

ject, the great—the absorbing—the paramount question to be asked and answered is, *Shall there be an equal distribution of justice amongst Her Majesty's Canadian Subjects?* An affirmative only can satisfy and tranquillize, and bless the Province! An Imperial Church is neither desired nor needed, nor practicable; and the supremacy of one would be fatal.—**LORD ASHBURTON**, in the House of Lords, on the 7th ult. well remarked: "With respect to the feasibility of maintaining the ascendancy of the Established Church in the Canadas, that any person who went through those provinces would see that it would be quite as possible to maintain and settle the Established Church in the Canadas as it would be in the moon." **LORD JOHN RUSSELL**, in bringing the Bill before the Commons, said that Her Majesty's subjects on this side of the Atlantic were "to the full as loyal to their Sovereign as any inhabitants of the British Islands." Why then are their righteous claims to be disallowed? Why is our country to be the theatre of endless perplexities and contentions? Why are we forever to be alternating between hope and despair? Why are our convulsions to be interminable? We ask—and we ask now—a reply from the indicators of bigotry and domination! The dearest rights of Canadians demand a reply now!—*Christian Guardian*.

#### FOR THE SENTINEL.

**MR. WARD**.—Sir, In the last number of your paper, I read a communication signed *J. Hazen*, intending to be an answer to that signed *A. Bystander*, which likewise appeared in the Sentinel. He does not indeed condescend to notice all the statements made by *Bystander*; he merely refers to one, and most manfully disposes of it, by saying that it is false. It is just as well he stopped here, and perhaps it will be found after the matter has been brought before the proper tribunal of the country, that he has gone too far in saying what he did. Had Mr. Hazen given what I consider a correct account of the unfortunate transaction, which has led him to traduce a number of respectable individuals, and among those a magistrate, I should not have troubled you with any thing farther on the subject; but as I do not consider his statements correct, I feel called upon to state what from personal observation I know to be the truth.

Neither the magistrate nor the other persons present refused to assist the Sheriff; all that can be said of them is, that they were unwilling to precede him in such a hazardous undertaking, or to advance on a man desperate in self-defence, and armed with a deadly weapon. I will also assert that no person encouraged Taylor to defend himself except one man, between whom and the sheriff there arose a slight altercation. The following is a part of the conversation.—The Sheriff having ordered fire-arms to be bro't, the individual alluded to replied, you dare not shoot Taylor; to which the Sheriff answered, you insolent old rascal—I will send you to jail; nothing saves you but the difficulty of crossing the river.

Now Sir, I assert that except this individual, no person interfered with the Sheriff in the discharge of his duty. I do not justify the person who made the observation in any respect, nor am I quite sure that even among the rude people of Sheffield, it becomes a gentleman to make such a reply, as the Sheriff did on the occasion.

What Mr. Hazen says respecting the magistrate and all the persons present being under the impression that Taylor had a right to defend himself, it is not quite correct: we do not pretend to be very much skilled in the law, the magistrate however is generally considered fit for his office, and we all think we know enough to keep ourselves out of scrapes; and while we wish to do our duty, we are not willing to go beyond it, to expose ourselves either to civil or lynch law, as in this case we would certainly have done, had we in obedience to the Sheriff, attempted to break open the door, and seize upon a man resolutely defending himself with a pitchfork.

I hope, Mr. Editor, if the time should ever come, when we are called upon to serve our Queen and country, we may have such officers as will not be alarmed to lead us on: not such as will say go a-head, and when the danger is over I will follow. We are quite willing to have this matter brought before a tribunal of our countrymen, where it may be investigated; which will prove the *Bystander's* statements to be correct.

A BYSTANDER.

At John S. Taylor's.  
Sheffield, May 8, 1840.

#### FOR THE SENTINEL.

**MR. WARD**.—Sir, Will you please to inform the public through the medium of the columns of the SENTINEL, whether it is customary among Supervisors of Great Roads or Commissioners for a special purpose, to delay and keep in the dark the specifications of great public works, in order to favour their friends, dependants, or copartners; or whether such works should be the objects of fair and honourable competition?

These questions have been called forth by the proceedings, connected with the Bridge now being built over the *Oromoco*.

The voice of public censure, heretofore very loud against the real or feigned negligence of the Commissioners, and the strong animadversions of two honourable gentlemen of the House of Assembly, might all have been forgotten, if they had profited by the lesson of experience. But who can forbear reverting to former acts of injustice, revived and renewed by their agents.

The Bridge was not advertised until within fifteen days of the day of Sale; and the plan and specification, was not made public until the very day itself. And now the continuation of the Bridge is advertised, but no plan, no specification, no information concerning it, can be seen or obtained at the appointed place. The commissioner is absent; and I suppose when his friends have made their calculations what it can be done for, he will condescend to let the public know something about it.

You must be aware Sir, that the day of Sale is no time for the plan and specification to be made public. People wish to make some estimate concerning it, and it would not be proper or safe to take it without doing so.

I shall only add, that the people of this county are very indignant at the conduct of the commissioners; and that such proceedings cannot be too highly censured.

By inserting the above in your valuable paper, you will much oblige

Your friend,  
SUNBURY, May 19 1840.

#### O'CONNELL'S OPPOSITION TO CHARTISM.

At a dinner given to Mr. O'Connell in Galway, on the 20th of March, in the course of his speech, he made use of the following remarks against Chartism:

Last year Chartism was formidable, property was in danger, human life was risked, the torch and the dagger were in requisition, and grape shot and muskets were stored up. I ask the question now if the English are not safer to day than this time twelve months? To whom do they owe it? Do they not, I ask, owe their security to Ireland? If the Irish joined the Chartists—if my constituents joined them—what would now be the state of things? and, pardon me my lord for saying it, what would be the results if the Chartists received the countenance of the Catholic Clergy, who are traduced and reviled by the orange party? If we acted for purposes of mere revenge, we would all be Chartists at the present moment. More than one of the Chartists leaders wrote to me, asking me to join them. They said "Have not the English ill-treated you for 700 years?" "Only 672," said I. (a laugh). "Is there any species of cruelty they did not exercise towards you?" said they. I said, "They did all you have stated, and a little more." (Hear, hear.) But though this is the case, I did not yield to the propositions of the Chartists. I said I would not obtain liberty by the commission of a single crime. I would not obtain it by violence towards man or any one act offensive to God.

I ask for an amelioration of our institutions, and trust to procure what I seek, by the magic of being right, and by the force of public opinion; but never by being wrong or by the commission of crime. We have succeeded by those means already, and we will seek no other means. Chartism I abhor. I said the people of Ireland would declare against it. My prophecy has been verified, and Chartism is put down instead of being formidable, as it would have been. (Hear, hear.) What is the state of Ireland? It is in a state of universal tranquillity. There are no hayricks burned; there is no disorganization as in England—no, in Ireland all is tranquil. (Cheers.) The utmost tranquillity pervades Ireland, and even to such an extent that the Queen's judges—God bless the gentlemen—who were never suspected of any great partiality to Ireland, find that there are very few in the jails. (Hear, and cheers.) And has not that tranquillity of Ireland been productive of another good?—have not 10,000 gallant troops been sent from Ireland to put down Chartism in England? And did not Lord John Russell admit in the House of Commons, in answer to a question I put to him, that Lord Ebrington told him that if they wanted 5000 men more they could have them out of Ireland? (Cheers.) There is no force so good as the regular soldier.

From the New Orleans Bee of May 9.

#### Awful Calamity—Natchez destroyed by a Tornado!

By the steamer Vicksburgh, Captain Grice, which arrived here last night, we have the following particulars of a tornado which took place in Natchez on Thursday last:

The devoted city of Natchez was visited yesterday with one of the most awful and distressing calamities it has ever been our fate to witness. Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, P. M. a dark cloud made its appearance in the southwest, preceded by a continued roaring of the winds. As it came on swiftly, and with the speed of the winds, it was met by another which was wafted from the directly opposite point of the compass. A description of the sublime spectacle which followed is beyond the power of language to convey. At the moment of the concussion large masses of seeming white spray were precipitated to the earth, followed by such a roaring of the wind, as if old Eolus himself was there guiding and directing the storm. Houses were dismantled of their roofs, and then almost immediately levelled with the earth. The air was filled with bricks and large pieces of timber—and even heavy ox-carts were up-lifted and thrown hundreds of yards from their original position.

About 60 flat boats lying in port were drifted from the shore and sunk. The ferry boat plying between Natchez and the opposite shore, capsized and sunk, and every one supposed to have perished. The steamboat Prairie had her cabin entirely taken off, and crew all lost. The two Hotels in the city, one partly, and the other entirely blown to the ground, and almost every house more or less injured. It is impossible to tell how many were killed, as the streets were filled with large pieces of timber, rendering them impassable, and the work of extricating the bodies from the fallen houses was not completed. When the Vicksburgh left, some 15 or 20 bodies had been found. It is very difficult to effect a landing, as every house under the hill, except five or six, was blown down, and the river was filled with floating fragments of houses and flatboats.

The Tornado, on leaving Natchez, followed the course of the river about 8 miles down. The Court House in Vidalia was levelled to the ground, and the Parish Judge killed. The trees on the opposite side of the river, as well as those on Natchez Island, were all torn up by the roots, or stripped of their branches.

The damage done to the crops in the neighborhood was very considerable, some plantations being deprived of all their fences, and others had every cabin taken away by the storm. Later accounts from Natchez state that the estimate of \$1,260,000, amounts to only about one-third of the property destroyed. The number killed and missing is said to be 300.

The New Orleans Bulletin says, that about 12 miles of the Vicksburgh and Clinton Rail Road, was broken up by the storm. Damages computed at \$250,000.

There were about 50 burials on the 8th, and many of the wounded were in a dangerous and dying condition. A boy was said to have been taken up in the air and lodged in a tree half a mile from his father's house. A meeting of citizens was held, and a committee of relief appointed. The neighboring planters had generously sent in large gangs of slaves, to assist in clearing the streets and digging the dead from the ruins. The City Hotel and Tremont House had been taken for hospitals. The destruction of property was estimated at \$1,260,000. A public meeting was held in New Orleans on the 9th to take measures for sending relief.

NEW YORK, May 23.

*The Boundary Question*.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce writes as follows, under date of Tuesday evening:

"It has been rumored here as well as elsewhere, that the British Government has offered us a compromise of the Boundary Question, i. e. to take the right of way and pay Maine for it, thereby conceding our rights and leaving no ground for controversy on the point of honor. The report, coming as it did from newspapers on the Ministerial side in England, was believed here, but it is known now that no such pro-

position, and in fact, no proposition at all has yet reached our Government. It is possible and I think probable, that Mr. Fox has received some instructions to offer such a compromise, but he has as yet been silent about it.

It turns out the exploring Commissioners, Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, have made a report rather favorable than otherwise to the British pretensions."

It was rumored in the London papers that a settlement of the Boundary question was on the eve of being accomplished upon the following terms, viz. that the line prescribed in the award of the King of the Netherlands, which gave about two-thirds of the whole territory to the United States should be adopted, and that England should furthermore, pay smart money to the amount of £200,000, stg. As this settlement was put forth in the Morning Chronicle, a journal which supports the cabinet, it acquired some confidence, although we attach no importance to it. We believe that the question will be again submitted to a third power for arbitration agreeable to the stipulations of the treaty of Ghent, but upon such a basis as shall make that decision binding. The delay has arisen from a difficulty in settling the principles of this basis; they must however soon be arrived at, when the whole subject will be handed over to a new arbitrator, for adjudication. As Great Britain and the United States cannot themselves agree, there is no other mode of disposing of this vexed question. Should England lose by the award she must negotiate with the United States for the territory north of the St. John, in order to secure her connexion with Canada.

The Earl of Mulgrave, son of the Marquis of Normanby, arrived in the British Queen, for the purpose of joining his regiment in the provinces. The Earl however, on his arrival, first proceeded to Washington, the despatches for Mr. Fox having been entrusted to his lordship, which despatches in all probability, contain the answer to the counter-project of the American government. The Subsidiary question growing out of the dispute as to the right of the provisional occupation of the ground, we are informed by the "Globe," the organ of Lord Palmerston, is in a train of settlement—her Majesty's government have given instructions to Mr. Fox, and to the Governor-General, to enter into fresh arrangements with the United States for that purpose. The result of this arrangement will probably allow the British troops to remain where they are, on the Tenisquata and the St. John, and the posts occupied by Governor Fairchild's posse will be transferred to the troops of the United States. This appears to be the most advantageous method of arranging a minor question. We consider all apprehensions of a rupture of the peaceable relations of the two countries at an end.

The problem of a Northwest Passage has at length been solved, and the fact of an entire and unobstructed communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, at the northern extremity of this continent, is fully and undisputedly established. The eastern and western hemispheres are no longer continents in relation to each other, but form two vast islands surrounded by their own contiguous waters. This is among the greatest geographical discoveries made since the epoch of Columbus.

The fortunate agents in settling this long doubted point, are Messrs. Dease and Simpson of the Hudson's Bay Company, who under the patronage and at the expense of their munificent principals, have undertaken the necessary voyages, to achieve the work. These gentlemen, it will be recollected, first undertook a voyage from Mackenzie's River in 1837, proceeded westward in the track of Captain Franklin, and made out the remaining portion of coast, left uninvestigated by that explorer, as far as Point Barrow, the most easterly point reached by the Blossom from Behring's Straits in 1826. This expedition completed the discovery and delineated the northern Margin of the American Continent from Point Turnagain—the most easterly point made by Capt. Franklin in his first voyage—to the Straits of Behring; Dr. Richardson having a little previously traversed the coast between the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers. Having made all the discoveries that were necessary to the west, Messrs. Dease and Simpson last year turned their faces to the east, and taking up the thread of Captain Franklin's discoveries, on his first voyage from Cape Turnagain, proceeded towards the Great Fish River of Captain Back, until they reached the westerly discoveries of that gallant officer, found relics left by his party, and on the 16th August actually breakfasted on the very spot occupied by him that day, five years before. These investigations brought Messrs. Dease and Simpson into contact with the scene of Captain Ross's discoveries and sufferings, and enabled them to clear up all doubts regarding Boothia. Captain Ross it will be remembered, supposed Boothia to be a part of the main land, and not an island, as contended for by Capt. Sir George Back.—Sir George is right, for Messrs. Dease and Simpson on the 10th of August found a distinct Strait between Boothia and the main land, ten miles wide, through which they sailed, and subsequently reached the relics left by Sir George's party as before mentioned. This latter point must be a matter of gratification to Capt. Back, for his difference of opinion with Capt. Ross, relative to the insularity of Boothia, had caused some unpleasant feelings between him and his friend Capt. James Ross, who had adopted his uncle's sentiments.

Thus then has the entire passage been made out—not, it is true by a vessel sailing entirely through from east to west or from west to east, but by the partial discoveries of different intrepid navigators and voyagers. Capt. Parry discovered Prince Regent's Inlet; Capt. Ross discovered Boothia; Capt. Beechey of the Blossom, advanced to Point Barrow in Behring Straits; Capt. Franklin explored the coast for a considerable distance west of Mackenzie's and east of the Coppermine rivers, while Dr. Richardson surveyed that between these two rivers. Finally Messrs. Dease and Simpson stepped in and completed the discoveries at two different points yet unexplored, and established the aqueous connexion of the whole route, and with it the existence of the Northwest Passage.

PICTOU, N. S. May 19.

*THE RAIL ROAD*.—This admirable work is now completed, and on Thursday last the locomotives performed their first eventful journey from the Mines to the Loading Ground, a distance of six miles and upwards, in about 20 minutes, carrying in their train a numerous retinue of wagons. Upon reaching their destination they were welcomed by a salute of the artillery company who were posted on an eminence immediately above the rail road, and the loud cheers of the assembled crowd of spectators, among whom were many of the fair Ladies of Pictou, proclaimed the lively interest with which this new and very important era in the history of our fine county is hailed. The works of the enterprising Association may now be said to be brought to maturity, who have probably completed the last of their expensive arrangements, and we sincerely hope they may speedily begin to realize the just reward of their exertions.—The road appears to be laid out in the most judicious manner, and the substantial execution of the work reflects the greatest credit on those who have been entrusted with the performance of it. The Pits are in active operation, and the

immense piles of coal upon the surface of the ground, amply attest the activity which is going on in the dark regions beneath.

All that is now required to clothe Pictou in its business garb is the white canvass of our republican customers. We have great pleasure in learning, that the under ground works have reached a depth which greatly reduces the danger and consequences of further accidents from fire in that quarter, as such a supply of water from the river above may be introduced as to extinguish the flames at once, while the powerful machinery for pumping out the water will enable the workmen to resume their labours in a few weeks. We cordially wish the Association an exception from those casualties to which the nature of their works expose them. There is one thing to which they cannot pay too much attention—we allude to their immense wooden bridges over which these fiery chariots have to pass. Every part of the upper surface of these erections should be rendered as incombustible as possible. An accident to one of these, during the season of shipments, would be attended with the most serious consequences.

#### FOR THE SENTINEL.

##### THE LAND OF OUR YOUTH.

O, thou land of affection dear home of delight,  
Where our hearts first were shapen, our eyes  
met the light,

'Mid the rolling of years, and the cares that now  
grow,  
Still thy hold on our hearts is increasing also:  
O, the land of our youth, had our hearts in their  
truth,

Ere the wiles of this world had deceived us:  
Ere we learned to know, that our course here  
below

Was a journey through blunders mischievous.

Yes, 'twas on thy fair bosom we gambol'd away  
All the brightest and best of our short earthly  
stay:

'Mid the fondling of parents whose mem'ries  
we bless,  
And the smiles of the friends whom we loved to  
caress;

For the friends of our youth, had our hearts in  
their truth;

While the freshness of morn was around us:  
And with ardour of flame we respond to the  
name,

Of those who with favour did crown us.

And 'twas there that we learn'd lovely virtue  
to prize,

In the mirror of truth oft display'd to our eyes:  
Where fair liberty, valor, and truth all combin'd,  
By the force of instruction were on us enjoin'd:  
O, these precepts in youth, we received as the  
truth,

While our souls were with knowledge expand-  
ing:

And though often we prov'd, we find them  
unmov'd,  
All the whims of the world notwithstanding.

And the maids that we lov'd, in their beauty  
were seen,  
As sweet angels adorning each bright rural  
scene:

And we love them as truly as in that blest hour,  
When we pledg'd each a heart in thy loveliest  
bower:

For the maids of our youth, had our hearts in  
their truth,

Nor distance nor time can impair it;  
Though far over the seas, we will come back  
to these,

In full fervour of soul we declare it.

J. R.

Brighton, May 18, 1840.

#### THE SENTINEL

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1840.

Saturday last, being the day appointed by the Lieut. Governor for the public celebration of Her Majesty's nuptials throughout this Province, was observed here by the 36th Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Maxwell, who assembled on the Church green; and the detachment of Royal Artillery, which was formed fronting the river, the officers and men of both corps wearing white rosettes. At 12 o'clock, His Excellency arrived on the ground, accompanied by his staff, and escorted by the York Light Dragoons, under Major Wilnot; and was received in the usual manner, the regiment presenting arms, and the band playing the national air. A *feu de joie* was then fired by the Royal Artillery and 36th; after which the regiment marched past, the officers saluting the Lieut. Governor, who immediately after left the ground, and the troops returned to their barracks.

The next point of attraction was the open space below the hon. Col. Shore's, where marquees were erected by the Committee of Management, and an ample supply of roast beef, bread and cheese and porter had been provided. About half past one, the Lieut. Governor arrived, when the provisions were distributed to a numerous crowd of applicants. After which a very interesting canoe race was paddled, and o their sports took place, as advertised in the Bills of the day; the excellent band of the 36th enlivening the scene with their exquisite and appropriate performances.

About half past five in the afternoon, the New Brunswick steamer, which had left St. John at an early hour for the purpose, received on board a large party; who were taken as far down the river as the Oromoco, and returned about 8 o'clock. By this time the College and News Room were lighted up in very handsome style;—the latter place was very properly thrown open to the public during the evening; and a large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting an establishment, of the extent and utility of which, many of them had not previously any adequate conception. His Excellency entertained the heads of departments and others at dinner in the evening; and the day passed off in a satisfactory manner.

At St. John there seems to have been no lack of enjoyment; the morn was ushered in with the firing of salutes from the different forts; the 69th paraded at noon, and fired a *feu de joie*; at one o'clock, H. M. S. Satellite, manned yards and fired a salute; and Capt. Robb, her commander, entertained a large party at a cold collation. Tables were laid out in King's and Queen's squares, and at Carleton, where the multitude was regaled; the ships in the harbor, and various parts of the city were decorated with flags; and both at St. John and Fredericton the shops were closed, and business was suspended.

On Monday evening there was a Temperance Soiree at St. John, a short account of which, copied from the Herald, will be found below; and on Wednesday evening, the festivities in honour of Her Majesty's nuptials were terminated with a Ball; at both of which Sir John Harvey and suite were present.

Doubtless in other parts of the Province there were demonstrations of loyalty and joy; the accounts of which we shall feel much pleasure in communicating as they come to hand.

*Temperance Soiree*.—The Temperance Soiree in celebration of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, took place on Monday evening last. The hon. Judge Parker presided; and his Excellency Sir John Harvey, honored the company with his presence. There were also pre-

sent, Major Brooks of the 69th Regt. the Provincial A. D. C. Hon. W. H. Robinson, Capt. Tryon, and several officers of the 69th. The Chairman had made his opening address, when His Excellency entered. He was saluted by the band of the 69th Regiment with "God save the Queen." Shortly after His Excellency gratified the friends of Temperance, with an address, highly approving the object, and complimenting the exertions of members of Temperance Societies. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, and the same for Sir John, which he acknowledged amidst the continued cheers of the company, by a very appropriate address; shortly after which His Excellency retired. The National Anthem was then sung and played; and tea and coffee, with plenty of wedding cake followed. Captain O'Halloran delivered an address on the subject of marriage, recommending strongly to those who have not yet been tied by Hymen, to delay no longer; but to "pop the question" at every opportunity.

An interlude performed by the band followed; when the hon. Neville Parker addressed the meeting on the subject—"Our Laws"—and in the most pleasing manner he played with the subject with so much tact, as to excite the risibles of the audience, at times, most convulsively. Rule Britannia, with some additional appropriate words, were sung and played. The hon. W. B. Knicker, concluded the addresses, by delivering a most excellent one on the British Constitution; showing, by several happy illustrations, its vigor and perfection, and the true liberty and safety afforded to every individual and his property, living under its protecting influence. A dissent of fruit followed, with instrumental music; and the company then joined in "Praising God from whom all blessings flow," vocally and instrumentally; also, two first verses of the 100th Psalm, and the last verse of the evening hymn. A large wedding cake, surmounted by a Crown and British Union which stood in the middle of the room, was now distributed among the company, nearly all of whom carried home a piece of this sweet tribute of love and loyalty. The room was decorated with colours in a very tasty manner; and a very neat transparency prepared for the occasion, was placed over the seat appropriated for Sir John Harvey.

In compliance with the wish expressed from various quarters, we have commenced publishing the lists of Bye Road Commissioners; those for Queen's and Westmorland Counties shall appear next week; and the others,—with the exception of counties in which papers are printed,—in the subsequent numbers. We feel much reluctance in occupying so large a space with those appointments, but knowing the general interest which is felt upon the subject, and that the publication in the Royal Gazette does not give the due and proper publicity; we have been induced to devote a portion of our columns to their insertion.

His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY embarked on Monday morning, on board the New Brunswick steamer for St. John, and returned in the same vessel on Thursday afternoon. He was received at his departure and on his arrival by a guard of honour from the 36th Regt. drawn up on the wharf, and Lieut. Col. Maxwell, the officers of his Regiment, and those of the staff. During His Excellency's stay in St. John, he inspected the 69th Regt. and assisted at the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Building for the Mechanic's Institute in that city.

A very important trial has taken place at St. Andrews, which terminated on Monday the 18th inst. It was that of Mr. FISHER, a Magistrate of the County of Charlotte, and others, charged with the wilful burning of the Church at Grand Manan. The parties were acquitted by the Jury, who did not leave the box; and from what we have since learnt, we think there can be little doubt, that the deed was perpetrated by an individual, who formerly swore vengeance against the place; and who it was testified in court, had been seen at the neighbouring port of Lubec, at a time when letters had been written by him, purporting to be dated in a distant part of the United States.

On our first page will be found a few items, with reference to the temperance movement, which seems to have acquired fresh vigour during the present year; and which will be perused with interest by our Irish friends. We hope the Roman Catholic clergy in this and the neighbouring Province, will feel it their duty to follow the example that has been set them in this respect in Canada and the United States. But not only are the clergy of that denomination of Christians, called upon in the present instance. The temperance reform is one of the greatest moral institutions, with which the world has been blessed, since the social habits and depraved appetites of man, laid the foundation of an evil, which is every where alike fatal to public prosperity, individual welfare and domestic happiness; and no person who professes to be governed by christian principles,—and especially a christian minister,—should withhold his support from a cause, that operates most powerfully in reclaiming the unhappy victim of intemperance; and which restores him to his family, his country and himself; arrests him on the very threshold of eternity, and brings him back to usefulness and virtue.

On Saturday last, while the amusements of the day were proceeding, the residence of GEORGE GARDIN, Esq. Kingsclear, caught fire, and was consumed. Mr. Gardin was one of the Committee of Management, and was attending at the booth when the news was brought him; and Mrs. G. was from home on a visit, in consequence of the state of her health. The neighbours and persons from the opposite side of the river, assisted by several individuals from town who were passing at the time, succeeded in saving a considerable part of the furniture; notwithstanding which the loss that has been sustained must be severe.

We have given insertion to the *Bystander's* communication; and it may be proper to state why it did not appear before. The gentleman who is counsel for the party by whom the attack on the High Sheriff of Sunbury was committed, requested that we would not insert any further communication upon the subject, as he considered it would operate against an application to be allowed to put in bail for his appearance, which he was then making. We felt it our duty therefore to refrain from inserting the present communication, until we had written to the author of it; and obtained his reply. The answer which he sent, reiterating his wish that his letter should appear, never reached us, which will account for the delay in publication that has taken place; and we now insert it, at his instance and request; which has since been personally expressed.

It will be seen from an article under the New York head, that the Report of the Commissioners, must have been made public in England, previous to the sailing of the British Queen, and probably was the communication to which Lord John Russell alluded on the 29th April, and which he promised to lay before the House of Commons on the following day. It is also stated that the Report is favorable to the British claim. This we were prepared to expect; and stated our conviction, that such would be the result of the investigation of the Commissioners, early in the winter.