

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1852.

THE GENERAL ELECTION IN ENGLAND.

THE Quebec Morning Chronicle of the 26th ult., contains an excellent article on this subject, showing from good authority that the struggle for power is not between Earl Derby and Lord John Russell, but between the former and Richard Cobden, and that should the latter succeed, it is far from being impossible that the consequence, in the words of Lord Maidstone, will be—"Fire, flames, anarchy, and confusion, such as we have witnessed in France, and such as I trust, there is not a man would hope for one instant to see at work in his native country."

All who are acquainted with the course pursued by Cobden for many years past, know very well that he is a deadly enemy to Monarchical institutions and to Colonial dependencies, and we may expect that if he is successful in obtaining a majority in the Commons, his first attempt will be to cut off the Colonies, and perhaps attack the throne itself.

The latter he will approach warily, but we do not believe that he will wait for an excuse to dismember the Empire by throwing off every Colony in her possession. Such is our opinion of Mr. Cobden and his train, but we do not believe he will be successful. There is yet too much good sense in England to fear a catastrophe of this nature, and we would expect to see a large number of Liberals giving their support to Earl Derby, in preference to giving it to an Anarchist. Indeed it is by no means certain that Earl Derby will not secure a majority without the aid of the Liberals. By the Europa we learn that from returns so far heard from they stood as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Political Group, Count. Includes Thorough supporters of the Ministry (187), Moderate Conservatives (57), Liberals (237).

This, if the Ministry were supported by the Moderate Conservatives, which they doubtless would be in the question between Earl Derby and Mr. Cobden, would give them a working majority. The friends of order and good Government do not sit tamely down in England and allow things to take their course, as they do in this Country. Here the very men who are the most interested, and who have the most to lose in the event of the Radicals obtaining power, are the most careless and lukewarm. They stand unconcerned and witness the struggles of a few to support a cause which they believe to be right and necessary for the good order and government of the country, without so much as raising a hand to assist. There is not ten in a hundred in the whole Province of New Brunswick who call themselves Conservatives that will even support a Conservative journal; many of them prefer supporting a Radical press, hoping to conciliate or kill their enemies with kindness. This is a vain hope; the more such people are petted, either here or elsewhere, the more rabid they become. Nothing will satisfy them but complete uncontrolled power, and this power they will obtain unless a sudden change is made in the conduct of those whose interest and duty it is to keep them down. We would like to ask if these ultra Radicals should once obtain power, how long our present office-holders would be allowed to retain their places. Would an individual now in office, from the highest to the lowest in the Province, retain his place a month? We unhesitatingly answer no! and this will be the answer given by every right thinking man in the Province. Give them the power, and every office in the Country will at once be filled by Radicals whether they are competent to discharge the duties or not, and the present holders, whatever may be their merits, must give way and seek a living as best they can. We should grieve to see this day, but as we said before, come it will unless an effort is made to prevent it by those men who profess to revere the British Constitution, and who care for the well being and good government of our country.

Since the above was in type we have received the English News by telegraph, from Halifax, which goes to show that we were correct in our opinion that the Derby Ministry would be sustained by the Country.

WANT OF COURTESY.—A portion of the American press have abandoned the question of right to fish in our waters, and accuse the British Government with want of courtesy in not giving notice of its intentions before sending out a fleet to protect our fisheries. Mr. Mason, in the American Congress says that it is an insult and indignity to the whole American people. There was no want of courtesy in the American people a few years ago when they sent a posse sneaking through the woods and seized our teams while at work on the disputed territory, without a moment's notice, and carried them off to Bangor, to the ruin of the Lumbermen. This was all perfectly right and proper because it was done by the sovereign people. But Great Britain must not act without first consulting them, or her whole navy will be blown out of the water! Now let us see the difference between this act of the British Government in the fishery question, and that of the American people on the disputed territory. In the first place every American fisherman on the coast knows that by treaty he has no right to fish within a certain distance of our shores, and he knows too and so does his Government, that for many years a naval force has been on the coast to prevent him fishing within the limits prescribed, and all that is now done is to increase that force, for which the British Government is accused of a want of courtesy. No claim of right is set up, as was the case in the disputed territory. New Brunswick had exercised jurisdiction over that tract of country since the first settlement of the Province, and every year large quantities of lumber were brought from there by our lumbermen, but all at once and without a moment's warning a party from Bangor pounced upon their teams and carried them off, leaving the parties to find their way out of the woods, with the supplies as best they could. It is a mystery to us how people who could act in this manner can have the face to talk of a want of courtesy in others. We hope the Derby Ministry will not be displaced at present; in a short time they would place England in the same standing she occupied before the vacillating, truckling conduct of the Grey and Russell Cabinets made her the butt of the world.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE PROVINCES.—We learn from the Washington correspondence of the Journal of Commerce, that the House Committee of Commerce have advised a Reciprocity project, which they anticipate will settle the fishery troubles. The outlines of the plan are stated as follows:

- 1. To grant to the United States the free navigation of the St. Lawrence.
2. To grant also to the United States the free navigation of the St. John.
3. To exempt from duty the American lumber shipped by the St. John.
4. To open to inhabitants of the United States in common with those of the Provinces and of the British people the right of taking and curing fish of every kind to the same extent to which the inhabitants of the United States enjoyed such right under the articles of the treaty of 1783.

Should this arrangement be made the British Colonists may bring their fish into every port of the United States, duty free. It will give them a large business. It will enable our fishermen to make five dollars where they do two now.—It will enable them to dry and cure their fish in a more perfect manner than at present, and render them vastly more saleable.

It is stated that this project will be offered next week. It is fairer than the propositions which have come from the other side of the line, though we still think that provision for the interchange of manufactured goods or domestics should be included in a Reciprocity Treaty.—Boston Journal.

This would be Reciprocity with a vengeance! The people of this Province ask to trade with the United States on fair and equal terms, and they are told—"Give us all the advantages you possess—give us all you have to trade with, and then when you possess nothing you can call your own, you may trade with us to a limited extent." This is truly a generous offer, and our only wonder is that they had not stipulated for the privilege of working our mines and carrying off our minerals free of charge! This must certainly have been an oversight, and will probably be rectified before the offer is made. As

we look at it Reciprocity in Trade is one thing and the right of fishing in our waters and navigating our rivers is another, and we opine Jonathan will find it so. He must offer something like an equivalent before he can obtain the advantages he is seeking.

We trust our Agents are using every exertion to procure us subscribers and collect subscriptions. We are sadly in want of funds, and look to our agents and subscribers for a supply. It may be that each defaulter thinks he is the only one in arrears and that it cannot make much difference to us if he withholds payment for a short time, but unfortunately seven eighths of our subscribers are behind hand in their payments. Two or three dollars to each individual is a small sum and would not be missed, but on the whole it makes a difference to us of some five or six hundred pounds. We would particularly call the attention of subscribers to this fact, as it is one of very great importance in our business. We would also state to subscribers that it is to their interest to use some little exertion in obtaining new subscribers for us; the more we have—that is if they are paying ones—the more interesting can we make our journal, and we scateely think we have a subscriber who could not, if he chose, obtain another one. Try it, gentlemen!

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—We have been favored with the August number of the above work, which, like its predecessor, is filled with interesting matter. Beside other engravings the present number contains a view of the city of Kingston, (C. W.) which is pronounced by Canadian papers very correct. The following are the contents of the August number:—Cities of Canada—Kingston; Emigration—The Eastern Provinces; Chronicles of Dreedaily; A Duel in 1830; Last Homes; Tales of the Slave Squadron; Barbara's Seaside Excursion; Life of Chaucer; The Three Damsels; Too Much Blue; Lyra Germanica; Dream by the Fire; The Wild Flower of the Danube; Poetry—Hope; Departed Beggars; Dreams; Cape Ball Room; Songs and Ballads; The Hunchback of Strasbourg; Poetry—Where are they now; The Miser; A Night in a German Wood; The Shoemaker's Daughter; A Plea for Parks; Poetry—Birth Days; The Chinaman's Ball; Poetry—Tears; Salt and Water, or Cockney Irish Sporting Sketch; Poetry—Shadows on the River; Whittlings from the West; Charles Edward and his Wife in 1769; The Editor's Shanty; Colonial Chit-Chat; News from Abroad; Facts for the Farmer; Science and Art; Mrs Grundy's Gatherings; Priggings from Punch; Music; Music for the Month.

We are requested to ask why the Temperance Telegraph is a week in reaching Woodstock. It is printed on Thursday and does not reach here till the Thursday following. We would also ask for ourself why we do not receive the Head Quarters till Saturday? We understand that it is circulated in Fredericton every Wednesday; if so it might surely be mailed on Wednesday evening and we would receive it on Thursday morning. It is no benefit to us now, as it does not arrive till our paper is prepared for the press, and before our next issue its contents are too stale for publication.

Particulars of the late riots in Belfast, and other places in Ireland in our next.

An Inquest was held on the 15th inst, in the Parish of Queensborough, before Henry Jones, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of a man found floating in the river. Verdict—Accidental death by drowning.—After strict inquiry, it was supposed that the above was the body of William Campbell, of Woodstock, who has been missing since the 29th of October last.—Royal Gazette.

Vice Admiral Seymour has purchased a brig, and schooner, which have been manned and armed to protect the Colonial fisheries from the encroachments of the French. Earl Derby's ministry is a prompt one, and we hope it will continue until the Colonists become flourishing and prosperous.—St. John Times.

BOAT RACE.—We learn that the New Yorkers have accepted a challenge from the Indian Town oarsmen, to row a four-oared race for the sum of \$2,000. The race will come off on the 7th October, in New York harbor.—New Bruns.

ORANGE ASSOCIATION, B. N. A.

By the Right Worshipful the Grand Master, and Illustrious S. GEORGE BENJAMIN, G. M. and S., of all the Provinces in British North America, with all the Dependencies, Colonies, Plantations, and Settlements belonging, appertaining, or adjacent thereto, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS a Proclamation appears in the Royal Gazette, of May the 10th., A. D., 1852, published in Charlottetown, Island of Prince Edward, purporting to come from Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Lt. Governor of said Island, and to which my attention has been called, in consequence of said Proclamation being intended to affect the Loyal Orange Association of B. N. A., and more especially those of the Brethren, who have quietly maintained their integrity in Her Majesty's Island of Prince Edward, aforesaid; and Whereas the many glaring absurdities contained in, and set forth by said Proclamation, have created great doubts in my mind as to the authenticity of said Proclamation—not believing that any sane man, who is placed in the position that the veritable Sir Alexander Bannerman has been placed by his Queen could or would so far commit himself, by the publication of such a document, and for these reasons:

The said Proclamation says, that there are no laws in the colony applicable to such societies, and at the same time calls them unlawful which is a manifest absurdity, as no society can be unlawful, where there are no laws against it. Then, it is folly to talk of the laws of one Province, and of their penal enactments to influence the people of another colony, as this Proclamation does—purporting to be from Sir Alexander Bannerman, where he threatens the Orangemen with transportation and imprisonment.

I cannot believe the Proclamation genuine, because it refers to laws in a neighboring colony, I cannot believe it genuine because it confuses the loyal with the disloyal; Therefore I have considered it advisable that, in such an emergency, our trusty Brethren, in said colony residing, should receive the best and highest authority for their course of conduct; and I warn them against believing the Proclamation to be the production of Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight. He cannot mean to put them down—they know he cannot do it; and if they have said "the Orange Society cannot be put down, unless the British Constitution be first subverted," then they have said what is true: what their rulers must and do know. And I further consider that the call made by the said Proclamation, upon Justices of the peace, Ministers of Religion, and Civil Officers, prove beyond a doubt, that the said Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, is not the author of said Proclamation; for he cannot but know that the Orangemen will render themselves acceptable to the Queen, by doing their utmost to uphold, strengthen, and spread those principles which placed the Illustrious House of Brunswick on the Throne of Great Britain, where may God long maintain it. And inasmuch as my Brethren are threatened with the enactment of penal laws to sustain them in the constitutional exercise of their liberties and opinions. I say, come what will, waver not in your resolutions: let your enemies learn wisdom in season! They cannot put you down. What Great Britain and the Imperial Parliament could not accomplish, may perhaps, be brought about by that great and most puissant body, the Parliament of Prince Edward Island. Let them learn that you have long existed amongst them, and they knew it not; and it is therefore clear, their apprehensions of evil can have no ground for existence.

I exhort you, by your duty as Orangemen, shrink not from what is right. Give none offence, as you value the fame of the Order; nor take insult from any, as you would maintain your integrity. And I entreat you, try and believe that the Proclamation is but the invention of an enemy, and not the act of a man, who, by his position, should be unconnected to any party, or any class; rather believe it is the production of some mountebank, who wishes to strut his hour in borrowed plumage, and whose only object can be to estrange you from your Sovereign and your Queen, whom may God long preserve in happiness to reign over us.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the Order, Balleve Hall, the County of Hastings, this 27th day of May, A. D., 1852, and in the fifteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign. GEORGE BENJAMIN, G. M. & S.