

# THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



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"Our Queen and Constitution."

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## General News.

**THE TEA TRADE.**—How far the new difficulties in China are likely to affect the trade with that country, is a matter of opinion. It was thought that the existing insurrection in China would prostrate trade, and greatly enhance the value of exports from that country, but in this the public has been happily disappointed. The production and export of tea seems to have undergone no very material abatement. It may be different, however, with the present troubles. The trade at Canton seems to be effectually prostrated, and will probably not be resumed this season. For the general purposes of commerce, the growth of tea is restricted to five provinces or parts of contiguous provinces. Almost every province of China produces more or less tea, but generally of inferior quality and for local consumption only, or, when of superior quality, like some of the fine vines of Europe, losing its flavor when exported. The most important tea districts all lie between the 23rd and 25th degrees of latitude, and the 115th and 122nd degrees of east longitude. These comprise the provinces of Fokein and Canton, but more particularly the first for black teas; and Kiang-nan, Kiang-si, and Chokiang, but chiefly the first of these, for green.

Canton was formerly the principal mart for tea, the greater part of it having been brought to that port, but of late years, and since the opening of additional ports to foreign commerce, its trade has declined. The trade is conducted in a very unusual manner. It is nominally in the hands of native tea merchants, who commonly receive advances from foreign merchants and other capitalists who are permitted to reside at their ports, but with this exception are altogether independent of them. The native merchants are very numerous, those connected with the green tea districts alone being about four or five hundred in number. The length of the land carriage from the principal districts where the green teas are grown, to Canton, is probably not less than 700 miles; that of the black tea, over a mountainous country, is not less than 200 miles. The tea merchants begin to arrive in Canton about the middle of October, and the busy season continues until the beginning of March, being briskest in November, December and January.

It will be at once obvious that the trade of Canton for this season is completely broken up, and the supply of tea will be less in consequence.—*Boston Journal.*

**THE FRENCH PRESS AND THE CHINESE QUARREL.**—The *Debats* submits the following observations to certain Paris journals which have condemned the conduct of Admiral Seymour before Canton:—

"If England possesses in France admirers who view her faults with too great an indulgence, she has on the other hand enemies who are decided on detecting faults in her everywhere and for ever. We have been accused of blindly worshipping success because we have condemned Admiral Seymour at Canton. In the eyes of certain journals, China is right because England has chastised her. But these same journals have probably forgotten how repeatedly they have called on France to chastise China. Do they not appeal to public indignation and to the vigour of Government each time that China, with that barbarous exaggeration characteristic of her social conditions, applies to our missionaries the intolerant theories of some of our religious scribes? This persecuting empire, which closes its gates unjustly on strangers, whilst its own emigrants are found everywhere, must enter into the general movement of the modern world.—We only hope that England will not have the exclusive privilege of introducing western civilisation into China, and that she will not alone profit by the advantages which this grand enterprise assures to its authors."

**IRELAND.**—The admirable lessons partially practised by the disciples of the late Father Mathew are slowly but surely falling into disuse in Ireland. Several of the country journals are complaining recently of the vast spread of intemperance in their several districts, and the consequent increase of crime of the second degree, such as robberies, assaults, &c. The local magistracy of the Town of Tipperary are about petitioning for an extension of their powers to enable them to visit the crime of drunkenness with punishment as severe as that allowed under the provisions of the Towns' Incorporation Act—a statute not in force in Tipperary.

**A NEW LINE OF SCREW PROPELLORS BETWEEN GLASGOW AND MONTREAL.**—We notice in a Glasgow paper an advertisement of a new line of steamers between Glasgow and Montreal. The line will consist of the steamers United Kingdom, 2000 tons; John Bull, 1800 tons; and Tempest, of 1500 tons. These are propelled by the auxiliary screw. They advertise to carry freight at 50s. per ton measurement; and first class cabin passengers for thirteen guineas.

The distance from Greenock to Quebec, via the Straits of Belleisle, is about 2450 geographical miles, being less by 530 than to New York, and as not less than one third of the route is comparatively smooth water, being chiefly channel and river sailing, the passage will be easily and comfortably made.

The famous English steamship *Great Britain* has again undergone at Liverpool important alterations for increasing her capacity and efficiency. She has had a new iron stern post, forged at the Mersey Foundry, which is said to be "the most ponderous piece of wrought iron ever put together for any purpose." She is to have a new figure head of life size,—her masts have been moved forward, and alterations made in her rig to enable her to carry a fourth more canvass,—with other important alterations by which she will have accommodation for nearly 600 passengers, with room for 200 tons of cargo and 100 tons of coal, besides stores and wares for a voyage to Australia.

**PRUSSIA—Prussia to be a free soil.**—A bill relative to the position of slaves on the Prussian territory has just been submitted to the Chamber, enacting that every slave that touches Prussian soil is to be considered free. The bill was presented in consequence of a lawsuit which took place two years ago. A wealthy man from the Brazils, named Richter, brought a black slave to Berlin, but the latter left him in order to learn a trade. M. Richter claimed him before the law courts as his property, but failed from being unable to hand in proof in support of his claim. In order to prevent a recurrence of such an incident, the matter has been brought before the Chambers in the manner above stated.

**GREYNA GREEN—RETIREMENT OF THE PRIESTS OF HYMEN.**—Mr. J. Murry, of the Greyne Toll Bar, performed his last splicing operation at the close of December, and he presented "the happy couple" with an eight day clock, a cheese, and a bottle of whiskey, for having made his fortune. He was in good humor. He is about to turn to agriculture. Mr. Douglas, being an athletic man, and formerly a husbandman, is going to handle the spade and dig. Mr. Simon Laing, having left the loom to take upon himself his now defunct office, is about to resume the shuttle.—*Sic transit gloria mundi.*

**NEW BRUNSWICK IRON.**—A correspondent of the Colonial Presbyterian writing from England says: I learned yesterday, with no little satisfaction, that a specimen of New Brunswick iron which had been forwarded to Messrs. Douglass & Westcott of Liverpool, to have analysed, is pronounced to be one of the richest ores known to be in existence.—It was also thought that the specimen sent was not very well chosen, and that in all probability much better specimens of the ore may yet be forwarded. When it is considered that the United States are in a measure dependent on England for iron, and that iron ore could be sent to England as ballast, for less cost than it can be sent from some parts of England where it is found—but where there is no coal, to others where coals are to be obtained, the value of the New Brunswick mineral treasures, at some future early day, must be very obvious.

**MURDER NEAR HAMILTON.**—The Hamilton papers contain the particulars of a very mysterious murder committed near that city. Early on the morning of the 28th ult., a man named Hopkins called at the toll-house of the Hamilton and Watford road, and having knocked at the door, the toll-keeper, whose name is Loree, demanded who was there. Hopkins replied that he had a letter for him from Mr. Lotteridge, the Secretary of the Road Company. The door was accordingly opened, and when Hopkins entered, he made a blow with a heavy stick at Loree, which, however, the latter avoided. They then grappled each other, and in the struggle Loree nearly bit of Hopkins' thumb. In his efforts to extricate his thumb, Hopkins let the stick fall, and Loree instantly picked it up and struck his antagonist several blows on the head un-

til he became senseless, and then he dragged him out on the road. The neighbors were soon alarmed, and Hopkins was taken into a house, where he died in a few minutes after, having never spoken a word. No person but Loree lived in the toll-house, and there was no witness of the affair but himself.—The statements given above are on his authority, and therefore of course must be received with great caution. An inquest has been held on the body, and at our last accounts the jury were unable to agree on a verdict. Some of them were for acquitting Loree, and others for finding him guilty of manslaughter. What adds to the mystery of the case is, that no previous ill-will seemed to have existed between the parties; on the contrary they were on terms of friendship, and both had the character of quiet, sober and industrious men.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

During the late storm on Long Island, a whole family consisting of a mother and her three children, were found in their small hut frozen to death.

One of the effects of the recent cold weather has been to disable twenty-seven of the locomotives belonging to the Great Western (Canada) Railway. The employers have suffered severely.

**GOVERNMENT ACTION ON CHINA AFFAIRS.**—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

"I understand that our government does not approve of the course pursued by our citizens in the interference with the affairs of China. The Secretary of State has been engaged some days in preparing documents with reference to this affair, which will be sent by next steamer, deprecating it in strong language, and advising them to beware hereafter how they join England or any other power in such a movement."

## Provincial Legislature.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, February 13.

The House was occupied to-day mostly in the first reading of Bills and appointing of Committees for various purposes.

The only Bill of local interest to the readers of the *Sentinel* was introduced by Mr. Tibbits. Its object was to prevent the spread of disease among horses in Victoria County.

Committees to take into consideration the following interests were appointed, viz: Trade, Lumbering, Shipping, Contingent expenses of the House, Report on public Accounts, Fisheries, &c.

On moving for the Committee on Shipping, Mr. Mitchell observed that the interests of this branch of trade had hitherto been neglected; but that he hoped its importance would be readily perceived by, and receive the best attention of the Legislature.

The Hon. Solicitor General submitted Report of Committee appointed to provide for the publishing of the Debates, shewing that they had entered into an arrangement with Mr. James Hogg to furnish 2,000 copies of the Debates three times a week, for £298: who likewise offered to furnish an additional 1,000 copies, if required, for £75.

On motion—The Report is accepted.

It was then moved—That 3,000 copies be printed. On this motion a long discussion arose: some members contending that the Journals were more important; others that the Debates were more anxiously looked for by the people. The motion was carried; the House dividing—Yeas 20, Nays 10.—This was said by some to show pretty plainly the relative strength of the Liberals and Tories—the former, of course, voting Yeas.

On motion of Mr. McLellan—2,000 copies of the Journals were ordered.

On motion of Mr. Sutton—250 copies of the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech ordered to be printed.

A long discussion arose out of a suggestion of the Attorney General, that a Committee should be appointed to examine all Bills of a private or local

nature. From the discussion it appeared that Bills had often been hurried through the House without proper investigation, and private rights thereby invaded. No practical result arose out of the discussion, though many useful suggestions were made, and much useful information elicited.

Mr. Tibbits moved to rescind a Resolution passed last Winter, by which the members were only to be allowed 20s. worth of Stationery at the public expense. The motion was lost, although some members made very strong speeches, and contended that it was lowering the dignity of the House to acknowledge the necessity for passing such Resolution to protect the chest from their peculations.

House adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

### PROPOSED ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO THE SPEECH.

To His Excellency the Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

#### THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

May it please Your Excellency,

1. We, the faithful Commons of New Brunswick, thank Your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of this Session.

2. We will examine with care, when laid before us, the Reports received by the Government of the state of the various Counties in the Province, and will attentively consider any measure submitted to us, tending to remove existing difficulties, and to secure to the people a fair representation in the Assembly.

3. We are gratified to learn that considerable progress has been made with the Railways now in the course of construction, and it is highly satisfactory to know that confidence in the good faith and resources of the Province has commanded for our Debentures, issued on account of these works, a ready and advantageous sale.

4. To combine efficiency with economy in superintending the expenditure on Railways, is of great importance, and any measure laid before us for that purpose will receive the fullest consideration.

5. We readily acknowledge the advantage this Province will derive from increasing the facilities of intercourse with Prince Edward's Island, and shall favourably regard any proposal which will establish a more complete system of Inter-communication, and bring into active operation the Trade and resources of the Eastern and Northern Shores of the Province.

6. We thank Your Excellency for having directed the Fiscal Accounts of the past year, and the Estimate of the Revenue and Expenditure for the present, to be laid before us; and it is a source of gratification to learn that the Finances of the Province are in an improved condition.

7. We are gratified to know that the subject of Immigration has engaged the attention of the Government during the recess. We are fully sensible of the great advantages to be derived from a well-directed system of Immigration, and shall calmly and maturely consider any documents bearing on that subject that shall be laid before us.

8. The establishment of direct Steam Communication with the United Kingdom we look upon as highly desirable, as tending to increase our commerce, and to give a great impetus to Immigration, are prepared, consistently with a due regard to the means of the Province, to aid the attainment of that object.

9. We shall give due consideration to the Despatch from the Secretary of State relative to the Surplus Civil List Fund.

10. The important subject of Education, and the Report from the Council of King's College, referred to in Your Excellency's Speech, shall receive our candid attention.

11. The continuing and permanent prosperity of this Province is so inseparably connected with its Agricultural pursuits, that we cannot receive suggestions tending to the improved culture of the soil, otherwise than with great satisfaction, and we confidently expect that the labours of the Commission appointed by Your Excellency will be attended with the most beneficial results.

12. While deploring the temporary check sustained by the Agricultural Industry of the Province during the past year, we are not insensible to the many blessings we have received, and we shall proceed to our deliberations with a hope that they will conduce to the honor and lasting welfare of the Province.