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AND NEW BRUNSWICK GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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AND CONTAINS,
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House of Assembly.

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sioner, till Thursday next, B. WOLHAFTER.

ST. JOHN, July 25.

The following Address was delivered by
the Chamber of Commerce during the visit of
the Governor in Chief to this City:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable C.
POULETT THOMSON, Member of Her Ma-
jesty's Privy Council, and Governor-Gen-
eral in and over the British Provinces of
North America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY I PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Chamber of Commerce of the City of St.
John, representing the Commercial community
generally, approach your Excellency with feel-
ings of profound respect, and in all sincerity beg
leave to tender to your Excellency their hearty
congratulations on your arrival in New Brun-
swick.

This Chamber indulges in the fond antici-
pations of important results to the Trade and Com-
merce of this Port, (and of our highly favoured
Province throughout all its interests,) from the
visit of one so high in station, and so influential
in the Councils of our Fatherland; not alone
from the knowledge your Excellency will ac-
quire of the capabilities and resources of the
country during your progress through it, but
also from the impressions derived by personal ob-
servation, of the superior advantages and facili-
ties of our Harbour (open at all seasons, and for-
med by the embouchure of a mighty River) af-
fords us, of extending our Commercial relations
to an indefinite extent, provided those relations
are fully sustained, fostered, and protected by
our Parent Government.

There are many subjects of vast importance
to the interests of New Brunswick, and relative-
ly to the lower Provinces of British North Amer-
ica, which this Chamber are desirous to bring
under the notice of your Excellency, and which
they would most respectfully and most earnestly
urge for a favourable consideration.

The first subject is that of a Canal to connect
the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the
Bay of Fundy; this Body feel deeply interested
in the early completion of that all important line
of communication; they have laboured strenu-
ously and unweariedly in bringing the merits of
this undertaking before the country, and latterly,
through the assistance of our able and popular
Lieut. Governor, Sir John Harvey, (to whose
prompt courtesy in attending to our many
representations on this and on other subjects, we
have attracted the attention of the Imperial Gov-
ernment to its utility. We now beg leave to
submit to Your Excellency certain documents
explanatory of the extent of our labours, as con-
nected therewith.

A second subject is that of a daily mail com-
munication between Halifax and St. John, at all
seasons of the year. This Chamber petitioned
the Legislature of this Province at their last ses-
sion, pointing out the benefits likely to arise
from it, to the political, mercantile, and social
relations of the communities more immediately
interested, and Sir John Harvey subsequently
named Commissioners to meet Commissioners
expected to be appointed by the Governor of
Nova Scotia, to investigate and report upon the
most practicable route for realizing so desirable
an object. We regret to state that Commis-
sioners cannot at present be appointed by the go-
vernment of Nova Scotia, and this great improve-
ment which is consequently delayed—this body
can only now look to Your Excellency for the
adoption of such measures, as will facilitate the
so much desired establishment of a daily Mail
intercourse between this City and Halifax.

A third subject, that of a reduced and equal
rate of Postage on letters passing to and from
Halifax and St. John, is more local in its na-
ture: this Chamber humbly submit, for the per-
usal of Your Excellency, a copy of the Petition
of their Committee to the Postmaster General,
the Earl of Litchfield, embodying their views
and wishes thereon; and they would solicit
Your Excellency's favourable co-operation in
obtaining for them the prayer of their Petition.
The survey of the Bay of Fundy, the protec-
tion of our Fisheries, the export of Timber, our
Ship Building and Mill Establishments—all mat-
ters of vital consideration to us, will, no doubt,
attract the attention of Your Excellency, and

as containing a full and clear detail of these
subjects, we submit for your Excellency's in-
formation, our two last annual Reports, feeling
assured that your Excellency will not overlook
any one object of importance to the Commercial
interests of New Brunswick.

Deeply imbued with love and veneration for
the glorious birth-place of our Fathers—proud of
the high heritage, which our connection with
Great Britain entails upon us, and yielding to no
section of that mighty Empire in devotion and
loyalty to our Sovereign, we hail as a most aus-
picious event, and as an augury of great pro-
mise for the future, this visit of the Governor-
General of British North America to our youth-
ful City.

Chamber of Commerce, City of Saint John,
N. B. 22d July, 1840.

L. DONALDSON, President.

I. WOODWARD, Secretary.

His Excellency was pleased to make the fol-
lowing reply:—
GENTLEMEN,—
I beg you to accept my acknowledgments for
this Address.

The subjects to which you call my attention,
as connected with the prosperity of the Province
and of this town, are of great importance, and it
affords me much satisfaction that my present op-
portunity for personal observation, has enabled you
to bring them under my notice. They shall all
receive my best attention, and I shall be
most happy to promote, when I can, their ad-
vancement, either by facilitating the adoption of
the necessary arrangements in the other Provin-
ces, or by Representations to her Majesty's Gov-
ernment at home.

I beg you to assure those whose Representa-
tives you are, that they will find me always sin-
cerely desirous to extend and promote trade,
and to advance the interests of those engaged in
it—in whose welfare and prosperity I must ever
feel a warm sympathy.

The Mails from London for Halifax and Bos-
ton, by Cunard's line, are to be made up in Lon-
don on the third day of August; the third and
eighth of September, and October; the third
of November, December, January, and Febru-
ary. There will be no other mail for this place
in July (the present month), but one in Novem-
ber and the succeeding winter months. The semi-
monthly arrangement re-commences in March.—The return mails from Halifax will
be made up on the same days.—Boston Couri-
er.

From the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette of July 23.

Government House,
Halifax, 16th July, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR,
Adverting to the conversation I had with
your Excellency, respecting a paragraph in
your reply to an Address from the Inhabitants
of Halifax, I beg in this manner to call it to
your particular attention, namely, the "abuses
which disorganize the administration of public
affairs."

The paragraph may be considered as convey-
ing a severe imputation upon my Administration.
I am aware that you could not have in-
tended it as such, but it is due to myself that
you should remove every ambiguity upon this
point, in so important and public a document.—
I therefore have to request that your Excellen-
cy will take such measures as will remove any
imputation upon my public conduct, which this
document appears to convey.

I have the honor to be,
My dear Sir,
Yours very truly,

(Signed) C. CAMPBELL.
His Excellency Charles Poulett Thomson,
Governor General of B. N. America.

(Copy.) Government House,
Halifax, 16th July 1840.

MY DEAR SIR COLIN,
I cannot comprehend how any one can pre-
tend to affix a meaning to the expression to
which you refer, different from that in which
it was used, and in which you and I well un-
derstood it; but I am sure you will believe me
when I say that nothing could give me greater
pain than the possibility of its being tortured
into such a meaning as that which called for
your observations.

As you well know my object in making use
of the words in question, was to express my
feelings upon the abominable system pursued
by the Assembly with respect to Road Grants,
by which either by law or usage, they vote a-
way large sums of money, in small amounts,
for local improvements, under the authority of
their own Commissioners, and with an audit by
themselves—a system which was perfectly in-
credible to myself, and I believe to every man
in England, until it was brought under notice
by yourself, through Lord Durham's Report.—
My complaint therefore, was exactly the re-
verse of the meaning which is pretended to be
given to it, namely, that the money is not, as
it ought to be, left under your control, to be
applied under your responsibility; a course from
which, when it has been followed, the Provin-
ce has derived so much advantage.

I must say in justice to the many men of all
parties who have conversed with me upon the
subject of my answer, and upon this point in
particular, that I have not heard the slightest
doubt expressed by any one of them of the
true meaning of the expression, and therefore
I must suppose that those suggested to you have
been the result of malice or violent party spirit.

However from whatever motives, or in what-
ever quarter they may originate, I am equally
anxious to give them a contradiction, as I am
just to myself than to you, though I possess
no other means of doing so than by requesting
you to make what use you please of this Letter.

Believe me,
My dear Sir Colin,
Very truly yours,

(Signed) C. POULETT THOMSON.
Lieut. General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, &c.

TORONTO, July 1.

The Report of the debate in the House of
Commons on the Canada government bill will be
found elsewhere. The admirers of Sir Francis
Head and of the Compact party in Upper Cana-
da made but a very feeble attempt at opposition
to the Union. Unable to procure a single mem-
ber of talent or of influence in the House of
Commons to advocate their views, they were
compelled to resort to Mr. Pakington, a bigoted
fanatic, who has become known to the public
within the last year or two by his constant inter-
ference with Canadian affairs on behalf of the

would be Established church. Mr. Pakington's
speech has been well characterised by the
Morning Chronicle as "a repetition of the ab-
surdities of Sir Francis Head, unenlivened by
his vivacity." Mr. Pakington was followed by
Mr. Gladstone, under secretary for the colonies
during the Peel administration, and an influen-
tial member of the Tory party, of whose views
on the present occasion he may fairly be con-
sidered the organ. The Tories, as a party, sup-
port the Union, not because they approve of the
measure but because they are unable to substi-
tute any other in its stead. Mr. Gladstone fears
that "there will be no breathing time after the
Legislative union takes place before they are
involved in an interminable feud with the
United Legislature on the absorbing question of
Responsible Government, which he (Mr. Glad-
stone) takes to be nothing less than an independ-
ent Legislature." Mr. Gladstone spoke of Lord
John Russell's recent despatch upon this sub-
ject as "distinguished by the admirable good
sense and clearness which belonged to the noble
lord," and declared himself willing to be bound
by terms. Time will prove whether it is intend-
ed that the principles of that despatch shall be
carried out honestly and in good faith.—Upon
the issue it will depend whether the colonies and
the mother country shall be involved in an
"interminable feud." When Mr. Gladstone
talks of an "independent legislature" and refers
to the demand in Ireland for the repeal of the
Union, he displays gross ignorance of the ques-
tion. The demand in Ireland is really for a So-
vereign independent legislature which would ac-
knowledge no supremacy to that of Great Brit-
ain. The demand in Canada has been simply
to carry out the obvious intention of the Con-
stitutional Act, by permitting the colonies to man-
age their local affairs under the protection of
the Imperial Parliament. The fair analogy of
the case would be to the English Corporations,
which enjoy powers of self government very si-
milar to those claimed by the Colonists. It is
amusing to observe that even whilst protesting
against the principle as revolutionary and dan-
gerous, Mr. Gladstone admits the propriety of
practically conceding it.

The best prospect (he says) of maintaining
union between the colony and the mother
country was through the establishment of a
practical system of government, making non-
interference the rule and interference the ex-
ception.

These are truly liberal sentiments, and
emanating as they do from one of the Tory party,
must carry conviction into the ranks of the
ultra-conservative. It will be observed, that
Mr. Gladstone has given Chief Justice Robinson
a most severe cut. One of his grounds for sup-
porting the government measure is, that even
the learned Chief "could only suggest a long
series of alternatives without being able to fix on
any."

Mr. Gladstone was followed by Mr. Charles
Buller, who made a masterly speech in favour
of the Union, without however giving his assent
to the details of the bill brought forward by the
deputations of the colonies, and he ably exposed
the absurdities of both Lord John Russell
and Mr. Gladstone on the Responsible
Government question. We are extremely grati-
fied to find that the opinions which we have
from time to time expressed in the columns of
the *Examiner*, and which have been opposed
by the sophistry of some professing liberals, are
sanctioned by high authority of Mr. Charles Bul-
ler. In alluding to the absorbing question of
Responsible government the hon. gentleman
wished his opponents "had paid a little more
attention to things and less to words."

"If they do so they would find that after all
there was no very great practical difference be-
tween the supporters of that doctrine and those
by whom it was denounced in unequivocal lan-
guage. He (Mr. C. Buller,) believed that in
his views he coincided with his noble friend
Lord Durham. He was perfectly free, for his
own part, to say that so far as practical results
were concerned, he agreed as cordially in the
despatch of the noble lord, the present Secre-
tary for the Colonies, and his honourable friend
opposite could possibly do."

Again the hon. gentleman says:
"Word it what they might, either boldly and
intelligently like Lord Durham, say that if you
hope to have representative government work
harmoniously, you must carry on the executive
by those persons who have the confidence of the
majority of the representatives, or involve the
meaning in the unintelligible vagueness which
he must charge against his honourable friend,
in talking of maintaining unity between the im-
perial and colonial governments, and at the
same time preserving harmony between them;
in either case they would come to the plain com-
mon sense truth, that if they wished to govern
any colony peaceably, they must govern it on
principles and by men approved of by the peo-
ple of the colony, and that otherwise the col-
ony would be a scene of interminable confusion
and anarchy, such as had followed every attempt
to work representation without a responsible ex-
ecutive."

MONTREAL, July 14.

We have already had occasion to observe,
that no discussion in this country can, in the
present stage of the North Eastern Boundary
question, throw much if indeed any light on
the great points at issue, though occasional al-
lusions to the subject may be attended with
the wholesome consequences of rendering it
familiar to the public, and preparing them for
the final decision that must soon be pronounced
with regard to it. With this view it is, we
presume, that the Commercial Advertiser, of
the 7th inst. contains a long notice of an article
on the Boundary question, which appeared in
a late number of the Westminster Review, and
said to be the production of Mr. Charles Buller.
Of the general scope of this article, it is reason-
able to suppose that the Commercial Advertiser
has presented us with a fair and impartial
outline, though occasionally intermixed with
his own views of the question, and as we have
not yet met with the review, it may be proper
in the mean time to allude to one or two of the
heads mentioned by our contemporary.

It is stated that Mr. Buller admits, that the
British assumption of Mars Hill, as the North
West angle of Nova Scotia, and consequently
as the northern termination of the line dividing
Maine from New Brunswick, is "absurd"—utterly
untenable by fact or argument. Mr. Bul-
ler is also said to admit, that New Brunswick
has no claim whatever to the disputed territory;
and that if it belongs at all to Great Britain, it
is a part of Lower Canada; a fact to which,
even if correct, our contemporary very prop-
erly attaches no importance whatever. It is then
said to be assumed by Mr. Buller, that no par-

ticular and contiguous ridge of hills, or high-
lands, was ever contemplated by the framers of
the treaty; but that they referred generally to
the large tract of mountainous country occupy-
ing the space between the two boundary lines
claimed by both parties, and always known as
the "heights of land." Finally, Mr. Buller is
represented to place the angle of Mars Hill
much farther north, though not quite so far as
Lake Metis, as insisted on and claimed by the
United States; and that it is upon the river
Restigouche the angle must be looked for. Now
if Mr. Buller admits this, he admits the claims
of the United States to nearly every inch they
have been in the constant practice of demand-
ing, but which the Imperial Government have
as constantly resisted.

We have before us a recent work upon this
difficult question, from the late Solicitor Gen-
eral of this Province—a man whose memory is
not less endeared to its inhabitants, than the in-
terest which he took in all matters connected
with its welfare, was deep, enlightened and
patriotic—and the conclusions come to are very
different from those adopted by Mr. Buller.—
On the subject of the highlands and Mars Hill,
it is stated in Mr. Stuart's pamphlet, that there
are in the southern peninsula, washed by the
waters of the St. Lawrence and the Gulf, three
distinct great levels. The first consists of a
range of highlands, extending from the head
of the Connecticut River to the head of the St.
Croix; and that the waters which descend are
poured into the St. Lawrence on the one side,
and the Atlantic on the other. The second
consists of a range of highlands, running north
easterly around the sources of the St. John,
thence in an easterly direction along the head
waters which empty themselves into the St.
Lawrence, between Quebec and Cape Rosiers,
the extreme limit of that river to the eastward.
The third is a subordinate range, running north
and south from the river St. John, along the
head waters that empty themselves into the
Gulf. Each of these ranges has probably spurs
but in which of them Mars Hill is, it does not
appear. Therefore Mr. Stuart went on to argue
that if the point of departure had been taken at
the source of the St. Croix, there is reason to
believe the height of land first above described,
would have been struck at a distance of about
twenty miles from that point, and the highland
might have been followed in a sinuous, but
distinctly marked course to the head of Connecti-
cut River. And if the second above describ-
ed level, be taken to be the highlands referred
to in the treaty of 1763, as contended by the
American Government, then these highlands
would have been struck on the south shore, a
few leagues below the mouth of the Saguenay;
whereas by taking the source of the tributary
stream of the Chepoutcook, as the point of
departure, the River St. John would be inter-
sected at a low point of its course, and in the
immediate proximity of the third range of high-
lands above described, and brought us to Mars
Hill, whence it is highly improbable that we
can proceed to any other than the range of

Such are the views of one who has long and
deeply studied the question at issue, and who
had as easy facilities to sources of authentic in-
formation as Mr. Buller could possibly have.—
If he did not indulge in conciliating the views
of the American Government, by admitting the
justice and extent of their claims, as Mr. Buller
has done, he certainly brought to the considera-
tion of the subject a mind imbued with at least
equal intelligence, impartiality, and sentiments
of justice.

FROM THE MONTREAL COURIER.

The slave owners of the Southern section
of the United States, and the abettors of the
traffic in human flesh in the Northern section
are beginning to look with alarm upon the
African Civilization Society recently organ-
ized in England, with Prince Albert at its
head. They regarded the Prince as repre-
senting the personal sentiments of the Crown
and at the same time the deliberate policy of
the Cabinet, in the step he has taken, in thus
putting himself at the head of the Abolition
movement.

The Southern planters are also somewhat
in trepidation at the efforts making by the
East India Company for the cultivation of
the Cotton plant. We have reason to know
that the Company have secured the services
of persons the most intelligent and experien-
ced in the culture of the plant. Their terri-
tory in the East is known to be boundless in
capacity, so far as space is concerned, whilst
it invites the speculations of agriculture, by
the exuberant variety of soil and climate
comprised within its limits; and the money
power of the Company, is well known to be
commensurate with the interests or exigen-
cies of its position, whatever those may be.
Slave traders, therefore, may be justified in
looking at these indications of a coming de-
cline in the human flesh market, with appre-
hension. It is too clear to need illustration,
that if Cotton be extensively produced in In-
dia, by labour hired upon the spot, at a lower
rate of wages than exists anywhere upon the
face of the earth, it will be supplied to the
English manufacturers at a price considera-
bly below that at which the costly production
of the American Slave States could afford it.
In that case, the Cotton estates of our neigh-
bours must go out of cultivation, and the
purchase of stolen Africans will be no longer
possible. The profits of piracy would be re-
duced, just as the price of Cotton sunk in the
market.

The political economists of the South, the
Calhouns and Clays of the Union, contend,
we are aware, that if the day should come,
in which England should refuse the Cotton
bags of the United States,—should refuse to
take the raw material from them; that they
in return, would refuse to purchase the ma-
nufactured article from her. In other words,
a high tariff or protecting duties, would be
put upon English manufactures; the South-
ern planters would sell their Cotton to North-
ern manufacturers, and the whole Union
would rejoice in the luxury of home man-
ufactures. The national vanity would no
doubt be gratified by this suspicious result,
but the individual vanity of the country,
would still yearn after the finery of foreign
dress; the sharp set economy of all classes,
would aspire to the comfort of wearing better
clothes for less money, or of buying double
the amount for the same, (two to one, being

about the difference of cost of production be-
tween the countries.)—and the right of a few
planters in the South to tax the whole North
and West, for the sake of perpetuating Sla-
very, which the North and West hold in re-
ligious abhorrence, would not be very long
submitted to. We therefore wish success
with all our heart to the Cotton growers of
the East, as likely to achieve more, for the
expurgation of Christendom, for the blot
of negro slavery, than all the arts of the most
accomplished diplomacy, or the force of
arms.

The United States' Government has stub-
bornly refused to come into the treaty stipu-
lation, to which all other Governments, with
which Great Britain has made Treaties for
the suppression of the Slave Trade, have ag-
reed, the stipulation, viz.—of a mutual
right of search for slaves within certain lati-
tudes near the coast of Africa. Without this
right, an agreement to suppress the Slave
Trade is little better than evasion. The U-
nited States keep no armed cruisers of their
own on the coast of Africa, and would not
consent to our's capturing, or even inspect-
ing, suspected vessels sailing under the flag
of the Republic. The consequence, as must,
we think, have been foreseen, was, that an
enormous trade in slaves has been carried
on securely, under the American flag. That
country, therefore, deserves but little con-
sideration upon this question; for bad faith, or
inefficiency in the execution of her solemn
stipulations, and insults the most audacious,
proceeding from her leading Slave-owners,
have marked her whole career, in relation to
the disgusting and inhuman traffic.

LONDON, June 27.

On Friday night the Irish Disfranchise-
ment Bill made some little progress through
Committee. O'Connell has abandoned his
guerrilla fighting, and is content to abide by
the more ordinary parliamentary tactics. He
no longer refuses to accede to the arrange-
ments of the Ministerial leader, and the
House is now allowed to go into Committee
without a division, and to proceed without
motions of adjournment. We are glad of
this, for we should be sorry to see so good
a cause tarnished by any conduct which
could even bear the appearance of useless
obstruction; and we agree with Sir Benjamin
Hall, that the forms of the House were never
intended to enable a minority continuously
to stop any Bill, or continuously to obstruct
all business. The whigs would be no more
justified in pursuing such a course with re-
spect to this disfranchisement bill, than Sir
Charles Wetherell and his party were in
their vexatious motions of adjournment dur-
ing the progress through the committee of the

the yearly registrations, was fiercely debated;
but it hardly appears to us that the question
was of such very great importance as to jus-
tify the contest. It, however, enabled Lord
Howick to vote against ministers, and as his
Lordship's vote appears decisive upon this
bill, there was a majority of four against Lord
Morpeth's amendment.

Lord Stanley's temper can hold no longer.
We have wondered much how it has held so
long; perhaps the exhibition of success sus-
tained him in his efforts to restrain himself,
but last night he remembered the minority of
seven, and relapsed into scolding.

It is clear that there is a deliberate inten-
tion among a body of members calling them-
selves Liberals to connive at the passing of
this bill; but they will not succeed. An-
other defeat or two, and they will be sent back
to their constituents before the third reading
can be achieved.

Some of the daily and evening papers have
been inserting, from a print called the Liver-
pool Mail, one of the most filthy and abomi-
nable paragraphs that ever disgraced a news-
paper. We shall not follow their example,
nor gratify the fellow who could write such
a paragraph by assisting to circulate it.
Whether those who have already aided this
provincial slanderer, by repeating his words,
have shown much respect to their own read-
ers, or to the royal lady at whom the reptile
spits his venom, is a point which we shall
not decide. They mean well, no doubt.

We should very much like to see a list of
the subscribers to the Liverpool Mail. It
would be worth while to know whose are the
palates for which these savoury mixtures are
prepared, and whose are the appetites that
hunger for such garbage.

As to the creature who imagined this pa-
ragraph, we are certainly not of opinion with
a nation whom Montaigne says he had read
of, and who held that when a vermin bit a
man it was a point of honour for the man to
bite him again. We think those contests are
usually better avoided. But there are instan-
ces in which every feeling of manhood calls
for condign punishment upon a coward. It
will not do to let every rascal believe that the
Queen of England is the only unprotected la-
dy in the kingdom, or that the safest way in
which they can gratify the taste of their read-
ers for obscenity and slander, is to impugn
her chastity, and to write rascally inventions
upon the legitimacy of a future heir to the
throne of England. The same Attorney-Gen-
eral who has proceeded with such vigour
against the Chartists, has shown a marvellous
apathy with regard to Tory treasons, of
which the Queen has been personally the ob-
ject. These Tory treasons certainly have
not been very dangerous to the public peace,
so far as large bodies of men are concerned,
because they have never created any other
general feeling than that of disgust; but how
far they may arm a maniac, or even a fool, a-
gainst the life of our Queen is another matter
and we certainly should be much less alarm-
ed to hear that O'Connell and the Chartists
had possession of York, and had put every
squire in the county into the Castle, than to
hear that any danger had happened to the life
of our Queen, or that any danger threatened
it.

We do not believe that it is safe to allow
the Tory party of a large town like Liverpool