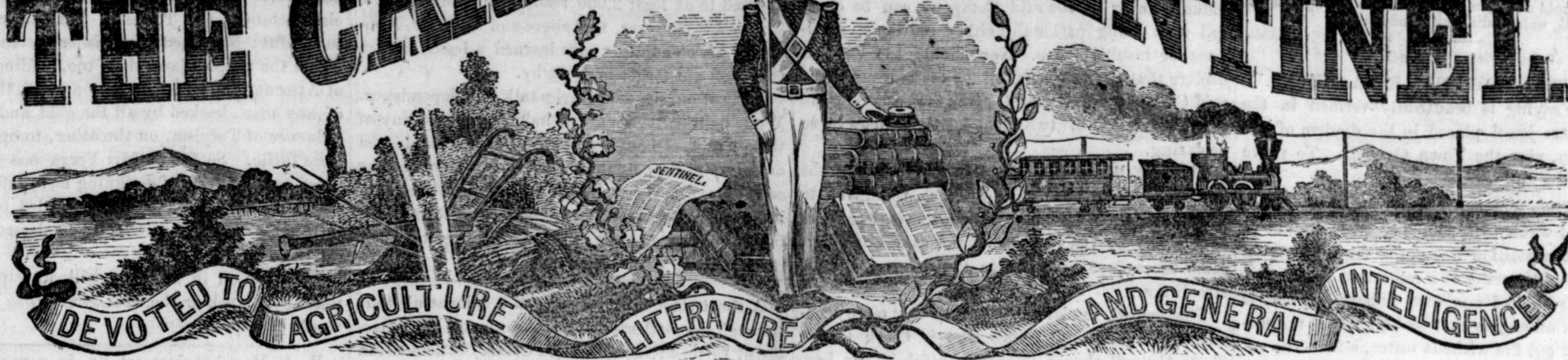


# THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



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"Our Queen and Constitution."

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## General News.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

**DOWRY OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND.**—The English people will heartily respond to the intimation of the Queen's desire that a suitable provision should be made for the Princess Royal on the occasion of her approaching marriage with the Prince of Prussia. The Message from the Crown was delivered last night by Lord Granville to the Peers, and by Lord Palmerston to the Commons. In the Upper House Lord Derby, in the Lower Mr. D'Israeli, are the prescriptive leaders of the opposition, heartily and gracefully seconded the proposal. The feeling in either House was sufficiently declared to show that on Friday next, when the business is to be specifically considered, there will be no display of a niggard and churlish spirit. The matter is one which must be of deep personal interest to the royal lady who has discharged the duties of her preëminent station in so exemplary a manner, and in that spirit it will be entertained by the representatives of her people. When we look back upon certain discreditable passages in the last three reigns, connected with the discharge of private debts which ought never to have been incurred, and with extravagant provisions made for younger members of a numerous family, it is pleasant to approach anything so worthy of respect as the private chronicles of the present Royal Family of England. In place of holding the foremost position in the country, had they occupied a private station their admirable conduct would have entitled them to universal respect. It is generally understood that the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall have been so well managed that they will constitute an ample provision for the Prince of Wales, without the necessity for any fresh application to Parliament. The Duchy of Lancaster has been handled in the same way; and the income arising from this source is, it is said, destined to make provision for the younger Princes as each attains a proper age. We cannot but remember that both George IV. and William IV. contrived to expend the revenues of these two Duchies, in addition to their regular Civil List, although there was not a Prince of Wales extant in the days of either of them. Again, the Queen has purchased Balmoral and Osborne, the seats where she principally resides, out of her own private income, without putting the nation to one farthing of expense. These points ought to be considered when such a Message as the one which was delivered last night in either House of Parliament is under consideration. It should be remembered that the gone-by Royal "respectability" (we use the word in its highest sense) is not confined to this, that the people are not plundered from time to time to satisfy the clamorous demands of creditors; but the key-note which is struck from above rings throughout the nation. Queen Victoria has put profligate expenditure out of fashion. She does not take advantage of her exalted station to trample the ordinary laws of morality and probity under foot. When the sovereign of this vast empire esteems it a sacred duty not to owe any man anything, lesser people may make up their minds to follow in her train.

With regard to the specific grant which will be proposed, it would be ungraceful were we to discuss it here. Thus much, however, we may venture without offence to say, that the wildest and most unfounded rumors have prevailed as to the amount of what is expected, or what is necessary. If we say that in all probability the sum which has been mentioned as revenue is not much less than the capital sum which will be proposed, we shall not be leading the public far astray. For every reason, we trust that the plan of paying a good amount down once for all may be adopted, in place of throwing a life-charge upon the public. This would be but to keep up heartburns in times of discontent and scarcity. It would be irksome to the people of England,—it would be a humiliation to the Crown of Prussia that it should be treated as the pensioner of a foreign power. Let us pay the dowry down. That is the proposition which will and most favor in the eyes of the country. It is such an one as will be entertained with that cordial and loyal spirit which we are very sure will always characterize the English people in any matter which affects the personal happiness of their Queen.—*London Times.*

An official notification in the *Berliner Staats Anzeiger*, followed by statements in both Houses of the British Parliament, has made known during

the week the betrothal of the Princess Royal of Great Britain, and, in right of her father, Duchess of Saxony, to his Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William, nephew of the present King of Prussia, and son of the heir apparent to the Prussian throne. The event will excite in the minds of the people of Great Britain the same affectionate loyalty which was expressed with such graceful unanimity by all parties in the British Legislature, and has already been hailed by the Protestant people of Prussia with a satisfaction closely bordering on enthusiasm. At the time at which we write no notification has been made of the amount of provision which Parliament will be called upon to make for the Princess in this important crisis of her life; but, whatever differences of opinion may be called into existence on this point, the generous British people, heavily taxed as they are, will cordially approve of a liberal allowance. The degree of liberality will be a subject for discussion; but the people recognize so fully in her Majesty the possession of the economic and household virtues, and are so grateful for the noble example which she has set in all the relations of life, that they will be far more inclined to be liberal than to be niggardly on such an occasion. The question, however, is one which concerns Prussia as well as Great Britain; and the heir to that flourishing monarchy will, probably, find it as consistent with his public dignity as with his personal feelings to deprecate any allowance which would seem to make him appear, in the eyes of his own people as well as in those of his countrymen and countrywomen of his future Queen, to be a pensioner upon the bounty of a foreign country. The numerous progeny with which Heaven has blessed the Queen of England affords so many securities for the lineal transmission of the British Crown in the male line that it may perhaps appear ungracious, the hint that, when British Princesses marry the heirs to Continental thrones, it would be politic to exclude them and their children from the chances, which might otherwise be theirs, of succession to the British Crown. Yet we scarcely think such exclusion unnecessary. If the direct male descendants of her Majesty should fail, and the right of succession should descend to the female line, it would be unfortunate, and might lead to many troubles, if the heir to the British Crown should happen to be at the same time King of Prussia or Emperor of Austria or Russia. The proud kingdom of England could not tolerate the idea of being an appanage to any of the powerful monarchies of the Continent; and it should be the business of a wise Legislature to guard against such a danger, however remote it may appear. By a policy which many sensible and loyal people think to be unwise, if not unnatural, the Princesses of England are forbidden to marry among their own countrymen. The danger guarded against in this case is that of raising up aristocratic families too nearly related to the Crown to perform the duties of ordinary citizens; but the danger, remote, though possible, resulting from alliance with the Sovereigns of Europe ought to be guarded against with as much, or even greater, care. The time has come when the time has come when the marriages of her Majesty's daughters, following in due course, the one after the other, will force this subject upon the attention of Parliament and the public; and there can be no time more propitious for its dispassionate consideration than a time when the male succession is apparently well secured in the person of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and of three other Princes. This question is, in fact, a far more important one than that of dowry or allowance on which so many of the public journals have permitted themselves to indulge in extravagant and unwarranted speculations; but, as it does not immediately touch the feelings—or rather the pockets—of the people, has been almost, if not altogether, lost sight of, except by the few advanced minds who have studied history. The satisfaction of the British people at the severance of their political and dynastic connection with Hanover was great and well founded. That connection led the nation into many difficulties, dangers, and expenses, from the effects of which it is still suffering. If true wisdom consists in being warned by the experience of the past, true wisdom should dictate to the Legislature at the present time the necessity of avoiding the recurrence of similar entanglements; which in such a case as that of Prussia, or any other leading state of Europe, would be far worse than with a small State like Hanover. For considerably upwards of a century the question has not arisen; but, having arisen in 1857, it must be fairly met and duly considered.—*Ill. London News.*

**Food Riots.**—The *Limerick Observer* says:—Spaighets Quay yesterday was the scene of an occurrence quite unusual in this hitherto peaceful city. A large number of the laboring class turned out and proceeded to the abovementioned quay, where two small crafts were being loaded with potatoes, which had been purchased at considerable over the market prices, for transhipment to Bristol and Cardiff, and there prevented the captain of one of the vessels from taking in the cargo. One of the crowd cut open a sack containing the esculent, and the contents were scattered about the quay. The mob then took a car laden with the potatoes, and actually dragged it back to the market, cheering vociferously all the time. The police were at once on the scene of action, and by their interference prevented any serious breach of the peace. The captain of one of the vessels, considering it more judicious for the safety of himself and for the peace of the city, is resolved on taking his departure from the port without his cargo.

**The Gateway Vindicator** says:—The excitement regarding the purchase and exportation of potatoes still continues unabated. On Thursday last a person residing in Abbeygate-street, who is engaged in speculations of this nature, was assailed most furiously by a tumultuous mob, and it was found necessary to protect his house with a guard of constabulary. This man was compelled to relinquish the conveyance of potatoes from Wood-quay to the railway. Last evening another row took place, when a man in charge of potato sacks had them cut open, and his finger cut off.

**SCOTLAND.—Another Bank Defaulter.**—A good deal of excitement has been caused by the report that Mr. Henry Salmon, the agent for the Commercial Bank of Scotland, at Falkirk, had absconded, after having made free, to a large extent, with the coffers of the bank. That such is the case is now not any longer matter of doubt, and it is understood that Mr. Salmon's defalcations amount to at least £30,000. The Commercial Bank, like all the other Scotch banking establishments, has a regular system of inspection of the most searching kind; but it would appear that Mr. Salmon had made free with the funds in a way which set ordinary detection at defiance. When certain deposits were lodged, he granted a receipt in the name of the bank in the ordinary way, but applied the funds to his own use; and, as the transaction did not appear in the books of the bank, detection by the ordinary checks was impossible. He must, however, have retained a private memorandum of these deposit receipts, so as to arrange for the payment of the interest upon them as it became regularly due. Up till this exposure, Mr. Salmon was a man of high consideration in the district, took a prominent part in every public movement, and lived sumptuously. He was the oldest official connected with the Commercial Bank, having been connected with the establishment for the long period of forty years. This event is likely to lead to a keen scrutiny into the condition of the branches of the Scottish banks generally, which in the spirit of competition have been planted far too thickly.

### UNITED STATES.

A bloody riot happened at the municipal election in Washington, on Monday, between the citizens on the one side and a large number of Baltimore rioters on the other. The rioters were well armed, and took possession of a piece of artillery, with which they threatened their opponents. Two companies of marines, ordered out by the President, were placed at the disposal of the Mayor, who ordered them to fire upon the mob, which they did. Five or six persons were killed, and a number of others were wounded. The killed and wounded, as is usually the case on such occasions, were innocent lookers-on, while the rioters escaped almost unhurt. The accounts of the riot are conflicting, and may be greatly exaggerated.

### DOMESTIC.

**THE PROPOSED ALTERATIONS OF THE USURY LAW.**—The following is a copy of the Bill on this subject, prepared by the Chamber of Commerce, and to which we have already referred in the *Leader*.

A Bill to modify the Law relating to Interest and Usury.

Whereas, "with certain exceptions," it is deemed advisable to abolish all prohibitions and penalties in the lending of money at a greater rate of interest than six per cent,

Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Gover-

nor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this Act, no Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note made payable at any time after the date thereof, nor any contract for the loan and forbearance of money, shall by reason of any interest taken thereon or secured thereby, or any agreement to pay, or receive, or allow interest in discounting, negotiating, or transferring any such Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note be void, nor shall the liability of any parties, borrowing any sum of money as aforesaid, be affected by reason of any Statute or Law in force for the prevention of Usury. Nor shall any person or persons or Body Corporate, drawing, accepting, endorsing or signing any such Bill or Note, or lending or advancing or forbearing any money as aforesaid, or taking more than the present rate of interest in this Province for the loan or forbearance of usury, as aforesaid, be subject to any penalties under any Statute or Law relating to usury, or any other penalty, forfeiture, any thing in any Law or Statute relating to usury, or any Law whatever in force in this Province to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall extend to the Loan or Forbearance of any money upon security of awns, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or any Estate or Interest therein.

Provided always and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to enable any person or persons to claim in any Court of Law or Equity more than six per cent. interest on any account or on any contract or engagement, notwithstanding they may be relieved from the penalties against Usury, unless it shall appear to the Court, that any different rate of interest was agreed to between the parties.—*Leader.*

**THE STEAMSHIP "CANADIAN."**—In relation to the accident which happened to this steamer, the *Quebec Chronicle* says:—

"The *Canadian*, we are sorry to learn, at 1 o'clock A. M. yesterday, got ashore on the 'Roches drogon,' near the Pillars. The tide was up at the time, the vessel was running at good speed, the night was clear, and a regular pilot was on board. Finding there was no immediate chance of getting her off the shelvy shore, and that the vessel had fallen over on to her side when the tide ebbed, the assistance of a vessel called the *Eden*, passing at the time, was besought, and she promptly stood by. To her and the steamer *Providence*, which put off to the rescue from L'Islet, the passengers and mails by the *Canadian* were transferred. The *Providence* arrived here, with the mails and cabin passengers, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the *Eden*, Capt. Storey, from Gravesend, came into port at 8 P. M. So soon as intelligence of the disaster reached Quebec, the tug steamer *Queen Victoria*, with the Company's lighter, were dispatched to the scene. The latest accounts of the position of the *Canadian* on the rocks are not very favorable; she is reported to be leaking badly, and to have received serious damage. We hope, as, of course, every one interested in the navigation of the St. Lawrence does, that she may be got off with as little injury as she sustained last November, when ashore at White Island Reef, owing then, too, to the criminal negligence of the pilot. The *Canadian* brings 117 cabin and 250 steerage passengers, and a full cargo."

The *London Canadian News* says that a company has been established at Liverpool under limited liabilities, to trade in grain in Canada, and other parts of British North America, and to purchase boats and ships for that purpose. The capital is £18,000, in thirty-six shares of £500 each, of which thirty-four are taken up.

**THE DECIMAL CURRENCY IN CANADA.**—The Canadian Parliament having passed an act requiring all Government accounts, from the first of January next, to be in dollars and cents, the banking institutions have resolved that the same system shall be adopted in their establishments, and recommend it for all mercantile purposes throughout the country.

None except those who have suffered all the miseries of Dyspepsia, in its various forms, can appreciate the value of a medicine that will cure this disease. To all who would find a remedy, we say, try the Oxygenated Bitters.

Jack, the Giant-Killer, has long been the wonder of children; but the modern giant, Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-Killer, is always victorious over his great antagonist, pain, in what form soever he may present himself.