

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1852.

We take the following sensible remarks, on the Fishery question, from the *Maine Farmer* of the 5th inst., and would recommend their perusal to the *Eastport Sentinel* man and a few others over the border. Such sentiments—though confined to a few words—will do more to bring the matter to an amicable arrangement than all the threats and bombast that could be crowded into the largest sheet in the United States in a year. The *Farmer* says:—

"The trouble that has recently occurred on the coast of the British provinces, among our fishermen, and the prospect of a war with England, is an engrossing topic of the day.

From all we can gather, by a careful perusal of the treaty and such facts as have come to our knowledge, we are confident there will be no war.

The treaty stipulates that our fishermen shall not fish nearer to the British shores than three miles. Now it is evident that they have no right to go into bays and creeks, or inlets less than six miles wide, for even if they should stay in the centre there would be less than three miles from the shore. But it is also pretty evident that they have been in the habit of visiting such places, and even, when the fish bite sharp, in the eagerness incident to such cases, they sometimes follow them pretty closely in shore. Our sentiments in regard to this matter are,—Let our fishermen keep on treaty ground, and then if they are molested 'Uncle Sam' is in duty bound to protect them, and this he'll do without much expenditure of 'fire and brimstone.'

Quite different is the language of the *Eastport Sentinel*, he takes his text from an article which appeared in the *St. John Courier* of the 24th ult.—and here we must express a little surprise that this article was not handled by some of the *St. John* papers at the time—and endeavors to work up the feelings of his readers to the war point, both by editorials and communications. Not satisfied with endeavoring to inflame the minds of his countrymen on the fishery question, he goes still further, and brings up the border wars of 1812, by publishing a most extraordinary account of the battle of Lundy's Lane; in this account the American force is set down at thirty-five hundred, and the British at five thousand, yet the latter were defeated with great loss. Now we have always understood, from the best authorities, that the American force on this occasion was five thousand, and that they were held in check by the British, only 1600 strong, for three hours, when Colonel Scott arrived with a reinforcement of 1200 men, making the British force then only 2,800 strong, with this the Americans were repulsed, losing 1500 men, and leaving their cannon in the possession of the British. We can see no reason why those unpleasant circumstances should be revived at the present time. If our neighbors wish for peace why not let bygones be bygones, and canvass the subject, now before the two countries, in a proper spirit. A true American, any more than a true Briton, does not require to have his blood heated by reading accounts of sanguinary conflicts, in order to assert his rights; and we believe the less that is said concerning the events which took place during the last war, the better.

We cannot understand how any portion of the Provincial Press can express dissatisfaction at the result of the late Elections in Great Britain, or what reasons can be assigned for preferring a Cobden to a Derby Ministry. We do not believe that the question of Free Trade or Protection in the Mother Country is of sufficient importance in this, to induce us to mourn for the success of our friends. It is true that the first favor we asked of the present Ministry was denied us, but from the explanations given in Parliament none can say that we were refused out of any ill feelings towards the Colonies, and we think all must acknowledge that our second request has been met with a promptness seldom witnessed, even in the British Isles, and a determination shown that the Colonies shall not be sacrificed, though at the risk of a war with a neighboring power, and the certainty of meeting with every opposition from our enemies at home. A call for protection to our Fisheries has been repeatedly made to former Ministries, but received little or no attention. One or two vessels were sent on the coast, but their officers

either could not or would not distinguish between American and Colonial fishermen, and the former were generally allowed to fish where they pleased, and now they claim it as a right to do so, and threaten a war before they will give up the practice. To preserve peace, and gain the respect of other Countries, every Government whether weak or strong, should act with energy and decision, prompt to resent injuries and offering none. This has seldom been the case with Whig Governments in Great Britain. So anxious were they to preserve peace that they were quite willing to accede to almost any proposal made by a foreign power, and this would be the case were they to continue in power to the end of the chapter—one concession following another till they have nothing more to give. Now that a Conservative Ministry hold the reins a reaction has taken place, and foreign Countries are astonished at the change. The blustering of our neighbors is not because they have a right to fish anywhere and everywhere on our coasts, but because they are taken by surprise to find a British Ministry honestly respecting treaties themselves, and determined that others shall do so too. This is ever the true course to pursue if peace is required, and any Government strictly adhering to it will receive the support of every right thinking man in its own country, and the respect and good will of every foreign power.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the "Pleasure excursion to Fredericton," advertised in another column. This will be a rare chance for persons wishing to see the "Celestial City," as we have reason to believe that every thing will appear under favorable circumstances. No pains will be spared to make this the most interesting affair of the kind ever witnessed in the Province. The *Head Quarters* in speaking of this Bazaar says: "Everything is being done that can be done to make the affair attractive and agreeable. Beautiful grounds, tasteful stalls, choice productions of female ingenuity in every variety, 'white and colored,' as the travelling minstrels have it, generous provision for the Refreshment and Tea Tables, and some of the same fine weather saved over from last year. These, with good steamboats, and plenty of them, offer inducements to any friends for a pleasant trip to the metropolis, which should not be neglected.—Add to this what is best of all, their attendance and patronage will assist good people in a good work, and we are sure we have said enough.

The Yankees are at their old tricks again, and think by threatening a war to frighten the British Government out of their position on the fishery question. The following extracts from a letter in the *Boston Journal* shows that in their own opinion they have only to bluster a little and they will have things all their own way.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—The tone of the letter-writers from Washington is not favorable to an early and amicable settlement of the fishery question. The correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* writing from Washington under date of the 3d inst, says:—

"The fishery question is not only unsettled but it begins to assume a formidable aspect. The President's message communicated to-day does not encourage the belief that it is even in a train of adjustment.

I suppose, of course, that urgent remonstrances have been forwarded to the British Government, and I have no doubt, that the British Government has been informed that a persistence in the enforcement of their new construction of the Convention will be resisted, to the extent of war. There is also a considerable naval preparation now going on, under secret orders from Washington.

This outrage, if it was a stroke of policy, was a very absurd one, and has undoubtedly destroyed, for the present, all chance of legislative action on the subject. It would appear that this act of the British Government, under the circumstances, is one of contempt more than of deliberate hostility. After carrying the point to the verge of war, she will no doubt make a merit of abandoning her pretensions."

The *Miramichi Gleaner* says he has seen oats, cut this season on the farm of Mr. William Scott, Douglstown. They were sown on the 5th May, and reaped on the 31st July. The quantity sown was half a bushel, and the quantity reaped was seven bushels, besides what

was destroyed by his neighbor's hens. The question is also asked "can the Sunny South beat this." Now Carleton is not in the South, but we are by no means certain that our farmers could not produce oats in June, but the fact is; they are not called upon to drive things in this manner, they can raise oats enough in one year to supply themselves and the lower Counties, until the cold weather sets in the next, when the oats thrash easiest.

We are pleased to learn from the report of James R. Tupper, Esq., one of the Committee appointed to make the necessary enquiries, that several of our mechanics are making preparations for the approaching Provincial exhibition at Fredericton. We are satisfied that our mechanics can, if they please, show work as neat and substantial as can be produced from any other part of the Province. For the honor of the County and for their own credit, we hope they will bend all their energies to the task, nothing doubting that their work will make a creditable show on the days of the exhibition.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the fortieth volume of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, published monthly in New York. The age of the work speaks loudly in its favor, as it must have been well patronized to continue in existence for so long a period. The present number is well filled with good matter, the editorial department in particular, is highly interesting. We might here ask how it is that American Magazines are allowed to come in free of postage, while the *Anglo-American*, published in Toronto, is charged with one shilling each? There must surely be a mistake here!

Sir J. Gaspard LeMarchant, the new Governor of Nova Scotia, arrived at Halifax in H. M. S. *Cumberland*, on the 4th inst., and assumed the Government of the Province on the 5th instant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. A. V., Wickham, Q. C., containing a remittance, is received, for which we tender our thanks.

At a meeting of the Local Committee of the New Brunswick Society, for the encouragement of Agriculture, &c., held at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, on the 9th August, instant, Sheriff Winslow in the Chair, Mr. Tupper, one of the Committee for Manufactures of all kinds, reports that he had had conversations with several Mechanics, and that they are making preparations for the approaching Exhibition, and the result of their labors will be highly creditable to this County; he also reports that the Committee on Minerals are making satisfactory progress in this branch of the business.

On Motion, Resolved, That F. P. Sharp, Michael Campbell, Elijah Watson, Robert Hay, and Ralph Ketchum, be added to the Local Committee; also

Resolved, That Michael Campbell be added to the Committee on Minerals.

Meeting adjourned until Monday the 23rd inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

D. L. DIBBLEE, Secretary.

The *New York Times* says that it is the universal opinion at the seat of the U. States Government that Mr. Hincks has instigated Lord Derby to the steps taken in the fisheries question. We extract the paragraph:—

"The Canada Reciprocity project is killed dead by this British outrage. The Committee where the measure has been matured, will not venture to report it. Mr. Hincks made a great mistake if he got up this fishing row as an inducement to the passage of the bill. It is said here that Mr. Hincks, Inspector-General of Canada, prompted Lord Derby to this course."

We publish in another column a despatch received at the News Room, stating that a temporary settlement of the Fishery question has been effected at Washington, between Mr. Crampton and Mr. Webster, and that the former has sent orders to Admiral Seymour to make no more captures until further notice.—We know not what confidence is to be placed in this report, and trust that if Mr. Crampton has given any such order it will be disregarded and that he will speedily be recalled by the Imperial Government.—*New Brunswick.*

The most extraordinary verdict we ever heard of has been rendered by the Coroner's Jury at Hamilton, in the case of one Barney McPhillips, shot in the tumult on the 13th. It appears, from the evidence, that this Barney McPhillips, armed with a large bowie knife, which was found lying close to his body after he was shot, and the sheath in his clothes, without having received the slightest provocation, attacked a man named Thomas Campbell, who received two dangerous wounds from the knife in the abdomen, and is not expected to live; at the same time a murderous attack being made on the Orangemen with stones and bludgeons, they fired in self-defence, and this man fell dead, while another, shot through the back is not expected to live: the Jury have found that Barney McPhillips was shot by Thomas Campbell—that is, after he had received two wounds from McPhillips, and, therefore, clearly fired in self-defence, and yet the verdict is manslaughter against Campbell! Hamilton Coroner's Juries must have odd ideas.—*Montreal Courier.*

We have been informed that in the storm of last week, much damage was done in the Niagara District—two or three barns were destroyed by lightning, and a house consumed in which we regret to hear, a child was destroyed. On Thursday afternoon, hail fell in Thorold and adjacent parts, such as had never been seen before by the "oldest inhabitant." Many of the stones were larger than a hen's egg, and of a pyramidal form. The destruction of glass was enormous—and cattle, horses, &c., were severely hurt. Fortunately but little of the wheat was left in the fields. The crops of all kinds have been splendid, so far as grain and hay is concerned. Fruit will be scarce—peaches a thing unknown.—*Toronto Patriot.*

REVENUE CUTTER SUNK.—*Serious loss of life.*—The Revenue Cutter *Taney*, Captain Martin, was struck by a squall this afternoon, at 1 P. M., about a mile and a half below Governor's Island, thrown on her beam ends and sunk.

There were about 30 composing her crew and officers on board, of whom 4 are known to have perished, and 6 are supposed by Capt. Martin to have shared the same fate.

The mast head of the vessel remains out of the water, and the survivors took refuge in the top, whence they were rescued by the steamer *Thomas Hunt*, but not until most of their number were nearly exhausted.—*New York Evening Post.*

There appears, we regret to say, but too much reason to believe the truth of the report that Captain Marcy, with two officers, and 80 men of the United States army have been conquered in a skirmish with 2000 Comanche Indians, and cut off to a man. Captain Marcy was a very brave and amiable man, and of considerable literary reputation.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle.*

The new Wesleyan Church is rapidly advancing to completion. It is one of the most thoroughly built wooden buildings we have seen, and promises admirably to suit the requirements of the congregation. The front elevation of this stately structure will be very beautiful, and its design does great credit to the architectural skill and taste of Mr. Stead.—*Head Quarters.*

MARBLE QUARRY.—We are informed that a valuable quarry of Marble, of an excellent description, has been opened near Point Le Preaux, in this County, by a Company of enterprising Americans, who have purchased the land on which the marble is quarried, from one of our townsmen at a fair price. It is said that the proprietors have reasonable prospects of doing a remunerative business.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A house was burned at Sackville, last week, belonging to Mr. Charles Bulmer. His daughter and two grandchildren perished in the flames.—*Christian Visitor.*

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A fire broke out a few minutes past 11 o'clock last night in a wooden building, No. 29 Friend-street. Three girls of five three and one year old, children of Daniel Rogers, who were in the room where it took, were burnt to death.—*Boston Post, August 4th.*