

it was a very fine point, drawn rather nicely he thought. He could not go for enforcing the law to such an extent.

The Mayor said, it was true we had different opinions as regarded the observance of the Sabbath; but all of us have taken a solemn oath, not to support laws of our own making, but the laws of the land; and what say the statutes: "Whoever shall openly desecrate the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, by sporting, gaming, shooting, playing, hunting, drinking, or frequenting tippling houses, or by servile labour, (works of necessity or mercy excepted,) shall for every offence pay a fine not exceeding 40s. or be committed to gaol for a term not exceeding 4 days." This is the law, and we have no alternative, without violating our oaths, and I repeat that, without reference to who or what the parties are, who are brought before me for violation of the Sabbath, when the case comes within the terms of the Statute, I will inflict the penalty.

On motion of Mr. Bradley,

Resolved, That all persons sent to the Lock-up House for punishment, be allowed the usual County gaol allowances.

Among the articles of common use, there are few which enter more largely into the necessities of the "times" than paper. Immense sums have hitherto been annually sent out of the Province for this article. But we are pleased that at last this has become unnecessary. Messrs. Philips Brothers & Kay have proved that paper can be manufactured in this Province, as cheap, as good, and as handsome, as the imported article. Their factory is now in successful operation, where may be obtained all the qualities in common use.

We have received the first No. of the *Colonial Times*, a new paper published at Chatham by Mr. Davis P. Howe, who is also its Editor. Its typographical appearance is creditable, its selections good, its editorials well written,—not out in politics yet. Liberal of course we suppose. We wish the proprietor every success.

The *Miramichi Gleaner* says:—

We understand that the Revenue officer of Miramichi seized, on Friday morning last, at Murdoch's Meadows, 16 casks of spirits, and 10 from on board the Schooner Lady Smith, from Boston, being in illegal seized packages amounting in all to about 1000 gallons.

What an effectual check has the repeal of the Liquor Law presented against smuggling! did any one ever believe or dream that it would? We know it never was so rampant in Fredericton, both in its practice and results, as at the present period. Carrying out his old policy, the Governor should compel his Council either to enforce the present law, or resign their places.—*Reporter*.

THE SEASON.—During the past week the weather has been very unfavourable for completing the Hay Crop, (raining almost incessantly,) considerable portion of which is still in the field. The morning fogs have produced a blight in the Potatoes, causing very unpleasant odors before sunrise and after sunset. It does not appear to have affected the stalk and it is hoped that it may be confined to the leaves only, which it is feared will retard the growth of the tubers. The wheat, oats, and other crops lately promised a plentiful harvest, but we are sorry to observe at present no sign of a permanent change of the weather for the better, trusting that all will yet be well, we rely on His word who has said that "seed time and harvest shall not fail."

Since writing the above, last evening, there has been a decided change in the weather, the wind setting in cold from the northward.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT P. E. ISLAND.—From the *Examiner* we learn that Charlottetown was visited with a terrific storm of thunder and lightning, on Tuesday evening, accompanied with very heavy rain and hail. The storm commenced at about eight o'clock in the evening, to the southward, and continued, with but little intermission, until four the following morning. Hundreds of panes of glass were broken by the hail stones, and the crops in the vicinity of the town received some damage.

Mr. Montgomery has been re-elected without opposition, for the County of Restigouche.

THE NEW INTER-OCEANIC CANAL PROJECT.—The Senate on Saturday adopted an item of \$10,000, to pay for the expense of a survey, by United States Topographical Engineers, of the Atrato route of a communication by canal, between the Atlantic and Pacific, across the Isthmus of Darien.

The company who have undertaken the project ask, it appears, only this aid from the United States. At either terminus of this line of communication, supposing that it should be found practicable, there are good ports with sufficient water,

and once the work completed, vessels would be enabled to pass freely from ocean to ocean. We shall await with great interest the report of the engineers who may be sent out, as it is well understood that this route affords the only prospect we have of a continuous water communication between the two seas. No railroad route across any part of the Isthmus can ever present the faintest approach to the commercial advantage which it would offer; for the question after all is one of mere comparative expense. Unless the cargo be of very light and very valuable goods, it will be cheaper to take the long voyage round Cape Horn than to be put to the expense of discharging the vessel at one end of the Isthmus, and the double expense of shipment at the other. The possible contingency of loss and damage to the goods will also form a not inconsiderable item to be taken into the account.

Some unpleasant feeling had been caused in St. John's, Newfoundland, by the singular conduct of the commander of the U. S. Steamer *Arctic*. On 29th ult., the steamer entered the harbour and passed close under the stern of H. M. ship *Pylades*, then riding at anchor there, without showing any act of courtesy such as is usual on such occasions; and it was not until a boat from the *Pylades* pulled along side of the *Arctic* that the latter dipped her flag. The commander of the *Arctic* afterwards managed to make his presence further disagreeable by causing notices to be posted through the city, advertising for men to enter the United States Navy.

MATTERS AND THINGS IN KANSAS.—CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Reliable intelligence from Leavenworth states that a company of 18 Missourians had attacked Tucker Mission, 20 miles from Kansas City, and commanded the inhabitants to deliver up their houses and leave the territory. The demand was refused, and the Missourians were not strong enough to execute it. Wm. C. Happs, formerly of Kentucky, was shot and scalped five miles from Leavenworth, on Wednesday last, by some Missourians from Clay county, he was left dead on the road. Companies of Missourians were crossing the river at Leavenworth into the territory, on Friday and Saturday last. They were also concentrating at Westport and Kansas City. No demonstration had been made against Lawrence at the latest dates.

"We received yesterday the following account of these transactions from a correspondent for whose integrity we can pledge our own:—

LAWRENCE, August 16.

"Now or never. The turning point in the struggle has come. Before this reaches you it may be too late to do anything for our help. But we are doing for ourselves all that men can do against the odds with which we contend. Three more martyrs have fallen within the last 30 hours, and probably many times that number will have made that sacrifice before the sun shall rise again.

The murder of Hoyt surpassed all that has preceded it in fiendishness. He left my cabin but an hour before with no arms but a knife in his belt, to reconnoitre the camp which the banditti from Georgia had just established within a few miles of us on the other side of Wakarusa. Next morning a report came to Lawrence that a little boy saw several men take a man into the bushes, answering to his description; heard several shots; waited until the men left, and went in and found a corpse. A party went out and found the mutilated body of poor Hoyt: several gun-shot wounds in his breast, and his head beaten to a shapeless jelly.—This afternoon, but three hours since, that camp was routed, the log fort they had raised burned, and no lives lost. The blood of the Free State men is up. We can endure no more without resistance. We shall drive or be driven.

"Again the Missourians are up and pouring over the border, but no odds will deter our people from fighting. They stand fire like veterans of a hundred battles, and keep cooler than I had thought possible. But we must be reinforced. The grossest misrepresentations will be made—have been already, of these conflicts, and circulated among our enemies. It is understood in Missouri that we are all to be driven out or exterminated within a few weeks. Nearly every pro-slavery man has left this vicinity and Franklin, intimating as they go that our doom is soon to be sealed.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

IMMENSE GRAIN BUSINESS FOR ONE DAY.—We learn from the *Chicago Tribune* that on a recent occasion 104 cars of grain were taken into a warehouse in that city during the course of one day.—The grain cars on the road in question usually carry about 350 bushels of corn or wheat, and 60 bushels of oats at every trip. The amount of grain thus brought into the city on the day referred to

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERSIA."

New York, Sept. 2, 1856.

Persia arrived this morning. *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool Sunday, in about seven days from Halifax. Breadstuffs considerably advanced: wheat, two pence to three pence; flour, one to two shillings; corn, two pence. Provisions generally unchanged. Consols, 95½ to 95¼.

The Parliament further prorogued till Nov. 13. News wholly unimportant.

The uneasiness which has been caused by the bad faith of Russia in evading a compliance with the spirit of the treaty of Paris is not confined to words but shows itself in overt acts. We mentioned last week the uneasiness which prevailed in Downing-street. "It is now certain," says the *London Times* of 15th, "that the conduct of the Russians has induced England again to occupy the Black Sea.—The Hannibal has been sent to Serpents Island, and sufficient intimation has been given that in the opinion of the Allies something like a breach of faith has taken place. Although Kars is but 30 miles from the Russian frontier, she is there still destroying works, cutting down forests, refusing English officers the right of visiting the spot, and playing the despot after the manner of Warsaw or Tiflis.—The same is the case at the mouth of the Danube. Russian troops are still there. The part of Bessarabia which is to be added to the Principalities is still in Russian hands, and the Czar raises doubts about the topography, and would gladly evade the conditions." But it is added by the ministerial organ that any "practical result," is not likely to follow, which means, of course, that Russia will give way under the earnest pressure of the Allies, and that Austria, which has not yet evacuated the Principalities, will be compelled to follow her example.

Spain, which has recovered from the military revolution of which it was lately the scene, is in a fair way of suffering from a worse enemy—famine. The harvest has been a failure, and great distress prevails, which will tax the administrative power of O'Donnell.

In a private letter from St. Petersburg, it is affirmed that Austria had caused very urgent remonstrances to be made in St. Petersburg concerning points of difference that have lately arisen between the Russian Government and those of the Western Powers. The St. Petersburgers themselves seem disposed to deny the existence of any difference at all, and profess to wonder how the European press comes all of a sudden to assume this tone towards Russia. In another letter it is stated positively, that "The occupation of the Isle of Serpents, that is so much talked of, is nothing more than the lighting up again of the lighthouse by the Russians for the accommodation of navigation.

A WHOLE RUSSIAN ARMY MISSING.—The Prussian official Correspondence says:—Gen. Chruleff, who commanded a Russian division during the siege of Sebastopol, was afterwards sent to the frontiers of Persia, where he appears to have advanced too far into the hostile territory. Cut off from all communication with his own countrymen, and threatened on his flank by innumerable herds of Circassians and Kurds, he found himself obliged to make a retreat across boundless wastes of the inhospitable sand steppes, and as nothing has been heard of him, great fears are entertained for the safety of the general and his whole army.

It is very current at Berlin that negotiations are going on between the late Western allies on the one side, and Russia on the other, for a supplementary treaty to settle the question of the Isle of Serpents and the other points left debatable by the Treaty of Paris.

Things are to remain in *statu quo* till the conclusion of the new treaty.

PERSIA AND ENGLAND.—A Constantinople letter in the *Hamburg News* says:—"The Persian ambassador, who is expected here on his way to Paris, will also proceed to London in order to put an end to the Anglo-Persian differences. He is charged to offer every satisfaction to England, on condition that the English cabinet will recall Mr. Murray, and replace him by another ambassador."

RECONSTRUCTION OF SEBASTOPOL.—A letter from Sebastopol of the 23rd ult., in the *Austrian Gazette*, says:—"The Archbishop of Cherson and Taurida, Innocent, arrived here two days ago, to bless the southern portion of the town, which the Emperor has ordered to be rebuilt. The churches being destroyed, divine service was celebrated in the chapel of the Virgin, which alone stands entire, on an altar made of wood. The archbishop compared the town to the fields of death of Ezekiel, and remarked that

grand and immortal. The south side being still uninhabited, the only spectators present, besides the admirals and authorities, were a few sailors, two battalions of infantry, and some people drawn by curiosity from Simpheropol. In the place where existed the six bastions which defended Sebastopol, there will now be constructed hospitals and residences for invalid soldiers. The communications between the north and south shores will be established by means of a bridge of boats, placed between the former forts of St. Nicholas and St. Michael.—In the Karabelnaia, good houses, on a uniform plan, will be constructed in place of the miserable huts which existed there. These will be let out to soldiers' or sailors' families at the rate of three per cent, on the money expended."

EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.—The examination of candidates for the Civil Service of the East India Company for the present year, took place at London in July last, and the names of the twenty successful candidates have been published, as also the colleges for the East India Company at which they were respectively educated. Thirteen of the successful candidates belong to English colleges, five to Irish colleges, and two belong to Marshal College, Aberdeen. There were no successful candidates from any of the Colonial Colleges or Institutions, although colonists were equally eligible to enter the lists. A notice of the different branches of education in which candidates were examined, was published in the *Journals* of the House of Assembly of this Province last winter. As the prizes competed for are very desirable—beginning, at £400 sterling per annum, with a prospect of rapid promotion up to £2000 sterling, and handsome retiring allowance, we are desirous to see the names of some of the *Alumni* of King's College, Fredericton, duly chronicled among the list of successful competitors at the next examination.—*Courier*.

The Fisheries this season promise to be very successful, both for cod and mackerel. The early arrivals from Labrador have been so, and they report an abundance of fish. The same is true from the Banks. Vessels arriving at Marblehead and other points engaged in the Banks fishing, have found fish of the largest size, and are arriving with full fares. Two vessels arrived at Marblehead this week from a voyage of about three months, one with 15,000 and the other with 10,000, of such size as to consume, the first 130 lbs., and the latter 120 lbs. of salt. The 15,000 fish make 900 quintals, and the voyage is profitable enough to divide \$300 to a man. The Bank fishing is the best and surest of all the fisheries, and but for the difficulty of obtaining competent crews would be more extensively prosecuted.

Of the mackerel catch the report is favourable. On our shores they have done well, and the latest returns from the Bay of St. Lawrence declare them plenty and fat. It is to be hoped that the mackerel men may have a good season; generally it is a poor business, and of late years has declined in this section, except in Gloucester, that takes the lead, and which is more abundantly supplied with men from the Provinces. The increase of the shoe business has crowded hard upon all kinds of fisheries, and that is more profitable; and it will in Gloucester, if the attempts to introduce the shoe manufacture should succeed there.—*Newburyport Herald*.

A CLERGYMAN POISONED ON SHIPBOARD.—The Rev. Thos. Marsh, of Hamilton, C. W., a clergyman of the Established Church, who with his lady, was coming on a visit to friends in Europe, was accidentally poisoned, on board the Canadian screw steamer, which has arrived at Liverpool from Quebec and Montreal. On Saturday, the 9th, the reverend gentleman took a disinfecting fluid in mistake for mineral water; and though the medical officer was prompt and unremitting in his attentions, the unfortunate gentleman died from the effects of the dose on Tuesday night. An inquest was held on Thursday by the Liverpool coroner. It was stated in evidence that the deceased asked the bedroom steward for "Plantagenet" water; that the steward did not seem to understand what he meant; that Mr. Marsh then asked for mineral water; and that the steward upon this handed him a bottle of the disinfecting fluid, of which the unfortunate gentleman drank, and which caused his death in a few days. A verdict was returned "That the deceased died from the effects of a certain poisonous fluid taken by mistake."

OLD FATHER TIME, THE PARENT OF bright-eyed truth, is daily developing new facts and theories, but among his numerous progeny no fact is more incontestible than that the success attending the introduction of G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic and Family Physic to the public use is utterly without a parallel. Those families which have made the most thorough trial of its merits are loudest and most enthusiastic in their encomiums of its virtues. It admirably meets a want long experienced by all classes of persons, and is rapidly gaining that con-