

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid to trespass on Lands situated in the Parish of Andover... JOHN WALKER

New Oat & Buckwheat Meal. The Subscriber offers for ready money... M. MACKINTOSH

THE SUBSCRIBER. RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally for the encouragement which has been afforded him... W.M. SEGEE, JR.

STORE TO LET. THAT STORE is in St. John street, now occupied by Messrs B. TILTON & Co.

TO LET. AN OFFICE and two Flats of the Store fronting on Ward-street. Also, lower Flat of Store in rear...

REMOVAL. The Subscriber begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment to a Shop adjoining Mr. PENGLY'S Cabinet Warehouse in Germain street...

CITY OF TORONTO AND YORK COUNTY RACES. (OVER MR. CARLETON'S COURSE.) Will be run in the July Meeting, 1840.

CAUTION. ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing two certain Notes or Due Bills, drawn by the Subscriber, one for Sixteen Pounds, in favor of WILLIAM FRASER...

CAUTION. ALL persons having any just claims against the estate of DANIEL YERXA, SEN. late of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within SIX MONTHS...

SACRED MUSIC! FOURTH EDITION of the UNION HARMONY for sale by HENRY FISHER, Jun.

NEW BRUNSWICK. THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this BANK will be held at their Banking House on Monday the 2d March next at 12 o'clock...

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. The House of Assembly in Nova Scotia have again addressed the Lieut. Governor of that Province, and received as unsatisfactory a reply as the former.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. We feel much pleasure in inserting the communication of our correspondent on the subject of History; and would suggest that a Society similar to that which the young ladies at Calais in the United States are accustomed to attend, might be established here with advantage...

A vote for £105 to the Secretary of the Province for the purchase of Stationery and Blanks, was upon motion of Mr. Woodward transferred from the Bill providing for the ordinary expenses of government, to that providing for the extraordinary; the vote having been hitherto opposed by a large majority; and it appearing that that officer in addition to the large salary of fifteen or sixteen hundred pounds which he receives, obtains upwards of £400 annually in the shape of fees...

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Mr. Editor;—As a stranger, and one who takes a deep interest in your Province, I have remarked with regret, the neglect shown by too many of your young people to the study of History.

Of all sciences, History is perhaps the most useful, for it gives us the experience of the past, and enables us to presage the future. It fires the patriot, instructs the soldier, and enlightens the statesman...

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, A LOVER OF HISTORY.

AN ACROSTIC. A name Italia derived from Ulysses' son, The faculty by aid of which, his fame great Crichton won; That maid of ancient story blest, to bribe the winds and waves, Select the son of Swayn, as greatest in the line of Danes; Say! in what field, did Abercrombie strike his daring blow, Then, trace parth'd Nubia's richest flood, rising in deserts low; Mark well the Cape where Victory sigh'd, as gallant Nelson fell, An English Bay, all anchor in, when Life's rude billows swell; The act of liguare which twined the Thistle and the Rose, Where rest the great Achilles' bones, in awful silence and repose.

Now gentle reader, all my parts combined, Am I a town or country?—Nought of the kind; I'm neither male nor female—but the costly shred, The ancients wove as shrouds, in which to burn their dead.

Fredericton, Feb. 18, 1840.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Mr. Editor;—Would you have the goodness to petition His Excellency, for the loan of a sum of money to enable us to erect a house for our accommodation, convenient to the Courthouse in Sumbury County, so that we would not in future be compelled to use the County Gaol as a place of entertainment; as I think that Gentlemen ought to be a little more respected, than to be put on a level with criminals and despicable characters, which are commonly the inmates of such places.

A. B. Esq. C. D. Esq. Feb. 20, 1840.

THE SENTINEL. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1840.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. On Saturday last, Mr. Woodward presented a petition from the Mayor and Common Council of St. John, praying for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate a supply of water for that city, which after some discussion was allowed to be received.

ed the Committee to indulge him a moment or two, until he could procure the volume containing the Act of the Imperial Parliament from the Library; and he had understood the Committee to give their assent. But while he was away, and his absence did not amount to five minutes, the Bill passed. He would therefore now strenuously urge the House to adopt the Ryder; its provisions placed no burden on the shoulders of any man, it only required the applicant for naturalization, to swear that he believed in the Divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, and the fundamental principles of Christianity. And he would ask the House, whether it was unreasonable, that aliens coming from a country whose institutions are uncongential to monarchy—of many of whom both ourselves and our brethren on the Canadian frontier had good reason to beware; and knowing, as we all do that republicanism is the proper soil for infidelity, was it unreasonable he would ask, whether those persons who want to come to us, and whom we do not invite,—that they at least, should let us know whether they believe in the bible. He did not ask them what particular sect they belonged to, or indeed whether they belonged to any; but surely it was not too much to know, whether they happened to be christians at all.

TORONTO Monday, Feb. 10. This day, at two o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Honorable the Legislative Council, where being arrived, and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance; and the Members present being come up accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Session of the Legislature with the following

SPEECH: Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, I desire to express my deep sense of the zeal and assiduity which have distinguished your discharge of your duties during this, perhaps the most eventful, Session of the Upper Canada Legislature; and I am anxious to offer you my own acknowledgements for the ready attention which you have given to the consideration of the important business which it was my duty to bring before you.

Your willing acquiescence in the proposed Reunion of this Province with Lower Canada, upon the terms, and according to the principles suggested by me, has afforded me the most lively satisfaction; and I look forward with confidence to the completion of that measure under the direction of our Gracious Sovereign, and of the Imperial Parliament, as the means by which the peace, happiness and good government of the inhabitants of the Canadas will be permanently secured.

By the Bill which you have passed for the disposal of the Clergy Reserves, you have, so far as your constitutional powers admit, set at rest a question, which, for years past, has convulsed society in this Province. In framing that measure, you have consulted alike the best interests of religion, and the future peace and welfare of the people, for whose service you are called upon to legislate; and I rely on your efforts proving successful, notwithstanding any attempt which may be made to renew excitement, or to raise opposition to your deliberate and recorded judgment.

The care and attention which you have bestowed on these important subjects, and the calmness and the dignity which have marked your deliberations on them, cannot fail to give additional weight to your decisions before that tribunal, to which they are now necessarily referred. I have given my assent, with great satisfaction, to different Bills which you have passed; and I shall transmit, without delay, such others as, from their nature, it is my duty to reserve, in order that Her Majesty's pleasure may be signified thereupon.

Amongst the latter, is a Bill for the payment of Losses by the Rebellion or Invasion." To this Bill I should have been ready to assent, but as I observe that the House of Assembly have addressed Her Majesty, praying that the losses may be defrayed by the Imperial Treasury, I have considered it to be more for the interest of the parties concerned that the Bill should be reserved, in order that the Address may be considered by Her Majesty's Government, before the Provincial funds are finally charged with this payment.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the Supplies for the Public Service. The decision to which you came respecting the future settlement of the Civil List under the proposed Union, rendered it impossible for me to submit to you any renewed proposal for the surrender of the Revenues of the Crown, in exchange for a provision for the expenses of the Civil Government of this Province; but in transmitting your Resolutions to Her Majesty's Government, I have not failed to draw your attention to this subject.

I lament that the circumstances in which the Province is placed, have necessarily prevented you from adopting measures by which its financial difficulties could be permanently removed; but this can only be effected when the obvious and easy means of augmenting the revenue, through the custom duties, with little comparative inconvenience to the people, shall be placed within your control. In the meantime it will be my anxious desire to use the power with which you have entrusted the Executive Government, to relieve, as far as possible the most pressing demands upon the public faith; and I shall devote myself to the consideration and recommendation of measures, by which the credit of the Province may be sustained, and its future prospects improved.

when exercised by the Sheriff himself. If that power were modified, he should be more favourable to the Bill. Hon. Mr. GRANS said he was pleased to see so much interest manifested, he was favourable to the Bill, and considered its provisions as a beneficial alteration of the present practice. He considered the drawing of jurors as a decided improvement; and as a proof that the system would be a good one, there had been no arguments against the general principles of the measure, but only as to its practical inconvenience. It had been said that it would not answer for the County of St. John, yet that was no reason why it should not pass. He wished jurors to be selected from a certain class, according to some fixed and definite rule. The Sheriffs at present were doubtless persons in whom confidence could be placed; and the best thing would be to keep them so, and he would lay down rules for that purpose.

Mr. Brown considered the present power of the Sheriffs should be continued,—or whether the Legislature should limit that power; he remembered a maxim which was often quoted by an honorable gentleman who appeared to have since changed his opinion, that where power was exercised without responsibility it would be abused; and he would act upon that principle. No substantial arguments had been brought forward against the Bill; and certain objections had been stated, which might be removed by one or two trifling amendments. When the learned member for York was making his eloquent speech on a previous day in opposition to the measure, it reminded him of the complaint he had just before made against a Sheriff, who it was stated had acted improperly. And altho' the Sheriff of the County of York was a very good man as were others in the Province, yet he put it to him whether the individual alluded to, was a fit person to be entrusted with the power of selecting jurors. He considered the Bill with the amendment that had been proposed as to the qualification of jurors, a good one; he was desirous of preserving the trial by jury as pure as possible; and altho' no inconvenience may hitherto have been felt, yet he thought the Bill ought to pass.

Hon. SPEAKER thought the principles of the Bill had been well discussed, and was satisfied the Committee were prepared to vote with reference to the motion for its final postponement.

Mr. GILBERT thought the Legislature were called upon to place such guards with reference to the office of Sheriff, as would prevent abuse. He had seen evils arising from the present system, and hoped the Bill would pass; he was surprised to hear hon. gentlemen differ so much; when a Sheriff had been described as not worth a farthing, and that it was impossible to get monies out of his hand; he should like to know if such a man ought to be permitted to select a jury. It had been said the Bill if it became a law would subject persons living in remote places to much inconvenience and expense; but it is a very common occurrence to send to the Deputy Sheriff, who selects persons from the vicinity of his residence. Many intelligent persons however attend the courts voluntarily for information. He would vote for the Bill, which might be tried for two or three years.

After a few desultory remarks, the Committee rose for the purpose of receiving petitions; the Bill was again taken up on Friday, when the motion to postpone the further consideration of the Bill was lost by a majority of 15 to 6; and it passed with the amendments as to the qualification of jurors, but its operation is not to extend to St. John; and a motion to exempt the counties of York and Northumberland was afterwards withdrawn.

SATURDAY, FEB. 22. Bill for the Naturalization of Aliens. This Bill was this morning read from the Chair as engrossed, and was about to be sent up to the Council Chamber for their concurrence, when Mr. End rose and moved a ryder on the same, as follows:—

And whereas it is not expedient or proper, that any alien or person of foreign birth, should by virtue of this Act, become entitled to the privileges of Her Majesty's natural born subjects, unless such alien or person of foreign birth be a believer in the fundamental principles of Christianity.

Be it therefore enacted, that every person applying to be naturalised under the provisions of this act, in addition to the oath or affirmation herein before required, at the time of taking such oath or making such affirmation, shall further swear, or affirm in cases where affirmation is allowed by law, and subscribe to the affidavit and declaration following that is to say, "I, A. B. do hereby swear, that I do believe in the Divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures and in the fundamental principles of the Christian Religion."

Which oath or affirmation, shall be administered by the Judge, by whom the just mentioned oath or affirmation is by this Act directed to be taken; and no testimonial or certificate of naturalization shall be in any wise granted, under the authority of this Act, to any alien or person of foreign birth, who shall neglect or refuse to take the oath, or make the affirmation in this section mentioned.

He said he had opposed the Bill in every stage of its advance, and was still of opinion that no alien ought to be naturalized and placed on a footing with British subjects, unless such alien could entitle himself to participate in the benefit of the act of the Imperial Parliament made for that purpose, and that he could tolerate, would be to extend its provisions in favour of any alien or person of foreign birth, who might be members of the Roman Catholic Church; he would cheerfully admit them within the pale of the Constitution, well assured that members of that Church would not forget her ancient loyalty. But he had great objections to opening the door, and admitting aliens of no creed at all—or infidels; and it was very well known, that a vast majority of persons for whose benefit the Bill was intended, were of that stamp.

Hon. members in favour of the Bill, when the House was in Committee upon it, had said that the Act of the Imperial Parliament would not do, that it was not sufficient liberal, and that it required a sacramental test, which must be had in the church of England; or that the Judges of the Supreme Court in this Province had so construed the language of the Act. He was not aware how the Act had been construed, but he remembered perfectly well the language of the Act, and that language was "in some Protestant or Reformed Congregation." He had request-

that Her Canadian Subjects, loyal to their Sovereign, and attached to British Institutions may, through the blessing of Divine Providence, become a happy and united, and a prosperous people.