

to feed continually upon such food as this. McNeil is their head teacher in spiritual matters, and he tells them that there will be no peace in the land so long as the woman JEBEL lives; the Mail is their head organ upon politics and news, and that says—what we shall not repeat. But from such a mass of disloyalty as this, dominant as it is, for it returns its representatives, and feeding fat upon such abominations, what crimes may not be expected?

LONDON, June 13. DEATH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

The French papers confirm the death of the King of Prussia, as stated under that head.

Frederick William III. born August 3, 1770, ascended the throne November 16, 1797. He is succeeded by Frederick William, eldest son of the deceased King and of Wilhelmina Amelia, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The present King was born October 15, 1795. He ascends the throne with the most open field before him that a monarch could desire, for he is pledged to nothing; and as no fitting sphere or action was presented to the youth, we have to look forward to the actions of the man for the effect of the lessons of the great Niebuhr, of whom he was an assiduous, and always professed himself a grateful scholar. His Majesty has been married since 1823 to Elizabeth Ludovica, a Princess of Bavaria, half-sister to the King of that country but has no children. The heir presumptive is Prince William, second son to the late monarch, who has married to a Princess of Saxe-Weimar, by whom he has issue.

The Queen of Prussia is twin sister to the Princess John of Saxony, who has a large family; while the Queen of Saxony, who is likewise childless, is twin sister to the Archduchess Sophia of Austria, who has had four children. These illustrious ladies thus confirm a fact not unfrequently met with a medical experience, and owing to this circumstance the line of succession to two thrones is likely to be changed.

LONDON, June 24.

A remarkable scarcity of foreign intelligence, possessing interest for English readers, is again to be noted. The French Chambers are occupied with railroad bills, and other measures of internal improvement and administration. Accounts from Africa daily arrive at Paris; they indicate activity on the part of the belligerents, but the operations are on a small scale, and the results proportionate. The last telegraphic despatch from Toulon mentions an insurrection in a distant part of Abd-el-Kader's dominions.

The young Queen of Spain, and the Queen Regent her mother, are on a tour in the interior; but the country is unsafe for the travelers; whose escort was to have been attacked near Medina Celi by a strong body of the rebels. The attempt to seize the two Queens was defeated by a division of the Royal army, who routed the rebels, and it is said, took 4,317 prisoners to Sigüenza. The Queens proceeded to Saragossa; which place they reached on the 18th instant. In every town and village they were well received. Cabrera is still active; and accounts vary as to the number of his troops, and his remaining resources.

This is a very important period of the year in reference both to agricultural and commercial prospects. We have seen cheering accounts of the growing crops, and statements of an opposite character. The generally fine weather of April and May has undoubtedly done much to counteract the deplorable consequences of a wet autumn; but much of the grain sown last year will never yield an average crop, and the spring-sown wheat must come late into the granary. These facts influence the market. Fine wheat sold in Mark Lane on Monday last for 70s. a quarter; and that holders generally anticipate a short supply, appears from the tendency of prices to "look up." A month ago, the price of "superfine" wheat was 74s. a quarter. Always bear in mind, that the demand annually increases, whatever the supply. There are half a million more stomachs to fill in 1840 than in 1839.

Complaints of the dullness of trade are heard on all sides. This is the height of the London season: the town is full of the aristocracy and the landed interest; but the shopkeepers declare that the expenditure is unusually small—at any rate, less business and profit fall to the share of each. In the great markets for Foreign and Colonial produce, the weekly report is generally in these or similar terms—"Much heaviness continues to pervade every department of commerce." The manufacturing districts share in the general depression; and the latest accounts from the United States forbid the expectation of a thriving trade with America in the autumn.

Under these circumstances, the working population of England inevitably suffer severely; but their condition is comfortable compared with that of a large portion of the inhabitants of the South of Ireland; where famine renders men reckless, and barns, warehouses, and ships are plundered for the means of subsistence. Even in Dublin, we are told that "the details of suffering related at a public meeting by some of the wretched creatures in the Earl of Meath's liberties were harrowing in the extreme." Precautions against outrages from these "wretched creatures" were taken by the authorities of the Irish capital. Very few persons attended the public meeting alluded to, which was held on Wednesday. And all this misery is in summer—a season formerly of comparative welfare to the poor.

EDWARD OXFORD—HIGH TREASON. POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

On Monday morning Edward Oxford was placed at the bar of the Central Criminal Court, before Lord Chief Justice Tindal and Mr. Baron Parke, on the charge of attempting her Majesty's life on Wednesday the 10th June. The prisoner, when placed in the dock, manifested great firmness and self-possession. He was respectfully dressed in a suit of blue; his general appearance was youthful and prepossessing, and in a firm but rather diffident voice he pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment. Mr. Sydney Taylor, counsel for the prisoner, then made an application for the postponement of the trial until next sessions, upon facts set forth in an affidavit, which the Clerk of the Arraigns read to the Court; and the arguments in favour of the delay contained in the statement will be seen by the reply of the Attorney-General, who, in answer to Mr. Taylor's request, rose and said:—He should have felt himself called upon to op-

pose the motion, if there had been nothing stated in the affidavit which had just been read except the observations upon the present state of the public mind, and upon the paragraphs reflecting upon the case which from time to time had appeared in the public newspapers; for he (the Attorney-General) had such confidence in an English jury that he well knew that the accused would have a fair and impartial trial at their hands, even if the Court was now at once to proceed with this solemn inquiry and investigation. He was sure the jury would utterly disregard both what might have been stated to them, or any of them, in conversation, or what had appeared in the public newspapers. He was sure they would look only to the evidence that might be induced before them, and would not be influenced by anything they had either heard or read. Nor should he yield to this application because of the publication of observations respecting the existence of associations or conspiracies for any other treasonable attempt on the life of the Sovereign.

Neither could he yield to this application if it were merely stated in the affidavit that this was the first trial under the statute upon which the present indictment was framed, because he felt no difficulties in point of law could arise, for, where the overt act was an actual attempt on the life of the Sovereign, the trial would proceed in the same way as on an indictment for murder or maliciously shooting. Still less should he accede to the application, because Mr. Maule, the solicitor for the Treasury, who was charged with the prosecution, had sent to the prisoner a copy of the indictment, and at the same time intimated his intention to reserve to himself the right the law gave him of bringing forward other witnesses to support the case, besides those whose names appeared at the back of the bill. He (the Attorney-General) considered all these grounds as wholly insufficient to support the application, and it would have been just as well if the affidavit had abstained from any reference to them. But when he found the professional adviser of the prisoner stating on his oath that the prisoner's friends had important and material witnesses to bring forward on his behalf, and that he was not prepared now to bring them forward. God forbid that he (the Attorney-General) should reject this claim, feeling, as he did, that it was of the last importance that the administration of justice should be known and acknowledged to be pure and impartial.

He should be extremely sorry if, in future times, when this transaction came to form part of the history of the land, the records should be enabled to make a charge that the Attorney-General of this day should have refused to consent to an application to postpone the trial when an affidavit had been read, stating there were material witnesses that might be brought forward, if time were allowed, to show that the party accused was not amenable to the law, inasmuch as he was not, at the time of committing the act charged, in a state of mind to make him answerable to the law for that act. On that ground, without hesitation, he consented to a postponement of the trial. The next sessions of the Court would be held in about a fortnight, and he could not but express his earnest hope that in the mean time no discussion of this case would take place in the public prints, that there would be no further publication of letters addressed by the prisoner to the Secretary of State, and that there would be a general consent to abstain from everything that could in the remotest degree steel the public mind against the accused, or create a suspicion upon the pure administration of justice. With these observations he at once, on the part of the crown, yielded to this application on behalf of the prisoner.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal—"Mr. Attorney-General, you have taken a high and most proper course. I beg to express my entire concurrence, in the earnest hope that, in the meantime between this period and the trial, the public prints will observe a profound silence on the subject of this case." After a short desultory conversation between counsel on both sides and the Court, the trial was fixed to come on Thursday, the 9th of July next. The prisoner, who throughout the entire proceeding exhibited great levity of manner, was then removed from the bar, a suile still playing on his countenance. The Court was most densely crowded.

CHINA.

The rendezvous of the expedition from India was appointed to take place at Singapore on the 20th May.

On the 8th of February, the Chinese made an attempt, which fortunately proved abortive, to burn the British fleet in Tongkoo Bay by means of fire-junks. In consequence of a strong tide and the prevalence of a southerly wind at the time, they were luckily drifted inshore of the shipping. One of the junks, however, filled with combustibles, consisting of cotton, oil, and bamboo tubes for the ejection of fireballs, succeeded in setting fire to a schooner in the harbour, but no great damage was done, the crew having succeeded in expeditiously extinguishing it. Some of the vessels slipped their cables in order to avoid the impending danger. The boats of H. M.'s ship "Volage" towed the fire-junks away from the shipping, when they drifted on shore, only occasioned consternation and dismay among their own craft. A somewhat better laid scheme would, in the opinion of many, have been successful and occasioned very serious injury—an apprehension which has given rise to the greatest vigilance in the fleet in case the attempt should, as is not at all unlikely, be repeated.

The grand Military Council have addressed a memorial to Lin, the Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsee, (for he is no longer High Commissioner of Canton, an office which, it is supposed, will be conferred on Tang) recommending the massacre of the English, and total extinction of the foreign trade, in consequence, it is urged, of the fickle and wavering disposition of the English! One Tsang Wangyen very modestly observes that he has taken the "most limited view of the subject," but at the same time strongly recommends the poor deluded Emperor to shut the ports against all foreigners; to prohibit all egress from the shores of China of the shipping at present there; to lay a plan for "the utter extermination" of all the Fan Quis, and thereby "to cleanse the impure fountain of evil." This worthy, and august member of the "Board of War," considers that his Imperial Majesty could settle this knotty question at a *coup de main*, seeing that he occupies "the seat of heaven." As for the poor foreigners, they are described as having been "paralyzed by terror at the display of celestial dignity" on the approach of Commissioner Lin, but they notwithstanding "fired off great guns," and "thereby wounded the celestial soldiery," a crime of such hideous atrocity that can only, quoth Tsang Wangyen, be expiated by "absolute annihilation." This memorial, setting forth that the holy Lord (i. e. the Emperor, we conjecture), having sworn to dam up the very fountain of opium," argues thus, in order to render the said damming efficient:—"The ports, then, being closed against foreigners, if we do not at the same time rigidly prohibit all egress from our sea coasts, it will still be the same as if our ports were not closed at all."

Whilst the celestial authorities are legislating thus profoundly, disaffection, discontent, and piracy are rife in their own territories. A class of smugglers called "fast crab boatmen" have, it appears, been amusing themselves on the sea coast with buccannery, and supplying "foreigners" with rice and bread, illegally acquir-

red from the plundered merchant vessels. This outrage, in combination with the arrogance of the barbarians, as they kindly christen us, and the rebellion that has manifested itself at Peking and Monken (the second capital), have left the Chinese officials no leisure time to smoke the calumet of peace, and created an anarchy in the government which it will require a prompter and a wiser senate than that of Peking to extinguish. Some considerable time will necessarily elapse before we of the western world can learn the grand result of these disturbances; but matters have come to so critical a pass that, summary measures alone must be resorted to, and since we have, in a measure, crossed the Rubicon, the continuance of that indecision which has sadly characterized much of our policy (if so it may be termed) in China, will assuredly entail disgrace. In an excellent article on this subject in the *Bombay Times*, of the 29th of April, the following pithy remark occurs:—"We may plunder and decimate the entire provinces of Canton and Fokien, but unless we strike terror at the very seat of government, our successes will be politically useless." But to return to the memorial, from which the want of space detours us from making still more copious extracts. It advises the massacre of the British to be carried into effect by enticing them within their grasp, by means of their cruisers—by assembling "several hundreds of the people living on the sea coast—of those who are the stoutest and the bravest, and the best swimmers and divers;" and causing them to swim and dive clandestinely on board of our vessels, and destroying "every individual among them."

It also counsels the preparation of several hundreds of fire-ships, which, having performed their work of havoc, are to be followed by armed cruisers, to make our desolation slab and go! Previous to going into action, the soldiery are to be informed that they will be suffered to appropriate to themselves the prize-money they may acquire and the ships they may plunder—incentives which, to men of their cupidity and love of *Sycee silver*, could not perhaps be excelled by any political stratagem. Their flotilla is said to consist at present of nine government junks and boats, filled with troops, and, as an additional naval armament, they are busily engaged in constructing thirty war-boats in Canton, under the superintendence of experienced boat-builders from Macao. They are to be doubled banked, with twenty-eight oars on each side, and intended principally for the capture of opium ships and minor smugglers of that baneful drug.

The above details having occupied so much of our space, we regret we can, on the present occasion, furnish our readers with merely a summary of the ex-commissioner's second letter to her Majesty—a paper fraught with the strangest imaginable olio of sense, bombast, sound argument, and deep-rooted bigotry. The letter is intended to convey to her Majesty distinct information on the present state of affairs. The preamble is "celestial" in the extreme, and grandiloquent withal. We cannot resist the temptation of quoting it:—"It is only our high and mighty Emperor, who alike supports and cherishes those of the inner land and those from beyond the seas; who looks upon all mankind with equal benevolence; who, if a source of profit exists anywhere, diffuses it over the whole world; who, if the tree of evil takes root anywhere, plucks it up for the benefit of all nations; who, in a word, hath implanted in his breast that heart (by which beneficent nature herself) governs the heavens and the earth."

In this extraordinary epistle, the prosperity of Old England is entirely attributed to the advantages derived by commercial intercourse with China. The introduction of opium into the country, is described as having seduced the inhabitants, "and occasioned every province of the land to overflow with poison." The traffic itself is designated (and not unjustly) a system of aggravated and sacrilegious of human life, at which "Heaven's providence repudiates, and which mankind conjointly looks upon with abhorrence." The Emperor himself is described as having "quivered with indignation" on hearing of crimes so atrocious, and of having issued instructions for the total extinction of the trade, and authorized the Lieutenant-Governor to adjudge every native selling or smoking opium to death, and the vendors of the poison to "absolute annihilation." The letter continues to inform her Majesty that "the heavenly dynasty cannot but be obeyed with fear and trembling." The court of Peking will think otherwise perhaps after the arrival of our fleet, but it is a difficult matter to convince the Chinese of aught in the shape of defeat—vide the affair off Chumpee, in which the valiant Admiral Quan is represented to have been so eminently victorious.

By way of intimidation, tea and rhubarb are described in this magnanimous epistle, as articles, without the supply of which no nation could possibly exist for a single day! Interspersed with such absurdities some such sound and moral remark as the following peers forth:—"Now we have always heard that your highness possesses a most kind and benevolent heart; surely then, you are incapable of doing, or causing to be done unto another, that which you should not wish another to do unto you! After intimating to her Majesty that "the celestial Empire rules over ten thousand kingdoms," and that it possesses "a measure of Godlike Majesty," which it is utterly impossible for the Queen of England to fathom, and such like fustian, this splendid specimen of redomontade concludes with the annexed new law:—

"Any foreigner or foreigners bringing opium to the central land, with design to sell the same, the principals shall most assuredly be decapitated and the accessories strangled, and all property found on board same ship shall be confiscated. The space of a year and a half is granted, within the which, if any one bringing opium by mistake, shall voluntarily step forward and deliver it up, he shall be absolved from all consequences of his crime."

It may be fresh in the recollection of our readers that the "Thomas Coutts" (whose safe arrival home we last week announced) would, it was expected, have been cut off by the Chinese for proceeding down Canton river during the height of our disturbances with that country.—Having escaped that dreaded calamity, she brought the intelligence of the purchase of large European ships by the Chinese to guard against British invasion, and also the vice-regal epistle, of the tone and tenor of which we have above endeavoured to give a succinct description.

BOSTON, July 20.

The *Britannia*—Great preparations were making to give the Britannia a hearty Yankee welcome, on her arrival in this harbour, but the lateness of the hour at which she arrived, prevented that manifestation of the feelings of our citizens, which would otherwise have been the case. It was ten o'clock Saturday evening when she made her appearance, nevertheless she was saluted by the Revenue Cutter Hamilton, which vessel was brilliantly illuminated, and made a fine appearance. Salutes were also fired from Long Wharf, from East Boston, and from South Boston, and the band on board the Columbus struck up "God save the Queen." Notwithstanding it was so late when she arrived, many of our citizens were assembled on the wharves, and greeted her arrival with cheers which made the welkin ring. She was telegraphed about a quarter before eight o'clock on Saturday evening, but was delayed in the Narrows by getting foul of a schooner, and both vessels experienced some injury.

GRAND FESTIVAL AT BOSTON IN HONOUR OF MR. CUNARD AND HIS STEAMERS.

Abridged from the Boston Post of Wednesday

Agreeably to the published arrangement, the subscription dinner to the Hon. Samuel Cunard, the successful projector of the line of steam packets between Liverpool and Boston, came off at East Boston yesterday, in a spacious and elegantly decorated pavilion prepared for the purpose. It was erected at the western front of the Maverick House at the roof of which one side of the canopy was affixed. The piazzas were converted into galleries, ornamented with flags, for the accommodation of several hundreds of ladies, who desired to be witnesses of the celebration. In the centre of the piazza, an arch arose, bearing as an inscription, "Liverpool—Halifax—Boston," and the name of "Cunard" at the base, between the names of the new steam packets Caledonia, Britannia, Columbia and Acadia. Within the pavilion, at the uprights and supporters were wreathed with evergreens, and the colours of various nations displayed in every direction. In a conspicuous position, in front of the President's seat, and within a view of the ladies, a platform was raised for such speakers as might be called upon, and for the use of the choristers.

A little before three o'clock, P. M. the subscribers and invited guests, in all numbering about two thousand, were formed in procession on Cunard's wharf, under the direction of the Chief Marshal, Col. C. G. Greene, and his aids, and moved toward the pavilion, where it arrived at three o'clock.

Col. Josiah Quincy, Jr. as President of the day having called the company to order, the blessing of Divine Providence on the occasion, and the gratifying cause which had drawn the company together, was most impressively invoked by the Rev. Mr. Stone, of Charleston.

After the cloth was removed, the President made a timely and appropriate address, respecting the new line of steam packets, and its speedy connexion with the great western railroad, and spoke at length of the enlightened activity and energy of Mr. Cunard, aided by the British government, in the establishment of the line between Old and New England.—Col. Quincy concluded with the following toast:—

Health, happiness, and prosperity, to Mr. Cunard.—May he meet with the success and enjoy the honors, which are his due in both of the countries which he has now united.

"Rule Britannia," arranged as a glee, by C. H. Locke, Esq. was now sung, with great applause, by a special glee-choir, who acquitted themselves exceedingly well throughout the entertainment.

After the glee, Mr. Cunard was presented to the company, by the President, who remarked, that he was altogether unused to speech-making and if otherwise, he never could find language to express his heartfelt gratification at the reception he had met with.

Respecting toasts and sentiments, the President stated, that as the dinner was in fact a private one, although necessarily made public, from the nature of the occasion, and the number of the guests, no regular set had been prepared; and he then announced the following volunteer:—

The Sovereign Lady of England, and the Sovereign Ladies of America—the one governs all Englishmen collectively, and the other governs all Americans one by one.

The band struck up successively God save the Queen and Yankee Doodle, after which Mr. Grattan, the British Consul, was announced, and said, that as the representative of the British Crown, it was impossible for him to escape from making a response to the preceding toast, and he deprecated in an amusing strain the numerous calls which had recently been made upon him, at festive occasions, military, literary, national, international, and railroad openings.—Whenever the Queen, or Great Britain, or Old England, or Father-land was pledged in the social glass, he felt that he was called upon to reply. Like the celebrated Paganini, who played on one string, he was continually obliged to make a speech on one subject.

Alluding to the piazzas crowded with hundreds of elegant and charming ladies, he further complained of being unfairly dealt with in being called upon to speak in the presence of such ladies of living beauty which shut out day-light by out shining it. He also spoke in favour of the English custom of having ladies present at such celebrations. Mr. Grattan closed with some remarks on the labours of the committee of arrangements, and others, who had taken part in the beautiful decorations of the pavilion, and proposed their health, after which the band struck up the "Sprig of Shillelah."

The President after a short interval, announced the following volunteer:—The arrival of the first of a regular line of steamers to Boston—we will say nothing about the empire of the sea, but while Captain Woodruff makes such passages as his last, the Yankees will say, "Britannia rules the waves."

Capt. Woodruff made a few remarks in reply. Mr. Webster, after a speech on the advantages of steam, &c., offered the following toast:—The peace of the world—may it long be preserved by the influence of civilization and Christianity, and by the power of all independent nations to defend themselves.

By a Volunteer.—The Hon. Samuel Cunard—The only man who has dared to beat the Queen.

By a Volunteer.—The two great powers—The power of steam and the power of beauty—the one transports man all round the world, and the other transports him by the way.

(From the Observer of July 23.)
DEPARTURE OF HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

On Saturday last, about 4, P. M. His Excellency the Right Hon. C. P. Thomson, Governor General of British North America, arrived in town on his return from his visit to Fredericton, the seat of Government of this Province.—The commodious and elegant steamer "New Brunswick" was chartered expressly for the conveyance of His Excellency and Suite. His Excellency was accompanied from Fredericton by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor Sir John Harvey, and Suite; and upon their landing at Indian Town, their Excellencies rode on horseback from thence to the city, escorted by the officers of their respective suites also on horseback, and a large number of gentlemen in carriages. Their Excellencies were received by a Guard of Honor and the Band of the 69th Regt. at the top of the steps in Prince William Street, from whence they immediately went on board the ferry-boat *Victoria*, to be conveyed to the steamer *Nova Scotia*, which was lying in readiness, in the harbour, to convey His Excellency the Governor General to Windsor, en route to Halifax. The Mayor and Corporation, a number of the Military Officers, and a few other individuals, escorted their Excellencies to the "Nova Scotia." On the ferry-boat leaving the shore, the assembled multitude bid farewell to the Governor General in a hearty and unanimous shout, which His Excellency acknowledged by repeated bows; and on leaving the *Victoria* for the "Nova Scotia," His Excellency most kindly shook hands with and bid farewell to, every individual of the party escorting him; who, in return, as the two steamers were separating, greeted His Excellency

with a hearty farewell "hurrah." His Excellency expressed himself highly delighted with the enthusiastic and splendid manner in which he had been received in this Province, and exceeded all his expectations, but surpassed any thing he had witnessed in any of the Provinces. His Excellency was also exceedingly struck with the beauty of our magnificent River, and the striking tokens of commercial enterprise and importance, which our City so prominently displays; and from the great interest His Excellency evidently took in all our affairs, during his short stay among us, and his indefatigable business habits, in acquiring and recording information, we feel persuaded, that this brief visit of His Excellency, will hereafter prove eminently beneficial to our Province.—The affable and courteous manners of the Governor General have left a very gratifying impression, on all who had the honor of experiencing their influence. His Excellency Sir John Harvey and Suite returned to Fredericton by the *New Brunswick*, immediately after the departure of the Governor General.

The first result of the visit of His Excellency the Governor General to the shores of New Brunswick has, we understand, been made public in his engagement to forward the great object of having complete surveys made of the various routes for a Canal to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy. His Excellency having stated to our worthy Lieutenant Governor that Canada will be ready in the Spring, by whom the survey can be begun, to grant £1,000 in aid of the New Brunswick grant, towards the expense; and that he will use his influence with the other Provinces to induce them to join in this great undertaking. And also that he will do all in his power to carry out the views of the Merchants of Saint John on the subjects of rates of Postage and a daily Mail to Halifax.—These are proceedings worthy of the talents and station of His Excellency, and will deservedly add to his fame—and they are doubly gratifying by being so promptly done.

The Disputed Boundary.—Captain Broughton, of the Royal Engineers, who has been appointed to continue the Survey of the Disputed Territory commenced last year, came passenger in the steamer *Britannia* from England, and arrived here last Wednesday. Capt. Broughton is accompanied by a son of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, who was engaged in the survey last summer, and Mr. Russell. These gentlemen dined with His Excellency the Governor General and Sir John Harvey at the Hotel last Wednesday evening, and proceeded with their Excellencies to Fredericton on Thursday morning. Colonel Monins, of the 69th Regt. also came passenger in the *Britannia*.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

MR. WARD.

SIR.—I wish through the medium of your paper, to make a few remarks respecting the difficulty experienced during the present week, on account of our copper coin. It is well known that the coin of our country as well as its inhabitants are the composition of many nations; and it appears but right the former should be so. I speak from experience on landing on the shores of America twenty-two years ago; just in the harbour of Halifax, after a tedious passage across the Atlantic, destitute of friends; and were it not for a few Irish coppers I had in my pocket, I would have been destitute of a dinner also. And may not the like have happened to hundreds from those of other countries as well as a son of Erin. This, Sir, proves that we should at least for a time, admit the coin of other nations.

It must be admitted the copper part of our coin is essentially necessary to both the buyer and seller. I have known through the present week, those who are daily depending on the market to be destitute of the common necessities of life, although they had money in their pocket and no scarcity of provisions in the market. It is well known that money circulates but thinly at present and if a prohibition of the copper part was now to take place, the lower class would be ill off indeed. Let there be a salutary Law made to prevent counterfeiting, and also that no person be compelled to take more than five shillings of coppers at any transaction or payment. This with some other modifications might be necessary for the present; but let there be no difference as to what copper will pass and what will not, for the end will be confusion.

Your Obedt. Servant.
AN INHABITANT

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST, 1, 1840.

We have made further selection from our English files, received by the *Britannia*, and also from those by the June mail, which has since arrived; several of which will be read with interest.

We have copied an article from the Montreal Gazette, with reference to the Boundary Question, connected with Mr. Buller's pamphlet; and perfectly agree with the writer, that if his premises were correct, which they obviously are not, the Americans are entitled to all they demand; particularly if the wrong starting point is to be adhered to. We believe English Commissioners have arrived out; and it is difficult to understand, why the Report of last year has not been made public; altho' we believe it was confined to the ascertaining the summit levels of different parts of the disputed territory.

If another commission is now about to proceed, we hope the terms of the treaty of 1783 will be adhered to;—that they will ascertain which was the River St. Croix originally intended; for the prevailing opinion, in this Province among the best informed men is that the father of the present Chief Justice and those associated with him, betrayed the interests of their country, and wilfully sacrificed its rights in selecting a river, which the testimony of the old inhabitants would have satisfied them was not the right one; and then abandoning that, and looking for its source in another which emptied into it from the Eastward!

We beg leave to call the attention of the English journalists who receive this paper to a subject; the merits of which we regret to say are not yet well understood.

36TH REGIMENT.

The Gold Challenge Medal, the gift of Lt. General Sir Lamford, Whittingham, K. C. B. & K. C. H. to the best shot in the 36th Regt. for the time being, the possession of which is periodically disputed, were on Thursday fired for upon the flats and won by Sergeant Jarmin of the Light Infantry Company, who we have been informed obtained that honor once before.