

THE SENTINEL.

AND NEW BRUNSWICK GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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THE SENTINEL.
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By Edmund Ward.
Office.—Phoenix or Tank House—Fredericton.
AND CONTAINS,
The Decisions of the Executive, and Notices of
Sales of Crown Lands.
During the sitting of the Legislature THE SENTINEL is published twice each week, and in it
will be inserted
The Debates in the Legislative Council and
House of Assembly.
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each succeeding insertion. Larger in proportion.

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Wolhaupter, Esq. Office open every day, at Mr.
Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sun-
days excepted), from 11 to 2 o'clock. Committee
for the present month, CHARLES McPHERSON
and CHARLES FISHER.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.—Commis-
sioner, till Thursday next, J. P. WETMORE Esq.

IN COUNCIL, September 1, 1840.
The undermentioned applicants for the pur-
chase of Crown Lands, may have the tracts ap-
plied for by them on the following terms, if pay-
ment be made before the tenth day of Novem-
ber next, and five shillings additional will be
charged on each purchase, for postage, &c.

RESTIGOUCHE.
James Hamilton, 3s. per acre down.
Alexander McKenzie, 2s. 6d. per acre down,
or 3s. by instalments.

GLOUCESTER.
J. W. Maskill, 3s. per acre, down.
George Debois, do. do.
Charles Hackett, do. do.

NORTHUMBERLAND.
Edward Walsh, 2s. 6d. per acre, down.
Thomas Bayle, 3s. per acre, down.
Patrick Bayle, do. do.
W. Russell, do. do.
George Crocker, do. do.

KENT.
John Harnett, 2s. 6d. per acre, down.
Urban Brand, 3s. per acre, down.
L. Thibodeau, do. do.
M. D. Aigle, do. do.
J. L. Richard, do. do.

SAINT JOHN.
John Meakim, 3s. per acre, down.
M. Robinson, 3s. per acre, down.

QUEEN'S.
James Lawson, 3s. per acre, down.
Charles Johnson, do. do.

SUNBURY.
John McMin, 3s. per acre, down.
The lands applied for by the undermentio-
ned persons, will be offered at Public Auction at
this Office on Monday the 24 day of November
next, (see advertisement.)

Thomas M. Debois.
Bela Packard.
John Humphrey.
Simon Vaughan, (300 acres only to cover his
improvements.)

Alexander Gillespie.
The Petitions of the undermentioned persons
are deferred for want of survey.

John Knight. G. Van Horne.
James White. N. Smith.
John Norton, Jr. H. Bradshaw.
John Cochran, Jr. W. Vail.
James Johnson. D. A. Hamilton.
John Nonan. Hugh Moore.
Simon Richard. J. Bradshaw.
W. McDugald. John Marr.
Francis Matthews. Eli Cutler.
A. F. Martin. R. Lindsay.
J. D. B. Wells. John McCunn.
W. Hopper. G. Adare.
M. O'Doherty. A. Adare.
R. Campbell. P. Foley.
R. Vail. W. Gray, Jr.
J. C. Cadman. Thomas Pollock.
J. F. Price. F. W. C. Beaven.
M. McNaughten. James Quig.

The answers to the Petitions of the under-
mentioned Persons are as follows:
Andrew Blair, not complied with.
David Vaughan may have, 1,000 acres, on
paying the balance at 5s. an acre, reserving a
road through the same to the back Settlement.
Robert Gibson, to stand over for further in-
formation from the Surveyor General.

Abraham Jones, do. do.
Clement Thibaud and Polite Vautour cannot
be allowed for less than 3s. an acre.
William End, complied with, on Petitioner's
re-conveying the Island to the Crown.
Julia Singleton, allowed a free grant of 100
acres.

William Woodforde, complied with.
Bernard Duffy and George Hoar, Ordered that
Bernard Duffy have a grant of 50 acres as prayed
for.

George M. Porter, Ordered that Petitioner be
allowed to relinquish his land on payment of
single duty, together with the seizing officer's
dues.

Wm. Todd Jr. and J. McAllister, Jr. Ordered
that J. Hill be allowed to relinquish his land on
payment of single duty, together with the seizing
officer's dues.

Samuel Abbot and John Wilson, complied
with, on their producing satisfactory proof that
no timber has been taken off the land.
Joseph N. Clarke, not complied with.
Ninian Lindsay, do. do.

The Petitions of the undermentioned persons
for licence to cut Timber and Logs on Crown
Lands, are complied with on payment of the
duty before the 10th day of November next.

W. McNamee, Cain's River.
R. Ralston, Portage Road.
V. A. Harding, River St. John.
George Porter, Eel River.
A. Mastin, Eel River.
Joseph Cunard, Gloucester and Kent.
S. Davidson, Petitcodiac.

Thomas Murphy, Nashwaak.
Wm. McLeod, Kent.
H. Harrison, Restigouche.
A. Ritchie, Restigouche.
John McLean, Queen's.
Andrew Dixon, Kent.
C. Connell, Carleton.
John Hutchings, Queen's.
N. McEachern, Kent.
W. J. Bedell, Carleton.

R. Hutchison, Northumberland.
James Taylor, York and Carleton.
Melzer Drake, Cain's River.
A. Dickinson, Carleton.
Thomas Coughlan, Sabbie's River.
A. B. Sharp, Serpentine River.
D. Wright.
S. Berry, York.
G. Morrow, Sunbury.
B. Beveridge, Carleton.
J. Bailey, Sunbury.
W. Taylor, Kent.
G. E. Ketchum, Carleton.
P. Sutherland, Restigouche.

A. Rankin, Gloucester.
W. E. Perley, Sunbury.
W. Albee, York.
J. Cunard, Gloucester.
J. S. Taylor, Queen's.
John Pond, York.
A. Glenosser, Kent.
J. Doherty, Kent.
J. M. Millan, Kent.
C. K. Smith, Kent.

E. McNeal, (Queen's) on payment of arrears.
A. S. Carman, Little River, do. do.
John McLean, Queen's, do. do.
James Frink, Canoose, do. do.
D. Small, Six Mill Brook, do. do.
J. Campbell, Jr. Palphrey, do. do.
J. Jardine, Kent, do. do.
Thomas Boles, York, do. do.

A Licence to cut such Timber on the Berth
on the Restook Portage applied for by A. S.
Carman and Jacob McKeen, will be offered at
Auction for competition between them only at
this Office, on Monday the 2d of November
next. Upset price, 1s. 6d. per ton.

The answers to the Petitions of the under-
mentioned persons are as follows:
Daniel Small, Sabbie's River, not complied
with.

J. F. Estabrooks, Little River, do. do.
Richard McKeen, do. do.
Francis Ferguson, do. do.
Henry Day, complied with.
George E. Ketchum, do.

Jacob Dow, complied with, on producing sa-
tisfactory proof of the quantity cut.
William Moore, do. do.
R. Brockway, Jr. (respecting Bond,) com-
plied with.

R. Brockway, Jr. single duty will be receiv-
ed on 30 M. lumber and double duty on the re-
maining 40 M.

Wm. Todd, Mr. Bowser will be allowed to
relinquish his 5 year's licence, on producing to
the Surveyor General satisfactory testimony that
no Timber has been cut thereon since June,
1836.

The undermentioned tracts of vacant Crown
Land will be offered at Public Auction at this
Office on Monday, the 24 day of November
next. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

TERMS.—Ten per cent of the purchase money
to be paid at the time of sale, and the remain-
der within 14 days after.

2 Lots of 100 acres each, Gloucester, on Bass
River, above the Miramichi Road, (as surveyed
for Thomas M. Debois.) Upset price, 3s.
per acre.

239 acres, Westmorland, in rear of the Gran-
ted Lands at the Bend of Petitcodiac River, next
to R. Crossman's, and as surveyed for John
Humphrey. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

300 acres, Saint John, being one half of the
600 acre tract surveyed in rear of the front lots
at Quaco, for Simon Vaughan and to cover his
improvements. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

100 acres, Queen's, between John Austin
and Bernard Campbell, north side Salmon River.
Upset price, 3s. per acre.

1154 acres, Carleton, being division No. 10,
Block 4, Blair's Survey, on the head of the
Cold Stream, Beguinick. Upset price, 3s.
per acre.

JOHN S. SAUNDERS,
Surveyor General.
Crown Land Office, September 3, 1840.

Discovery of the Antarctic Continent.—An in-
teresting rather than important geographical
discovery has this year been made in the
Southern Antarctic Ocean, of an island or
continent with a coast of 1,700 miles from
east to west, but so far to the south as 64 to
66 deg.; it will be unavailable for tillage or
settlement, though highly useful for seal and
whale fishery. The most singular coincidence
is, that it was discovered by the French and
Americans on the same day, January 19,
1840, at the distance of 720 miles from each
other. By reference to the map, it will be
seen that the above discoveries are in the
longitude of New South Wales, and a conti-
nuation most probably of the same continent;
for a series of large islands was discovered in
1830 by Mr. John Briscoe, of the navy, who,
when commanding the brig "Tula," on a seal-
ing voyage, fell in with land in lat. 67, long.
50 (that of the Mauritius), and coasted it for
300 miles. He was also driven off by severe
weather and icebergs.—*Sydney Herald.*

A young lady of twenty-three was lately
throwing out affected sneers at matrimony,
when a grave friend observed that marriages
were made in heaven. "Can you tell me,
Sir," replied the nymph, "why they are so
slow coming down?"

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

THE REVENUE.

The returns of the revenue up to the 5th
of July, are calculated to dispel the appre-
hensions excited by the gloomy predictions
of Tory financiers, and to create a feeling of
confidence in the resources of the country,
and the soundness of those views of finan-
cial policy which have been acted upon by
the Whigs ever since their accession to power
in 1830. Instead of the deficiency of 6-
000,000, so confidently predicted by Mr.
Herries, the revenue for the year ending Ju-
ly, 1840, exceeds that of any preceding year.
Yes, notwithstanding the loss occasioned by
the reduction of the rates of postage, the re-
venue of this "bankrupt country, ruined by
years of incapable Whig administration,"
actually amounts to 43,825,717, exceeding
by 279,364, that of the preceding year, and
by 595,629, the revenue of the year ending
July 5, 1837, which included a period of ex-
traordinary and fictitious prosperity. The
Whigs were enabled, during the first six
years of their administration, to reduce the
taxation of the country by the extraordinary
amount of very nearly 7,000,000. Among
their reductions were comprised several,
such as the duties on coals carried coastwise,
on printed cottons, candles, soap, houses,
windows, and other articles, which affected,
in an especial manner, the comfort of the
labouring classes, and the industrial interests
of the country.

The effect of these reductions is now seen.
Extraordinary circumstances having arisen
to require an increased expenditure in our
naval and military establishments, while at
the same time the great measure of negro e-
manicipation entailed an additional charge of
800,000, per annum on the country, and the
boon of penny postage conceded in compli-
ance with the universal wish of the nation,
reduced an important branch of the revenue
from 1,500,000, to 500,000, the resources of
the country and the soundness of the finan-
cial principles of the Whigs underwent a se-
vere trial. From this trial they have come
out triumphant. It is now matter of demon-
stration that the unparalleled increase of the
capital, manufactures, industry, and com-
mercial activity of the country, since the ac-
cession of the Whigs to power, has more than
sufficed to meet the emergency of the
situation, and that the increased productiveness
of the great branches of the revenue is
sufficient to afford a certain guarantee of the
ability of the country to discharge all its ob-
ligations, without the necessity of resorting to
painful and extraordinary efforts. In the
mean time we feel assured that all well-
wishers of their country will unite with us in
congratulations upon the signal falsification
of the prophecies which announced her ruin
and in the hope that, if such are the result
of the last ten years of "Whig blundering,"
she may be preserved for the next ten years
to come from the profound financial sagacity
of such accomplished Chancellors of the Ex-
chequer as Messrs. Goulburn or Herries.—
Morning Chronicle.

LORD STANLEY.

So far as any further active measures on
the part of the Conservatives in the House
of Commons are implicated, the session of 1840
may now be considered at an end. Lord
Stanley on Monday evening announced his
intention of withdrawing the much, but hi-
therto vainly, contested Registration Bill for
Ireland until the next session, because he
despaired of carrying it in the House of Lords
during the short period of the present which
still remained before him. His lordship na-
turally enough enumerated the fearful delays
and obstacles which had been interposed to
the steady progress of his bill, and which
had thus unavoidably retarded the commit-
ment, until the 18th of May, of a measure which
had been read a second time so early as the
25th of March. The noble lord further
dwelt with lively and heart-stirring satisfac-
tion on the number of divisions which he
had encountered, wherein the whole combi-
ned force of the government, including that
of O'Connell (who indeed is the govern-
ment), had been arrayed against his bill, in
one of which only had the ministers been
successful, being defeated in nine battles out
of ten. The points which Lord Stanley con-
ceives to have been established by the seve-
ral victorious divisions alluded to, and which
he holds to be available for some future day,
are the full assent given by the House of
Commons to the necessity of some remedy
for the horrors of the existing system of re-
gistration—the preference due to the noble
lord's remedy, as compared with that pro-
ffered by the Queen's ministers—the expedi-
ency of confining the subject matter of a re-
gistration bill to the business of registration
alone, keeping separate all regard to the
amount of qualification, or to the nature of
the franchise; and lastly, the superior se-
curity and fitness of an annual period for re-
gistering votes to the quarterly period which
exists at present.

We must here observe, and with the ut-
most deference towards Lord Stanley, that
if he deemed it an advantage to put on record
before the country the triumphs which he
had wrung from ministers by means of suc-
cessive majorities in the House of Commons,
it would have cost the noble lord but a small
exertion, and the Conservative party but a
very slight additional expense of time, dili-
gence, or self-devotion, to try whether they
could not swell the catalogue by further i-
tems, in no degree less valuable than those
which he already adduced, inasmuch as one
or two nights' debate in the course of this
current week have won for him not only an
appeal from the assistant barrister to the ju-
dges, but the still more solid benefit of an
appeal against fabricated votes, originally re-
gistered through fraud, as well as against
groundless objections. However, the noble
lord has waved these advantages, and we
must do him the credit of presuming that he
had good reason for such forbearance—al-
beit to us unknown. The domestic circum-
stances of the noble lord and of his family

are such as render it more than possible that
his further efforts as a member of Parliament
may be displayed on a different field from
the House of Commons, and that the very
important measure by the introduction, the
defence, and management of which his lord-
ship has so highly distinguished himself in
the eyes of all his countrymen, must owe its
future fortunes to the guidance of other—we
are sure not more vigorous or skilful—hands.

There was one topic judiciously selected
by Lord Stanley for the occasion of what we
fear may not improbably prove to be his far-
well address to the Conservatives of the
House of Commons—namely, the gratitude
so justly due, both by the noble lord and by
the country, to that great body of 320 gen-
tlemen, for the cordial, gallant, and indefat-
igable support which he received from them
and for their exemplary attention to parlia-
mentary duties during six long months of a
strenuous and laborious session. The noble
member for North Lancashire pays a com-
pliment richly and manfully earned, when
he describes the attendance of Conservatives
since last January to be what never was sur-
passed, if equalled. The apparent composi-
tion of the party too, is such as would natu-
rally leave a wide margin for calculations of
more or less idleness and distraction. Men
of a class, generally speaking, beset by so-
cial blandishments and allurements, sur-
rounded by the temptations of luxury, brought
up with strong tastes for athletic sport and
various amusement, to the number of consi-
derably more than 800, were found, as the
session advanced, with daily increasing pun-
ctuality at their posts, under the most irksome
circumstances and trying inducements to ab-
sent themselves. To so praiseworthy a pitch
was this sense of duty carried, that on some
of the more recent divisions not a single de-
faulter could be named.—*Times.*

TORY TRUTHS.

At a meeting in the county of Meath to ad-
dress the Queen upon her preservation from
the blow aimed at her life, Mr. Naper (a
Conservative, who proposed the address) de-
precated the introduction of any political al-
lusions on such an occasion; and the grounds
on which he did so are worthy of all atten-
tion.—"This," he said, "was no political
meeting, but a union of all parties, assem-
bled to condemn, as loudly as possible, the
atrocious attempt lately made. But he could
not conceal this fact, that unfortunately, when
they did express their political feelings, they
were not sufficiently temperate in their lan-
guage. He would advise them to be always
temperate in their language, for the great
probability was, that the use of intemperate
language, had caused the attack on her Ma-
jesty's life." This sentiment was loudly
cheered by the meeting, which was attended
by Lord Dunsany, the lieutenant of Meath,
Archdeacon Pakenham (the Duke of Wel-
lington's brother-in-law), and all the tory
gentlemen of the county; thus demonstrat-
ing that the impression is not confined to the
mere friends of the Queen's government, as
to the dangerous tendency of those inflam-
matory harangues against her Majesty's per-
son and dignity, which we have so often had
occasion to reprobate during the past year.—
Morning Chronicle.

TREATIES WITH TURKEY AND AUSTRIA.

To attain objects of the highest importance
to this country, we are not disposed to quar-
rel with commercial connections conceived
in a broad and liberal spirit; but every
branch of the community, whether it be con-
nected with the shipping, the manufacturing
or the general political interests of Great
Britain, has a right to demand that such
treaties should be comprehensible, rational,
and effectual—not such treaties as that with
Turkey, which, as we demonstrated last
week, is literally driving the British mer-
chant out of Egypt and Syria; not such trea-
ties as this with Austria, ill-explained in-
complete, and illegal, made only to be bo-
asted of at the time of ratification, and stripped
by mismanagement of all the consequences
which might have been attached to it. Ne-
ver did any treaty stand in greater need of
vigilant enquiry, and even legislative enact-
ment, to bring it into full operation; at the
same time we firmly believe that the dispo-
sitions of the Austrian government were, and
still are, so favorable to England, that no-
thing but bare ignorance or wilful neglect on
our side could have left it so unproductive.—
Times.

STANLEY STAYED.

The Tories are taken aback by their new lea-
der, just as they were growing very jubilant.
The Irish Disfranchisement Bill has expired,
like the hero of Killarney, in the arms of vic-
tory; a victory as barren to its winners in the
one case as in the other. How consolatory Lord
Stanley's speech on the withdrawal of his
measure may prove to his hopeful followers, we
cannot say; to all others it is marvellously a-
musing. His lordship represents himself as so
triumphant, that he cannot possibly think of
pushing his success. The government has been
so beaten and humbled that, as an opposition
chief, he must give it time to recover. The
House has divided so often in his favour that he
is clearly of opinion against its dividing on his bill
any more. His supporters have been so "cor-
dial and enthusiastic" that he declines to tax
their further support. The sin of impeding pub-
lic business begins to trouble his conscience.
So while the laurels are wreathing, and the
music tuning for "the Conquering Hero," he
gives the word to ground arms and stand at ease
with most unexpected forbearance and inex-
plicable magnanimity. The gallant warrior to
whom we have referred, thought that when
troops had once shown themselves in battle ar-
ray to an enemy, there could be no retreat with-
out dishonor. Lord Stanley is not so chivalric.
His tactics are, to make success the reason for
running away. "He will proceed no further
in this business, because the business has gone
on so very prosperously as to bring his followers
in sight of a triumphant issue. How Lord Stan-
ley has been tampered into this sudden modera-
tion, we leave those to enquire whom it most nearly
concerns. The faction seemed but lately in
raptures with his energy. Peel's Fabian policy

was posted to perdition. The hero of their
hopes was, as he confesses, greeted in his ca-
reer with "a degree of cordiality and enthusiasm
unprecedented in the history of any country."
The cry arose loudly, "On, Stanley, on!" when
amid the acclamations, his lordship coolly ejacu-
lates, like the furtive Scot detected in the act of
scaling an orchard wall, "I'm just going back
again." The destiny of Toryism is to be baffled
jockeyed, hoaxed, by its own champions and
leaders.

After all the excitement produced by promi-
sed novelty in the plan of parliamentary war-
fare; after threatening that ministers should be
cut up and cut down, and plunged from obstruc-
tion into destruction, the whole mentality of the
party is dislocated and obfuscated by his lord-
ship's "exceeding sorrow that any act of his
should be productive of inconvenience to the
public business of the House." He never tho't
of that before, we suppose; and how he comes
to think of it now must be a sore mystery to
those who "cordially" undertook to support him
in quashing all business unless its management
were transferred to themselves. In a similar
manner it was, that after the whole of the last
recess had been employed in getting up Tory
steam for rescinding the education grant and re-
pealing Catholic emancipation; after it had been
cheerily announced that Sir Robert Peel should
open the session with the first, and advance to-
wards the second; he kept himself quiet on the
one negative, and declared that he never would
be a party to the other. Then the anti-opium
war cry seemed to promise well; the recruiting
serjeants of faction beat up for an auxiliary corps
in Quaker quarters, and peace societies were at
a premium. But this Bucket was kicked down
by the iron heel of the Duke. The spirit of to-
ry union having become convalescent again af-
ter these shocks, Canada interposes to exhibit
strange diversity of counsels. And now, the
chosen captain of the forlorn hope pauses at the
very entrance of the "imminent deadly breach"
and wheels his men about with a promise to
storm the citadel next year. This is "the un-
kindest cut of all." It is cut and run, and at
such a moment too! The Tories may rely upon
it that, by whatever means they are stimulated
to "enthusiasm," and inspired with those hopes
of office which are essential to their existence
as a party, their leaders are deeply convinced
of the impossibility of their conducting the go-
vernment of this country. On any other suppo-
sition their conduct would be traitorous to their
party, and their professed principles. Hence
this series of magnificent commencements and
impotent conclusions. Thus will they go on, and
thus let them go on, till their dupes are tired
and their allies disgusted. Permanent power
the Tories have no chance whatever of attaining.
The reason is not very obscure. They have no
consistent system of policy, either foreign or
domestic. The aims of the several factions of
their faction are all separate and selfish. Their
cohesion scarcely suffices for continuous oppo-
sition; and yet that is comparatively an easy
requirement. They have no moral power at
their back, nor any purpose for which they
could wield it, or by which they can win it.
With their parliamentary numbers, with the
just renown of one of their leaders, and the skill
of others; with their successes in carrying or
obstructing party measures; and with the aid
they receive from powerful and interested clas-
ses; it would be impossible to keep them out of
office, had they any hold upon public sympathy
and confidence. They have none whatever;
and hence the mortifying predicament in which
they are placed. Although the attack upon
Ireland has been abandoned for a time, it must
not be forgotten. The threatening of disfran-
chisement still hangs over the land. The war-
fare against the reform suffrage has commenced.
The malignity of the spirit, and the formidable-
ness of the means with which it will be waged,
have been publicly exhibited. And if the re-
sults of the Reform Act have not proved satis-
factory to the friends of popular rights, either in
England or in Ireland, so much the less can we
afford its curtailment. Before the parliamentary
hostilities of next session have their already
threatened commencement, it is for the people
of Ireland (and those of great Britain too, if
they be alive to the political danger that mena-
ces them also) to show whether they will sub-
mit to lose any portion of their existing franchise
or to endure any change save that of its greater
freedom and ampler extension.—*Morning Chronicle.*

MONTREAL, August 27.

We took occasion some three weeks ago (the
8th instant) to call attention to the Border
American Press, with reference to the habitual
tone of hatred and defiance against the British
in which it indulged, the "Patriot" and "Sym-
pathising" schemes it fostered, and the spirit of
hostility and outrage upon the Canadian
border population. The results of these efforts
are beginning to show themselves. To words,
deeds have succeeded; and a system of incendi-
arism has been commenced, which if means
of prompt suppression be not found, will render
dwelling or settlement within twelve miles of
the frontier line impossible, and probably light
up the flames of war between the two coun-
tries. The diabolical object of the incendiaries
seems to be to destroy the housed crops, leav-
ing the owner to sustain the cost of cultivation
and harvesting before he sees the fruit of his la-
bour destroyed.

We showed yesterday that the legal autho-
rities on the border will not, either from igno-
rance or willfulness, commit for the destruction
of Canadian property or offences against Cana-
dian citizens. There is no other means of pre-
vention than the fear of punishment, where
there is the will to commit crime. There can
be no doubt of the will on the other side of the
line. Hundreds of villains are there banded
together to harass the inhabitants and Government
of these Provinces, in the hope of creating con-
fusion by which they may profit. The mob
who received the incendiaries with acclamation
at Champlain upon their release from the hands
of justice approved of their crime, and would
themselves commit the same offence if the op-
portunity presented itself. The evil then is on
the increase, and there is no prevention in the
laws. Under these circumstances there is no
hope of a remedy but in the direct intervention
of the Canadian Government with the General
Government of the United States. The first
duty of a State is the protection of individuals,
and where all hope of this protection ceases, the
sufferers are very apt to take the remedy into
their own hands and seek protection by retalia-
tion. The American Government is too keen-
sighted not to perceive the force of this argu-
ment, and it is to be hoped will promptly re-
spond to any application upon the subject. The