

THE SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1840.

The House passed a Bill on Monday continuing the Law passed last year, authorising the Lieutenant Governor with the advice of his Council, to embody a force of 1200 men, to march out of the Province if required in case of emergency. It met with some opposition, on the ground that no necessity existed for the law passing originally, and that certainly none exists now. It was passed however by a large majority, and the Debate will appear on Saturday.

We would here observe that when we were in Nova Scotia last autumn, the militia were regularly balloted, and if we recollect aright one out of three was drawn for actual service; so that at present, a large disposable force hold themselves in readiness for actual service.

On Monday afternoon the following correspondence was communicated to the Assembly by message from the Lieut. Governor, which we find had also been sent down to Congress by the President. It will be seen that further intrusion on the part of the State of Maine, will not be permitted. Perhaps it will be as well to publish in connection with this very proper determination of the British authorities, doubtless in accordance with instructions from England, the concluding paragraph of a letter from Governor Fairfield, to Mr. Forsyth, of the 21st Nov. alluded to in that of Mr. Fox; in which he declares that "though Maine has not yet taken military possession of the disputed territory, a continued disposition, on the part of the British Government, to delay a settlement of the boundary question, will not fall in his opinion, to induce such a step, whatever may be the consequences, should she not be relieved from that responsibility by the action of the General Government."

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, January 26, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has the honour to acquaint Mr. Forsyth Secretary of State of the United States, that since the date of his last official note of the 12th instant, he has been furnished by her Majesty's authorities in North America with more correct information than he then possessed, respecting certain reported movements of British troops within the disputed territory, which formed the subject of a part of that official note, as well as of the two official notes addressed by the Secretary of State to the undersigned on the 24th of December, and on the 16th of the present month. The same reported movements of troops were referred to in a recent message from the Governor of Maine to the Legislature of the State, and also in a published official letter addressed by the Governor of Maine to the President of the United States, on the 22d of December.

It appears from the accurate information now in the possession of the undersigned, that the Governor of Maine, and through him, the President, and General Government of the United States, have been misinformed as to the facts. In the first place, no reinforcement has been marched to the British post at the Lake Temiscouata, the only change occurring there being the relief of a detachment of Her Majesty's 24th Regiment by a detachment of equal force of the 11th Regiment; this force of one company being now stationed at the Temiscouata post, as it always has been, for the necessary purpose of protecting the stores and accommodations provided for the use of Her Majesty's troops, who may be required, as heretofore, to march by that route to and from the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick. In the second place, it is not true that the British authorities either have built, or are building, barracks on both sides of the St. Johns river, or at the mouth of the Madawaska river; no new barracks have in fact been built any where. In the third place, Her Majesty's authorities are not concentrating a military force at the Grand Falls. The same trifling force of sixteen men is now stationed at the post of the Grand Falls, which has been stationed there for the last twelvemonth. It was perhaps, however, needless for the undersigned to advert to this last matter at all, as the post of the Grand Falls is beyond the bounds of the disputed territory, and within the acknowledged limits of New Brunswick.

The undersigned, while conveying the above information, upon a matter of fact, to the Secretary of State of the United States, takes occasion to repeat distinctly his former declaration, that there exists no intention on the part of Her Majesty's authorities to infringe the terms of those provisional agreements which were entered into at the beginning of last year, so long as there is reason to trust that the same will be faithfully adhered to by the opposite party. But it is the duty of the undersigned, at the same time, to clearly state, that Her Majesty's authorities in North America, taking into view the attitude assumed by the State of Maine, with reference to the boundary question, will, as at present advised, be governed entirely by circumstances in adopting such measures of defence and protection, (whether along the confines of the disputed territory, or within that portion of it where it has been before explained, the authority of Great Britain according to the existing agreements, was not to be interfered with,) as may seem to them necessary for guarding against, or for promptly repelling, the further acts of hostile aggression over the whole of the disputed territory, which it appears to be the avowed design of the State of Maine sooner or later to attempt.

For the undersigned has to observe, that not only is the extensive system of encroachment, which was denounced and remonstrated against by the undersigned in his official note of the 2d of last November, as carried on and persisted in by armed bands, employed by the authorities of Maine in the districts above the Aroostook and Fish rivers; but that acts, as above stated, of a character yet more violent and obnoxious to the rights of Great Britain, and more dangerous to the preservation of the general peace, and with certainty meditated by the inhabitants of that State. The existence of such designs has for months past been a matter of notoriety by public report; those designs were plainly indicated in the recent message of the Governor of Maine to the Legislature of the State; and they are avowed in more explicit terms in the letter addressed to the President of the United States, by the Governor of Maine, on the 21st of November, which letter has, within the last few days, been communicated to Congress, and published.

The undersigned, it is true, has been assured by the Secretary of State, in his note of the 15th inst. that the general government see no reason to doubt the disposition of the Governor of Maine to adhere to the existing arrangements, and to avoid all acts tending to render more difficult and distant the final adjustment of the boundary question. But in face of the above clear indications of the intentions of Maine, as given out by the parties themselves, the Secretary of State has not given to the undersigned any adequate assurance that Maine will be constrained to desist from carrying those intentions into effect, if, contrary to the expectation of the

General Government, the Legislature or the Executive of the State should think fit to make the attempt.

The undersigned not only preserves the hope, but he entertains the firm belief, that if the duty of negotiating the boundary question be left in the hands of the two National Governments, to whom alone of right it belongs, the difficulty of conducting the negotiation to an amicable issue will not be found so great as has been by many persons apprehended. But the case will become wholly altered, if the people of the State of Maine, who, though interested in the result, are not charged with the negotiation, shall attempt to interrupt it by violence.

Her Majesty's authorities in North America, have, on their part no desire or intention to interfere with the course of the pending negotiation, by an exertion of military force; but they will, as at present advised, consult their own discretion in adopting measures of defence that may be rendered necessary by the threats of a violent interruption to the negotiation, which have been used by all parties in Maine, and which the undersigned regrets to find confirmed by the language as above referred to, employed by the highest official authority in that State.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States, the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 23d Jan. 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to reply, by direction of the President, to the note addressed to him on the 26th instant, by Mr. Fox, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

The President derives great satisfaction from the information conveyed by Mr. Fox's note, that with reference to the reported movements of British troops within the territory in dispute, no actual change has taken place in the attitude of Her Majesty's authorities in the territory, since the arrangements entered into by the two governments at the commencement of last year, for the preservation of peace and tranquillity within its limits; and from his assurance that there exists no intention on the part of Her Majesty's authorities to infringe the terms of those arrangements, so long as they are faithfully observed on the side of the United States. The President, however, cannot repress a feeling of regret that the British colonial authorities, without graver motives than the possibility of a departure from the arrangements by the State of Maine, should take upon themselves the discretion, and along with it, the fearful responsibility of probable consequences, of being guided by circumstances, liable as these are to be misapprehended and misjudged, in the adoption within the disputed territory of measures of defence and precaution, in manifest violation of the understanding between the two countries, whenever they may imagine that acts of hostile aggression over the disputed territory are meditated or threatened on the part of the State of Maine. The President cannot but hope that, when her Majesty's government at home shall be apprised of the position assumed in this regard by its colonial agents, proper steps will be taken to place the performance of express and solemn agreements upon a more secure basis than colonial discretion, to be exercised on apprehended disregard of such agreements on the part of the State of Maine.

It is gratifying to the President to perceive that Mr. Fox entertains the firm belief that the difficulty of conducting to an amicable issue the pending negotiation for the adjustment of the question of boundary is not so great as has, by many persons been apprehended. As, under a corresponding conviction, the United States, have, with a view to the final settlement of that exciting question, submitted a proposition for the consideration of her Majesty's Government, the President hopes the sentiments expressed by Mr. Fox have their foundation in an expectation of his having it in his power at an early day to communicate to this Government, a result of the deliberations had by that of her Britannic Majesty upon the proposition alluded to which will present the prospect of a prompt and satisfactory settlement, and which, when known to the State of Maine, will put an end to all grounds of apprehensions of intentions or disposition on her part to adopt any measures calculated to embarrass the negotiation, or to involve a departure from the provisional arrangements. In the existence of those arrangements, the United States behold an earnest of the mutual desire of the two Governments to divest a question, abounding in causes of deep and growing excitement, of as much as possible of the asperity and hostile feeling it is calculated to engender; but unless attended with the most scrupulous observance of the spirit and letter of their provisions, it would prove but one more cause, added to the many already prevailing, of enmity and discord.

Mr. Fox has already been made the channel of conveyance to his government of the desire and determination of the President that the obligations of the country shall be faithfully discharged; that desire is prompted by a sense of expediency as well as of justice, and by an anxious wish to preserve the amicable relations, now so manifestly for the advantage of both, subsisting between the United States and Great Britain.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Mr. Fox assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) JOHN FORSYTH,
HENRY S. FOX, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

We insert below certain Resolutions introduced into the Assembly of Nova Scotia, and passed by a majority of 15. The Halifax Times complains that they were not more strenuously opposed; but like Mr. Howe's late Letters to Lord John Russell, they are not to be controverted. It is rumored that a dissolution of the Assembly will take place, which will probably result in a still larger majority against the officials; and then in accordance with Lord John Russell's despatch, the Council must be re-constructed to meet the undoubted wishes of the people of the Province.

Executive Council—Responsible Government.

On Monday Mr. Howe submitted the four Resolutions which are printed below. He spoke for about three hours in support of them, and was followed by Mr. Uniacke, briefly, against, and Messrs. Young and Forrester, in their favour. On Tuesday the debate was resumed. The Speakers were Messrs. Fairbanks, Huntington, Young, Uniacke, Doyle, Holmes, McKim, Smith, Forrester and McLehlan. Tomorrow will probably be occupied with the discussion. It would be impossible to give any part of the debate in this No. but the whole will appear in due course.

Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this committee, that for many years the best interests of this Province have been jeopardized, and its progress retarded, by the want of harmony between the different Branches of the Government; and the absence of that cordial co-operation

between the Representatives of the People and those who conducted the local administration, which in the views of this House, is highly desirable, if not indispensable, in every British Colony, to which a Constitution, modelled after that of the Mother Country, has been granted by the Crown.

Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this committee, that during the struggle, which, since 1837, this House has maintained, with a view to reduce the expenses, improve the institutions, and purify the administration of the country, it has been met with at every step by influence, which, while it was beyond the control of this Assembly, has wielded the whole power and patronage of the Government, to baffie its efforts, and thwart the wise and benevolent policy avowed by her Majesty's Ministers.

Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Committee that in approaching many of the important questions, to be disposed of in the present session, the House of Assembly feels embarrassed and difficulty which it would be unwise to conceal, either from the government or the country at large; and that it can anticipate no satisfactory settlement of those questions, until the Executive Council is so remodelled as to secure to this House the aid of the local administration in carrying out the views of the Assembly, and in facilitating any negotiations which it may be necessary to conduct with Her Majesty's government.

Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the House of Assembly, after mature and calm deliberation, weary of seeing the Revenues of the country and the time of its Representatives wasted, and the people of Nova Scotia misrepresented to the Sovereign, and the gracious boons of the Sovereign marred in their transmission to the people; do now solemnly declare that the Executive Council, as at present constituted, does not enjoy the confidence of the Commons.

London papers have been received at New York the 25th December. The British Queen had arrived home, after encountering very heavy weather; she would not sail again till the 1st March. Great distress prevailed in the manufacturing districts. Her Majesty it was said would be married during the present month. There was no political news of importance.

There has been another extensive fire at New York, by which property to the amount of \$200,000 dollars has been destroyed. Insurance was effected to about half that amount.

The brig Charles has been wrecked in the Bay of Fundy; and every soul perished. The body of Capt. WALKER her commander, was found on the shore much mutilated; and has been conveyed to St. John for interment.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally for the encouragement which has been afforded him, since his first connexion with the Fredericton Hotel and Woodstock Stage Office in this place. To the inhabitants of Woodstock, Wakefield, and the whole of the County of Carleton, as well as to their western neighbors of Maine and the Eastern States, he wishes particularly to address his acknowledgements, for the very handsome manner in which they have hitherto patronized him; and he hopes they never will have cause to complain of any relaxation of his solicitude for their comfort, while in his Establishment.

The subscriber remarked some time since, a communication in one of the newspapers, purporting to be from a traveller, who pretended that she,—for it appears to have been a woman—could not get respectable lodging in Fredericton; and in justice to himself, he feels it incumbent on him to give a flat contradiction to that statement. The truth is the person alluded to arrived here some time since in the night, in a donkey cart or some such thing, from Woodstock, doubtless chosen in preference to the regular stage for certain reasons known to herself; and coming in the night she could be no judge of the subscriber's establishment, simply—because she never was admitted into it.

The subscriber believes that he would get much more encouragement from St. John, if people were permitted to judge of his place by their own experience; but he has some reason to believe that the drivers on the line, have not represented him justly to the travellers; he hopes however that in a short time, the whole line from St. John to Woodstock will be so conducted, that his establishment will at least get a fair trial.

Separate rooms will be kept in the Fredericton Hotel, for such as wish to pay for them—and horses and conveyances of various descriptions, will as usual be ready at a moment's warning, and on liberal terms.

WM. SEGEE, Jr.

Fredericton, Jan. 24, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just claims against the estate of DANIEL YERXA, Senr. late of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within SIX MONTHS; and all those indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

MOSES PICKARD,

Sole Executor.

Douglas, 1st January 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid to trespass on Lands situated in the Parish of Andover, Co. Carleton, belonging to Colonel C. B. TURNER, by cutting Timber, Logs, or otherwise, as in the event of their doing so, they will be presented to the utmost rigor of the Law. Persons wishing to purchase timber or logs on said Lands can be accommodated. For particulars please enquire of JONATHAN P. TAYLOR Esquire, Andover, or at the Counting house of the Subscriber, St. John N. B.

JOHN WALKER.

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by the Subscriber.
WINTER SLOPS, Pea Coats, ditto Jackets, Tweeds, Crumb Cloth, Baizes, Horse Rags, Rose Blankets, Serges, Flannels, latest pattern of Fur Hair Seal CAPS, MUFFS and BOAS, Gentlemen's Fur HATS.

GROCERIES.

TEAS, yellow, bright and extra bright SUGAR, excellent Molasses and Treacle, Pale Seal OIL, Poipoide do. Olive do. for Parlour Lamps, CANDLES.

Also, late from New York.
150 lbs. Richmond Superfine FLOUR,
20 lbs. Butter and Soda BAKING SALT,
1 cask white Beans, 1 CASK SALICUTAS,
1 bbl. Spirits Turpentine,
10 kegs No. 1 TOBACCO,
1 2 barrel best Scotch SNUFF,
1 barrel QUINCES, in good order.

ALSO.

50 barrels APPLES, viz. 20 lbs. Newtown Pippins, 20 do. Greenings & 10 do. Peltans.

THOMAS PICKARD.
Fredericton, Nov. 4, 1839.

he was born; he was sorry to say so, but it was well known. He would, however, go heartily for any clause which would compel parents to pay when able. As to saw mills being worked on Sundays he could not speak, but he knew that grist mills were so worked; and he regretted to say so. Still he thought all these matters had better be left for public opinion to rectify. He was in favor of the clause which permitted acts of mercy and necessity. The performance of these, is in accordance with the command of our Saviour; and therefore he would not expunge a section which would permit persons to do so.

Mr. BROWN said the Bill had been shown to him by the hon. mover, and that it met his hearty approbation. Assemblages of skaters should be dispersed, and sliding down-hill on sleds should not be allowed on any day. To the clause for stopping saw mills, he would add one to stop grist mills, and leave works of necessity to the discretion of the Courts. Stream driving, taking care of hay and grain exposed to destruction, and sailing a vessel at sea, had generally been deemed works of necessity. He would not however like to see the matter carried any further than was necessary for the decent and orderly observance of the day; and in this he concurred with the views of the learned member for Gloucester and the hon. member for King's. Some hon. members had referred to the Scriptures as the rule of our proceedings in this matter, and he had read a debate on Sir Andrew Agnew's Bill in the House of Commons, wherein Mr. Bulwer stated that the New Testament, the ground work of Christianity, contained no direct commandment for the observance of any day; neither was sabbath-breaking named among the offences enumerated therein. He was astonished when he read this; but on a careful perusal of the New Testament, found himself unable to contradict it. People might therefore conscientiously differ, with regard to the nature and extent of the obligation to observe the day; so that the present Bill would be carrying the observance quite far enough.

Hon. SPEAKER was sorry to hear the hon. member for Charlotte quoting the sanction of scripture in opposition to the Bill. It was well known that our Saviour declared, "He came not to destroy the law but to fulfil," and in the law alluded to they were told to "keep holy the Sabbath day." The schoolmaster must certainly be abroad in these days; and this was a mark of liberal sentiments which he never expected to have heard. Then what authority was quoted in opposition to that of scripture?—Why Mr. Bulwer a writer of fiction, and who probably treats the scriptures themselves as such. The hon. gentleman generally takes clear views of a subject, and might be right and he the Speaker wrong; but he did not think it. He felt satisfied the discussion would do injury, and that it would have a bad effect when it came before the public; and they were told there was no precept that the Sabbath day should be kept holy; the neglect of which must have an injurious effect upon society generally.

Mr. BROWN observed that the subject of sabbath breaking had been brought by Bill before the House, for the purpose of being fully discussed; and yet he as a member of the House was censured for that very discussion. It was something very strange for the Speaker of this subordinate House, to censure a member for referring to the proceedings of the House of Commons. Mr. Bulwer had stated that there was no positive commandment in the New Testament for the observance of any day, neither was sabbath breaking named among the many offences enumerated in that book; that the primitive Christians assembled on the first day of the week for public worship, but did not on that day abstain from their usual labour. He (Mr. Brown) had not advanced this as an opinion of his own, but had merely quoted it as a prominent instance of the diversity of opinions existing on this matter. The New Testament was in the hands of every person, and would at once shew whether the statement of Bulwer was true or false. He was sorry he had spoken at all, as what he had said was taken ill by some, and misunderstood by others; neither would he have spoken, if the learned member for Gloucester had not intimated in an under tone, that he was a bigot. He was for the Bill, but no bigot; and believed that very pious people might now, as in the days of Saint Paul, some esteem one day above another, and others esteem every day alike. The people called Quakers he was told, were of this latter opinion, and hold themselves in duty bound to serve their Maker every day.

Mr. EXP hoped the thumb-screw was not to be applied, or the fires of Smithfield to be lighted, with reference to the hon. member for Charlotte; whom he was sure the Committee would acquit of any design to weaken the due and proper respect for the christian sabbath.

Mr. STREET said the learned member for Gloucester seemed happy of an opportunity for applying the lex talionis in return for the doubts he had formerly expressed with reference to the statement alluded to, and the treatment which his Bill to prevent cruelty to animals had received. He little thought however when his learned friend brought in the Bill, that he would be the first to act contrary to its provisions. He Mr. E. still continued skeptical with reference to the saw-mills, and eulogised the high moral state of the county of Northumberland, to which his example probably had mainly contributed. He hoped however that his learned friend was correct in entertaining his doubts; but he had been assured of the correctness of the statement by persons upon whose veracity he could rely. With respect to the liberal notions which had been introduced by the hon. member for Charlotte, he was not prepared to hear them, having met with them in the reports in the newspapers and in his other readings. The hon. gentleman had probably read Mr. Bulwer's "England and the English," a work purely political, (Mr. E. I have Sir) and he there mentions that it would be better if the theatres were opened on Sunday evenings; but he Mr. S. thought that few of his countrymen would agree with him. He did not disapprove of hon. members expressing their sentiments upon this and every other subject most fully; and had no objections to a discussion such as the present taking place, as he felt assured that arguments could be adduced which would evince the fallacy of those by which the Bill had been met; and nothing could show this more strongly than the circumstance of the bible being quoted on the opposite side, as every part of the new testament confirms the old; and the observance of the decalogue is enjoined by the latter. Although Mr. Bulwer had said a portion of the Sabbath ought to be devoted to amusement, he might be right or he might be wrong. If he meant the mind should be turned to contemplation and intellectual improvement he would be correct; but if by amusement, he meant public exhibitions and exercises, he would be wrong.—Mr. Bulwer the learned gentleman said is a theoretical writer, and his theories do not bear the test of practice. Much had been said about the Bill being too rigid; and

the hon. member for King's would leave the evils complained of to be rectified by moral and public feeling. He perfectly agreed with that gentleman, and in framing the Bill had endeavoured to steer clear of any extreme. He did not wish to prevent persons from skating to and from attending divine service; the object of the clause in the Bill went to prevent skating as an amusement, and he would leave it to the magistrate to draw the line. There could be no doubt that work is carried on in saw mills in the afternoon of Sunday, and clergymen had remonstrated with the parties, who perhaps did not think they were doing wrong, as he had before said some persons entertained peculiar notions; but every man must observe the laws of the country; and not set himself up against the usages and customs of christianity. And altho' those individuals might not think they were doing wrong, yet the practice must have an injurious effect, and they should check the evil in the bud. He trusted if the committee was disposed to legislate that it would do so effectually; he had no desire to introduce unnecessary constraint, he had no objection to persons taking a walk or partaking of harmless recreation; but still he would not sanction any procedure that would interfere with the religious duties and feelings of others.

Mr. TAYLOR would not allow the idea to go abroad uncontradicted, that there is no authority in scripture for the observance of the sabbath. He would adduce as a proof that it was observed by the apostles who met on the first day of the week; he regretted to see a contrary opinion advanced, and that attempted to be supported by the authority of Mr. Bulwer. The hon. gentleman referred to an author whose works he had read, but whose name we did not distinctly hear, who always remarked that the succeeding week took its colour from the manner in which the Sabbath had been spent. And in the annals of crime it would almost invariably be found, that persons referred their early departure from virtue and advancement in wickedness to neglect and violation of the sabbath day. Unless that were kept there would be no morality in the world; and as christian legislators the members of that committee were bound to promote public virtue and public order.

Mr. GILBERT hoped the Committee would pass the Bill, as otherwise an opinion would get abroad that the Legislature is averse to the orderly observance of the sabbath. In that part of the country in which he resided, it is the custom of both men and boys to amuse themselves in skating on the Lord's day, and to conclude the day at the tavern, and throughout the year the same disregard was manifested; no person can induce his servant to frequent a place of worship, or prevent the generality of them from frequenting the tavern. He was astonished to find so grave a subject treated with frivolity.

Mr. BROWN declared that he took the new testament as the rule of his faith and practice; and appealed to the House, whether he had not invariably manifested the same by his conduct. He sincerely believed all that was written in that sacred book; and as he would take nothing from it, neither was he willing to have anything added to it. Hon. SPEAKER said he hoped he had misunderstood the hon. gentleman when he first spoke; but he certainly understood him to say, that Mr. Bulwer had asserted that he found no direction for observing the sabbath in the new testament, and that he had since examined, and found that assertion was correct. He trusted the hon. member did not mean to say as much as his language implied; or he should consider him as great a sceptic as Mr. Bulwer.

Mr. BARBARIE had listened with much attention to the debate that had taken place and much irrelevant matter had been introduced. The main object of the Bill was to impose upon such as were not properly disposed, the proper observance of the Lord's day, which for the sake of morality ought to be kept. He was not a theologian and he did not think that was the place in which to tell experience. It was enjoined on sponsors that they should teach those in whose behalf they appeared, to learn the Lord's prayer, the creed and the ten commandments; and the last of these declared that a man should keep holy the Sabbath day. The New Testament commands the same observance. He regretted to hear the opinion of Mr. Bulwer quoted, as it must be admitted that the preservation and promotion of morality, was what they were all interested in, and the Bill under consideration should it pass into a law would meet that object.

Mr. McALMON was favourable to the Bill as he was satisfied it was necessary that something should be done, to prevent the driving of cattle and working of saw mills on the Sabbath. Much had been said by the learned member for Gloucester, who expressed doubts as to the correctness of such a statement; but he was credibly informed that mills are frequently set a-going at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and he would consider it equally wrong to commence work at that hour as it would be at 12 at noon; there would be no more sin in the one than in the other. He once owned a mill, but he never would allow such a proceeding. Skating was also very much practised; and people from Westmorland frequently crossed the ferry with droves of 30 or 40 head of bullocks on the Sabbath, and this within a mile of places of worship, and while people were going to attend divine service. The fine is so small that it is no check; but which he trusted the Bill will prevent in future. As to stream driving, he never saw any necessity for doing so on the Sabbath, and it was only done on the supposition that the stream would not keep up, while it often kept up for weeks. The hon. gentleman concluded by saying he hoped the fines to be imposed by the Bill would be so effectual, as to prevent much stream driving that is at present practised. He should therefore go with the Bill.

Mr. WILSON observed enough had been said, and moved that the question be put; which was unanimously decided in the affirmative on the first section; and it was finally passed.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of DARIUS BURT, late of Douglas, deceased, are requested to present the same within Six Months; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

DAVID BURT,

Sole Administrator.