THE

CAPE-BRETON ADVOCATE.

AND GENERAL WEEKLY MISCELLANY.

THE QUEEN, THE LAWS, AND THE PEOPLE.

VOL. I. SYDNEY, (CAPE BRETON,) WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1841. NO. 29.

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WEEKLY CALENDAR.

MARCH 1841.		SUN rises	SUN sets	MOON rises	MOON sets
11	THURSDAY	6 14	5 46	11 26	7 41
12	FRIDAY	6 13	5 47	morn	8 16
13	SATURDAY	6 12	5 48	0 30	8 46
14	SUNDAY	6 10	5 50	1 32	9 28
15	MONDAY	6 9	5 51	2 26	10 16
16	TUESDAY	6 7	5 53	3 7	11 15
17	WEDNESDAY	6 6	5 54	3 41	aft 19

ERRATUM.

In the editorial article, headed, "*Political conduct of the present Speaker*," *&c.*, line 3d, for "advised the House," read "advised the Governor."

LITERARY.

From the Knickerbocker.

THE VICTIM OF CONSUMPTION.

"Poor Caroline B——!" Her's was a sad and early fate. She passed away like the morning cloud, before the blush of life's dawn had faded from her heart. Timid and gentle as a fawn, she was one of those who seem as if they can only live in the atmosphere of affection. She withered and shrunk from the least breath of unkindness; and so great was her sensitiveness, that it became necessary to remove her from the care of an instructress who followed a stern rigid system of government, as the fear with which she inspired her became a disease, that was preying on her spirits and health.

At this time, we were school-mates; and years passed on ere I saw her again. But I heard her history from one who knew her well. She became a lovely creature—a creature of smiles and tears—of softness and sensibility. With strangers she was timid and reserved, but when with those who loved her, she had the caressing fondness, the sportiveness and simplicity of a child. She could not have been happy without something to love: for her heart was full of tenderness,—full to overflowing. Seldom were mother and sisters loved as she loved hers; and when her young affections were sought by one who had given her his heart, she yielded them up in all their fullness. She became devoted to him. The tendrils of her love twined so closely around him, that not only her happiness, but even her life, was dependent on his welfare and his existence.

He was worthy of her, and loved her as a man seldom loves. He was yet in the "dew of his youth," with a heart full of virtuous impulses, and unstained principles—for he had not entered into the dissipations of the world. He was actively engaged in a business that secured a competence, which, with the simplicity of their tastes, would have been affluence to them. The time of their union drew near, and he furnished a home to which he was shortly to take his Caroline as his bride—the wife of his heart. But sickness come over him, a malignant fever, so violent and dangerous, that his physician gave no hope of recovery. Where was his betrothed? His family had sent for her at his request; before she could reach him, he was raving in a delirium, and knew her not. She hung over him in all the distraction of hope and fear; and who can imagine the wild agony that rushed through her heart, when she saw that he was dying! It was seen in its effects. Her heart was broken.

After the death of her affianced husband, all interest in life and living things seemed lost to this stricken one. She withdrew to the solitude of her chamber, and saw no one but her mother, her sisters, and one female friend. In vain they tried to arouse her from the grief that had settled on her like an incubus. Hour after hour she sat with her clasped hands resting on her knees, and her eyes fixed on one spot, with a strange vacant expression, as if dead to every thing around her. The only circumstances that appeared to bring her to consciousness, was the marriage of the sister who had been her nurse and attendant since the affliction that had made such ravages on her. When the bride and groom elect came to bid Caroline farewell, as they were about to proceed to the church, where they were to be united, the broken-hearted girl folded her sister in her arms, and wept over her, and the separation was more than she could bear. When her intended brother-in-law offered his hand, she said, "No, George, I cannot take your hand—not yet, it seems so hard to take my Mary from me." When the bridal party had gone, her friend tried to console her, but she "refused to be comforted." "No," said she, mournfully, "it is always so! every thing that I love is taken from me!"

Shortly after her sister's marriage she was taken to the country, in the hope that the fresh air would revive her. The heat of June, in the crowded city, had been too much for her enfeebled state. All expectation of her recovery was gone, for the fatal symptoms of a confirmed and rapid consumption were upon her, and her friends knew she must die. She alone was yet unconscious that this was to be her last summer upon earth.

As soon as I heard that she was in the neighborhood, I visited her. We had not met since we were school-girls. Though nearly of the same age, yet the tranquil seclusion in which I had lived, had kept me ignorance of the trials and the experience of life, while she had drank deeply of its poisoned chalice—and to her it was a fatal draught.

When I first saw her, she was leaning back in an armed chair, with her head resting against one of the porch columns. Her cheek touched the fragrant blossoms of the white jessamine that twined its light and feathery foliage around the fluted pillars, and mingling with the graceful woodbine, hung their united drapery above her head. I had often heard of the peculiar beauty with which consumption invests its victim; but here I saw it in all its fearful loveliness. The fragile form, almost bending beneath the summer breeze—the transparency and purity of her complexion, through which you could trace the delicate tintings of the blue veins—her beautifully-formed lips, to which fever had given the coral hue of health—and her eye! oh, how spiritual, how unlike earth was the brightness of her dark blue eye! As I looked on her high, fair forehead, over which the golden brown hair was parted, in rich waves—on her gentle smile, and the soft serenity of her countenance—I was reminded of the artist's conception of a "beauty not of earth." At times, she became quite animated, and we spake together of school-days, and of several occurrences that had then excited our merriment, notwithstanding the rigor of our teacher; with her, laughter was a punishable crime. I never shall forget her smile, when she could be roused to cheerfulness. There was something so sweet, so peculiar, so radiant with the loveliness of her character, that it instantly won the heart. How painful was the reflection, that one so beautiful should pass away from the fair green earth, to the cold dark grave—from life and beauty, to corruption and decay!

As soon as the fatal disease became seated, the settled gloom that had hung over her since the death of her lover, suddenly passed away, and her natural buoyancy returned. Before this, she was never seen to smile; though still subject to occasional depression, yet she was more cheerful than she had been since the fatal event. She now frequently spoke of her lost William, and loved to relate the circumstances connected with their acquaintance, though previous to this, his name was never known to pass her lips. The world seemed again to become beautiful, and the love of life once more awakened in her bosom. "Oh," said she, "if I could get strength to rove through these woods and meadows, I know I should be well again." This change was one of the strongest symptoms of the melancholy disease. Illusive consumption! Thou clothest thy victims with new beauty, as thou art about to crumble them to dust and ashes, and inspirest them with a love of the pleasant things of earth, just as thou art ready to snatch them from our sight forever!

The last time I saw the dying girl was the evening of her departure for the city. The revival produced by the change of air was but temporary. She was sinking rapidly, and it was thought better to remove her while she had strength to bear the fatigue. It was a beautiful summer evening when she was carried down stairs and laid upon the sofa. The shutters were thrown open, and the full moon poured in a radiance of light, bringing the lovely invalid into bright relief, as she lay there like some bright creation of fancy. As its pale beams rested on her brow, showing the classic outline of her features, she looked like sculptured marble. There was a fearful beauty in the sight! Her eyelids were closed; their long dark lashes lay pencilled on her cheek, and so death-like was the composure of countenance, that her mother arose, with a cold shudder, and closed the window. The sight was too like a corpse for a mother to bear. She was taken to the city on that beautiful moonlight evening, and I never saw her more.

A few days after her return home, she was told that there was no hope of her restoration to health—that the hour of her death was at hand. She received the information with calm submission. She would lie for hours in deep meditation, and silent prayer; and when one of her gay acquaintances wished to relate to her the news of the day, she waved her hand and gently said, "My dear friend, I have now no interest in the things of earth; my concerns are with God and eternity."

She "fell asleep in Jesus" as tranquilly as the wearied child sinks to repose on its mother's bosom; and the sweet smiles of serenity that dwelt on the lips of her beautiful face, showed how gently death had done its work in severing her redeemed spirit from its earthly tenement.

CHEERFULNESS.—David Hume, declared he would rather possess a cheerful disposition, inclining always to look on the bright side, than, with a gloomy mind, to be master of £10,000 a year.

"We don't want too many in this concern," as the boys said when they got into the sugar-cask.

From Papers by the "Britannia."

Disastrous Floods and Loss of Life.—The disasters that have occurred from the sudden breaking up of the frost, have been of a most frightful and melancholy nature. Scarcely any part of the kingdom has been exempt from the destruction of property, attended in some instances with the loss of life, and in others with the most hair-breadth escapes. The most seriously calamitous, however, which have yet reached us, are those particularised below:—

Overflow of the Brent River.—The first intelligence received in town, related to the great alarm created in Brentford on Sunday morning last, by an overflow of the Brent River and the Grand Junction Canal. The scene is thus described by an eye-witness:—"The water was first observed to be slowly rising about half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday night; but no fears of an inundation being entertained by the persons residing near, they retired to rest, little dreaming that they would be so soon aroused from their slumbers. Towards two o'clock, however, Police-constable Smith, T 60, who was on duty near the bridge, observing the water still increasing and rushing with great force to the Thames, awakened some of the boatmen belonging to what are called 'monkey-boats,' large numbers of which are moored off the different wharfs abutting on the canal, and cautioned them to be on the alert for their own safety. At that time, and even up to half-past three o'clock on Sunday morning, any immediate danger was not apprehended; but a few minutes before four o'clock, a loud noise was heard to the north of the town, which momentarily approached nearer and nearer; and it was soon ascertained that the narrow stream of the Brent had swelled to a mighty river, and overflowing its banks, was pouring itself into the already increased waters of the canal. Numbers of boats, barges and lighters, were instantly torn from the moorings, and driven with great force through the bridge towards the Thames. At the same time, also, the accumulated waters having overflowed all the premises north of the high road, burst with frightful force through two avenues by the houses of Mr Brasher, near the bridge, and Mr Farrell, directly opposite the church, filling the lower rooms of the houses. The police immediately sprang their rattles, and lost no time in awaking the inhabitants to a sense of their danger; and where some were too deeply buried in sleep to be aroused by the knocking, they forced the door open. The scene at that moment it is impossible to describe: men, women, and children, (many of them in their night clothes,) were running in all directions for places of shelter; while the roaring of the water, added to the screams of the wretched inhabitants of the boats, and of the individuals inhabiting the numerous cottages running south of the town down to the waterside, were most appalling. In a very short time all the houses at that portion of the town were flooded, and the water rising rapidly, the occupiers of the houses near the market-place commenced damming up their doors: and there is no doubt the whole, not only of New Brentford, but also of Old Brentford, would shortly have become under water, had the stream not found itself an outlet at the bottom of Church Alley, by razing the wall of the extensive nursery grounds of Messrs. Ronalds, and another wall at the southern extremity of the grounds, by which it joined the canal near its outlet to the Thames. Every possible assistance was immediately rendered by those of the inhabitants who had not been reached by the inundation. About 5 o'clock the water was at the highest; the only means of communication between the houses near the bridge was by a boat. Towards six o'clock it was ascertained that the water was gradualy decreasing; and daylight was anxiously looked for, that the extent of the effects of the inundation might be ascertained."—The damage to the barges and houses was very great, but the loss of life was less than might be expected. A boatman was drowned, and on Monday the body of Mr. Morris, a market-gardener, was found in a stream by his house. It is supposed, however, that more bodies will come to light. Some of the escapes were curious. "During the early part of the day fears were entertained that the whole of the crews of the boats, &c., which have wrecked were drowned, and much interest was excited to ascertain the fate of a family of seven children, who, with their father and mother, named Tolley, it was known were on Saturday evening on board one of the boats belonging to Messrs. Price and Sons, of Brierly Hill, which boat is one of those sunk. It was, however, in the afternoon ascertained that they had been most miraculously saved, as the boat was being driven along by the current, by the exertions of a family named Ayres, living in a cottage at the bottom of Boar's Head Yard, who, as the boat passed the window, succeeded in dragging in the seven children, where our reporter saw them, and where he learned that the father and mother had been also saved. At the next cottage were also two sisters of the name of Forster, each with one child, who were rescued from another boat. It has also been ascertained that no fewer than twenty-one men, women, and children, saved their lives by climbing over the wall of the Duke of Northumberland's grounds, and taking refuge in a cow-house, where they have since been found." The inhabitants of the neighborhood exerted themselves to assist the sufferers. The infant schoools were thrown open for the admission of the boatmen and their families, to the number of ninety persons, who were provided with good food.

London, Feb. 4.

The money market has been rather depressed during the present week, and a general decline has taken place in the value of monetary property of every kind. The absence of explanation on the subject of the expenditure and revenue for the present year, has been one of the leading causes of the uncertainty and gloom which has arisen since the middle of the recent week; for the opinion has been prevailing that the deficiency will be of a very serious extent; and this morning the circumstance has been much noticed, that no House of Commons sat last night, owing to the non-assembling of a sufficient number of members, although a committee of supply was to have been moved by the government; the deduction from this circumstance being that the government, having it always in its power to prevent such an occurrence, has not been prepared with satisfactory plans for the finances of the year. This is probably not a very well founded view of the state of the financial movements of the government; but the distrust is certainly increasing on such subjects, and capitalists are observed to be daily more unwilling to part with money until there is a better development of the financial and political prospects of the present year. The general business of London has also been unfavorably influenced by the arrival of very unfavorable monetary intelligence from the United States—from which country accounts have been received up to the 8th of January—representing a panic to have commenced in the city of New York, and a most disastrous fall in the value of all monetary property, particularly in the shares of the Bank of the United States. This intelligence has certainly not borne examination, and the alarm respecting American affairs has subsided considerably in the course of the present day; but still the utmost anxiety is prevailing for further accounts from that great market for English manufactured goods, which, if again thrown into a state of monetary difficulties, must very seriously influence the whole course of the general trade of the present year.

The Corn-law Question.—It is not intended to bring on the question of the corn-law till after Easter, ere which we trust the people will raise their voice loudly by public meetings and petitions in favour of free trade in corn.

Catechism cut Short.—The first thing of which the people are Conservatives is of themselves. Whigs and Tories will both find this as they come to the poll-booth at the next election. The partisan catechism will be cut short. With the man in the farce, to to the question "What are you?" they will answer "I am——hungry." Will all the word-jugglery of the Times persuade them to be conservative of hunger, and of the bread-tax?—*Morning Chronicle.*

The operative and anti-corn-law association of Liverpool have distributed three thousand copies of the annexed pithy questions:—"Does dear bread bring high wages?—Bread, in 1840, is double the price that it was in 1835. Are wages doubled?—No! Cheap bread, and down with the corn-law!"

Morality of Agricultural Districts.—In his charge to the grand jury, the chairman of our sessions, the Tory member for Bath, said, "The result of the present calendar tended to confirm the opinion he had long since entertained, that by far the larger portion of crime in this County was committed in the rural and agricultural districts: of the 84 felonies, 60 at least had been committed in those districts, and but 24 in the towns."—*Wiltshire Independent.*

A Theatre converted into a Sunday School.—On Sunday last the theatre at Oldham was opened for a Sunday School by a religious party who had seceded from the ministration at St. Peter's Chapel.—*Manchester Chronicle.*

The Royal Christening.—Preparations for the christening have already commenced at the Chapel Royal, by laying down the carpets, previous to other necessary arrangements. It is said that the ceremony will be as private as is consistent with the illustrious birth of the infant, and from the smallness of the chapel the invitations to the *haute noblesse* will be rather limited, as at the Royal Marriage last year. The Queen Dowager and all the members of the Royal Family, and the Corps Diplomatique, will be present on the auspicious event.

The Hon. Miss Devereux, only daughter of Viscount Hereford, has been appointed by Her Majesty to succeed Miss Spring Rice as maid of honour to her Majesty.

FRANCE.

The discussion on the Fortifications' Bill was renewed and continued on Friday. M. de Lamartine opposed the Bill in a speech of great ability. It forms the subject of commentary in nearly all the papers received. The Debats, in its remarks, says that the notice which Monsieur de Lamartine has taken of the motives which induce the anarchists to support the Bill, is such as almost to make those who advocate it as a measure of national defence desire its rejection, least it should become an instrument of terror in the hands of the Revolutionists; but the Debats says it has lost its own fears on this subject, in the conviction that the anarchists would never be able to keep down the sense of the country.

A morning paper gives an account of a scene which is said to have passed between Louis Philippe and M. de Goldberry, which is at least characteristic. The king, in an interview with the honorable deputy, endeavored to destroy M. de Goldberry's anti-fortification notions in vain; and during the conversation the following remarks are said to have been made, and to have produced an unexpected impression on the king's mind. "Sire," and M. de Goldberry, "I am opposed to the fortifications in the interest of your family and of your dynasty. In the difficult times in which we live, your majesty, or your successor, may be obliged to leave the capital, either by reason of great foreign danger, or to calm, by your presence, grave troubles in the provinces. Now, in cases of trouble or danger, I see easily how

your majesty, or your successor, can quit fortified Paris, but I do not so easily see how you can re-enter it." Whether the fortifications will ever be completed is something more than doubtful; but at all events, it is certain that economical men look upon their erection with uneasiness, and philosophical statesmen with contempt.

OMNIUM.

A WALKING WAGER.—It is truly astonishing what Englishmen will attempt! Lord S——and the Honorable Mr. P—— lately wagered on walking from Cairo into the desert, a distance of 50 miles, in 12 hours. The first who arrived at Bonjiak was to be the winner. Accordingly they started, and at nightfall Lord S—— arrived in full vigour, and very little fatigued.—Mr. P—— had not arrived at ten o'clock, and they began to be apprehensive as to his fate. He came in, however, limping, footsore, and jaded, at a quarter to 11 o'clock. "Why how," said he to Lord S——, "is it possible there can be this difference between us?" "Ah!" returned his lordship, "I provided myself with a quantity of "Holloway's Ointment," and used it about my joints and the soles of my feet; besides, I have taken regularly of late that famous alterative and tonic, "Holloway's External Disease Pill. These are the true Specifics for the cure of all external disorders, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Paralysis, and, let me add, Fatigue."

GIVE YOUR BOYS A TRADE.—With the exception of a very few specially designed to fill the learned professions—and these may for the most part be confined to those who are physically unable to get their living by hard work—all boys at the age of sixteen, having been previously educated at School, should be put to some useful trade. No parent is faithful to his sons, or looks out well for their future prosperity, who suffers them to grow up without an early designation of the business they are to pursue, and an education specially adapted to quality them for such business. He who enters upon manhood without a profession, is put afloat on the uncertain sea of life without any destination in view, and without any rudder, compass, or any other means of a successful cruise. He is sent forth amidst society as a mere loafer, an injury and a pest. It would even be well for boys intended as lawyers, doctors, ministers, and merchants, to acquire a trade. Should they succeed in either of those professions, they would yet find meanwhile much convenience from knowing how to cultivate the earth or to use tools; but should they not succeed, a trade would be of vast importance to them as an ultimate and safe resort under the vicissitudes of fortune.

A good trade is a thousand dollars to a young man. It is worth more than money as an inheritance, for this may fail; that never will, if he will be industrious.

MINERALS IN AMERICA.—There are in the twenty-six States about 80,000 square miles of coal and iron of the richest character, and waiting only for an increase of capital, skill, and experience, to work them to an extent equal to our consumption. As to coal, we produce nineteen-twentieths of all we consume, and of iron, perhaps three-fourths; but its dearness prevents the free use made of it in England. In Pennsylvania alone, it is computed there are 10,000 miles of coal and iron, being about five times the extent of the coal and iron of the United Kingdom. We are now opening copper mines, and they begin to be profitable.—*Extract of a Letter.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Cape-Breton Advocate.

"Suum cuique tribuito."

MR. EDITOR—

Sir,—Your remarks in your valuable paper of the 17th inst., relative to our Road system, deserve the attention of every one who feels an interest in the welfare of the Province, or a desire to see the present system changed—I need not say improved, as no change can possibly be for the worse; but while you advocate this much-wanted change, you appear not to be aware that towards effecting it, the obtaining from Nova-Scotia Proper of Road Engineers, is not *absolutely requisite*, and that gentleman of competent abilities are not wanting in our Island, who require nothing but the same *liberal* compensation that has been given to those from Nova-Scotia, to enable them to good Roads. The statement of a few facts may not be amiss, as they may help to show *the true causes* that have thrown our own Road Engineers so completely into the shade.

In the year 1822, the road leading from Sydney to St. Peter's, a distance of upwards of 50 miles, (and in many places so extremely rugged, that to this day they have not been satisfactorily got over even by Nova-Scotia Engineers,) was explored and laid out by Mr. McNab of Cape Breton. He was required to explore *the whole line*; open a path, make a survey, with two or three sets of plans, furnish notes, &c. &c., hire chain-bearers and axe-men, and in short, defray every expense incident on such services, for a certain sum, *which he was not to exceed*; and when it is known that this sum was only fifty pounds, currency, some idea of the difficulties with which he had to contend, may be formed; and of the impossibility of making a *good* line of road through lands then principally in a wilderness state; the country not having been cleared as it has since been, and much of the provisions required by him and his men having to be brought from Sydney, it being impossible to procure them elsewhere.

To show the utter insufficiency of the above named sum to make any thing like a road, it will be necessary to contrast it with the sums paid to Nova-Scotia Engineers for like services in Nova-Scotia proper; and demanded as merely sufficient for their *due performance* by these Engineers, when employed in Cape Breton.

To a gentleman in Cape Breton, a Nova-Scotia Engineer lately stated that for exploring, surveying, and making a plan of forty miles of the Eastern Road now opening, with only two men on pay, that his bill amounted to £250, and was paid. The same engineer stated that to explore and mark out the road from Ship Harbor to Marguerite, a distance of about 80 miles, but through an open country, he would not accept of less than £400! Yet is Cape Breton taunted, and held up to scorn over all the Province, as being destitute of engineers capable of making one mile of good road; and sums voted in Halifax, carried back to it again!

Mr. M'Nab felt so sensibly the injury that his professional reputation had sustained from the defects in the St. Peter's Road alluded to, as well as from those in some other roads laid out under like circumstances, that he repeatedly remonstrated against a system so ruinously defective. With what success, and how far the miserable sum allowed for the St. Peter's road was deemed sufficient, may best be learned from the subsequent instructions relative to laying out roads, to which instructions he was to restrict himself. These stated that in surveys of roads, he was to note the length of the requisite bridges, the extent of swamps requiring to be laid with poles, and of every other object that it would require extra expense to remove—the extent of the improved lands through which the road must pass, names of the occupants, number of miles from the beginning, nature of the soil on each side of the road—to set up proper marks as milestones at the end of each mile, and mark them, and also suitable marks at the beginning and end of the road, descriptive of its direction—to furnish correct plans, and clear, intelligible notes (of which, and of the plans, three sets of each would be requisite); and that for these, and all the other et ceteras just now enumerated, his charges were in no case to exceed *six shillings* a mile; and out of these, he was to pay besides, the expences of chain-bearers, axe-men, &c. &c. &c. Could Nova Scotia engineers make good roads on these terms?

In the year 1831, when it was deemed necessary to obtain an engineer from Halifax to revise the Sydney and St. Peter's Road, Mr. McNab, with a desire to show that the defects in this road, in the first instance, were owing to the inadequate means placed at his disposal, undertook to revise and improve from St. Peter's to near McNab, a distance of about 12 miles, and one of the most difficult sections in the whole line, and altogether through forest lands. He expressed his determination not to be fettered in the expense requisite to discover a *good line*, whether he was paid or not paid. The result was, a line that will bear comparison *with the best road of equal length in the Province*. It was opened Commissioners *from Nova Scotia Proper*, who avowedly did every thing in their power to discover a better line than Mr. M'Nab's, but in vain; and it is at this moment a known and undisputed fact that this section is now one of the best in the whole road. Yet never, since the year 1831, has Mr. M'Nab been employed on our roads—the Nova Scotia interest being all-powerful.

When we are told that Cape Breton is destitute of scientific artists, and that the humble abilities requisite even to lay out a good road, must be imported from Halifax, or other places in Nova Scotia Proper. Let us suspend our belief, until, by comparing facts like the above, we are enabled to contrast the liberality evinced towards artists from Nova Scotia with the grinding penury that has been inflicted on those of Cape Breton, and driven them into obscurity. We will then cease to be surprised, while the one is lauded throughout the whole extent of Cape Breton, that the others are not known to exist.

It is time that justice were done. I beg that I may not be understood to disparage the talents or condemn the operations of the gentleman from Halifax to whom the expending of so much of our Road Money has of late been entrusted, He has been furnished with ample means and liberal compensation; and has shown himself to be well acquainted with his duty, and equally well to have discharged it; but it is undeniably an act of injustice towards our own engineers, that they should be treated as has been already described, and then set aside as incompetent, to make room for a stranger to whom the most liberal means of discharging his duties have been constantly extended.

Should any one fancy that he can detect the smallest inaccuracy in what I have stated, he is requested to make it known through the medium of your paper, and he will be promptly convinced of his mistake,

Yours, X.

Cape Breton, Feb. 19, 1841.

TO THE HON. J. B. UNIACKE,

MEMBER FOR THE COUNTY OF CAPE-BRETON,

SIR,—I have taken the liberty to address you, the Member for the County of Cape Breton, through the paper; and I am inclined to believe that you will, with your usual readiness to advocate and guard the interests of your constituents, give the subject upon which I write your attention.

The whole of the Post Office arrangement, and the way in which things are therein carried on, without, I believe, one single exception in this County, is such as to call for an entire change. I say, Sir, there is no exception. The Post Office in the Town of Sydney is open only on the days when the Post arrives from and departs for Halifax; and consequently if a man come from the country on any other day in the week for a letter, he will most likely be obliged to return without it. I am told, Sir, that the sum allowed the Post-master is too small to pay him for daily attendance at his office; and if so, a proper compensation should be given him, and he would then do his duty.

There is a sum allowed for carrying the mail to Bridgeport, as I see by the paper; but I understand that the mail does not arrive there with regularity. I am of opinion that the people of *Low Point* have a right to share the benefits of the Post to Bridgeport, which should be regularly taken there by the way of Low Point. The Post Office might be fixed at some place in the middle of the settlement.

The complaints from Middle River, St. Ann's, and other places, are frequent. I was at Baddeck about three months ago, and was told that the way in which things went on at the Post Office there was shameful—newspapers, &c. kicked about the house and destroyed by children. A gentleman then said to me that the mail for Middle River should leave Sydney the same day that it left for Halifax, on Thursday, and arrive at Middle River on Friday morning—the distance being only 60 miles. The Postman travels the whole way *on foot*, both winter and summer. There is no occasion for his walking, *as there is a bridle road the whole way*, and a Postman should be compelled to travel with the utmost despatch.

There is a difference amongst the people of St. Ann's about the place where the Post Office should be. My opinion is, from what I have seen of the settlement, that the Office ought to be at the "Gut," and then if a path is opened over Smoky Cape, and the people of Ingonish and Cape North have a mail for those places, the Postman, after leaving his bag for St. Ann's at the Post Office at the Gut, may cross over and travel down the North Shore, leaving letters for settlers at Donald Sutherland's, in the middle of the settlement. The Scotch settlers have friends in the old country, and often have letters from them.

On the road to St. Peter's the Post branches off for Big Narrows. The people along the road from there to Borsdell ought fairly to have the mail taken to them. There are nearly 70 families settled along the side of that road. I am informed that a boy carries the bag to Big Narrows, and frequently idles away his time upon the road. Priest Grant has frequently complained that his letters and papers do not come regularly to him. I am told that Mr. Dodd, our worthy Town Member, is going to try to have another man put on to carry the mail from the Gut of Canso to Callagan's. He is much needed, and until it is done there will be no regularity in our mail's arriving.

In hopes that you will have these

things put to rights, and do justice to all this County in the matter of Post Communication,

I am, Sir,
Your obdt. servt.
AN OLD INHABITANT AND FREEHOLDER.

Sydney, March 5, 1841.

UNITED STATES.

The state of financial affairs at Philadelphia is so bad that it will inflict a severe blow on the spring business of our northern manufacturers. The whole south and west are equally involved, and destitute of any currency with which to pay for the articles necessary for them, and we see no other way in which our manufacturers can supply them, with a due regard to their own safety, than by establishing agencies of their own at the principal marts of trade, and selling for such funds as they can make available, or adopting a barter traffic.

We have evidently not yet reached the bottom of the trouble at Philadelpha. Some of the Banks, it is stated, mark the books of depositors with the following premonition, or something equivalent; "Checks for depositors will be paid at the option of the Bank, in notes current at the time of deposite."

This gives ground for believing that some of the other banks besides the United States will go down. The United States Bank will receive payment for debts to himself, no notes but thote of her own issue, and as large sums are due to that institution, it follows that her notes must soon be in better demand.

Later accounts by yesterday's mail say that the U. S. Bank had receded from its resolution not to take the notes of the other banks in payment of debts, and the bills of that bank were at 10 per cent discount for specie, while the paper of the other banks were at a discount of 4 per cent. The notes of the U. S. Bank were sought for to a considerable extent, by its debtors.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Only a week ago, our citizens were felicitating themselves on the opening prospect of business, on the conquest of difficulties, and the even course which lay before them.—Now there appears to be an utter prostration of energies, and a nervous despondency as to the future. If the former confidence seems to have been unfounded, the present despondency, we confidently believe, will prove to be without *sufficient* cause. We are, as a community, in serious difficulties. The course of business has thrown against us the balance of trade, and the mismanagement of fiscal affairs, has rendered us, temporarily, unable to surmount the difficulties by which we are met.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, March 3.

CAPE BRETON.—The reading of the Petition of N. H. Martin and others, relative to the question of the Annexation of Cape Breton to Nova Scotia, elicited a few sharp and warm remarks in the House of Assembly on Wednesday last. The Hon. Attorney General seemed inclined to treat the matter as a joke, and more than one unmeaning countenance among the members, wore that complacent smile they often put on, when subjects beyond their comprehension, and powers of mind to grapple with, are brought before that House. But the joke of the annexation of Cape Breton, is a practical one, and has been carried rather too far. It is a joke, though but small in comparison, yet involving in principle as much, as that which England played off on unhappy Ireland, when, with its foot upon her subjugated neck, *her* annexation to Great Britain, the Union, was effected! And if we mistake not, when the question of Cape Breton's annexation shall come to be dicussed,—when that illegal, that unconstitutional, and arbitrary act, shall have unanswerable evidences of its injustice laid open to the public eye,—if, we have said, we mistake not the character of the enemies of the greater Union, we shall find every friend to the repeal of that of Ireland, loudly and warmly expressing a sympathy with those who, during the last twenty years have nobly struggled, and to the end will struggle still, for the annihilation of the lesser Union, and the restoration of their natural and former rights to them. It is very singular, but it is equally as true that the people of Nova Scotia proper, have never made themselves in the slightest degree acquainted with the nature and extent of the injustice and oppression which have been done to Cape Breton. Nor have they any conception of the great resources of that Island, which, separated by nature as well as by law; from Nova Scotia, was, by an unwarrantable and tyrannical act, subjected to the government of the latter, and made a tributary of this province. But they will shortly be enlightened on this subject, although it is but little the Legislature of Nova Scotia can do, other than show its due sense of that Island's wrongs, by expressing its fullest disapprobation and regret at the Legislature of 1817, having been a participator in the crime—for in the presence of the Majesty of England, before the Queen in Council, will be argued, and we trust, faithfully decided, the question of the legality of the Annexation of Cape-Breton.—*Morning Herald.*

Extracts from the Journals of the House of Assembly.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.

The chairman reported from the Committee on Bills, that they had gone through the Bill further to amend the Acts respecting the Registry of Deeds, and had directed him to report the same to the House, without any amendment; and had also gone through the engrossed Bill to continue the Act for the Summary Trial of Actions in the Island of Cape-Breton, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the Bill; and he afterwards delivered the Bills and amendments in at the Clerk's Table.

The Chairman also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again, on the consideration of Bills—which the House agreed to.

The amendments to the engrossed Bill to continue the Act for the Summary Trial of Actions in the Island of Cape Breton, were read and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Bill with the amendments, be re-ingrossed.

Ordered, That the Bill reported without amendment, be engrossed.

Mr. Henry reported from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into, and report upon, the best system of obtaining correct reports of the Debates of this House; and he read the Report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

Saturday, Feb. 20.

A Petition of John Bingay and others, Firewardens of the Town of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Huntington and read, praying a return of Duties paid, on the importation from Boston, in the United States, into Yarmouth, of four Fire Engines, for the protection of the Town against Fire.

Ordered. Thrt the Petition be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.

A petition of James R. Lovett and others, Inhabitants of the Town of Annapolis Royal, and its vicinity, was presented by Mr. S. B. Chipman and read, praying such aid to the Annapolis Academy as will place it upon the footing of similar Institutions.

An engrossed Bill further to Amend the Acts respecting the Registry of Deeds, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be, An Act further to Amend the Acts respecting the Registry of Deeds.

A re-ingrossed Bill to continue the Act for the Summary Trial of Actions in the Island of Cape Breton, was read a fourth time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be, An Act to continue and amend the Act for the Summary Trial of Actions in the Island of Cape Breton.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.

A Bill for making Lands and Tenements liable for the Payment of Debts, and to repeal the Acts now in force, was read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

A Petition of Hector NeNeil, of Sydney, C. B., Mail Carrier between that Town and the Gut of Canso, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Dodd and read, setting forth the inadequacy of the Salary given for the performance of the duties of that employment, and praying an increased allowance.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the Post Office Department.

A Petition of John Tanvrin and others, Merchants, Shipowners, and Fishermen, resident in the County of Richmond, was presented by Mr. Martell, and read, setting forth the depressed state of the Coast and Bank Fisheries, and praying for remedy thereof, that Bounties may be granted on the catch of Merchantable Fish, and on the Tonnage of Vessels employed in the Bank Fisheries.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Select Committee on the Deep-sea and Coast Fisheries, and that Mr. Martell be added to the Committee.

Monday, Feb. 22.

A Petition of James B. Dane and others, Freeholders and Rate Payers of the Township of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Clements and read, praying that the system of Assessment and Taxation may not be adopted for the support of common Schools.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Education.

At one of the clock (being the time appointed for considering the Petitions of William C. Delaney and Peter DeCartaret and others, against the election and return of Mr. M'Keagney, the sitting Member for the County of Richmond,) the Seargeant at Arms was directed to go to the places adjacent and require the immediate attendance of the Members on the business of the House, who having returned and reported that he had so done, the House wes counted, and forty-six Members being present, (exclusive of Mr. Speaker, and Mr. McKeagney, the sitting Member) and all other previous measures prescribed by the Act, having been taken, and the Council for the Petitioners, and the sitting Member respectively being in attendance at the Bar of the House, the doors of the House were locked, and the Order of the Day for considering said petitions was read——whereupon, the House proceeded to ballot for a select committee, to try the merits of the election—when the following names of Members present, were drawn, viz;—Mr. Johnson, Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Huntingdon, Mr. Creighton, Mr. Heckman, Mr. Budd, Mr. Gates, Mr. Fulton, Hon. Mr, Dewolf, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hatton, Hon. Mr. McNab, Mr. McLellan, and Mr. Comeau, and the doors were unlocked, and Lists of the fifteen Members so chosen by lot were delivered to the respective Council of the Petitioners and sitting Member, who withdrew with the Clerk assistant, in order to reduce the said number to seven, in the manner prescribed by the said Act.

THE ADVOCATE.

SYDNEY, MARCH 10, 1841.

The following letter has been received from Henry Bliss, Esq., of the Middle Temple, London, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee appointed at the public meeting held at Sydney on the 13th day of November last, for all general purposes connected with the disunion of Cape Breton from Nova Scotia. Mr. Bliss handsomely conveys his thanks to the mover and seconder (the Hon. E. M. Dodd and J. Bourinot, Esq.) and the supporters generally of the Resolution by which the Chairman was authorized to communicate with him upon the subject of the Annexation.

It first met our eye, posted upon the Market House. Why there should have been any *mystification* in a matter which *equally concerns every inhabitant of Cape Breton*, we are at a loss to conjecture; and we here protest against any departure from the general rule that a notice of at least seven days shall be given through the public print to members, when it is necessary to call a meeting of the Committee. *If an immediate meeting, for very urgent reasons, be indispensably necessary*—and such a contingency may arise—let it be so stated in written notices, posted up in one or two conspicuous parts of the Town. Our cause is a good one. We have law, reason and equity with us. We have the sympathies of every man who really values the blessings of constitutional liberty with us; and we need not the redoubted Giant-Killer's "coat of darkness," however desirable it might be just now to borrow his "shoes of swiftness," to ensure our ultimate success.

Let the people of Cape Breton be but true to themselves, cover them with the shield of the constitution, push on unflinchingly—and then if the wiseacres elsewhere, who so lately affected to treat with indifference or a smile their efforts to disannex this Island and Nova Scotia, do not, in vulgar parlance, "laugh on the other side of the mouth," we are indeed mistaken.

A late Halifax *Morning Herald* has a short article on the Annexation, breathing a spirit of liberality and good taste which does the Editor infinite credit.

KING'S BENCH WALK, Temple, London, 3d Feb., 1841.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th December, relating to the disannexing of the Island of Cape Breton from the Province of Nova Scotia, in pursuance of the resolution of a public meeting held at Sydney on the 13th November last, and enquiring whether

I felt at liberty and disposed to allow myself to be named as the agent in England to forward that object; and in that case inviting any suggestions for the consideration of the next general Meeting.

Permit me to assure you that I feel much *flattered* and obliged by this mark of the confidence and good opinion of so respectable a portion of the inhabitants of Cape Breton. I beg leave to express my sincerest thanks to the mover and seconder of, *and all who have supported the Resolution.* And I shall feel great pleasure and interest in taking upon myself the duty with which they propose to charge me; and shall endeavor to perform it to the best of my abilities.

The papers you obligingly enclosed to me I have carefully perused; and though, in the absence of the documents referred to, my opinion must be less accurate and certain, yet I may say I feel strongly inclined to the conviction that whatever may be the authority of the Government of Nova Scotia, its Legislature at least can have no power or jurisdiction over the Island of Cape Breton. Certainly the Crown may have the right of making the Governor of one Colony the Governor also of another at the same time, and so far of annexing one colony to the Government of another. But I have always considered that when once the King has parted with the Legislative power, it was irrevocably gone from the crown, and could thereafter be exercised by the Assembly which he had, until either voluntarily relinquished by them, or superseded by the Imperial Parliament; and the King could not authorise the Legislature of Nova Scotia to do that which he could not do himself It is unnecessary, however, for me to enlarge upon this view, or refer to other topics upon which you are already so thoroughly, and I as yet so imperfectly informed. With regard to the steps to be taken for the best discussion and decision of the question, though it might be tried in an action at law, I think the fairest and least expensive method would be before the Privy Council in the manner pointed out by Lord Stanley's Despatch, by a Petition addressed to Her Majesty in Council. I conceive that any single county, or even, indeed, any body or class of the people of Cape Breton, may well originate and proceed with such a Petition, and that the dissent of other counties or bodies would have no effect upon the legal merits of the case in question. Yet it is evident that unanimity is highly desirable, and that the more numerous and respectable the Petitioners shall be, the better will be their chance of a patient and careful hearing; more especially as the time which has elapsed, and the several elections which have taken place under the Union, may probably be urged as acts of assent and acquiescence on the part of the inhabitants to their being incorporated with Nova Scotia.

As to the probable expence of such a proceeding before the Privy Council, I have made enquiries among the Law Clerks at the Council Office, but found it impossible to arrive at any certain or satisfactory estimate. Much will depend upon whether a Solicitor be employed and counsel engaged to argue the question. That way would perhaps be the most agreeable to the Petitioners, and is mentioned in Lord Stanley's Despatch as the course to be followed. If that be done, a case must be drawn up and printed. There will be no fees, I understand, to be paid at the Council Office. *I think all the expences whatever might be defrayed at almost any sum you should feel disposed to appropriate to the object*—the difference being made in the manner in which the proceedings are conducted. For instance, the council would no doubt decide upon the petition without putting you to any expences whatever, either of employing counsel, or of even printing your case. I do not consider, however, that I could, as your agent, appear at the Bar of that Tribunal to argue, unless with a brief delivered to me by a Solicitor, as it is a court of justice where members of the profession to which I belong are accustomed so to practice. Again, if counsel are employed, their number and fees may be greater or less, according to the resources of the party. The Solicitor's bill only is in this respect uncontrovable; but I do not see how that could well exceed *one hundred pounds. With the exception of this uncertainty*, you may in a great measure limit the expences by your own means and discretion. In case you should resolve to proceed further in this affair, and to draw up, as has been contemplated, a new Petition to Her Majesty in Council, permit me to make some suggestions That as many names as possible should be to the Petition—that the Petition be sent home to your agent here with powers and instructions to take the proper steps for presenting it and prosecuting its objects by all such representations, &c. as may be most effectual for that purpose.

No apprehension, I think, need be felt of an Act being introduced into Parliament to confirm the Union before the question of its illegality shall have been decided by the Privy Council I shall however be on the alert if any indication of such a proceeding occur, and will not fail to urge all proper representations against it as well to Her Majesty's Government as before both houses by whatever means I may be able to exert.

I have the honor to remain, dear Sir, with the greatest respect, very sincerely and faithfully yours.

HENRY BLISS.

We have received, and shall publish next week a table showing the number of vessels, amount of tonnage, &c. entered and cleared at this Port during the year 1840. The gentleman who kindly furnished us with the matter, has our best thanks.

We take this opportunity, also, of acknowledging the receipt of the Journals of the Assembly, from week to week, from the Hon. E. M. Dodd and Henry Martell, Esq.

POST COMMUNICATION.—Two articles appear in our paper of to-day upon this subject. That our Representatives will look to the Post Office arrangements of this County, we are fully aware. It were, nevertheless, not altogether supererogatory here to remind them of the claims which Ingonish and Cape North have to some degree of consideration. A pathway once made over Smoky Cape, the transmission of a semi-monthly mail to those valuable and populous settlements will be perfectly practicable.

To the Editor of the Cape-Breton Advocate.

SIR,—I am a subscriber to the *Advocate*, and intend to take it till I am forced to give it up; for I must say that it comes very irregularly, and so there is no satisfaction in taking it. Sometimes I get three at once—sometimes none at all for three weeks on a stretch; and I never get it in less than a fortnight after it is printed, though the distance from here to Sydney is only about 60 miles. There must be a fault somewhere, and I advise you to look to it.

DONALD M'RAE, Jun.
Middle River, March 4, 1841.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot reply at present to the inquiry of "*An Emigrant*," touching the Crown Land Office. We doubt not, however, that the Surveyor General of Crown Lands will give all satisfactory information to our correspondent, if application be made to him.

NOTICE.

THE Business carried on at St. John's, (Newfoundland), and at different parts of Cape-Breton Island, under the firm of KERR, BREBNER & CO., was dissolved in August last. The Subscriber is authorised to collect the debts due the concern on this Island. He warns all persons owing the said Firm, to make immediate payment—otherwise their accounts will be left with an Attorney for recovery. He likewise cautions the public against buying of any other person, a certain lot or lots of Hardwood Timber, lying near "Chapel Farm," in the vicinity of Big Narrows. He being the only person authorised to sell the same, offers it low for cash.

JAMES MATHESON.
Sydney Mines, March 4, 1841.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Archibald Kerr, or the late Firm of Kerr, Brebner & Co., are hereby notified that James Matheson, at the Store of Bouner & Co., Sydney Mines, is no longer authorised by Archibald Kerr, or said Firm, to collect any debts due him or them, as a Company. Any one making payment to said James Matheson, from this date, will be answerable to the Subscribers, notwithstanding.

ARCHIBALD M. KERR,
KERRS & BREBNER,
Of St John, Newfoundland.
Sydney, C. B., March 4, 1841.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.

THE Subscribers will receive Tenders for finishing the interior of the Roman Catholic Chapel at L'Ardoise, until the 30th of April. The building is 60 feet by 40 feet, and 18 feet post, cove ceiling. Any further information will be given by applying to the Church Wardens at L'Ardoise.

ARTHUR BRYMER,
MARTIN SAMPSON,
JUST MONBOURGUET. } *Wardens*
L'Ardoise, March 1, 1841

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who are by practical experience acquainted with the beneficial effect of Morrison's Universal Medicines, will confer a favor on the General Agent by leaving their names with either of the following gentlemen.

Mr. Samuel Sellon—Sydney
Mr. James Bonner—Sydney Mines
Mr. Plant—North Bar
Mr. Robertson—North Sydney
Mr. M'Kinnon—N. W. Arm.

North-West Arm, March 2, 1841.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of Land, near Leech's Creek Bridge. For further particulars apply to JOHN MUSGRAVE.
North-West Arm, March 9.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDERS and others. Notice is hereby given, that by the recent verdict obtained by Messrs. Morrison against certain Impostors for counterfeiting their medicines, all persons selling medicines, as and for Morrison's Pills, which are in fact mere spurious imitations, are liable to have actions brought against them for every box sold under that name, which actions Messrs. Morrison will deem it their duty to enforce in every case that comes to their knowledge.—British College of Health, Hamilton Place, New-road, London, Dec. 29th, 1840.

MESSRS. MORRISON have much pleasure in laying before the public the following letter received from Lady Sophia Grey, who has now been for some years a staunch supporter of the Hygeian cause. Lady Grey has given her consent to the publication of this letter:—

"*To Messrs. Morrison, British College of Health, New-road, London.*

"Gentlemen,—I now beg to send my £5 subscription to the Exeter Hygeian Dispensary. I hope that the monument to your excellent father is progressing. I received my last parcel of pills in June last, and shall be glad to have them now replenished in equal quantities. In conclusion, I have to inform you that the demand for them increases every year. I remain, Gentlemen, your most persevering friend,

"SOPHIA GREY.

"Ashton Hayes, near Norwich, Cheshire, Jan. 4, 1841."

NOTICE.

THE Committee appointed at the Public Meeting held at Sydney on the 13th day of November last, for all general purposes connected with the disunion of Cape Breton from Nova Scotia, hereby give Public Notice, that the General Meeting advertised to be held at Sydney aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of this present month of March, relative to the Repeal Question, will not take place on that day—but is unavoidably postponed to a future period, of which due and timely notice will be given.

By Order—
N. H. MARTIN, *Secretary.*
Sydney, March 1, 1841.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Schooner *Hugh Denoon*, burthen 60 tons. she is in good order, well furnished with Sails and Rigging. Terms of sale made easy. For further particulars, apply to

SAMUEL BROOKMAN,
or, JOSEPH BROOKMAN.
Sydney, 2d March, 1841.

CARD.

THE Subscribers, formerly of the Firm of A. & J. KERR, respectfully intimate to the Public, that they intend carrying on a

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

In conjunction with their present Trade, and flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may intrust them with their confidence.

KERRS, BREBNER & Co.
St. John's, Newfoundland, Dec., 1840.

COATS! COATS!! COATS!!!

FOR SALE,

A consignment of Winter COATS
Apply at this Office.
Novr. 4.

HYGEIAN NOTICE.

THE Subscriber most respectfully acquaints his numerous friends, and the Puplic in general, that he has recently received from London via Halifax, per Bark Thalia, his Fall Supply of the Universal Medicines of the British College of Health—and that he feels much pleasure by communicating that the system of cure as founded and adopted by the late venerable James Morrison, Esq. the Hygeist, has been received and acted upon with unparalleled success, by thousands of mortals in the four quarters of the globe, as fully appears by well authenticated vouchers in the subscriber's possession. He also has been directed by the members of the British College of Health to publish his last Commission—to enable patients to avoid the many mean subterfuges in practice to impose spurious imitations of the Universal Medicines upon an unguarded public, by clearly directing all persons anxious of having the genuine Medicine to the only certain Agent and Importer within the limits of said Commission, or to his Sub-Agents—a list of whose names are from time to time published in the Cape-Breton Advocate. The settlements that are unprovided with Agents, and the valuable Medicines of the British College of Health, would do well to use means without delay to participate in the general blessing, by making application to the subscriber, who is most anxious to dispense the precious discovery to every settlement in British North America.

[COPY]

WE, the undersigned members of the British of the British College of Health, Established in London in the year 1828, by these presents do nominate, constitute and appoint John McKinnon, Esqr. on the half-pay of the 104th Regt of Foot, our sole General Agent for the forwarding of the Hygeian System—granting him the said John McKinnon, Esq. full power and authority to appoint Sub-Agents under him in any of the places which fall within the range of his Jurisdiction—prohibiting hereby the interference of any other of our Agents directly or indirectly—so long as the said John McKinnon shall be deemed worthy of the trust we now repose in him; and to prevent any misunderstanding, the following places are to be considered under his jurisdiction:—The Islands of Newfoundland, Prince Edwards, and Cape-Breton, situated in the Gulf of St. Laurence, also the eastern part of the Province of Nova-Scotia, comprehending Dartmouth, Truro, and Picton, also all parts of Nova-Scotia lying eastward of Halifax.

Given under my hand and the seal of the British College of Health, at London, the 4th day of September, 1839.

A. MORRISON,
J. MORRISON.

Witness, WILLIAM PERCY.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to all persons indebted to the late firm of John McEacham & Co. of the Sydney Mines, that unless their respective Accounts are paid off, on or before the first day of November next ensuing, that the same will be sued for without further notice.

ARCHIBALD & Co.

North Sydney, C. B.
24th Septr. 1840.

CARD. *MR. HAIRE, Surgeon-Accoucheur, &c.*, begs leave to intimate that he has received his Fall Supply of *Medicines and Drugs*. Teeth extracted upon the most scientific principles.

Residence opposite Sydney Hotel, where he may be consulted at all hours.

Sydney, January 20, 1841.

FLOUR, MOLASSES, &c.

THE Subscribers have received, on Consigument—

30 bbls. Superfine and Rye Flour
Boxes of Sugar, Raisins, and Glass
Puncheons Molasses
Kegs Tobacco, and bbls. Tar

which they offer low for Cash.

CLARKE & ROSS.

Sydney, Dec. 28, 1840.

FOR SALE.

The Schooner "*Acadian*," 58 tons burthen, now lying at Clarke's Wharf. Apply to P. H. Clarke, Esq., or to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM CANN.

Sydney, Oct. 28, 1840.

FALL GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening at the "Ark" their extensive stock of DRY GOODS, received from the Clyde and Liverpool, pr. Fleurs and Ayrshire, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, wholesale and and retail.

MUNRO, WALLACE & Co.

Sydney, Nov. 24, 1840.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

THE Subscriber has just received by the "Prince George" from London, an assortment of RIBBONS, LACE GLOVES, and MITS, and a few pieces of GROS DE NAPLE.

—ALSO—

By the Shallop "Victory," from Halifax, some excellent

PORT AND SHERRY WINES.

THOMAS JOST.

Sydney, Dec. 1, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has now lain up his Vessel for the winter, and returns his warmest acknowledgments to the Merchants of Sydney and the Mines for the liberal patronage he received from them during the past season.

WILLIAM CANN.

Sydney, Dec. 28, 1840

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.

THIS large and commodious Establishment is located in the heart of the City, and peculiarly adapted for the man of business. Every exertion will be made by the Proprietor to give satisfaction.

Carriages have been provided to run from the House at all hours, to meet the Steam Boats and Railroad Cars on their arrival.

LEWIS RICE.

Boston, Aug. 6, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportuty of informing the inhabitants of Sydney and its vicinity, that he intends opening a Day and Night School, in the Shop formerly in the occupancy of Mr. Gibbons, on Tuesday, the 5th of January next, where he will teach

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Book-Keeping.

THOMAS DOWNIE.

☞ Hours of attendance, for Day School, from 10 o'clock, A. M. nntil 4 P. M. For Night School, from 6 o'clock in the evening until 9.

Terms will be made known at the Subscriber's house. T. D.

Sydney, December 28, 1840.

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness and despatch, and on extremely reasonable terms.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS, ETC., For sale at this Office.

OFFICE OF THE ADVOCATE, immediately opposite the Court-House in Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

FOR all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, sore Breasts, stony and ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, &c.

The Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment, as by this means cures will be effected with much greater certainty, and in half the time required when using the Ointment alone.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Bunions, and Soft Corns, are speedily cured by the use of the Ointment.

The Pills are not only the finest remedy known, when used with the Ointment, but as a general medicine and purifier of the blood are unequalled, and in Nervous Affections will be found of the greatest service.

540 Medical Certificates, some of which are from the first Medical Authorities, must forever set at rest all doubt, as regards the efficacy of these remedies.

☞ Sold wholesale, for the Proprietor, (in pots and boxes) at Morton's Drug Store, Halifax, N. S.

☞ For sale at the Store of J. Bourinot, in Sydney.

AMONG THE GREAT VARIETY of distressing symptoms attendant upon *Indigestion*, and a disordered state of the stomach and biliary organs, the most prominent are Heartburn, Acidity, unpleasant taste in the mouth, pains of the head and chest, sense of oppression after eating, want of appetite, &c. In all such cases of inconvenience and suffering,

NORTON'S EXTRACT OF CAMOMILE FLOWERS

is confidently recommended as the mildest, yet safest and most effectual remedy. It is prepared by a process which concentrates all the essential and extractive matter of an ounce of the Flowers into four moderate sized Pills. These Pills have been found so beneficial, where a fair trial has been made, in giving a right tone to the stomach, and in promoting a healthy habit, as fully to convince all who use them of their unequalled efficacy, and the peculiar benefits to be derived therefrom.

☞ Sold wholesale, for the Proprietor, at Morton's Drug Store, Halifax, N. S. in bottles, with directions, from 1s. 9d. to 15s. each.

THE NEW VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, Are the original invention of Dr. T. E. Jeans, Surgeon to the General Mining Association at the Sydney Mines, and having been used with great success in his private practice for a long period, he is induced to publish them for the benefit of sufferers from BILIOUS, GOUTY and NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. They will be found surprisingly efficacious in those complaints, correcting the Bile when in a vitiated state, and removing all redundancies of that or any other obnoxious matter with which the stomach and bowels are oppressed—producing the happiest effect in a safe, easy, and expeditious manner

Ample directions for their use accompany every box of Pills, on the cover of which is pasted an engraved label, containing the words, "*Jeans' Aperient Vegetable Pills, for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Nervousness, &c. &c.*"

☞ For sale wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, at the Syney Mines; at the office of the Cape-Breton Advocate in the Town of Sydney; and in Nova Scotia at Morton's Drug-Store, Halifax. Price 1s. 3d. per box.

Sydney, March 1, 1841.

JEANS' APERIENT VEGETABLE PILLS, For Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Nervousness, &c. &c. For sale at this Office. Price 1s 3d per box.

TO BE DISPOSED OF AT PRIVATE SALE. That well-known and valuable Farm,—THE COTTAGE.—For Particulars, apply to the Subscriber, on the Premises.

BENJAMIN COSSIT.

Sydney, Jan. 13, 1841.

CAUTION. THE Public are hereby cautioned against giving credit to Lucy McLeod, wife of the Subscriber, as he will not be answerable for any debts she may contract from the date hereof.

DAVID McLEOD.

Sydney, January 19, 1841.

FOR SALE, At the store of the Subscriber, a few chests of Souchong TEA.

Feb. 10. JOHN BOURINOT.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS, &c. For sale at this Office.

EDUCATION.

ARICHAT ACADEMY.

MR. CAMPBELL, to whom is entrusted the conducting of this Establishment, having reason to know that the advantages afforded to Pupils in this institution are not generally known, respectfully announces to the Public, that the terms for Education, Board, Lodging, and medical attendance, are £20 per annum for boys under 12 years; £1 extra for boys over 12. The pupil to be furnished with a bed and bedding. Payments made quarterly. Terms for day-scholars modified by circumstances.

In this establishment, Youths are initiated into, and perfected in, a mercantile education; and the mathematical branches usually read in schools are taught to such as require them. Geography, use and construction of maps, globes, etc. are taught indiscriminately to all the classes. The Histories of England, Greece and Rome are read alternately. Several copies of each belong to the establishment for the gratuitous use of the pupils; as also are several copies of Platt's Literary and Scientific Class Books, a lesson of which is read and explained every day.

In Classics, the authors most generally read are to be had from the master at their original cost; and with this advantage, the French scholar has that of French and English being spoken in school.

From 200 to 300 volumes of useful books belong to the establishment, to which the pupils have unlimited access for reference.

Communications or letters (post-paid), addressed to the Trustees, or to Mr. Campbell, will be duly attended to.

Arichat, January 20, 1841.

AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER, the following articles will be found for sale—CLOTHS, red and white Flannel, Blankets, white and blue serge, shawls, moleskins, sheets, counterpanes, lambswool shirts, regatta and jean shirts, gloves and hosiery, printed cottons, merinos, merinos, printed Saxony, woollen and cotton Druggets, beaver and glazed hats, Caps, table-cloths, diaper, Irish linen, French cambric, bobbinet; jaconet, mull, swiss, and book muslins; edgings, quillings, ribbons, comforters, brown holland, cotton and linen bed-tick, Plaid, Flushing Jackets, cotton warp, furniture cotton, &c.

IRON POTS, Bake-Pans, Kettles; 8dy and 10dy and 20dy boat and shingle Nails; Locks, spades, cinder-shovels, hinges, plane-irons, &c. Herring, mackeral, and sail twine, codlines, otter traps, Warren's paste and liquid Blacking, black-lead, canister powder, shot, Havanna cigars, snuff, tobacco, etc.

Among the GROCERIES—Hyson, souchong and Congo Teas; ground and green coffee, chocolate, loaf and brown sugar, raisins, pearl barley, rice, oatmeal, split peas, basket salt, bottled mustard, cayenne and black pepper, either whole or groud; Crackers and Pilot Bread, Vinegar, starch, blue, tallow and sperm candles, spices in great variety, Harvey's sauce, Ketchup, Durham mustard, curry powder, Flour and Indian meal by the barrel. JOHN BOURINOT.

Sydney, Jan. 4, 1841.

NOTICE. All Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of James Young, late of Sydney, in the Island of Cape Breton, master mariner, deceased, are requested to render their accounts, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM McLEOD, Administrator.

North-West Arm, Feb. 23, 1841.

NOTICE. All Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of John Cameron, late of the North Bar, Blacksmith, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

SARAH CAMERON, Executrix.

September 11th, 1840.

NOTICE. The Subscriber will continue to carry on as formerly, on his own account, the business hitherto conducted at North Sydney, under the Firm of *L. Robertson & Co.*, and which was dissolved by mutual consent on the 11th instant.

L. ROBERTSON.

North Sydney, Feb. 12, 1841.

NOTICE. The Business heretofore carried on by the subscribers at North Sydney, under the Firm of L. ROBERTSON & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and by the said Firm, will be received and paid by L. Robertson.

L. ROBERTSON,
WILLIAM GAMMELL,
PETER MOORE.

North Sydney, Feb. 10, 1841. 1m.

NOTICE. All Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.

T. E. JEANS, *Surgeon.*

Sydney Mines, Feb. 25, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has just received, by the "Pandora," from England, and the "Acadian," from Scotland,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
which, having been purchased at the cheapest markets, will enable him to sell them at low prices.

Petersham and Pilot Cloths
Drab and Blue Petershams
Buckskin and Doe Skins
Point, Rose and Witney Blankets
Unbleached and white Shirting
Striped and Gingham Shirting
Moleskin and Velvet
Jeans and Bed Tick
Springfield and Manchester Warp
Merinos and Moreens
Cod, Haddock and Mackeral Lines
Sail Twine and Shoe Thread
Herring and Mackeral Twine
Salmon Twine
A large assortment of ladies' & children's Boots & Shoes, (very low)
Beaver and Plaited Hats
A large assortment of Print'd Cottons
Umbrellas and Sampler Canvas
A large assortment of Ladies' and Maids' Stays, (very cheap)
Wrapping and Writing Paper
Pipes and Cordage
Linen and Damask Table Cloths
Canvas and Osnaburg
Carpetting
Hearth Rugs and Floor Cloths
A large assortment of Combs
Plaid and Tweed Trowsering
Window Glass and Putty
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Black and White Lead
Yellow and Green Paints
Powder and Shot
Nails, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, and 30dy.
Boat and Horse-Shoe Nails
Spikes and Sparables
Knives and Forks
Locks and Hinges, (of all prices)
Pen and Jack Knives
Crockeryware and Loaf Sugar
Iron Pots and Bake Pans
Screw and Pod Augurs
Carpenters' Planes and Chisels
Hand Saws
Cross-cut and Whip Saws
Files and Rasps.

ALSO, ON HAND.

Flour, Indian Meal, a large assortment of Groceries, Plums and Currants, Wines, Rum, Gin, Vinegar; some excellent Brandy, vintage 1837 —and a great variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

THOMAS JOST.

Sydney, Nov. 10, 1840.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AS an Apprentice to the Printing Business, an active, intelligent Lad, about 14 years of age. Apply at this Office. Sydney, Aug. 26.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of William Richard Bown, late of Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, Merchant, deceased, are requested to render their accounts, duly attested, within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ANN MARIA BOWN, Executrix.
HENRY VINSON BOWN, Executor.
Sydney, Sept. 29, 1840.

ON SALE.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Schr. "*Adventure*"—

600 BBLS. PRIME FORTUNE BAY HERRINGS.

which they offer for sale, in Bulk or Barrel, to suit Purchasers.

ARCHIBALD & CO.

North Bar, Jan. 4, 1841.

WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received their Winter Supply of DRY GOODS,
comprising—

Blue, black, and brown Broadcloths
Invisible-green and blue Pilot Cloth
Claret, brown, and blue Beavers
Black, drab, and mixed Cassimeres
Striped and Fancy Buckskins
Brown, drab, and printed Moleskin
White and Red Flannel
Blue and White Serge
Rose and Witney Blankets
White and colored Counterpanes
Flushing Jackets and Trousers
Pilot Cloth Coats and Drawers
Lambs' Shirts and Pantaloons
Striped and Regatta Shirts
Homespuns, Checks, Bed Tick
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs
Filled, Plaid, and Cotton Shawls
Gloves and Hosiery
Guernsey Frocks
Umbrellas, Braces, Threads
Regatta and Striped Shirting
Unbleached Cottons
White do
Printed do
Printed and Figured Merinos
Mousselain-de-laine Dresses
Robe d'Orleans, Plaids
Muslins, Bobbinetts
Ribbons, Laces, Edgings
Blue, red, and white Cotton Warp
Canvass, Osnaburg
Blue Bonnets
Glazed Hats, Scull Caps
Fur Turbans, Silk Hats, &c.

ALSO,

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Starch, Indigo, Raisins, Port and Sherry Wines, Flour, Rice, Barley, Biscuit, Tar, Pitch, Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Pots and Bake Pans, Tea Kettles, Knives and Forks, spoons, Scissors, Razors, Buttons, Davidson's Patent British Table Salt, &c.

All which they will dispose of very cheap for cash.

CLARKE & ROSS.

Sydney, Dec. 23, 1840.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of directions received from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that from and after the first day of July, 1841, the several Light Houses throughout the Province, will appear painted as follows:

SAINT PAUL'S and SCATARIE—white, as at present.
CANSO—red and white, horizontally.
LOW POINT, (Sydney)—red and white, vertically.
SAMBRO—white, as at present.
PICTOU—red and white, vertically.
CROSS ISLAND—red, as at present.
LIVERPOOL—red and white, horizontally.
SHELBURNE—black and white, vertically, as at present.
SEAL ISLAND—white, as at present.
YARMOUTH—red and white, vertically.
BRIER ISLAND—white, as at present.
DIGBY—red and white, vertically.
BEACON ON HOPE ISLAND—white, with black top, as at present.
BEACON AT LOUISBURG—white, as at present.
The Frame Work Beacons on Devil's Island and Wedge Island, white, as at present.

S. CUNARD,
THOS. MAYNARD,
J. P. MILLER.

Halifax, N. S. November 28, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received from England a few pairs MILITARY SHOULDER SHELLS, with gold lace straps, &c. complete, which they offer for sale at cost and charges.

GAMMELL & MOORE.

Little Bras d'Or, Nov. 20, 1840.

THE
HALIFAX MORNING POST,
AND PARLIAMENTARY REPORTER.
By J. H. Crosskill, No. 13, Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

IT is now four months since the publication of this paper was commenced, and during that short period, it has become established in character and circulation in Nova-Scotia and in many portions of New Brunswick.

It transmits regularly, by every mail, to all places in both Provinces, the latest and most important intelligence on all subjects interesting to the Colonies or the empire at large. Four hours after the arrival of the Cunard Steamers from England, there is issued from this office an *extraordinary sheet* containing THE NEWS, which is thus sent, by the same conveyance that carries the English mail, to the towns at a distance from the Capital,—to New Brunswick, to Prince Edward Island, and to the United States of America—so that the subscribers to this paper receive the English news, free of extra charge, earlier than it can be obtained through any of the ordinary channels.

Once every week the Morning Post publishes a letter, replete with wit and information, from a talented correspondent in St. John—whose graphic sketches of society, and humorous descriptions, are universally admired, while they are increasing the esteem in which the Morning Post is held in New Brunswick, and extending its circulation among her inhabitants.

To furnish a correct report of the sayings and doings of the Parliament of Nova Scotia, is one of the chief objects of this paper.

Immediately after the close of the Session, the proprietor of the Morning Post will commence the publication of a series of Original Tales, Poems, Essays, and sketches,—his desire being to encourage native genius, and to extend and beautify the walks of colonial literature. He trusts that this new and novel feature in the journal under his control, will secure for it as extensive and permanent a circulation, as, it is humbly conceived, a paper on which so much labour is expended, is justly entitled to.

The Morning Post is mailed to country subscribers at the low price of Fifteen Shillings per annum, in advance; or it will be sent to any address, for one year and a half, on the receipt of a pound note in advance, —free of Postage.

The Sam Slick papers, third series, are now being republished in the Morning Post.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Joseph Rudderham, of the North West Arm, deceased, will render the same duly attested to, within Eighteen Calendar Months; and all persons indebted to said Estate, will make payment to

P. H. CLARKE, } *Executors.*
JOHN GRANT, }

Sydney, Aug. 18, 1840.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE new Light House erected (and advertised last year) on the S. W. end of the Island of Saint Paul's was lit on the 25th of August, and will exhibit a Flash Light of a very superior description; it will flash once in a minute and a half—the intervals between the flashes will occupy about one minute, and the duration of the flash about 25 or 30 seconds.

S. CUNARD,
T. MAYNARD,
J. P. MILLER,
} Commissioners.

N. B.—The Light on the North-east end of the Island is a Fixed Light.

Halifax, August 26, 1840.

JAMES SPENCER, Offers for sale, at the Store formerly occupied by the late Philip Elly, an assortment of Dry Goods, comprising—Blankets, rugs; bleached, unbleached, and printed cottons; shirts and shirting; gingham, claret, brown, and green merinos; winter shawls, chenill handkerchiefs, cotton velvet, superfine cloth Jackets, ladies' and gentlemen's winter gloves, gentlemen's stocks, cotton and silk handkerchiefs, valentine vesting, muslins; satin, lutestring, gauze, velvet, ribons; edgings and quillings; tea, sugar, and coffee; chocolate, rice, raisins, allspice, pepper, copperas, indigo, starch, blue, salaratus, ginger.

Sydney Jan. 13, 1841.

COLLINS & KIDDER, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Flour, Teas, Wines, &c., *No.* 43, *India Street, Boston.*

LADD & SARGENT, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Flour, Teas, Wines, &c., Nos. 3 & 4 Chatham St., Boston.

FREDERICK P. LADD.
ENSIGN SARGENT.

THE NEW WORLD,
NEW SERIES.

On Saturday, the second day of January, will be issued the first number of the Second Volume of the Quarto New World. This form, being convenient for binding and preservation, has been and is much preferred by great numbers of our readers, in city and country. Each number of the Quarto Edition contains the same articles as the Folio, with the exception of the advertisements and a few unimportant news-items of no permanent interest. The second volume of the Quarto is commenced with the new year for the accommodation and convenience of new subscribers, who, at that period, generally determine on the character and kind of periodicals best recommended to their attention, and best worthy of their patronage.

The New World was begun in the large, or folio size, in October 1839. It immediately acquired a circulation unprecedentedly great. It was ordered to be sent to all parts of the country, it was sold in great numbers in the principal cities of the Union. The plan upon which it was conducted, was novel and striking. Its distinguished feature was, that it republished, with unparalleled dispatch, the most attractive portions of new English literature. On its broad and ample pages were displayed, in rapid and brilliant succession, the latest productions of the most popular authors of the day. Their names formed a galaxy, which shed a fascinating lustre around the new and copious journal. Our star differed from another star in glory, but they were all stars. Not many of the minor lights were admitted into their splendid company, Dickens, Bulwer, Talfourd, Mitford, Ainsworth, Dewey, Sedgwick, Longfellow, have few compeers in their line, and few are worthy of being ranked with them.

For the new volume, commencing in Jnuuary we ask the subscriptions of all lovers of pure and elegant literature throughout the country. *We ask them too to favor us with their names immediately, that we may not fall short of the number that will be required in this form.* The reasonableness of this request will be understood when we state that orders are every day received for back numbers which cannot be supplied. Ten times the subscription price would now be cheerfully paid by those who delayed to send early orders. The scarcity of old numbers is an admirable proof of their value; in them are contained works sold for sixpence and one shilling, which cost in the original editions one dollar and sometimes fiae dollars.

The New World will be conducted as it has been, with those improvements and additions, which time and experience have not failed to suggest. It will be complete in all the departments of a first-rate literary journal.—From the extensive acquaintance enjoyed by the Editors with all the best critics of the country, this will be no very difficult task. It will continue to be edited by Park Benjamin and Epes Sargent.

This form of the New World will be rendered more elegant in its external appearance. It will be embellished with engravings and music, chosen by a distinguished professor.

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, (same as the folio,) or Five Dollars for two copies, payable in advance, postage free. Where postage is not paid it will be deducted from the remittance.

Editors who will give the above an insertion, or otherwise notice the same, will be entitled to receive the New World in exchange.

New York, Jan. 1, 1841.

POETRY.

OLD ENGLAND.

Old England! thou hast green and pastoral hills,
Fanned by delicious gales,
And living voices of harmonious rills
Sound in thy sylvan vales.

Under the shadow of primeval trees,
'Mid whispering of green leaves,
Stand cheerful groups of white-walled cottages,
Flower-mantled to the eaves.

And thou hast loving hearts, both high and low,
And homes where bliss abides,
And litile children that rejoicing go
By flowery streamlet sides.

And thou hast many a hill and forest glade,
That to the past belong:
Many a brown moor and crumbling ruin, made
Imperishable by song:

And wayside wells, that broad leaves overshadow,
Where pilgrims knelt of old;
And winding paths through many a pleasant meadow,
'Mid flowers of blue and gold:

Winding through woods where the sweet wilding's blossom
Puts forth in early Spring,
And nodding blue-bells clothe the steep hill's bosom,
And fearless blackbirds sing.

And thou hast Sabbath-bells in old church-towers,
Whose music thrills the air;
And the sweet calm of Sabbath sunset hours,
When every thought is prayer.

And thou hast grassy graves set side by side,
The high born and the lowly,
By common griefs, by common death allied,
In ground that tear make holy.

Graves, Sabbath worship, village homes, and men,
Old England! these are thine;
And spots made famous by the sword and pen,
Till each one is a shrine:

And cities of old feudal date and pride,
And halls of dark renown,
Where kings and kingly prelates lived and died;
And many a modern town.

Oh, glory-crowned England, thou hast these—
Hast these, and still hast more—
The empire of the tributary seas
That lave thine island shore.

And wherefore is the tributary sea
As a liege-subject given?—
To bear forth knowledge, truth, and liberty,
To each land under heaven;

To knit thee to all people;—everywhere
To make thy knowledge known;
To make thine influence, like God's common air,
Extend from zone to zone!

MARY HOWITT.

UNITED STATES.

INDIAN MASSACRE—SCENE OF TERROR.

The following authentic narrative of the murder of Dr. Henry Perrine, formerly of the State of New Jersey, by a band of the Seminoles at Indian Key last summer, where he was residing with his family, was drawn up by a daughter who was an eye-witness of the dreadful scene:

THE NARRATIVE.

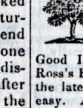
On the morning of the 7th of August, between two and three o'clock, we were awakened from a sound sleep by the Indian war-whoop and the discharge of guns. Father was lying at the time in the hammock, to watch Sarah, who had been dangerously ill some weeks. Father, mother, Sarah, and myself sprang from our beds at the same time, while the Indians were firing at the chamber windows, and the glass falling. We had reached the head of the stairs, to descend, when I thought of Henry, who had not awoke, and I ran back to his bed for him; we then ran down to a small room at the foot of the stairs, in which was a trap door that led to the cellar which we used for bathing, (as the tides filled it twice a day.) Father accompanied us to the door, and then said, "I will go back and see what I can do." Soon after he went up stairs, mother called as loud as she dared to him, and told him "he had no caps to his rifle," he replied, "I knew it, but I will see what I can do." I constantly entreated mother to go down into the water, but she refused, thinking father would soon be down to go with us, until we heard the Indians breaking into the house of Mr. Howe, which was opposite ours. I then told mother "they would soon break into our house, and we all should be murdered." We then went into the cellar, passed through the bathing-room into a small place, say three feet high, four wide, and ten long, walled np with rocks and thick plank over the top, covered with marl and rocks, and then plank again, to make it even with the wharf, which extended beyond it, and was separated from it by palmetto posts driven deep in the marl; under this wharf was a large turtle crawl (or pen.) Soon after we had secreted ourselves in this place, I heard my father on the upper piazza calling to the Indians in Spanish, telling them 'he was a physician,' upon which they gave a shout and left the house. While they were gone it was evident to us, from the noise we heard, that my father came down and closed the trap door through which we had passed, and drew a heavy chest of seeds that was in the room over it, thinking, no doubt, he should be saved, and by thus doing, he might save us. And this kind act was the last my dear father ever did for his family. During this time, we heard the Indians breaking into the different houses, while ours remained untouched. But about day-break they returned, jumping upon the piazza, and commenced battering away at the doors and windows, and we heard one of them say, "stop that"—they then rushed np stairs; the same voice said "they are all hid; the old man up stairs"—for my father had evideutly retreated to the cupola, which was entered by a heavy trap-door. Soon we heard them pounding at the door, with most horrid yells, but from its strength it resisted for some time; but when it gave way, their yells were like demons, and it was then their most cruel and heart-rending work was accomplished—the massacre of my dear and lamented father.

We soon heard them breaking crockery, glass, doors, windows, and indeed every thing they could lay their hands upon; while our trunks, chests of clothing, boxes of dry goods and groceries, &c. &c. were being carried over our heads aud loaded into boats; and most of the time we were in our place of secrecy, there were three or four Indians sitting over our heads talking and giving their commands. At one time they lifted up a board from the wharf, and looked down and seeing nothing but the turtle, they did not look towards the end where we were secreted; had they done so, we should inevitably have been discovered and massacred. Soon after sunrise, the smoke began to fill the cellar, but did not affect us much until an hour before we left, when the whole house fell into the cellar;—it was so thick that although we were clasped in each other's arms, we could not see ourselves.—At this time the planks which supported the rocks over our heads took fire. During this time we kept our faces close to the water, plastered our heads with marl, and threw the water constantly over us to keep the air in motion, and to cool it so that we could breathe. When the planks took fire we commenced throwing the marl on them to extinguish the flames.

Henry soon began to scream, when mother held his mouth with her hands, fearing that the Indians would hear him, and I held his arms, until he burst from us, declaring that "he would rather be killed by the Indians than be burnt to death." He forced aside a palmetto post, and passed through the turtle crawl, and got out, while we waited in horrible suspense, thinking that he would be killed, and our discovery be inevitable; but hearing no noise, and knowing that we could live but a short time there, mother dug down in the marl with her hands until she could draw out the posts from the bottom; we then passed under the wharf, on which were three cords of wood burning, and the floor so much burned through that the coals fell on our necks as we passed under. As we jumped out, we saw Henry standing four steps in front of the store, looking about; we then discovered a large launch at Houseman's wharf, not far from the shore, to which we waded, and beckoned Henry to come to us. When about half way, Sarah said she was "dying, and could go no further," but mother supported her to the boat, and having assisted her in, mother, Henry, and I, dragged the launch into deep water, sprung in, and commenced pulling and rowing with all our strength, until we were out of rifle shot of the Island. Henry then took off his shirt, tied it to the pole, and raised it as a signal of distress. We had one paddle, one oar, and two poles, with which to work the boat. We went nearly a mile in this manner; twice our boat was aground, but, as Henry knew how to manage the boat, we soon succeeded in getting her off. We were taken up by a boat from the schooner Medium. The launch in which we escaped was one which six Indians were loading with plunder from the store. It had in it a barrel of flour, a box of tobacco, soap, brandy, molasses, corn, a has, aud a part of a mosquito net.

When we reached the vessel, found ii was one o'clock in the afternoon.—Mr. Howe, wife, and five children, Captain Houseman and wife, and Captain Otis, we found, had reached the vessel before us. We were immediately taken down into a small cabin, and told to take any thing we could find to put on; mother took a shirt and sheet, Sarah and myself a couple of sheets, which we fastened on with pieces of tarred rope, as we could get no pins. Thus we were clothed for twenty-four hours, when Mr. Howe found some dresses which the Indians had scattered, and were each furnished with a dress. Gratefully will ever be remembered the manifold kindness and attention received at the hands of Dr. Worrell, Capt McLaughlin, and his officers in our destitute and distressed situation.

HESTER M. S. PERRINE.



FOR SALE, And immediate Possession given, ALL THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY, in the rear of the Town of Sydney, containing about 10 Acres of Good LAND, commonly known as Sandy Ross's Farm—being a part of the Estate of the late Mr. Andrew Sellon. Terms made easy. Apply to

SAMUEL H. SELLON, } Ex'trs.
ANDREW W. SELLON, }

Sydney, Jan. 19, 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale, at his store in Sydney, the undermentioned articles of Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, and Stationary.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, Balsam of Life, Paregoric, Castor Oil, Turkey Rhubarb, Epsom salts, syrup of squills, camphor, magnesia, Diachylon and Court Plaister, British Oil, Polyandria Oil, Dalby's Carminative, Refined Liecorice, cream and flour sulphur, senna leaves, camomile flowers, Peruvian bark, cream tartar, Essences of various kinds.

VICTORIA BOUQUET, Cremi Balsamique for the hair, bear's grease, macassar oil, cold cream, lip salve, genuine Eau de Cologne, hair oil, lavender water, tooth brushes, toilet soaps in great variety; hair, hat, shaving, flesh, and tooth brushes, &c. &c.

ALUM, indigo, pink and blue saucers, red and logwood, copperas, crocus, rotten stone, Prussian blue, isinglass, gum-arabic, essential salt of lemons, &c.

MACE, Nutmegs, arrow-root, root and ground Ginger, pimento, cinnamon, carraway, honey, cloves, salaratus, &c.

ALSO,

Floating Night Tapers, sperm candles, silver thimbles, wafer stamps, plain and colored Note Paper; foolscap, tissue, and gilt-edge Paper, taste, sealing-wax, wafers, quills, steel pens, water-colours, camel-hair pencils, spelling-books, Goldsmith's Geography, grammars, copy-books, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, Watts' Hymns, &c. &c.

JOHN BOURINOT.

Sydney, Jan. 24, 1841.

CAUTION

WHEREAS, spurious imitations of Morrison's justly celebrated and far famed PILLS, &c., are in circulation: I take this method of apprizing the Public, that none can be genuine, without the words "Morrison's Universal Medicine," are engraved on the Government Stamp, in white letters, upon a red ground; and can only be had of the regular authorized Sub-Agents, or at the office of the General Agent, North-West Arm.

As the Universal Medicines are now generally acknowledged superior to all other purgatives, and have been fully tested by upwards of three hundred thousand published cases of cure, the Subscriber feels it unnecessary to add any further recommendation.

The following are the names of Sub-Agents;

MrSamuel Sellon, Sydney
MrJames Bonnor, Sydney Mines
Mr Robert Mitchell, Bridgeport
Mr Henry Vernon, Mainadieu
Mr James Slattery, East Bay
Mr Duncan Campbell, Boularderie
Reverend Mr Richardson, Isaac's Harbour
Nr Thomas Bew, Arichat
Mr John McDonald, St George's Channel
Mr John Crowdis, Margaree
Joseph Campbell, Esq Baddeck
R K Marsters, Esq Cape North
Mr Kenedy, Great Bras d'Or
Samuel Plant, Esq North Bar.
John Munro, Esq, St Anne's.
Mr. McMurdo, St. John's, Newfoundland
Mr. John B. Simpson, Manchester and Guysborough.

Agents wanted for the following places—Pictou, Truro, Antigonish, Prince Edward Island, and Dartmouth, (Halifax).

Early application for Agencies, if approved of, will be attended to.

JOHN MACKINNON, Hygeist, General Agent, for the Island of Cape-Breton, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Eastern part of Nova-Scotia.

North-West Arm, Septr. 22, 1840.

AGENTS FOR THE ADVOCATE.

CAPE-BRETON.

North Sydney—L. Robertson, Esq.
The Bar—T. D. Archibald, Esq.
Sydney Mines—Douglas G. Rigby, Esq.
Little Bras d'Or—Gammell & Moore.
Bridgeport—Philip Dodd, Esq.
St. Ann's—John Munro, Esq.
Boularderie—Mr. A. Munro.
Baddeck—Joseph Campbell, Esq.
Mr Duncan McRae.
Middle River—Kenneth McLeod, Esq.
Mr Duncan McGrath.
Margaree—Miles M'Donald, Esq.
Whycocomagh—James M'Keen, Esq.
Louisburg—C. M'Alpine, Esq.
Mainadieu—John Scott, Esq.
East Bay—Duncan Curry, Esq.
Big Narrows—Stephen McPherson, Esq.
MacNab—D. B. MacNab, Esq.
St. Peter's—Maurice Kavanagh, Esq.
River Bourgeois—George E. Bisset, Esq.
Arichat—H. McDonald, Esq.
Port Hood—John D. Tremain, Esq.
Mabou—William McKeen, Esq.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Halifax—Mr. A. W. Godfrey.
Pictou—Mr. J. Styles.
Guysborough—E. J. Cunningham, Esq.
Clements—Mr. Moses Shaw, jun.
Yarmouth—H. G. Farish, Esq.

SEAMEN'S ARTICLES, Bills of Lading, &c. for sale at this Office.