouth. The Warspite, 50, razeed, is to be commissioned shortly; it is supposed for the South Ameri-

can station, to relieve the Stag, 46, period expired. Volunteer seamen are brought to this port daily for the ships fitting out. The *Etna* is gone to Plymouth and Liverpool to collect more, and tenders are sent to the Irish and Scotch ports for the same purpose. The *Bolvidere*, 42, it is expected, will be commissioned shortly to proceed to the West Indies to relieve the *Seringapatam*, 42, at the Leeward Islands.

The long examinations at Devonport to discover the supposed incendiaries of the *Talavera*, and the searches after the two suspected foreigners, have ended in smoke. It seems from the statement by a correspondent of the *Times*, that when no person could be apprehended against whom any reasonable suspicion attached, those who conducted the investigation determined to find out whether the fire might not have originated otherwise than by design. On further investigation, says the *Times* correspondent—

"It appears that what is called a 'bin' had been placed under the shed which covered the *Talavera*. This 'bin' is an erection of wood made for the purpose of containing the offal collected from the neighbouring parts of the yard till it can be conveniently removed from the arsenal; and the one constructed under the shed over the *Talavera* was of the extent of about four hundred square feet. It was placed on the south side of the ship, and at the distance of about thirty feet from her. The refuse of all the neighbouring works and offices had been thrown into it, and it contained a large mass of filth, composed of oakum, tallow, waste of paint, old canvas, sawdust, chips, &c. This mass generated a high degree of heat, and spontaneous combustion was the result. The fire thus originating, communicated with the shed over the *Talavera*; for it is now proved, I am told, that the shed, not the ship, was first on fire. From the shed the *Talavera* was kindled, and the coal-tar with which that vessel was impregnated to saturation, generating gas in large quantities, by the heat of the burning shed operating upon it, an easy medium for communicating the flames from one part to another was thus provided, and the rapidity with which they spread from stem to stern in this manner appears to me perfectly satisfactory. The contents of the bin are exactly such as would give rise to spontaneous combustion in the arsenal."

In order to account for the *Talavera* becoming so suddenly enveloped in flames, the *Devonport Telegraph* says—"She was one of those ships on which the plan of impregnating the timbers with coal-tar, as a preventive to dry-rot, was tried; and a piece of her timbers which we have examined is so completely saturated with this material as apparently to render no other combustible necessary for her speedy destruction after the fire had once been communicated."

The American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool have presented a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, against the interference of the Post-office authorities with the long-recognized practice of collecting letters at the offices of the agents of private ships bound for America. Since the establishment of the Transatlantic steam-ships, the number of letters sent by them as "ship-letters," without passing through the Post-office, has injured the revenue; so it was determined to put a stop to the practice of collecting letters at the agents' offices. The Solicitor to the Post-office wrote to the agents, prohibiting them from continuing the practice, and suggesting that the letters so collected should be sent to the Post-office. The American merchants observe in their memorial, that whatever may be the legal construction of the late act of Parliament, which prohibits making a "collection" of letters to despatch by private ships, "to give such an interpretation to the act would be a violation of the positive agreement between the merchants and the Government in 1815, upon which the increased rate of postage on inward letters was imposed; and your memorialists rely with confidence on the good faith of her Majesty's Government to relieve them from the grievance of which they complain."

A most disgraceful outrage was committed on Thursday evening at Salisbury during the delivery of a lecture on Tectonism; which assumed so alarming an appearance as to require the presence and active interference of the Mayor and a body of the police in order to restore tranquillity. One of the offenders is in custody.—*Salisbury Journal*.

A company of Sappers and Miners have been appointed by Government to make a survey of the elevations of the Cleveland Hills. They have been busily engaged for the last ten days on Eston Nab, Eashy Hills, and Roseberry Topping; to the no small alarm of the peaceful peasantry and villagers in the surrounding districts.—*Newcastle Journal*.

The chain cable of the *Howe*, 120 guns, at Spithead, accidentally ran out of the hawse-hole on Friday after the anchor was cast, and a seaman on board was killed by it. George Hall, one of the divers engaged under Colonel Pasley at the wreck of the *Royal George*, was sent down to make a rope fast to the end of the cable; which he succeeded in doing after having been at the bottom for two hours. During that time, he only came to the surface twice, to communicate with the men in the boat. The air was supplied to him at the bottom, through a tube attached to a forcing-pump.

The *Observateur de l'Alene* mentions that some curious experiments had been lately made at the Artillery College of La Fera—"It is well known that it was an English General named Congreve who invented those rockets which are called by his name, and which are used as an offensive arm against troops in the field as well as to set fire to buildings. In the year 1827, the French Government employed an Englishman named Bedford, who had worked with General Congreve, and under his direction the Polytech-

nic School at Metz succeeded not only in making the rockets equal to the English, but even superior. Some time since, another Englishman proposed to sell the secret of making those rockets to the French Government; and Marshal Soult ordered that experiment should be made at La Fera to compare the system followed by the French artillery and that proposed by the Englishman. These experiments have just been made; and, although the English cartridges were manœuvred by men who had practised at Leipsic and Waterloo, whilst the French Artillery had only served at the siege of Antwerp, the result of the experiments was quite in favour of the French system. It was observed that the French rockets carried further, and in a more direct line; and that the rebounds were more numerous, and in the engineer's language, more shaving. There were likewise two incendiary rockets ignited on the ground; and the French rocket was found to burn with more intensity, and to continue longer."

The debates in Cortes during the week had turned much upon the claims of English persons who had served Portugal during the war. Several committees were appointed, and several reports were made, in which the claims were handled somewhat roughly; but they were treated with still more hostility in debate. Viscount Sa uttered the extraordinary remark, that the Portuguese Government would have as much right to claim indemnity for any Portuguese subject sentenced to prison for joining in the Chartists riots in England, as the British Government had to claim indemnity for Sir J. M. Doyle, on account of his sufferings in the attempt to overthrow the usurping Government of Miguel! One of the committee drew up a "protest" against the British claims. This was afterwards softened into a "declaration of opinion" on the claims, the details of which were still under discussion.

Serious disorders have occurred in the Province of La Vendee, famous for its rebellious propensities. Since the promulgation of the amnesty, a number of Legitimists had returned to the country; from which period unusual activity had been observed among the leaders of that party. Prayers ceased to be offered in several country-churches for Louis Philippe. Letters from May of the 5th instant state that there were upwards of sixty Chouans, some of them well-armed, in the district of Beaupreau. Forty more had been met in the forest of Juigne, near Niort.

"The Prince Royal," says a letter from Hanover, "still keeps his apartments, into which the light is gradually allowed to be introduced. It is supposed that the second operation will not take place for nine months.—*Morning Post*."

LONDON, Oct. 24.

LORD HOLLAND.

We regret to announce the death of Lord Holland, after a very short illness. So lately as Tuesday, he was in better health and spirits than usual; on that day he walked in his grounds at Kensington. On Wednesday morning, however, at nine o'clock, he experienced a severe and alarming attack of illness, which threatened the worst consequences. Dr. Chambers, Dr. Holland, and Sir Stephen Hanmick, the medical advisers of the family, were immediately called in, and remained with him until he expired, at six o'clock on Thursday morning.

Lord Holland had assumed the name of Vassal, but his children retained the family name of Fox. He was born in November 1773, and had consequently almost attained his sixty-seventh year. He married, in 1797, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Vassal, Esq., and by her had issue several children, the eldest of whom surviving, the Honourable Henry Edward, now Lord Holland, was born in 1802. The late Peer was only son of the second Lord Holland, the elder brother of Charles James Fox; and leaves an only sister, the Honourable Caroline Fox, unmarried, surviving him. Lord Holland was a Privy Councillor; and was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster during the Administration of Earl Grey, from December 1830 to July 1834, and subsequently in Lord Melbourne's Administration of July 1834 and April 1835. In addition, his Lordship was Commissioner for the Duchy of Cornwall, a Commissioner for building Churches, Recorder of Nottingham, and a Fellow of the Royal Society and Society of Arts.

The Morning Chronicle gives the following sketch of Lord Holland's public career and political aptitudes—

"His maiden speech in the House of Lords was delivered on the 9th January 1793, in the debate on the Assessed Taxes Bill. It was a speech of great promise; and the admirers of Charles Fox were delighted to trace, in this first effort of Lord Holland, a resemblance, both in matter and style, to his distinguished relative. In the course of years the resemblance became more and more striking.

"From the time of the No-Popery cry in 1807, down to a few years back, when bodily infirmities seem to have pressed heavily on his Lordship, he took a most active part in the proceedings of the House of Lords. There was hardly a question on which he did not deliver his sentiments; and his speeches bore evidence of extensive reading and profound thinking, while they were enlivened with flashes of wit, which, like that of Charles Fox, was perfectly free from ill-nature. His ideas seemed to struggle for utterance, and the first impression on a hearer was that of pain at the effort which he witnessed. But every feeling of this kind was soon lost in the contagious warmth of the speaker, to whom no one could listen unmoved. His whole heart appeared in every thing that fell from him; and he appeared always full of his subject, and never to be occupied with himself. His ardent and generous overflow of soul left no one listless for a single minute; and while it often happens to much more finished orators than Lord Holland that the close of their speeches is eagerly welcomed, no one ever wished his Lordship to sit down. Such is the

difference between the mere rhetorician and the man who appears to speak from the fulness of his heart. His fine countenance, too, which was always an index to the various emotions by which he was agitated, added powerfully to the effect of his language.

"Lord Holland seldom entered on questions of speculative politics. We doubt even whether he approved of Parliamentary Reform, on any other ground than the necessity of conceding what the people were bent on obtaining. He was distrustful of abstractions, and looked with apprehension to experiments on organic reform. While he was a strenuous advocate of civil and religious liberty, loathed whatever partook of oppression, and was always the foremost to denounce every infraction of right, every attempt to invade the sanctuary of the conscience—he seemed to have doubts whether organic changes might be conducive to the promotion of the objects at which he aimed. He certainly was not the dupe of the theory that three independent powers could coexist in harmony; and we are much mistaken if several of the articles in the early numbers of the *Edinburgh Review*, in which that theory was combated, and the various forces of the constitution were stated to centre in the House of Commons, did not originate with his Lordship.

"The period during which Lord Holland distinguished himself in the House of Lords was that of the vigour of Earl Grey, and of the Marquis of Wellesley, of Lord Grenville, Lord Liverpool, and several other great speakers. As an orator, he was greatly inferior to Earl Grey, Lord Grenville, and the Marquis of Wellesley; the first of whom, in particular, in his best days, was one of the best speakers who ever opened his lips in the House of Lords. But there was a peculiar raciness in all that fell from Lord Holland which fully compensated for the higher cast of oratory possessed by the speakers to whom we have alluded.

"In bearing this testimony to the effectiveness of Lord Holland as a public speaker, we should be outraged the truth if we attributed to him large views or indications of a great grasp of mind. He was, however, acute and varied, and full of the most happy illustrations; and what he urged was always most apposite to the question before the House. He was, perhaps, happiest in his attempts to expose intolerance, of which in every shape he was an enemy. His efforts in the cause of religious liberty were not confined to the House of Lords; and we believe the Emancipation Act was not a little promoted by the labours of his Lordship at meetings of Dissenters, to induce them to join in the great work.

"It would be superfluous to offer any remark on his Lordship's well-known benevolence. By universal admission, he was one of the kindest and most generous of men; and we fear his loss will not soon be supplied in this metropolis."

The death of Lord Holland is perhaps of more political importance at the present moment than it would have been at any former period of his public existence. He has been generally understood to have led a sort of Cabinet opposition to Lord Palmerston upon the Turkish question, and to have not only favoured, but vehemently seconded the objects of the French Minister upon that question. He has even been lately pointed at by a Ministerial journal, which espouses the Palmerston views of Foreign policy, as intriguing with M. Thiers for the defeat of that policy which the majority of the British Cabinet had determined upon. It may, we suppose, be presumed, that whoever may be chosen to fill his place, if given a seat in the Cabinet, will not vote against Lord Melbourne and Lord Palmerston in the Cabinet Council. Lord Holland's office, however, (that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster) is not always a Cabinet office; and as the choice of a Cabinet colleague might at this moment be rather an embarrassment, it is very possible that no new Cabinet Minister may be appointed in Lord Holland's room.—*Morning Post*.

THE PARSON VERSUS THE BISHOP!

The Bishop of London lately made a speech in the House of Lords on ecclesiastical matters, which has called forth a letter from the Rev. Sydney Smith. We made an extract from it last week, and feel induced to give the remainder:

"I am continually brought into contact, in the course of my official duties, with vast masses of my fellow creatures, living without God in the world. I traverse the streets of this crowded city with deep and solemn thoughts of the spiritual condition of its inhabitants. I pass the magnificent church which crowns the metropolis, and is consecrated to the noblest of objects, the glory of God, and I ask of myself, in what degree it answers that object. I see there a dean and three residentiaries, with incomes amounting in the aggregate to between £10,000 and £12,000 a year. I see, too, connected with the cathedral 29 clergymen, whose offices are all but sinecures, with an annual income of about £12,000 at the present moment, and likely to be very much larger after the lapse of a few years. I proceed a mile or two to the E. and N. E. and find myself in the midst of an immense population in the most wretched state of destitution and neglect, artisans, mechanics, labourers, thieves, to the number of 300,000."

This stroll in the metropolis is extremely well contrived for your lordship's speech, but suppose, my dear Lord, that instead of going E. and N. E. you had turned about, crossed London bridge, and resolving to make your walk as impartial as possible, had proceeded in a S. W. direction, you would soon in that case have perceived a vast palace, containing not a dean, three residentiaries, and 29 clergymen, but one attenuated Prelate with an income enjoyed by himself alone, amounting to £30,000 per annum, twice as great as that of all these confiscated clergymen put together; not one penny of it given up by Act of Parliament, during his life, to the spiritual destitution which he so deeply deplores, and £15,000 per annum, secured to his successor; though all the duties of that high office might be most effectually performed for one third of the salary.

Having refreshed yourself, my dear lord by the contemplation of this beautiful and consistent scene, and recovered a little from those dreadful pictures of spiritual destitution which have been obtruded upon you by the

sight of St. Paul's you must continue your religious promenade to the banks of the Thames; but, as the way is long, let us rest ourselves for a few minutes in your palace in St. James's square, no scene certainly of carnal and secular destination. Having halted for a few minutes in this mansion of humility, we shall now be able to reach your second palace of Fulham, where I think your animal spirits will be restored, and the painful theme of spiritual destitution be for the moment put to sleep. £20,000 per annum to the present possessor, increasing in value every hour, not a shilling legally given up during life to "the masses who are living without God," and £10,000 per annum secured to the successor. I know that you are both of you generous and munificent men, but 2,000l. or 3,000l. though much more observed, is much more economical also, than a fixed and legal diminution of an income, now out of all character and proportion, for those who feel the spiritual destitution so deeply. But these feelings upon spiritual destitution, my Lord, are of the most singular description; they seem to be under the most perfect control when Bishops are to be provided for, and of irresistible plenitude and power when prebends are to be destroyed; such charity is the charity of my poor dear friend, old Lady C—, who was so powerfully affected (she said) by my sermon, that she borrowed a sovereign of some gentleman in the pew, and put it in the plate.

My lord, you are a very able, honest, and good man, but I pray you, as one of your council, be a little more discreet.—You have taught the enemies of the church a fearful lesson, and they are very good scholars. In the midst of your ecclesiastical eulogies upon spiritual destitution, take care they do not turn upon you and say, "We shall place the bench of Bishops in a position by which their usefulness will be materially increased, and £60,000 per annum be saved for the spiritual destitution of the church."

"But, my lords, the learned counsel, and those whom he represents, are grievously mistaken if they imagine that the calm, or rather lull, which now prevails, will be of long continuance, if no effective measures are taken to remove or lessen the anomalies which our Bishops now present, and to make them really conducive to the spiritual instruction of the people. The winds are chained for a season in their cavern; but ere long they will burst forth with redoubled violence, and shipwreck perhaps the vessel of the established church. Bishops may repose a few years longer in their stalls, unshorn of a single item of dignity or revenue; but by and by reform will come upon them as a strong man armed, and will take from them their armour wherein they trusted, and divide the spoils."—p. 15.

Your foolish printer has injured the passage by printing it "Deans and Chapters" instead of Bishops.

It is very easy, my lord, to swing about in the House of Lords, and to be brave 5 years after the time, and to point out to their lordships the clear difference between moral and physical fear, and to be nodded to by the Duke of Wellington, but I am not to be paid by such coin. I believe that the old-fashioned orthodox, hand-shaking, bowel-disturbing passion of fear, had a good deal to do with the whole reform.—You choose to forget it, but I remember the period when the Bishops never remained unpelted; they were pelted going, coming, riding, walking, consecrating and carousing; the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the town of Canterbury, at the period of his visitation, was only saved from the mob by the dexterity of his coachman. If you were not frightened by all this, I was, and would have given half my preferment to save the rest; but then I was not a commissioner, and had no great interests committed to my charge. If such had been my lot, I would have looked severely into my own soul.

FROM THE LONDON ATLAS.

The firmness of Louis Philippe has, at least for the moment, saved the peace of Europe. Thiers, who came into the cabinet as the minister of the moderate liberal party of France, has managed, in a very few months, to forfeit the respect of every respectable Frenchman. He has been ejected from his office, and his fall has occasioned no excitement. Not even the lowest class of the populace appear to sympathize with him—he has not even the sweet voices of the fishermen of Paris to cheer him in his adversity. He and his editors and his newspapers are astonished at the apathy evinced; and they find only the ordinary resource of disappointed patriots, in anticipating the difficulties of their successors and railing against the ingratitude of mankind.

In truth, M. Thiers has no claim that we can discover to the gratitude of any person or party in Europe. Without any personal or public character which, so far as we know, can vouch his disinterestedness, he has plunged his own country into enormous expenses in order to put her in a condition to go to war with her best and most powerful ally. Without any apparently adequate cause, he deranges the whole policy of the world, and keeps all Europe swaying to and fro upon the very verge of war. He is stayed just as he is about to push her headlong over the brink; and when men, seeing that this chief instigator is gone, look round for the reasons of these sounds of battle, and the consequences which they have produced, nothing appears. The soap bubble which Thiers blew and the Parisians adored, radiant as it was with glorious colours, and emblematical as these were of glory, honour, dominion, and what not, has burst; if there is any residuum at all, M. Thiers leaves it to be divided among a few ruined stock-jobbers, who forget to button up their pockets before they gaze at it.

The ministry of Guizot and Soult, which succeeds, is already named by M. Guizot the ministry of reconciliation. That minister has resided among us long enough to know that whatever policy England pursues in the East, is pursued with the honest intention of preserving the integrity of Turkey as a condition necessary to the preservation of the general balance of power among the great nations of Europe. Guizot, albeit forced by fear of the quiet spirit of the French populace, into a policy more approximating to Toryism than we should abstractedly approve, is nevertheless a man of sense and a phi-