Special Agencies for the Sentinel.
MR. JOHN INGRAHAM,.....St. Andrews.
MR. JAMES A. GRANT,.....St. Stephen.
MESSRS. DEMING & SONS,.....Calais.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1859.

The New-Brunswicker and Immigration.

We owe an apology to the *New-Brunswicker* for not having before noticed an article which appeared in the issue of that paper of the 15th ultimo, in reply to ours in the *Sentinel* the week previous, upon the subject of settlement of the country. We feel bound to give additional publicity to the views of the *New-Brunswicker*, because it is the only paper which has taken any notice of the subject to which we in the article referred to, desired to call the attention of the press of St. John. Of course we did not suppose that anything in our manner of treating the subject was worthy a moment's consideration on the part of the enlightened gentlemen who conduct the St. John press. But we foolishly it seems supposed that in view of the intrinsic importance of the subject, they might be induced to lend their services in writing into notice a portion of the Province to which it may be St. John is just a little indebted for its present position. Well, we must get along as well as we can. But to the *New-Brunswicker* we in the outset tender our thanks for the promise of his cordial co-operation in urging the importance of constructing a bridge across the river at Woodstock, provided it is shown to be practical and beneficial. The *New-Brunswicker* can judge himself how far practical and how far beneficial it is. He knows our position and resources; he knows the advantages which arise from a bridge in such a locality—the stimulus it naturally gives to settlement; and he can easily we conceive convince himself of the practicable and beneficial character of the proposed bridge; at least of its practicability no doubt he will be fully convinced when the reports of the surveyor, &c., are made public.

The *New-Brunswicker* refers to some facts we stated with reference to certain prospective settlements on the eastern side of the river, and says:

"This is all well enough, but the Government deserve no credit, as the plan was projected by a few gentlemen, prominent among whom is the Rev. Mr. Glass, a Presbyterian Minister."

Now our cotemporary cannot find in our article from which he quotes, anything intended as or signifying eulogy of the Government. We did not, and don't now stop to enquire as to how much, or if any credit is deserved by the Government. Indeed we endeavored for a moment to attract the attention of the St. John press from the unlimited praise or unlimited censure of the Government to the grave consideration of an important subject; a subject upon which—the sneers of the *New-Brunswicker* to the contrary notwithstanding—we do not doubt the Government desire the concurrent opinions of the provincial press, in opinion, which candidly and honestly given, it or any Government must respect. There is, therefore, a good deal of very unwise and unnecessary *Bosh* in this, that the *New-Brunswicker* says:

"Does the editor of the *Sentinel* imagine for one moment that any suggestions, no matter how honestly given, from the independent portion of the press, would receive any consideration from men of so much self-sufficiency? They knew all about the wants of the people and the resources of the Country long before they clutched the reins of office, and it would therefore be a work of supererogation on our part to attempt to advise or instruct them! While waiting in vain for their measures, we saw our neighbors on the other side of the line starting into activity, and filling up their territory all along our borders with a busy population;—on this side all is quiet; primeval nature reigns in all her grandeur; naught of civilization is heard, save when the lumberer's axe makes the forest ring with the fall of some stately tree, beneath whose foliage the birds of the air and the prowling beasts of prey have found shelter and repose. And how should it be otherwise when the Provincial Secretary is attending conventions over nearly one-third of the American continent—while the Surveyor General is bewildered over his favorite Universalism, and is vainly trying tosolve the problem how every son of Adam must be saved, without any desire or effort on his part—and, in fact, while each of the other more worldly minded members of the government are doing the best they can—not for the people, but for themselves. In view of this state of things it would be almost unreasonable to expect them to descend to such vulgar, common-place matters as reform, economy, settlement of wilderness lands, &c. Our contemporary does not yet know how to appreciate the diversified talents of our *model reformers* when he thinks they are to be led by a mere newspaper paragraph; one thing, however, we will cordially assist him in, and that is to urge the importance of constructing a bridge across the river at Woodstock, if it is shown to be practicable and beneficial."

The *New-Brunswicker* forgets that on *this side* all along the borders our settlements are most thickly scattered, are giving evidence of the same industry and progress as on the other side of the line; and although he is very poetical, yet it is rather too much of a licence to allow him to give publicity to the idea uncontradicted that we have on this side of the line only primeval forests and no signs of civilization, save occasionally the lumberman's axe, &c., &c. Pray, in common sense prose, tell the truth! and disabuse the minds of your readers of the idea which your poetry favors, that in this part of the world, the foot of civilization and of the arts, and of everything save barbarism and primeval forest is unknown. Is it possible that the enlightened press of St. John has the impression that civilization ends at Fredericton. If our friend of the *New-Brunswicker* will pay us a visit we will promise to show him through a tract of country extending from Woodstock some sixty miles upward, bounded on the east by river St. John; and on the west by Maine; presenting in its almost entire extent evidences of industry, skill, enterprise, and intelligence which may surprise him, and this too, in addition to the superior quality, and natural productiveness of the land itself. Again, crossing the river at the place where the bridge is proposed, we might show him all along the river banks a succession of farms and cultivated country, to charm the most fastidious in these matters. Then, too, we could point out to him the almost interminable extent of wilderness which forms the back ground to this latter picture, extending to the clearings on the bay shore; wilderness presenting every desirable feature to adapt it to settlement; bearing a growth of wood at once indicating its fertility, and watered by innumerable streams and rivers; and here would he see a land of promise to intending settlers; here he would see how glorious a prospect there is for the introduction of busy populations; for the uprising of thriving settlements. Provided first, the moving portion of our own provincial population, and intending emigrants from other counties was made aware of it; and secondly, facilities were afforded of access to those regions. The *New Brunswicker* says:

"As the *Sentinel* asks us what we expect the Government to do, we will briefly answer. First, follow the example of Maine, in laying out blocks of land; secondly, in having plans prepared and open to inspection; and thirdly, in communicating correct information relative to the nature of the soil, &c."

This is very well. We believe the Government have attended to the two first propositions; for the last the press of the Province is somewhat responsible. The Government of Maine have done but little more for the settlement of Aroostook, than has our Government for the settlement of our wild lands. But the press of Maine has been the instrument of the settlement of Aroostook; and the press of New Brunswick—particularly the press of St. John—has not fulfilled its mission in this respect; and has always shown much more readiness in showing up what has been done ill by existing Governments, than in endeavoring to make the people know how good a country we have; how much better it could be made; in expatiating upon its excellencies; and raising its character at home and abroad.

Supreme Court.

A friend has handed us the following report of the civil cases tried at the late sittings of the Supreme Court:

William Connell *vs.* Elijah Sisson.—This was an action of assumpsit to recover the amount of an account for supplies furnished defendant for lumbering purposes. No defence being made, the plaintiff had a verdict for £90. Counsel for plaintiff, L. P. Fisher.

Joshua Sweet *vs.* John D. Beardsley.—Summary action of assumpsit, to recover the price of 200 boom poles, at 1s. each, alleged to have been delivered under contract, and four and a half days' work. The plaintiff contended that the contract was to deliver the poles at a boom about ten miles from Woodstock, on the Maduxnakik stream. This the defendant denied, and established that the poles were to be delivered at his boom, at the mouth of the stream. The plaintiff swore that the contract was as he alleged; and as this point was contradicted by the defendant, and it was also proven that the poles were still at the brow, and that defendant had never interfered with the poles, but had been injured by their non-delivery, and that at a settlement had between the parties, plaintiff made no claim for the poles, and had never called upon the defendant for the amount, but brought this action, which was the first intimation defendant stated that he had of the same. Defendant admitting that he would have paid for one and a half days' work, charged by plaintiff for looking after a lumber drive, if he had been called upon,—the jury gave a verdict for plaintiff of 5s. for the work which he had performed, which in effect amounted to a verdict for the defendant, as the Judge, on application of defendant's counsel, certified that there was no well marked cause for bringing the action in Supreme Court, and ordering that plaintiff should pay defendant his costs of suit. The Attorney General was counsel for plaintiff, L. P. Fisher counsel for defendant.

Douglas Stevens *vs.* Enoch Campbell.—This action was brought by plaintiff as an endorser of a note made by Stephen Tracy, in favor of defendant, and by defendant endorsed. Defendant lives in Northampton. The making of the note and the endorsement was proved, as well as the mailing at Woodstock of a notice of dishonor, directed to defendant at Northampton, in the lower part of which parish is the way office, defendant living in the upper end of said parish, and upon this plaintiff rested his case on the evidence. The counsel for defendant contended that as Campbell lived at the upper end of Northampton, at a great distance from the way office, the notice of dishonor was not sufficient, and that the notice should have been sent by a special messenger, the expenses of which plaintiff might have recovered. This the judge overruled, and directed the jury that in point of law the notice of dishonor was sufficient, and that the verdict should be for plaintiff. The Jury, however, returned a verdict for the defendant. John C. Allan was counsel for the plaintiff, L. P. Fisher for the defendant.

J. A. Morrison *vs.* Dinsmore.—Action against defendant as acceptor of a bill of exchange. No one appearing for defendant, plaintiff got a verdict for amount claimed. C. W. Weldon was counsel for plaintiff.

Doe on the demise of A. W. Rainsford *vs* David Oliver.—Action of ejectment to recover lands in Wicklow, purchased by Rainsford at a sale by a mortgage. No one appearing for the defendant, the plaintiff recovered. L. P. Fisher, counsel for plaintiff.

Ignace LeBel *vs.* J. R. Tupper and David Munro.—Action of trover to recover 58 pieces of pine timber, alleged to contain 102 tons, and to have been converted and disposed of by defendants. It appeared that in the spring of the year 1855, plaintiff had a quantity of timber floating down the St. John River; that one Richardson and Magee, who had a contract with the York and Carleton Mining Company to carry iron to Fredericton, picked up some of the timber and rafted it into "bottoms," for the purpose of transporting the iron; that the foreman of plaintiff's drive, finding the lumber thus rafted, told the parties he could not allow the timber to remain, but must take the rafts. Richardson applied to Munro, asking him to induce the foreman to allow the lumber to be taken to Fredericton, and offering his assurance that the lumber should be delivered as Richardson should agree. The foreman referred them to plaintiff, who he thought was in Woodstock, or Tracey, an agent of plaintiff's. Finding that plaintiff had left, and not being able to see Tracey, he called upon Tupper, who directed him to one Austin, a person employed by Tracey, and, as was sworn by Austin, requested him to go up and "coax the foreman to let the timber go." Austin did so, and Munro, Richardson, Austin and Fraser met, and an agreement was entered into as to the timber. The plaintiff contended that the agreement was to deliver the timber to one M'Lean at Fredericton, while the defendants, denying all personal liability, contended that the agreement was that Richardson should take the timber to Fredericton and cast it adrift. The foreman and Austin swore that the terms were to be delivered to M'Lean at Fredericton; while on the other hand, Munro and Richardson testified it was to be taken to Fredericton and cast adrift, and that this had been done. Allan, the agent at Fredericton of the York and Carleton Mining Company, proved that the timber was set adrift at Fredericton, according to the direction of Richardson, and that he could have taken care of the timber if such orders had been given, a place having been provided for the keeping of rafts. There was other contradictory testimony. Some points of law, as to the liability of Tupper, and authorising Austin to make him liable, and as to the form of action, were raised by defendant's counsel. The Jury gave a verdict for defendants; Attorney General was counsel for plaintiff, L. P. Fisher counsel for defendant.

John Caldwell *vs.* D. K. Stewart.—Action on a note made by defendant to one Holmes, endorsed by plaintiff. Defendant agreed to purchase from Holmes and his wife land in Wicklow, for £40, and received a bond for a deed when he paid the amount for which he gave two notes of £20, the first of which he had paid; and the other, upon which the action was brought, he refused to pay, alleging that Holmes had no title to the land, and that the note being overdue the defence was available. It appears further that Holmes had endorsed the note to Mr. Tupper, in payment of a debt, and that above defendant refused to pay Tupper. The plaintiff had paid Tupper the amount of the note. It also appeared that defendant had gone into possession of the land at the time of giving the bond, and had remained on it some time, was then in possession, and that he had never rescinded the contract,—on the contrary, had partially performed his share, and his counsel offered to give evidence of deeds, showing an alleged title out of Holmes; which being objected to was rejected, the Judge ruling that they could not be received, and that if received could afford no defence to the action, and that the plaintiff was entitled to the amount of the note; and the Jury gave a verdict for plaintiff for amount of note, we believe £27. L. P. Fisher was counsel for plaintiff, J. C. Allan was counsel for defendant.

Case of Blaney.—Moral Suasion.

Last week we published the details of the horrid murder at the Grand Falls in January last, which consigned to an untimely grave a youthful wife and mother, and the unhappy husband and father to the cell of a prison, from which he will not probably again emerge until on the 28th of October, inst., he leaves it for the gallows. We confess we hesitated as to the propriety of publishing the whole of the evidence as we have done; but considering the fact that the moral to be drawn from the tragedy must gain its chief point and purpose from the very horrors in particular which we were prompted to suppress, we concluded it was but right to give all in print, and us let it have its full weight.

We are disposed to give every proper credit to the power of rightly wielded moral suasion; but this case of Blaney's awakens a few reflections on the subject. No more powerful, eloquent and effective appeal, one would suppose, could be made to the moral susceptibilities of individuals or communities, than that which finds utterance through the circumstances connected with Mrs. Blaney's murder. Two nights before the tragedy we find the murderer, awake evidently to the evils of intemperance, deprecating its effects, and dreading its influences upon himself, fearing to trust himself within reach of his wife or children, lest he should murder them. On the very night previous to the morning of the murder, we find him evincing that he possessed a feeling heart. Sitting beside his wife, busy memory perchance bringing up before his mind scenes of past years; scenes of happiness through which he and his wife had passed; and scenes, too, of suffering, pain and privation to her, induced by his intemperate habits; and while thus reflecting, from the fulness of his touched heart, he declares to his partner his contrition for the course which he had pursued toward her, and his intention to knock off from his bad habits, become a sober man, and by kindness and attention to render her future life more happy. Such the reflections, such the determination of the man. A few hours, and what a change is produced. The fiend Alcohol has taken possession of and placed under demonaical control his heart; it has fired his brain; it has nerved his arm with the relentlessness of hell, to commit acts at the recital of which the blood runs cold; it has made the fond, repentant husband of a few hours agone a foul murderer.

What a lecture was that comprising the evidence of this case as given on the trial; what a lecture the comments of the learned and Christian Judge, as he referred to the present case, as he referred feelingly to the terrible character of intemperance, and to its growing prevalence; what a lecture to the hundreds who will read it in the columns of the *Sentinel*, is the reproduction of the evidence. Yet, after all, after this fearful appeal has been made in so many ways, to so many hearts, we ask, ourselves, of all who shudderingly read the details, how many will learn wisdom from the lesson; how many will show any just appreciation of the moral; how many will resolve to abjure in the future that indulgence which, in degree, always produces the same effects, and which may in any case result as it has with Blaney. Will one score of persons? *Will one individual?* If we cannot indulge the hope that even one will, what effect has moral suasion in the case of intemperance, we ask. A few more reflections. Blaney is a vile murderer, and everybody exclaims, he ought to hang. But has not society, have not we all, to bear some share of the responsibility of the murder. Blaney, poor fellow, followed out one of the *darling* customs of society.

He as a free man and Briton indulged in that polite accomplishment practised by high and low, rich and poor, judges, ministers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, artizans,—a practice recommended by the example of all such,—a practice approved of and fostered by the law,—law which declares our country needs for the purpose of a revenue, the traffic in the poisonous compounds which at present are sold for drink;—law which, with beautiful consistency, facilitates crime, arms its agent with a murderous instrument, and then, when the legitimate work of that instrument is accomplished, turns round upon the agent, and with stern implacability, declares that, "It is no excuse that you were insane through the instrument which I afforded you; no excuse that I indirectly produced the evil; you alone must bear the whole of the consequence." Without going now at all into the general subject of capital punishment, we would ask simply, is it or is it not reasonable, that a man should be hung for committing a crime, under the influence of temporary insanity, no matter what produced that insanity, at which, in a sane state of mind, he would evidently revolt. This is a matter on which the people, who make the power that makes our laws, should reflect, as they should upon the broad question of the right and expediency of capital punishment. To this latter we hope at an early day to return, and attempt to give some reason why it should be abolished.

OUR POST OFFICE.—We have more than once referred eulogistically to our respected Post Master, James Grover, Esq., but until recently we confess he was the right man, but not in the right place, for his Post Office was rather beneath the dignity of Woodstock. Now, however, we have pleasure in mentioning our Post Office as being quite a model. Mr. Grover has made alterations which not only improve the general appearance of the Office, but cause largely the public convenience; he has introduced private boxes, which are a very great convenience,—not such boxes as they have in Fredericton and St. John, where the only benefit is, that parties can look through a glass door, and see whether there is anything for them; but boxes of which each owner has a key, which he can have access to at all proper times. People from below very justly remark "That's something like! You're a progressive people." And so we are.

CARLETON DIVISION, No. 119, S. OF T.—The following persons have been elected Officers for the ensuing Quarter:—Thomas P. Peabody, W. P.; Simon M'Leod, W. A.; E. M. Estabrooks, R. S.; Angus Cameron, A. R. S.; Gilbert Vanwart, F. S.; John Kargan, T.; Hugh Davis, jr., C.; A. W. Melville, A. C.; William Blake, I. S.; Thomas Cameron, O. S.

William Lindsay taking the chair of P. W. P.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Kitty" has been received and will appear.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor,—You have not given insertion to my list, perhaps justly on account of the remarks of "*Civis*" in the *Journal*. I write now to express my perfect contentment with his remarks and your decision.

I stated at the outset that it was my highest wish to encourage others really gifted to use their pens and talents, and now as I have been in part at least instrumental in waking up "Civis" I feel that my mission has been fulfilled. I shall cheerfully wait, and anxiously, for the future emanations from his gifted pen, and trust that he will be no niggard in dispensing the rich treasures of intellect from the store house of his genius. Hoping he will not let his bright light be hidden under a bushel,

I am, humbly,

MARY.

Woodstock, Sept. 26, 1859.

We apologize to "Mary" for the non-appearance of her communication, received prior to the above. It will appear next week. We hope "Civis" will not frighten her from our columns, but hope she will long continue to use them in the way she has already done. "Civis" is a rare bird, truly, but then all cannot alike be ponderous critics; all cannot be equally gifted; "Order is heaven' sfirst law," &c. We said rare bird, don't think we meant "Peacock" for then we would be as satirical as we think "Mary" is in the above. ED. SENT.

Book Notices, &c.

First for October comes the "Ladies' Home Magazine," and it stands unquestionably for its size, pretensions and price, first among the monthlies of its class. Mr. Arthur, its proprietor, is not only an author of appreciated merit, but as a publisher he hesitates not to sustain by a liberal expenditure the character of his book. The contents of the present number are as usual varied, but of more than usual excellence and beauty. We again inform our friends that we can furnish it for $1.25 a year.

GODEYS LADY'S BOOK.—So much has been said by way of commendation of this work, that it becomes difficult to find new words or new thoughts to use in giving it justly deserved notice; indeed, such a firm hold has it on popular esteem, and so well is it known that to praise it or refer to it at all, seems a work of supererogation. However the October number is quite equal to any of its predecessors. The steel plate, "Waiting for the Verdict" is worth the whole subscription price. The contents are of the usual varied and instructive character designed to instruct ladies in all the polite, useful, or interesting accomplishments; at the same time to encourage a taste for high and refined literature by its choice letter-press. This Magazine, through us, is only $2 yearly.

"ATLANTIC MONTHLY," FOR OCTOBER.—This excellent periodical we are glad to find still lives to fill its invaluable place in the annals of the literature of America, notwithstanding the late demise of both Messrs. Phillips and Sampson, the gentlemen to whose efforts the magazine owes its existence. The present number contains the following table of contents: Daily Beauty; the Artist Prisoner; the Minister's Wooing; Old Papers; Rifled Gems; A trip to Cobourg; Blondel; the Wondersmith; Roba di Roma; la Malanotte; the Professor at the Breakfast-Table, &c.

We are glad to find that the success of this magazine is become day by day more gratifying, and willingly recommend it to all who would have a solid and standard Monthly devoted to literature, arts and politics. For $2 we can furnish it.

We have received a voluminous catalogue of the publications of Sheldon, Blakeney & Co., New York.

TEA MEETING AT WICKLOW.—The tea meeting, as advertised, came off at Wicklow, on Wednesday afternoon. It was held in the chapel, the completion of which was the object of the soiree; to pew and provide a pulpit, being all necessary to this end. The chapel is of good size, and very pleasantly situated in one of the most delightful portions of the flourishing and beautiful district of Wicklow. There were some 200 persons present, who testified by the zeal with which they attacked the most abundant, almost extravagant, display of edibles, their appreciation of the efforts made by the fair ladies of the parish. As usual on such occasions, harmless mirth, happiness and friendship reigned. At the end of the material repast, M. Giberson was called to the chair and briefly addressed the meeting upon the object thereof, and the general tendencies of such; he then called upon J. Harvey, Esq., C. S. Appleby, Esq., Mr. T. Longstaff, Mr. Wesley Milberry, and the editor, who severally responded briefly. Some excellent singing followed, and the meeting broke up, every one evidently well pleased at being there.

WAKEFIELD AND BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.—We are glad to find that Carleton County possesses within its borders two parishes, the inhabitants of which are sufficiently alive to their own and the agricultural interests generally, to perpetuate the system, however inefficient, of agricultural societies and shows. While in the neighboring republic, so far from there being any diminution of interest, there is an increasing amount of attention bestowed, with reference to these yearly assemblages of farmers and mechanics, for the purpose of exhibiting the choice efforts of their skill, and products of their farms, begetting thus a generous rivalry, and leading to the bestowment of more care, thought and intellect, upon the various industrial pursuits. While it is thus in the United States, here it is otherwise, and there are but a few localities in which any interest is felt, or at least exhibited, in these matters. Perhaps a better day is coming, a time when in every locality there will exist, sustained upon a proper basis, an agricultural society.

☞ We wonder where the *Freeman* got the notion that Judge Parker, at the trial of Blaney, had reserved certain points for the decision of the Judges. There were no points reserved, and the Judge did not hold out the shadow of a hope that the sentence would be commuted.

We regret to have to record in our columns today the death of Andrew Richey, Esq., which sad event took place on Thursday last, after a short illness. The disease was inflammatory sore throat. His remains were followed to the grave on Saturday last, by perhaps as large a number of citizens as ever in Fredericton, paid tribute of respect to the dead. Mr. Richey for many years represented King's Ward in the City Council, and all his efforts in the service of the public were characterized by sound judgment and honesty of purpose. In private life he commanded the esteem of all.—*Head Quarters.*

The Hon. Joseph Howe, arrived in town on Thursday last, and on Saturday morning proceeded by special train to Canterbury station accompanied by W. M. Buck Esq., chief engineer of the line, and T. B. Wilson, Esq., government director; and returned on Saturday evening. The hon. gentleman expressed himself much pleased with the Railway. He left here on Monday per steamer for Boston.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.
DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN!

HALIFAX, October 6.

Canada arrived at Halifax Thursday morning.

ZURICH CONFERENCE.—The London *Herald* states that the treaty of peace will soon be concluded, signed by France and Austria only. Preliminaries of Villafranca will be strictly maintained, and serve as guides to Austria in her relations with Sardinia.

Lady Franklin's Arctic Expedition has returned to England. At Point William, on North West coast King William Island, a record was found, dated April 25th, 1848, signed by Captains Crozier and Fitzjames. The record says that Erebus and Terror were abandoned three days previously, and that 105 survivors were proceeding to Great Fish River. Sir John Franklin died, June 11th, 1847. Many deeply interesting relics of the expedition were found. The Fox, unable to penetrate beyond Bellot Strait, wintered in Brentford Bay. Minute details of the expedition were published.

American occupation of the Island of San Juan attracts considerable attention. The *Times* says, fortunately the affair is in good hands, and no doubt the governments of the two countries will proceed to the discussion in the same spirit of moderation and equity by which their views of the question have hitherto been characterized.

English journals strongly denounce incomplete and hurried manner in which Great Eastern was sent to sea. Vague rumors are current that the first voyage would be postponed till next year, and in the interim she is to be exhibited at the principal ports in the Kingdom. She is still advertised to leave Holyhead for Portland on the 20th October. It is announced that on her way back from Scotland the Queen will visit the Great Eastern at Holyhead, on the 17th.

Upwards of 1000 marines, strong detachments of the Rifle Brigade, and two regiments of Light Infantry, are about to leave England for China. The first of the squadron against China has already sailed. The Government intend dispatching fifty gun-boats, besides frigates and other vessels.

A further influx of gold, and increased general supply of money, contributed to the prevailing steadiness.

It is asserted that the result of King of Belgium's visit to Biaritz is fully successful.

It is rumored in Paris that there is to be no Chinese expedition. It is also rumored that the head of Peiho, the mandarin who commanded the Chinese forces, has been proffered in atonement, coupled with promises of all satisfaction required, and that ambassadors may be immediately received at Pekin.

The *Times'* correspondent again draws attention to great activity in French dockyards.

LATEST.—The Pope remains in very alarming state, and Cardinal Antonelli declared him unfit to attend to public affairs.

The report that Marshal Servans has been selected Captain-General is fully confirmed

Schmayl was betrayed and delivered prisoner to the Russians for six million roubles. Circassians continue war against Russia.

The *Times* says Cherbourg is about to be armed completely on war footing, rifle cannon being provided for all its batteries.

ARRIVAL OF THE CIRCASSIAN.

The Steamship Circassian arrived at St. John N. F., at 2, P. M. 26th Sep.

Officially announced that the Great Eastern leaves Holyhead, for Portland, Oct. 28. Scott Russell undertakes to complete repairs in three weeks.

Further details from China unimportant. Letters say Americans evinced warmest sympathy for Allies, and performed many acts of kindness.

Reported that England is about to send strong naval forces, and France has ordered 12,000 troops to be ready to depart

Nothing doing at Zurich.

Reported that both the Empress Eugenie and Princess Clotilde are *enciente*.

The King of Sardinia has received deputations from the National Assemblies of Modena and Parma regarding annexation. He acquiesced in their views, and promised to support them before the Great powers, and expressed a hope that Europe, having recognized the right of nations to form their constitutions will not deny it to Italy.

Austria could increase military in Italy, and asserted France had nearly 100,000 troops there.

Spanish expeditions against Moors fixed at 12,000, and transports all ready.

Red Sea Telegraph Company invite public business over completed portion 1st Oct.

Keoorigin & Co., St. Petersburg, failed—liabilities heavy—engaged in tallow speculations.

Manchester advices favorable. Breadstuffs generally closed with advancing tendency. Provisions steady.

Money market slightly easier.

Beef quiet. Pork steady. Bacon dull.

Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Rice dull.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased £485,000.

Tea market unsettled and excited; ½ to 2d. advance; Common Congou. 1s. 5d.

Brunnell, the Engineer, died of paralysis.

Affairs in China.

[From the Fredericton Reporter.]

The late extraordinary affair in China has doubtless taken the British nation by surprise, and has furnished another painful record of the little faith which can be reposed in men who, notwithstanding their old and inflated assumptions, have not yet acquired the first grade of civilization. Our readers will bear in mind enough of what has in late years transpired in China to understand that ever since the commencement of the "opium war," terminating as it did so disastrously for the interests and honor of China, the natives of that antideluvian portion of the globe have looked upon England as their greatest bane, and that however they may have endeavored to cloak their hatred during subsequent negotiations, they have only been waiting for some favorable opportunity to give it a practical illustration.

It is needless now to recur to the *cause* of that war. Enough was said at the time fairly to demonstrate the fact that it was the most unjust one, in all its bearings, ever entered upon by the British nation; and if the rule and interests of the East India Company in the East had not within the last year or two died a sudden death, heaven only knows to what lengths the Home Government must have proceeded in order to sustain its monopolies, and with what result. Previous to that war the inhabitants of Great Britain, although known by the Chinese under the common nickname of "red-pates," were yet regarded by them as the best *barbarians* in the world; but that unhappy fracas turned the scale, and the Americans who had previously been designated the bastards of Englishmen were immediately taken into chief favor. Lord Elgin's mission, with its apparent success followed, but the secret heart of China is to this day at war with England; and we have no doubt that the authorities who have committed the late treacherous outrage upon our countrymen—and who will probably be decapitated by the Emperor for so doing—had private orders to warrant their conduct.

That a dreadful revenge will be taken by the combined forces of England and France, we have no doubt; unless indeed it should happen to be averted by the servile submission and false explanation to be made by the Celestials; but revenge in this case, owing to the distance of the parties implicated, will be slow, and will not if taken, reanimate the dust of the brave men who have fallen.

It will be seen that the French have suffered slightly; for ever when there is a hard service in question, poor John Bull is the first in the gap of danger; but enough has transpired to implicate the honor of France, and that is at present a bauble too precious to be soiled with impunity. The English and French nations must therefore in this instance, as in the late Russian war, continue as allies, and put forth their joint power to crush a common enemy. At the present juncture particularly, our politicians will not be displeased to see these two powerful nations acting in concert; for whatever may be the cause, the present ruler of France is viewed with a good deal of distrust in England, and it is well known that the great masses composing the French Army, are foolishly anxious for an opportunity to retrieve the honors lost by their forefathers in the last continental war with England, and particularly at Waterloo, where they imagine they were beaten by an accident. At the present period too there seems to be some material for the initiation of an Anglo French war looming in the distance. Certain Newfoundland fishing grounds are claimed by the French in manifest opposition to the terms of the existing treaty on the subject, and also in direct contact with the interests of that colony, which has thrown itself upon the protection of Great Britain; the latter of course not being insensible to the vast pecuniary importance of the question involved, as well as the dignity of the nation in the enforcement of its international treaties.

It cannot be denied that the extensive warlike preparations recently made both by sea and land by the Emperor of the French, has aroused the jealousy of the Imperial Parliament and Government, however cautious the latter may be in giving expression to their feelings. The ambitious projects entertained by Napoleon the III as well as his unscrupulous private policy, are not unknown in England; and when it is considered that for every move he makes on his military chess board, a corresponding one has to be conceived and paid for by Great Britain, it will be well understood that although our nation never fears an enemy, they cannot be well satisfied with those endless as well as necessary preparations to receive him, with *due honors*.

Some of the English Journals are, we see, seriously apprehensive that unpleasant consequences may result from the fishery question; but we should think it yet too soon to "borrow trouble." The French Emperor is no fool, although his late affair with Austria affords no trace of his wisdom; and we have no doubt that his lavish and profitless expenditures of wealth and life on that occasion, must have given him a lesson worth learning, one which will teach him to pause and count the cost before he voluntarily incurs the dreadful hazard of war with such a nation as Great Britain.

Speaking on the subject of the fishery difference, the London *Shipping Gazette* has the following:

"It comes, however, to this, that the British Government must be prepared to interpose, if necessary with a strong hand, between our Colonists and the French assailants of their unquestionable rights. We should be the last to counsel, except in the most extreme resort, anything like hostile intervention on the part of the Home Government. But it may be that the maintenance of the rights of our Colonists who look to the Imperial power for protection will require such an intervention. The French have declared their resolve not to recede from the ground they have taken up, and to enforce if necessary, their surreptitious claims. That ground can only be held—those claims can only be conceded—at the expense of Newfoundland Colonists. The British Government has no right to sacrifice the right of any colony, and Newfoundland has shown that she thoroughly understands what is due in the matter, and will throw herself upon the Home Government for support. It is hardly conceivable, whatever the report of the Mixed Commission may recommend, that the pretensions put forward by the French to non-existent rights will be recognized, or that the assumption of jurisdiction on the soil of a British Colony by a foreign Government will be tolerated for a single day. Yet all this is aimed at by the French and will unquestionably be contended for by the Commissioners, who at last consented to open an enquiry rendered necessary by the gratuitously injurious behavior of their countrymen.

THE CASE OF DR. SMETHURST.—This case has produced greater excitement in the public mind that any criminal trial since that of Palmer. The penny daily papers are resolved that the man, convicted of the murder, by poison, of Isabella Banks, shall not die by the hands of the hangman. The higher-priced journals, though admitting some correspondence in favor of the remission of the sentence, have not displayed any zeal for the saving of the life of the condemned. It seems likely, therefore, that but for the *Star* and the *Telegraph* the amount of public feeling now displayed would not have been witnessed, and that the execution would have taken place as a matter of course. The opposition, however, that has been aroused, will in all probability prevent this. The gross partiality of the judge is all but universally condemned; and the belief is general, that although the circumstantial evidence against the prisoner was strong, the medical evidence, which was chiefly relied upon, was so defective as to be utterly worthless. The conviction, moreover, is evidently growing that the woman did not die of poison, but from natural causes. Hence numerously signed memorials have been presented to the Home Secretary—Sir G. C. Lewis—and at several large public meetings resolutions have been unanimously adopted against the strangling of the alleged criminal. Smethurst himself has written a long communication to the Minister of State, in which he vehemently asserts his entire innocence of the atrocity for which he has been condemned, and his counsel have had a long interview with the Under Secretary, when they stated their reasons for objecting to the verdict, in point of law and in point of fact.

The Lord Chief Baron, it is said has renewed the expression of his belief in the justice of the verdict, but will not stand in the way of the exercise of mercy on the part of the crown. Smethurst is proved to have treated Isabella Banks in a manner revolting to every sense of decency of feeling. The fact is that he had drawn her into an illegal marriage, that he induced her to make her will in a covert manner, and that he appears to have played the part of a tyrant nurse at the bedside, are incidents as revolting as they are suggestive of bad motives. But they do not necessarily prove that the man woo was guilty of them would be guilty of murder; and there are some of his actions which are in their nature inconsistent with the conduct of a murderer.

We experienced a great degree of satisfaction perusing the Tuesday's leader of the *New Brunswicker*, on the subject of Education. We heartily coincide in the views enunciated by our cotemporary, and we are pleased that on this question the editor has ignored party differences, and wisely thrown the weight of his talents and influence on the side of those who advocate direct taxation for the support of public schools. It is very judiciously and pointedly remarked:—

"We know that the mere direction of taxation is unpalatable to many in this Province, but the reason is that they do not know the advantages, both directly and indirectly, which follow in its train. Ignorance would become unknown—activity would take the place of dulness and apathy,—for it must be borne in mind that the intellect is not only sharpened by healthful study, but the whole system partakes of the vivifying influences of an active and intelligent mind—and morality and good order would abound. Is any man in New Brunswick unwilling to contribute his fair share for the attainment of such great results? We believe that the people only require to have an intelligible system placed before them to secure their adhesion to it. We see it stated from time to time that the Chief Superintendent of Schools does not fail to impress the advantage to be derived from a direct tax for the support of education, and doubtless on intelligent minds his observations will have due weight."

We have remarked, from time to time, the notices of the peregrinations of our active Superintendent of Schools, Henry Fisher, Esq., during the Summer and Autumn, and we deem that the merits due praise for his indomitable perseverance to make himself personally acquainted with the educational wants and requirements of the populations in the remote districts of the Province. We have no doubt a more intelligent appreciation of the necessity of a good education will be entertained by the people throughout the more secluded townships than heretofore, owing, no doubt, to the lectures and explanations of the Superintendent. With direct taxation for educational purposes, the total cessation of grants of public money to denominational or sectarian schools or institutions, the reading of the Bible without note or comment, as a class book, in all public schools; and a trained body of able, respectable, and well paid teachers, established and confirmed throughout the land, by the authority of the Legislature, we will begin to look hopefully to the future, and to the period when the youthful portion of the rural population of the colony will be entitled to claim an equal position with their city brethren by their intelligence and cleverness, and to do credit to their native land in whatever section of the globe they might be called upon to display their acquirements. We hope the idea of separate schools, supported by public grants of money for the convenience of any body of religionists, will be utterly repudiated and discountenanced throughout New Brunswick.—*Courier.*