

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

AND CAPE-BRETON FREE PRESS.

"THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD."

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LITERARY.

WHO KNOWETH THE HEART.

A high authority has said, "the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked, who can know it?" How fearful the fact, that we live among millions whose character is thus portrayed, nay that we ourselves are the subjects of the sketch! It is not pretended that there are no counteracting restraints, for without these a residence on the earth would be intolerable. Grace is a mighty restraint, and there are motives of a merely selfish nature which operates on the mass, and produce exterior decency of conduct; still however the evil dwells within the human heart, and circumstances are continually calling it forth. The most dreadful descriptions of the unrenewed nature of man, with which the word of God abounds are amply confirmed by facts of daily occurrence. We see the beautiful and prattling child, the favorite model of innocence, and we are disposed to ask, will the description apply to it? It will. The pregnant germ of a foul depravity is budding in its heart to bring forth in due season its fatal fruits. The hot bed of the most vile and malignant passions is within its little bosom, and their incipient ebullitions are frequently seen and deplored. Follow it in its career. Watch its progress year after year, and in absence, and even in despite of restraints, mark the change from bad to worse. That desperate wretch who has been guilty of every crime, and now stands on the gibbet a condemned murderer, hardened, reckless, and fearless of the terrible retributions of eternity which he is soon to face, was once that innocent child, and by gradual steps attained its bad pre-eminence. Although such a case in all its circumstances may be an extreme one, yet are there not all around us men notorious for their vices, and those belonging to the gentle sex, and yet its disgrace, who were once as unstained as the purest? Circumstances have called forth in them the degeneracy which belongs to our common nature, and those who regard them with pity or contempt, may, little as they anticipate it, become equally vile.—The malignant and sensual passions which have constituted the libertine and the drunkard, the thief and the murderer, have a congenial soil in every unregenerate heart; and libertines and drunkards, and thieves and murderers, will in succession spring up from among those who but little apprehend such deep degradation. Where no sufficient counteracting power is applied, the tendency of human nature is inevitably downwards from bad to worse. The operation of the latent cause is seen in individuals, and every man's acquaintance furnishes him with examples. Even whole communities may from a state of tranquility be suddenly excited

to violent and desperate deeds. The actors in the ferocious and bloody scenes of the French revolution were but a few weeks before, gay Parisians, assembling together in apparent harmony in their places of public amusement. How dreadful the consideration that all men have nature in common, and that a difference in conduct is not attributable to any difference in this respect but to other causes! We have already intimated that worldly and selfish motives may operate as restraints on this bad nature, but there is no safety in a reliance upon them. They may all suddenly fail and bring the fairest reputation into ruins. A divine power is necessary to preserve us from falling to the lowest depths, and the only security is in the grace which renews, sanctifies, and sustains. It must not only be in the heart, but be there in lively exercise; it must not only be possessed, but be uniformly increasing in degree. Even the Christian is admonished when feeling the greatest security, to take heed lest he should fall, and the chief of the Apostles supposed it necessary, while engaged in the most active and zealous performance of his duty, to take every precaution, lest he himself should become a cast-away. We should not be ignorant of Satan's devices; we should not forget how many avenues there are by which he may approach the human heart, and especially should we remember, that within us are the combustible materials which may be inflamed by a spark. The journey of life is beset with dangers; happy is he who shall accomplish it safely. It is a wonder that any are saved where so many perish. Our natural proneness to vice, and consequent ruin can be counteracted effectually only by the special interposition of a divine power, and hence the necessity of daily and importunate prayer to God to create in us a clean heart, and renew a right spirit within us; to save us from ourselves and from the deadly influence of those hostile agents by which we are surrounded, and which would tempt us to our ruin.—*Presbyterian.*

CARD PLAYING.—A gentleman, in public company, inveighing against the prevailing custom of card-playing, was requested to give his reasons for such invective, which he did in words to this effect: "I will, (said he) since you desire it, give you my reasons; first, in general and then, in particular. I have observed that cards waste a great deal of time, which I have esteemed the most valuable treasure that God hath bestowed on us: In the next place they exclude conversation, which is the highest of all social pleasures: And, lastly, they too frequently excite envy, repining, and ill-humor. To be more particular.—In young persons, the habit of playing at cards absorbs many of those hours which should be spent in improving the mind, and which

thus simply lost, can never afterwards be repaired; and by thus losing the opportunity of improvement, are utterly unfit for proper employments, and, of course, fall into pursuits unworthy of the situation they might have filled, and become insignificant in themselves and useless to society. With respect to the old—this humor of card playing is a most wretched example, and contributes greatly to ruin the rising generation—it removes that reverence which ought to wait upon years, and renders that season of life disgraceful which ought to be the object of veneration—it increases avarice, the too natural vice of age, and corrupts the heart, at a season when it should be employed in more serious pursuits—in a word, this is one great cause of that incapacity so justly deplored in our youth of both sexes, and of that profligacy which disgraces those in advanced years."

BORROWING.—There is no class of people more annoying in a community than those who are eternally in the habit of borrowing—who, through extreme parsimony, neglect to provide themselves with the various articles which are considered indispensable in a well-regulated family, and subsist almost entirely at the expense of their neighbours. But it is a notorious fact, which we dare say many of our readers will bear witness to, that there are many families, who seem to make it the chief business of their lives to borrow.

"My dear," said Mrs Green to her husband one morning, "the meal which we borrowed from Mrs Black a few days ago, is almost out, and we must bake to-morrow."

"Well," said her husband, "send and borrow half a bushel at Mr White's he sent to mill yesterday."

"And when it comes, shall we return the peck we borrowed more than a month ago, from the widow Gray?"

"No," said the husband gruffly, "she can send for it when she wants it. John, do you go down to Mr Brown's and ask him to lend me his axe to chop some wood this forenoon; ours is quite dull, and I saw him grinding his last night. And James, do you go to Mr Clarke's, and ask him to lend me a hammer—and do you hear? you may as well borrow a few nails, while you are about it."

A little boy now enters and says:—"Father sent me to ask if you had done with his hoe, which you borrowed a week ago last Wednesday; he wants to use it."

"Wants his hoe, child? What can he want with it? I have not half done with it yet—but if he wants it, I suppose he must have it. Tell him to send it back, though, as soon as he can spare it."

They sat down to breakfast. "O la!" exclaims Mrs Green, "there is not a particle of butter in the house—

James, run over to Mrs Notable's, she always has excellent butter in her dairy, and ask her to lend me a plateful."

After a few minutes James returns:—"Mrs Notable says she has sent you the butter, but begs you to remember that she has already lent you *nineteen* platefuls, which are scored on the dairy door."

"Nineteen platefuls!" exclaimed the astonished Mrs Green, holding up both her hands; "it is no such thing—I never had half the quantity; and if I had, what is a little plateful of butter? I never should think of keeping an account of such a trifling affair—I declare, I have a great mind never to borrow anything of that mean creature again, as long as I live."

After breakfast Mr Green must shave. His razor is out of order—"John, where is Mr Smith's hone and strap?"

"He sent for it the other day, sir, and said he should like to have the privilege of using it himself *some* times."

"Sent for it? Impertinent! He might at least have waited till I was done with it. Well, go down to Squire Stearns', and ask him to lend me his best razor; tell him mine is so dull I can do nothing with it. I know he has an excellent one—for I saw him buy it last week at Mr Grant's store. Be sure and get the new one."

A little girl enters—"Mother sent me to see if you had done with the *second* volume of *Milman's History of the Jews*, which you borrowed of her several months ago. She says she would like to read it herself."

"My dear child, why did not your mother send for it before? I declare I don't know where it is now. I lent it to somebody—I forget who! I'll make inquiry, and if I can find it, I will send it to her in the course of a few weeks."

In the afternoon it rains—"Wife, where is my great-coat?"

"My dear, your great-coat has got two great holes under the arm-pits; besides, it is so shabby I am ashamed to see you wear it. Can't we borrow one somewhere? Here James, go to Deacon Davis's and ask him if he will lend your father his new surcoat, as it rains, and his is not fit to wear. He will take good care of it, and return it when he is done with it."

A friend once informed us, that about ten o'clock, one cold stormy evening in the month of February, when his family was about retiring for the night to their respective apartments, a loud rap was heard at the door, which on being opened, there entered a little urchin, who said his mammy, who lived but a few paces distant, had sent her respects, and wished to borrow a *warming* pan to warm her bed, as the night was cold, and they had none in the house. The warming-pan was forthwith brought from the kitchen, and handed over to the little fellow; but he was not yet satisfied—"Moth-

er says if you lend us the warming-pan, perhaps you would lend us some coals too, to put into it as our fire is almost gone out!

The mendicant who humbly solicits alms at your gate, tells you that he is the child of poverty—and his squalid features and filthy rags confirm the tale. You cheerfully render him all the assistance in your power, conscious that virtue sometimes dwells beneath a tattered garb. The Highwayman, who knocks you down and then summons you to stand, gives you a convincing, though rather unwelcome proof, that however degraded the wretch may be from the presence of virtue, yet *corage* still ennobles his heart. But the newspaper borrower does not possess one redeeming—; but we will command our temper.

HONESTY.—Boys placed in circumstances of temptation, cannot be too deeply impressed with the conviction that 'honesty is the best policy'; that is to say, that in the long run they will make more by being honest than by taking that which is not their own.—The following is a case in point. A nobleman travelling in Scotland, a number of years ago, was asked for alms in the High street of Edinburgh, by a little ragged boy. He said he had no change, upon which the boy offered to procure it. His lordship, in order to get rid of his importunity, gave him a piece of silver, which the boy conceiving was to be changed, ran off for the purpose. On his return, not finding his benefactor, whom he expected to wait, he watched for several days in the place where he had received the money. At length the nobleman happened again to pass that way; the boy accosted him, and put the change he had procured in his hand counting it with great exactness. His lordship was so pleased with the boy's honesty, that he placed him at School, with the assurance of providing for him.

PHILANTHROPY.—We should desire to excite in every breast an ambition to do good. What, indeed, is life, without the gratification of this ambition? Who has tasted it, and would yield its attendant pleasures for the wealth of the richest, or the power of the strongest? And, above all, who, knowing his responsibility, feeling the immensity of its importance, and loving it because of the magnanimity of the Power to whom it is due, and the principle upon which it is based, would leave a field for such useful labour uncultivated, a pathway to such happiness untrodden?

BOX INFLUENCE.—What boxes govern the world? asks a New York paper; and it answers thus:—The cartridge box, the ballot box, the Jury box, and the band box.

When Haydn, the celebrated composer, first heard an Irish melody, he is said to have been deeply affected, and remarked, that such music could only originate with an oppressed and unfortunate race.

FACT FOR TIPPLERS.—A New York paper states that a man in that city is in custody for taking a drop too much, namely, for marrying a Miss Amelia Drip whilst he had another wife living.



LATEST FROM BRITAIN.

SCOTLAND.

(From the Glasgow Examiner.)

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—About four o'clock on Monday afternoon, while Thomas Frew, carrier, was receiving some goods at the Dye-work at Braeside, Kilmarnock, his horse ran off down the Back-causeway, which is very narrow, into King-street, thence up Portland-street, turning into Cross-street where it was arrested. A most melancholy event occurred while the horse was careering down the Back-causeway. A woman named Mrs Tannock, whose husband is a shoemaker, had just come to the door as the affrighted animal was passing, and, having a child in her arms, a little boy about six months old, it was knocked upon the ground, either from the horse or cart coming in contact with it, and so much injured that it died about an hour afterwards. Mrs Tannock was crushed in a dreadful manner. One of her arms is broken, her head is seriously injured, and she at present lies in a most precarious state, with scarcely any hope of recovery. We have heard that Frew had requested a young lad, about fourteen years of age, to take charge of his horse, but that he had carelessly gone away, which so far exonerates him from blame.

MURDER AT TROON.—The inhabitants of the retired locality of Troon were thrown into a state of great excitement on Tuesday afternoon, by the occurrence there of a case of murder, or culpable homicide, as the court may find it. The circumstances are these:—Two brothers-in-law, named Thomas Stevenson and Charles Andrew, sawyers, both about fifty years of age, were at work in Mr Thomson's ship-building yard on Tuesday afternoon, when a dispute arising, they both became excited, and the deceased, Chas. Andrew spat on Stevenson's face, which so incensed him that he lifted a lever bar, shod with iron, and struck Andrew repeated blows on the abdomen, which felled him to the ground. Andrew was so much injured that he had to be conveyed home in a cart, and lingered till five o'clock on Wednesday morning, when death put a period to his sufferings. By some unaccountable supineness on the part of the authorities at Troon, the murderer was allowed to walk the streets at large, in a state of intoxication, till next morning, when he escaped to Glasgow by the eight o'clock train from Monkton. At an early hour on Thursday morning, Stevenson was apprehended in the Gallowgate, by No. 17 watchman, who identified him in consequence of the description which had been read out in the Police-office, before the men were sent to their several stations. He was removed to Ayr prison the same afternoon.

CASE OF MURDER, OR CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—On Tuesday afternoon, an alleged case of murder, or culpable homicide was committed in a barber's shop in Main-street, Gorbals, under the following circumstances:—About

four o'clock afternoon, while a man named Felix M'Peak, a nailor, was sitting in the shop in question, another man named James Briggs, a draught-porter, who is stated to be a drunken quarrelsome character, and who had been going about during the day striking and fighting with all he came in contact with, went in and recognising M'Peak as an acquaintance, he, without any provocation, but merely remarking—"M'Peak, you little b—, you never treated me to a gill yet," seized hold of him by the breast, and threw him down upon the brick floor of the shop with much violence, by which he appeared to be stunned; and considerably hurt about the back. In a short time, however, he rallied and went away on his own feet, but without, we believe, making any remark about what had occurred, and having gone home some time afterwards, he went to bed, where he was found dead about nine o'clock in the evening. Nothing of the occurrence was reported at the Gorbals Police Office till after M'Peak was dead; and when the officers went to look for the alleged murderer, although he had been seen only a short time previous in the street in which the assault was committed, he had absconded, and was not to be found. Briggs, we are informed, is well known to the Police, and little doubt is entertained but that he will be speedily captured. M'Peak was between thirty and forty years of age, and married. Briggs, we understand, appears to be a man some years older than the deceased was, but is possessed of considerable physical strength and his drunken quarrelsome habits are unquestionably calculated to heighten the abhorrence with which the commission of such a crime, so entirely unprovoked, is regarded. It is but fair to state, however, that M'Peak was likewise the worse of liquor when he was assaulted, and that on making inquiry on the subject, we heard it asserted that it was not the injuries he received from Briggs which occasioned his death, but that he was suffocated by going to bed and lying upon his face in a beastly state of intoxication. An investigation into all the circumstances of the case is in progress.

TRADE.—We are happy to be able to state, that, slow as is the improvement of our trade, it still continues, and the ranks of the unemployed operatives are now considerably thinned. We observe still, however, several good weavers who have not yet been so fortunate as to obtain engagements, and are beginning to feel a little alarmed lest this may prove, like other seasons of late years, one of short-lived prosperity, and leave them as it found them—the prey to a continued series of anxious thoughts and harassing cares.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday afternoon, a fletcher, named Robert Ferrig, while passing from one shamble to another, at the slaughter house, suddenly fell heavily on his side into a pit, and his head coming in contact with a point of one of the paving stones, was severely cut a little behind the ear. On being taken up, he seemed, in a short time, to have regained some degree of consciousness, but could not articulate. He was conveyed to his

home, and died about one o'clock on Tuesday morning. He was a stout brawny man, about thirty years of age, and has left a widow and three infant children to mourn his loss.

DANGEROUS FROG.—On Tuesday evening, two boys, while engaged in their sports, about the Maxwellton burn, fixed a cord, with a running noose, on the neck of a young girl, who had been passing the place of their gambols, and both taking hold of the cord, attempted to drag her into the water. Fortunately a young lad, who came up at the moment, cut the cord otherwise it might have turned out a serious affair, as the girl is described to have been discoloured in the face, and the mark of the rope was visible on her neck. The case came before the Police Court on Wednesday, when Bailie Telfer, after a very salutary admonition, sentenced the boys to pay a fine of 7s 6d each, or to go to prison in days.

REVOLVING DISCLOSURE.—Our readers will scarcely give credit to the revolting fact which we now disclose, and which merits the strongest condemnation. Frequently since the establishment of the law rates of postage, it has been found that letter bags on being opened at the Post-office, emitted a stench scarcely endurable, but as nothing appeared on the face of the letters or parcels to account for this strange circumstance, the cause remained unknown until within a few days back. The discovery took place in this way, and we have positive authority for stating the facts:—A packet was posted in a country town, addressed to a surgeon in London, the envelopes of which, on its arrival at the General Post-office, having been almost destroyed by a quantity of blood having oozed out, it was carefully examined, and found to contain a portion of the human body, evidently forwarded for the purposes of dissection. The attention of the authorities was immediately called to the shocking fact, and we understand that measures have since been adopted to prevent any recurrence of so disgusting an outrage on public feeling, and so gross an abuse of the facilities of communication afforded by the Post-office.—*Glasgow Observer.*

The Glasgow papers compute that there were not fewer than 100,000 visitors in Glasgow last week, to witness the proceedings of the Highland Agricultural Society.

ENGLAND.

ACCOUNTANT OF HER MAJESTY.—BIRTH OF A PRINCE.—We are most happy to announce that, on Tuesday morning, the 6th inst., at ten minutes before eight o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a Prince, at Windsor Castle.

In the room with her Majesty were, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr Lockock, and Mrs Lilly, the monthly nurse. And in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants, Sir James Clark, and Dr Fergusson, and also the Lady in Waiting on the Queen.

THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—The northern parts of England, we are glad to find, continue to supply flattering accounts of the general state of

manufacturers there, and fair prospects are held out, should the harvest fulfill the expectations generally entertained of it, of an indefinite continuance of manufacturing and commercial activity.

From Manchester a considerable quantity of cotton goods is in process of exportation for China, and in many instances the stocks in the hands of manufacturers are higher than they have been for years. A Hull paper observes, that the state of the river reminds the inhabitants of olden times. It is so crowded with vessels that people can cross it by passing from one sloop to another. At the same time the docks are quite full. In many districts in Yorkshire and Lancashire the poor-rates have been very much relieved. In Huddersfield, for the quarter ending June 24, in the present year, out-door relief has been granted to only one half the number to whom it was found necessary to dispense it in the corresponding quarter of 1843.

Mr. Robinson, the chairman at Lloyd's, has declined to be any longer a Member of the General Shipowner's Society, in consequence of that body having recommended the imposition of a duty on Colonial built ships, for the protection of British shipowners and builders. A Liverpool shipowner, who was examined in the Parliamentary Committee on shipping, last week, as to the desirableness of this absurd recommendation to tax the colonists of British America, told the hon. member who put the question, "That he thought St John's, New Brunswick, was a great deal too near Boston in the United States, for any such tax to be desirable, or even safe," a pretty significant intimation, which ought to set the question entirely at rest.

The Dublin Evening Post states, on the authority of its London correspondent, that the Queen is certainly to visit Ireland early next summer. In a case of tobacco smuggling, recently investigated at the Mansion house, London, it was stated that 20,000 pounds of tobacco had been fairly cleared out of the Custom-house in Dutch cheeses.

THE ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—The above act, which received the royal assent on the 9th inst. by commission, came into operation the following day, when a number of debtors who had been imprisoned in the different metropolitan prisons for debts under £20, were liberated, and the same course will be adopted in all the other gaols throughout the country, with the exception of those persons who stand committed for penalties due to the crown.

The Prince de Joinville accomplished on the 14th inst. his 27th year, being born at Neully on the 14th of August, 1818. He will be promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral on his return from the expedition against Morocco.

IRELAND. Loyal National Repeal Association.—This week the chair was taken by James Kelly, the new member for Limerick.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell, jun., read a number of letters from newspaper edi-

tors, disconnecting themselves with the Association; he also mentioned that he had received a petition from Glasgow for the Repeal of the Union; it was attached 36,000 signatures.

Mr. D. O'Connell, jun., made his weekly report from the prison. The traversers were all, quite well, and it was the opinion of his father, that the writ of error would not succeed.—(Hisses.)

The rent amounted to £1688.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting of this Association, on Monday, the 5th inst., the chair was taken by Mr. Arabin, the Dublin Lord Mayor Elect. A letter was read from Lord Wicklow, in continuation of a controversy with the Association, in which his Lordship gives the Repealers very small hopes for his ever joining their ranks. Rent for the week, £1,395.

The usual weekly meeting was held on the 12th inst. The chair was taken by Richard O'Gorman, Esq., Mr. D. O'Connell, jun., announced the receipt of various subscriptions, and proceeded to give his usual weekly return from the prison. He was happy to be able to inform the association that the imprisoned martyrs were in good health and most excellent spirits, enjoying the glorious fact of the perfect tranquility of Ireland throughout its entire extent. They were likewise rejoiced to find that the spirit of perseverance, in looking by legal and constitutional means for the repeal of the union, still prevailed Irishmen of every class and persuasion. Peace and perseverance and the union would necessarily be repealed. His father greatly disapproved of Mr. Sheil's speech, in parliament on the State Trials, and deprecated in the strongest language any shrinking or compromise—the repeal of the union must come sooner or later, it was only a question of time; he called upon them to persevere, and by redoubled exertions legally and peaceably to achieve for their native land that greatest of political blessings, Mr. C. Powell, M.P., moved the adoption of an address to the Queen, praying that she would liberate Mr. O'Connell, who is stated in the address to be "her Majesty's most illustrious subject," and "the greatest man of the age." The adoption of the address was seconded by Henry Grattan, Esq., who stated that it had received 1,484, 988 signatures. Mr. Smith O'Brien announced the amount of subscriptions to be £246 17s for the week, and the meeting adjourned.

FROM OUR LONDON PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT. London, Aug. 16.

Parliament has adjourned, that is prorogued pro tem, and awaits the arrival and decision of the Judges in the Irish Appeal Case; very few, however, of the members of the Lower House remain in town—some were off helter skelter to "The Moors," on the 12th, Grouse Shooting—others, the portly country gentlemen and agriculturists, are looking after their harvests and attending the annual price meetings of the great Irish and Scotch Agricultural Societies at Dublin and Glasgow.

The session which has terminated has not produced any very great mea-

sures, although many useful laws and regulations have been passed—to enumerate even the most important ones would take up too much of your space. I do not remember any however of special interest to the Colonies, and the few bearing on colonial interests have unfortunately been more injurious than beneficial—to wit, the alteration in the Sugar Duties. It is time the Government have consented to a small loan of their dose of relief for the West Indies in the shape of a few Coolies as laborers, but they have acted too much on the principle of knocking them down, and then stretching out a little finger to assist them. The whole number of Coolies granted in the first supply is to be but 15,000—which gives 5,000 each for Trinidad, Jamaica, and Demerara.

The Queen—God bless her—has given us another little picanniny, a prince, and has got amazing well through her troubles, these things seem to come quite natural to her, and as she does not suckle her infant herself, in the common course of events we may look for another little blessing for the nation in a few more months. Her Majesty is already looking forward to her autumn pleasure-trip—and Lord Adolphus, the Captain of Her Steamship, is as busy as a bee at Portsmouth Dockyard fitting out the Victoria and Albert for sea—but whether she steams to Ireland, or the Channel to meet Louis Philippe, this deponent saith not.

The officers of the Army and Navy are pluming themselves on the expected promotion consequent upon the birth of a Duke of York. May their sanguine hopes be realized—for these brave pillars of the state, our nation's best safeguard, fully deserve the promotion which such events bring round. The "step" will bless the heart of many a deserving officer with a large family of small children dependant on him for support.

The Repealers are still agitating, but more quietly and unobtrusively—they are looking anxiously for the decision on the Writ of Error, which will be given about the 4th. The Repeal Rent flags sadly, last week only £900 could be got together by the most strenuous exertions.

Capt. Warner and his infernal or diabolical invention continues to occupy a large share of public attention, and it is not improbable that the utility and service of this projectile, or whatever it may be, will soon be fully tested, if the war fever which rages so furiously among Le Belle Nation does not subside shortly.

Trade is brisk and the harvest prospects good, but some ugly rains have fallen this day or two and still threaten.

Imprisonment for Debt, where the sum is under £20 has been abolished, but opinion is divided as to whether the measure will prove beneficial.

The Cloth Worker's Company, one of the ancient guilds of London, have been entertaining the Premier and Ministers.

Com. E. H. Senhouse, R. N., has been appointed Provost Marshal of Barbadoes, in the place of the late Mr. Wilson. Patrick Brennan, Esq., to be Head of Police for St. Lucia. And Henry Cavan, Esq., Superintendent of Police for Hong Kong.

The importation of Pine Apples from the Bahamas this year has been very

extensive—One House alone, Messrs. Keeling & Hunt, fruit-brokers, have sold 40,000. They have realized fair prices to the importers, confirming my opinion as to the benefit to be accrued to the Bahamas from their importation, as well as to our tables by a supply of this esteemed fruit at a reasonable rate.

King Louis Philippe will arrive in this country on a visit to Queen Victoria about the 14th proximo, that is if the two nations do not go to war previously about the insult offered to our Consul at Otaheite. The French are keeping their hands in by bombarding Tangiers—Prince de Joinville has the true war spirit in him, and glories in his fund. Alchemet Ali, the wise and judicious governor of Syria, has resigned the Pachaiah of Egypt, and retires for the future to the Mosques of Mecca.—The Russians have sustained a disastrous defeat at the hands of the Circassians, somewhere near the Caspian Sea.—Viscount Powerscourt, Lord Huntingfield and the Grand Duchess Alexandra, 4th daughter of the Emperor of Russia, are dead. The West India Sugar Market has been steady this week, and 400 hhds. have changed at sale to day without any alteration in price. Coffee 60s. to 92s. for Plantation sorts has been obtained. W. L. Molasses may be purchased on rather lower terms. Advanced rates are given for rum and a good business transacted.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

FOR "THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES." Mr. Editor, Sir.—As some person under the name of Castigator, in the 20th No. of the "Spirit of the Times," has most treacherously endeavored to filch from me "my good name," I feel that I would not be doing justice to myself to remain silent; and I hope that you will give these few lines insertion to show my innocence and to undeceive the public with regard to some statements of his. First, the writer levels his malice against me for having been Tammy Little's scribe; it is not the truth, for I fully deny having anything to do with that communication—therefore, suffice it to say that he has accused the innocent. Second, he there speaks reproachfully of me for having been favored with the privileges of an Academy for one year, when my father had given me, as such education as is commonly received at a common or charity school; I think that such a privilege would do him no harm, if he could but learn to keep a modest tongue. Thirdly, he there refers to a ludicrous scene which took place at the Meeting House some months since, and I am glad to have the opportunity of explaining the whole matter. About the time mentioned the Pulpit was occupied by a travelling missionary, who not only advanced things contrary to Scripture, but made bold and round assertions against the denomination with which I am united. After the sermon was ended, while the Minister was turning the leaves of his book, as if supposed in search of the concluding hymn, I arose, and expressed myself in these words—"I would wish to have the attention of the congregation for a few moments," he, the Minister, said that it was his service, and not mine, and

that after the benediction was pronounced the congregation might do as they pleased—I then resumed my seat until the blessing was pronounced, and then arose, and said that I was fully prepared to discuss the subject, or to confute his assertions both by Scriptures and History any time that he pleased, either publicly or privately. Now you see, Mr. Editor, how I was put to silence, when I alone stood victor in the field of contest, for the Minister would not accept of the challenge.

The writer next gives himself the credit of having kept me from starvation the last six months, which is false; for all the provisions that ever I had from him, was a half-barrel of Herrings and five or six bushels of Potatoes, and these were bought some time last winter. Now Mr. Castigator knows that I have stated the truth, and you can see that there has been nothing in my conduct to merit such abuse: I could ridicule Castigator as much as he did me, and with more truth on my side too, yet I forbear—knowing that the Scriptures forbid railing for railing. My father is not an impoverished man yet, and I believe that he and I both, have met with that change of heart which constitutes us heirs of that eternal Glory where there will be no Sa'duces to persecute the Saints of God.

Yours, &c.,
ANTHONY MARTELL.
North Sydney, Sept. 5.

PASTORALS OR ECGLOGUES.

BY A CAPE-BRITONIAN.

SPRING.

THE FIRST PASTORAL OR DAMON.

In Brunswick's fields, I'll try the sylvan strains,
And call delights from all my native plains.
Unknown, unlearned, a humble shepherd I,
These numbers none—but shepherd boys should try,
Far from the flowing fount of Maro's fire
Where Jove's immortal mount the birds inspire,
No godlike Vale of Tempt, to sing, or praise,
Nor bright Scyllian muses in lays—
But in a county wild—unknown before,
Unsung by Muses literary lore—
Where savage rustic grandeur reigns alone,
And Sciences, and Music—still unknown,
Yet this shall die—America shall raise
To be the future Greece of later days—
Each hill, each vale, of famed Italia's land,
Have heard the lyre—touch'd by all-noble hands.
Each town of Greece—the Iliad hath made known,
Where Ajax, or Achilles fill'd a throne—
Each river, class'd that flows smooth along,
Immortaliz'd by some great poet's song—
E'en Thames—is famed by Pope and Thomson's muse,
And Shakespear's fame—the Avon's wave renews.
And where the Shepherd—that would not delight
In the bright muse of Scotland's lofty flight,
Where Burns has stamp'd the Ayr's transcendent stream
Immortal as the youthful poet's dream—
To sport among the heather of the hill,
Sleep on the heath and drink the purling fill,
To view the plains where Ferguson has sung,
His far-famed streams where Burn's music rung,
Edin too, where Campbell soar'd to Hope,
Or Windsor plains immortaliz'd by Pope,
Phoebus one bright ray has shot afar—
Nor has the raging Sirius—blazing star—
Been yet colli'd o', e'er Philomel began
Her notes of praise, so sweet to listening man—
The sparkling dew in glistening blobs around,
Like pearls and gems, decks flowers, trees and ground—
The plains and hills with vocal music sound,
Nature refresh'd renews her golden charms,

And wreaths of smoke curl from the village farms.
Sol yet is mild and Eulas far away;
Fair flows the morn of this delightful day;
I'll to you seat of burnish'd granite rocks,
Where *Daphnis* and *Strephon* guide their gentle flocks.

DAPHNIS.

Now *Damon*, doth not all these sweets arise
In lovely form to your admiring eyes.
Behold the clouds of rich vermilion there,
The East is gold—and balmy is the air.
The bird of night hath sung her farewell lay,
The Thrush and Redbreast usher in the day.
The rolling *Nasturck* dancing in the sun,
Our fearful hinds, no native tiger, shun.
Our land hath charms as well as Scotia's plains,
Cool'd by sweet zephyrs and refreshing rains
May we thus sport upon our native shores,
And tune the rural pipe to feather'd choirs.
Now when I drink from you sequester'd stream
I'll to our distant grove, where no sun-beam
Can dart his ray into the leafy shade—
There birds do sport in gorgeous plumes arrayed.

DAMON.

To welcome *Daphnis* I'll let my numbers flow
Just like the waters that in sunbeams glow.
Mark comrades too, how is the path of Time
Lost in the whirlpool of Decoit and Crime;
Yet all in faultless distinct parts were made,
And if abused man must himself upbraid.
Spring, Summer, Autumn, and stern Winter's chill
Follow in succession at the Maker's will—
And gentle Spring first comes in dawning bloom,
(Upon the wane of sullen Winter's gloom),
Then wakes to life long dormant Nature's hand
Who like a garden cultivates the land.
The light blue violet decks the enamel'd lawn.
The warbling Waxwing marks the approach of dawn.
The opening Spring now charms the ear and sight,
A Philomel melodious makes the night—
White blossoms sparkle, and the small enchantants
With grateful fragrance from the budding plants—
The bursting streams new for their *Naxada* call.
These water-nymphs are seen in every fall,
In brawling shallows and in deeps they go,
And down the wave in bubbling gushes flow
And on the stream—still they are heard to sing
"Hail lovely Summer and delightful Spring."
The aerial sylphs now in the sunbeams shine
Sipping the Lilies dew—and *Eglantine*;
Felt in the cooling breeze and balmy air,
And heard to say "Hail Spring sublime and fair."

Oh PAN the Shepherd's tutelar divine
A vigorous ewe I'll stay before thy shrine.
Teach me in lays of graphic truth to sing
The praises of the ever green Spring.
Now fresh and glorious from December's snows
And dread March winds that bleak and chilly blows,
Dawns thawing April, young, but bright and fair,
And May's sweet gales which cools the balmy air—
Then lovely June, supreme, with bounteous hand
Sheds Summer's glories o'er our native land.
Behold the brooks flow sparkling through the dale,
See down its waters silver bubbles sail—
Life's such a bubble many a sage has said
And flies as fast, as I have often read—
Insects revive and dive in clover's breasts,
And Finches sun their shining golden crests.
The Trout-fly plays and mocks the dancing stream—
Then springs the Trout, he too with heathy gleams.
The gentle Redbreast flies from tree to tree,
And hurrying past him hums the greedy Bee.
Nature is blooming, all things gay with life.
(But *Man* alone is found mid scenes of strife.)

[To be continued.]

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, AND MOLASSES. The above Goods, cheap and good, at the "HALIFAX HOUSE,"—Next door South of Mr. P. A'Hearn's Hotel.
Sydney, June 21, 1844.

ODDS AND ENDS.

THINGS THAT I HAVE SEEN.

I have seen a farmer build a house so large and fine that the Sheriff turned him out of doors.
I have seen a young man sell a good farm, turn merchant, break and die in an insane hospital.
I have seen a farmer travel about so much, that there was nothing at home worth looking after.
I have seen a rich man's son begin where his father left off—wealthy; and end where his father began—pennyless.
I have seen a worthy farmer's son idle away years of the prime of life in dissipation, and end his career in the poor-house.
I have seen the disobedience of a son "bring down the gray hairs of his father to the grave."

MANURES are to farming what blood is to the animal frame; divested of their aid vegetation languishes, as the abstraction of the other leads to dissolution. Of all manures that are in use, commend your friends I pray you, to that from the farm yard. Much goes to waste about every steading, that being otherwise carefully used, with a trifling amount of labour might be made available in superseding the use of artificial or foreign manures.

SMUT IN WHEAT.—The following remedy for smut in wheat is communicated by Mr Thedam of Little Braxton, Essex:—

Dissolve 5 lbs of blue vitrol (sulphate of copper)—it is worth about 5d per lb.) in five gallons of boiling water; then add the solution to 30 gallons of soft water: place the whole in a tub—dip the seed wheat, in a basket, into the solution for one minute—drain; turn the seed upon the floor. It will be ready for immediate use except for the drill, for which it will be dry enough in twelve hours. This has been found an unfailling remedy after nine year's trial. No lime is needed. Neither the bags nor the drill are injured.

POINTS OF A GOOD MILCH COW.

The following is from a report of the Guernsey Agricultural Society.—
Points.—1. Purity of breed and qualities of the dam for yielding rich and yellow butter. 2. Small head, large and bright eyes, small muzzle, small ears, orange-colour within. 3. Straight back from the shoulders to the tail, and chest wide. 4. A fine and loose skin, with soft and short hair. 5. Sides well rounded, flank small between the side and haunch, tail fine. 6. Fore legs straight and well proportioned, hind legs broad above the knee, fine and clean below; hoofs small, legs should not cross in walking. 7. Udder large, and the teats large and springing from the four corners of the udder; milk vein large and well defined.

CHEESE.—A return of the quantities of cheese imported into the several ports of Great Britain in each month of the year 1843, distinguishing the European, United States, and Colonial produce, has been printed on the motion of Mr Celville the member for Derbyshire. The aggregate importa-

tions from all parts during the year ending January 5, 1844, amounted to 179,389 cwt. From various countries in Europe, there was imported during the year, 136,898 cwt. From United States of America, (whence very rich fine flavored cheeses are now being constantly imported), 48,312 cwt., and from the British possessions abroad, only 79 cwt.—*English Farmer's Journal.*

CONFIDENCE is not always the growth of time; there are minds that meet each other with a species of affinity, and with a promptitude and faith that only belongs to the pure essence of which they are composed.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—On Tuesday the North America arrived from Newfoundland.—We have received our usual files of papers from the Island. Sir John Harvey was visiting some of the out-ports by water. They have had a Regatta at St John, which appears to have given general satisfaction. Unfortunately, however, a man of the name of Fogarty, was killed.—The Apollo had sailed for Quebec with a company of the Royal Artillery.—*Novascotian.*

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—In a recent debate in the House of Commons, one of the speakers stated, that in the space of twelve months, 50 ministers, 2,000 elders, and nearly 1,000,000 of the church establishment have withdrawn. The Free Church during this time have built 500 houses of public worship.—*Id.*

TECHNICAL PHRASES.—Seventy years ago, in New England, it all were not religious characters, there were certainly very few who did not keep up the appearance of such; and what were called "religious phrases" were introduced very frequently in conversation, particularly by those whose religion lay chiefly in words, and who were as fond of them as Hypochondriacs usually are of the technical terms of the physician. A schoolmaster in Connecticut was accustomed in his morning prayer to introduce a petition "that thou wouldst be pleased to grant thy servant a great many new religious phrases."

When these phrases were much in fashion, they were often introduced in such associations as gave them quite the appearance of burlesque. A woman had been informing another that a poor neighbour of theirs made the crust of her apple-pies of rye flour: "but for my part," said she, "I look upon that to be merely making a mock of the ordinance."—*Id.*

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—There are few men on the American Continent, as respects naive talent, intellectual attainments, or sterling moral qualities to be compared with Ex-President Adams. The following passage can scarcely be surpassed for eloquence by any thing in the English language; and although he is now advanced in life, it is as indicative of mental vigor as of principles that are identical with the unalienable right of Man:

"The Abolition of Slavery in the Colonies, was an event, at which, if the whole human race could have been concentrated in one person, the heart

of that person would have leaped for joy. The restoration of eight hundred thousand human beings from a state of grinding oppression to the rights bestowed upon them by the God of Nature at their birth, was of itself a cause of rejoicing to the pure in heart in all the habitable earth. But that is not the only nor the most radiant glory of that day. It was the pledge of Power and of Will of the mightiest nation upon the Globe, that the bondage of man shall cease; that the manacle and fetter shall drop from every limb; that the ties of nature shall no longer be outraged by man's inhumanity to man; that the self evident truths of our Declaration of Independence shall no longer be idle mockeries, belied by the transcendent dower of Slavery welded into our Constitution. It was the voice of the herald, like that of John the Baptist in the wilderness, proclaiming, as with the trump of the Arch-angel, that the standing fundamental policy of the British Empire was thenceforth the peaceable abolition of Slavery throughout the world."—*Novascotian*.

Harvest has commenced in many parts of the country, and to all appearance there is likely to be an abundant crop, notwithstanding the fears entertained of the wheat. In the vicinity of Truro we understand the ravages of the weevil have been somewhat extensive, but in other quarters we have not heard any complaints on this subject. Rust exists in some places, but the injury done by it will not be very great. Upon the whole this has been one of the most favorable seasons for the husbandman, that has occurred for many years, and should the remainder continue as the past, from an abundant harvest we will have reason to lift our voices in gratitude to the God of Providence, who rules all the operations of nature, and who crowns the year with plenty.—*Eastern Chronicle*.

A FACT.—The Liberal party in Nova Scotia have never yet stated a principle which has not been afterwards sanctioned by the British Government. *Ibid*.

An objection made against Party Government is, that an administration of this kind would make appointments to office, for the purpose of improving their credit with the public, or as it is sometimes expressed, making political capital. The amount of this objection is, that a Party Government would make appointments to please the people—a catastrophe certainly to be feared by those who make the objection.—*Ibid*.

THE PRESS.—To those who are so fond of abusing the press we commend the following extract, which contains facts which cannot be controverted:—"Under the ægis of the press we live securely. Many a villain who fears not God and regards not the magistrate hesitates when he thinks of the newspapers. To the newspapers every one who is oppressed looks, when redress can no where else be obtained. The newspaper press it is, which holds the rod of public displeasure over the heads of legislators, judges, executive officers, and even clergymen, and over itself also. Kings and emperors are compelled to yield to this all pervading

power, and even the tyrants of Turkey and Rome are obliged to feel that every man has rights, and has a friend too, and a strong friend, to defend such rights. To the tribunal of public opinion organized in the press, do nations go with their complaints against each other, and controversies are now settled with ink which a few years ago were settled with blood. The discussions of the press occupy the place of a congress of nations, and bring the world to an agreement, while all men stay at home."—*Ib*.

Lunched on Wednesday last, from the Ship-yard of B. L. Kirkpatrick, Esq., New Glasgow, the Brigantine *Aerial*, 92 tons measurement.—*Ib*.

MUTINY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AT SEA.—The brig *Orion*, Wilkins, arrived at our wharves yesterday, from Porto Cabello and Lagaira, having aboard three men sent as prisoners to this country, by the hon. J. P. Adams, U. S. Consul at the latter place, for alleged mutiny by refusing to do duty on board the American Schooner *Fawn*, and embezzling the cargo of the same. Their names are Colin Campbell, former mate of the above Schooner; Chas. Moody steward, and Joshua Sherwood, seaman on board the same. On their arrival at the wharf they were delivered in charge of Deputy Marshall O'Neil and conveyed to prison to answer.—They had been arrested by the United States Consul at Lagaira, in June, and have been in custody ever since.—*Phil. Ledger*.

Mr. William Patterson, tide surveyor at Glasgow, on rummaging the barque *Acadian*, lately from Charleston, (US), and owned by Bailie Kidston, found concealed in the cabin, steropest, &c, about 600 lbs. manufactured tobacco and other goods. The vessel has had the broad arrow put on her. Three of the crew are lodged in goal waiting the board's order. The master is at liberty on bail, and the mate decamped before the discovery was made.

The convict *Dalmas* has been removed, by order of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the Milbank Penitentiary to the Insane Ward of Bethlehem Hospital, there to be confined during her Majesty's pleasure as a lunatic. The reports of the medical gentlemen who have daily visited *Dalmas* since his incarceration in the Penitentiary, leave but little or no doubt of his sanity.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The 101st annual conference of Wesleyan ministers, now sitting at Birmingham, is attended by about 500 ministers, and the Rev Jabez Bunting is for the fourth time president. A report of the Education Committee stated that about £12,000 had been contributed. The increase in Sunday Scholars, during the year, had been 14,627, and of weekday scholars 4659.

DANGEROUS ENTERPRISE.—We learn from Gibraltar that a very arduous and somewhat dangerous experiment has been recently undertaken by a Mr Risk a mate in the Royal Navy belonging to her Majesty's steamer *Locust*, in exploring an immense cavern at Gi-

braltar, called St Michael, which, from the foul air and accidents occurring to persons entering it, was considered unsafe to proceed therein; however, Mr Risk, we understand, penetrated to the depth of five hundred and fifty feet.—A quantity of bones of animals was found quite in a fossil state, and it is supposed must have existed before the flood. It is expected an opening will be discovered to the eastward. His Excellency the Governor of Gibraltar rendered Mr Risk every facility in exploring this cavern, and much praise is due to him for his bravery.—*English paper*.

THE FREE PRESS.

SYDNEY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1844.

The news by the steamer is unimportant—with the exception of a symptom of the "War fever" being somewhat visible among the French nation. O'Connell's appeal to the House of Lords has not yet been answered; the Liberator, we perceive by the papers, has very little hope of success—he reproaches Mr. Shiel's compromising conduct in Parliament. The Queen, God bless her, has brought forth another "blessing to the nation," in the shape of a young Prince.

We have the unpleasant duty to record this week, a severe loss sustained by the General Mining Association at this place, which, we fear, will be the means of throwing out of employment numbers of poor individuals who were depending on the Association for work to enable them to obtain food to sustain themselves and their families.—There is no knowing what those poor people will suffer during the coming fall and winter. We give the following extract from a Letter from the Mines, which describes more clearly than we can, the probable loss sustained by the Association:

"The Mining Association has suffered a tremendous loss. The Pumping Engine and all the Materials at the Pit—even to the heavy beams of Iron—were consumed on Tuesday night, by fire. Independent of the actual loss in the shape of delay and impossibility of shipping coals—they estimate the loss to be over £20,000."

We will obtain more of the particulars, and publish them in our next number, if possible.

ASSAULT.—On Tuesday evening last, an individual named John Campbell, living on the Cow Bay Road, was violently and dangerously assaulted by a person named Richard English. It is very doubtful whether poor Campbell will recover, from the blows and bruises received from his assailant.—Warrants have been issued against English, but as yet he has not been apprehended. It behoves the authorities to be on the alert on occasions such as the present. Crimes such as

this should not be allowed to go unpunished.

A number of Editorial articles have been crowded out this week, to make room for other matter.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning last, after a long and protracted illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation; Eliza D. Clarke, aged 32 years; daughter of the late Doctor J. W. Clarke.

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

The Subscriber hereby warns any person or persons against trespassing on his premises at night, as he has set several guns near his orchard for *Bears* which *animals* have, of late, destroyed nearly all his fruit. This notice is given to prevent persons from coming to the orchard, as, should they be wounded by the guns set for those *wild animals*, they have themselves to blame, after this public notice.

BEN. COSSIT.

Sept 13, 1844.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, at his Store, in Water Street, next door to the Residence of Mr Lawrence Barry; the following articles, which are of a good quality, and can be sold low for Cash, or Country Produce.—viz:—Flour, Meal, Bread, Rice, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Soap, Starch, Blue, Indigo, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Cinnamon, Cloves, Raisins and Currants, Arrow-root, nutmegs, Pepper and Mustard, Salt, Leather, and Crockeryware. Also, a small supply of Dry Goods and Hardware, with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.—And he hopes by strict attention to business, and low prices, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

ALEXANDER MCINNES.

September 13, 1844.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies the Public that some party or parties having cut and destroyed the best of his Poles and Timber, on his Lot, opposite Mr Cane's residence on Cow Bay Road; that any trespass whatever, that may be committed on the said premises hereafter, the person trespassing will be held responsible for all the damage done to said property; which is according to law. A handsome Reward will be given to any person who will give information to the Subscriber of trespassers.

J. D. KUHN.

Sept. 13, 1844.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A Meeting of the Sydney Total Abstinence Society will take place on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the Court House—when a full attendance is particularly requested.

C. W. DUMARESQ.

Sept., 13, 1844.

Secy.

JAMES P. WARD.

HAS opened an OFFICE, a few doors South of the MARKET HOUSE, where he will be happy to attend to *Custom House Brokerage*, and every description of writing with accuracy and despatch.

Sydney, Sept. 13, 1844.

BARONETAGE OF SCOTLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA.—A general meeting of the order took place in the city of Glasgow on Thursday last, the Hon Sir John Campbell, Bart. in the chair, for the purpose—first, of receiving a report from Sir Richard Broun, of the steps taken since the year 1835, for the revival of the rights of the order, in the province of Nova Scotia, as anciently bounded (which comprehends New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Cape Breton, Gaspe, &c.) and of the circumstances which have occurred to suspend these proceedings since October, 1842; second, to sanction a renewal of the negotiations with Lord Stanley, Colonial Minister, and with Sir Wm Colebrooke, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, for grants of land to the baronets whose creations are subject to 1637, and for new grants in lieu of those originally given for such concurring baronets as inherit titles of a prior date; and third to join in a specific course of action for substantiating the chartered rights of the body, and making them available for the national ends for which they were bestowed. After hearing the report read, and considering the correspondence opened with the Lieut Governor of New Brunswick, resolutions were passed to the effect that the meeting received with great satisfaction Sir R. Broun's report, which was ordered to be printed and circulated amongst the members of the order, preparatory to another general meeting to be held at Edinburgh, for the consideration of a series of resolutions to be grounded upon the same. A vote of thanks was passed to Sir R. Broun for his valuable services to the order, in raising and advancing the proceedings to their present state; and also one to the honorable baronet who presided. Amongst the documents laid before the meeting were copies of Sir R. Broun's "Letter to Lord Stanley, explanatory of the charges made against the late British American Association," and of the petition presented to the House of Commons on the 24th of April last, praying for a committee to investigate the same. There was also laid on the table a copy of Dr Rolph's recent work on "Systematic Emigration and Colonisation."

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.
AND FOREIGN MISCELLANY, PRICE 2s. 6d. Furnishes the Latest Dates of Advances from every British Colony and Possession;—every Colonial and leading Foreign Paper, from all parts of the world, being regularly received. It contains impartial descriptive, general and statistical articles relating to the Colonies; a summary of Home intelligence; a digest of the most important Local information in each of our Dependencies, and a register of births, deaths, and marriages: which render it an indispensable Work of Reference as to the Trade, Commerce and Agriculture, the Resources, Population and actual Condition of the British and Foreign Colonies, and an instructive and entertaining Publication to be sent by their home friends to Settlers in the respective Colonies.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS.
EVERY Form prescribed by the late Act of the Provincial Legislature, constantly on hand at this Office.

NOTICE.—We have to request those persons—whose Notes of Hand we hold in our possession—will come forward and pay their different amounts, without any further delay.—Also, all persons indebted to this establishment, are requested to make early payment of their accounts. Some worthies who have heretofore paid no respect to several demands we have made on them—may expect no quarter at our hands. We cannot pay men, and support our establishment, without something in return; and we are determined to take harsh measures with those who have heretofore paid no attention to our repeated requests for something on account. And here we return our sincere thanks to the many individuals who have ever shown their friendship in some tangible shape.

J. D. KUHN.

POSTAGE.
The new Postage system has been found to work badly in this Island. The local distance of many of our Subscribers from the Post Offices, and the scarcity of small change in the country, are productive of serious inconvenience, inasmuch as in some cases almost entirely to check the circulation of newspapers. In order, therefore, that our Subscribers may receive their papers without being obliged to call personally at the Post Offices, or to pay their halpenny for each copy, we have determined, for the future, to PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE ON ALL PAPERS INTENDED FOR CIRCULATION IN THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON, with the exception of Arichat.

J. D. KUHN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER requests all his friends and debtors throughout the County to come forward and pay off all their old arrears due him up to this date; otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of a Magistrate for collection—without any further notice from

DONALD McNIVEN.
Sydney, August 8, 1844.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, has to let, for pleasure's excursions on the Water; a large and safe SAIL BOAT—the one formerly owned and occupied by Mr Thomas Cain, as a Ferry Boat. between this place and the North Bar. She has good and comfortable accommodations; and is ready for any party at the shortest notice.

JOHN WOODHILL.
Sydney, July 26, 1844.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HEREBY notifies his friends and the public, that it is his intention to make Mens Shoes for 11s. cash or 12s. 6d. credit, and Women's do, at 9s. cash or 10s. credit. Having obtained a first-rate workman from Halifax, he hopes in future to be able to give general satisfaction.

MICHAEL FAHEY.
Sydney, Aug. 6, 1844.

WANTED.
ABOUT 500 feet of good Merchantable Pine Boards.—For which a reasonable price will be given by the Subscriber.
J. D. KUHN.
July 19, 1844.



THE BRETHREN of St. Andrew's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, are hereby requested to meet at Mason Hall, on the first Tuesday evening in Oct'r for transaction of the usual business.
By order of the W. M.
C. LEONARD, Secretary.
Sydney, Aug. 2, 1844

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING
By J. D. KUHN

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum, if delivered, in town, or called for—Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence, when sent by mail. Half the amount to be paid at the expiration of each half-year. No subscription can be received for a less period than six months; neither will any paper be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. All letters and communications to the Publisher, must be post-paid; no communication will be attended to unless the postage be paid.

- LIST OF AGENTS,**
FOR THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
North Sydney—L. Robertson, Esq.
North Bar—Mr John McLean
The Mines—Douglas G. Rigby, Esq.
French Village—Messrs Gahmell & Moore
Bouldercliff—Alex. Munro, Esq.
St. Ann—J. Frazer & J. Munro, Esquires
Buddick—James Sparling, Esq.
Middle River—Kenneth McLeod, Esq.
Margaree—Mr Miles McDaniel
Broad Cove—Mr William Ayre
Mahou—Mr Isaac McLeod
Whycocomagh—Mr Leuchlin McDougall
River Dennis—Mr Archibald McIntyre
The Anslie—Mr John McDougall
Melancthon—Alex. Kennedy, Esq.
Wassabach—Mr S. McLean
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River Inhabitants—John McLeod, Esq.
Arichat—Hector McDonald, Esq.
St. Peter—Mr Maurice Kavanaugh, Esq.
Big Narrows—Stephen Macpherson, Esq.
East Bay—Duncan Curry, Esq.
Louisburg—Charles McAlpine, Esq.
Maitland—John Scott, Esq.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For every Advertisement not exceeding one square, 5s. for the first insertion, and 1s. 3d. for every subsequent insertion.—Larger advertisements charged according to the above proportion—i. e., 5s. for the first and 1s. 3d. for the second insertion of each square.—Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.—Yearly advertisers charged according to the extent of their advertising.

SPRING GOODS.
GEORGE E. BURCHELL,
Has just received, per late arrivals from Halifax—
An extensive and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, WARE, HARD-WARE, AND TIN-WARE—

WHICH he will be happy to dispose of at an extremely low rate, for Cash or Country Produce. Among the Groceries are—Superior Flour, Corn Meal, Eye Flour, Oat Meal, Potatoes, Rice, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Barley, &c.—All of the best quality.
Sydney, June 21, 1844.

TEA, TEA, TEA.
RECEIVED at the Halifax House—(next door south of Mr. P. Ahearne's Hotel)—a few Chests of Superior Congo Tea, direct from China via Halifax,—which will be sold low for cash.
July 5, 1844.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
SCANTLING will be required for Building a New COURT HOUSE at Arichat, in the County of Richmond, as undermentioned:
2 wall plates 54 ft. long by 8 in. square.
4 do 40 " " " " 8 " "
2 sides " 54 " " " " 12 " "
15 " " " " " " " " 12 " "
4 corner posts 17 " " " " 12 " "
60 joists " 13 " " " " 8 by 5
32 rafters " 26 " " " " 8 by 6 top
16 collar beams 23 " " " " 8 in. by 5 in.
32 braces " 10 " " " " 8 in. square
54 studs " 47 " " " " 8 " "
20 do " 15 " " " " 5 " "
18 do " 8 " " " " 5 " "

Tenders will be received for the above on the 15th September next. Also, for the framing and erection of said Building, by either of the subscribing Commissioners, appointed for the purpose of superintending the building of a Court House at Arichat.
PETER DECARTERET,
HENRY MARTELL, Com'rs.
JOHN JANVEIN,
Arichat, 5th August, 1844.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, have received per Schr. T. G. T. Corn Meal, Sugar & Molasses.—Also, an Assortment of very superior Scythes and Reaping Hooks—which they offer for sale at the lowest market price for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
ROBERTSON & FERGUSSON,
Sydney, Aug. 2, 1844.

THE NEW VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. Are the original invention of Dr. T. E. JEANS, Surgeon of 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 effects 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 Sydney 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 24 1841.

WILL BE ISSUED,
AS SOON AS A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS BE HAD, TO WARRANT

THE PUBLICATION:
SKETCHES ON CAPE BRETON,
By the Rev. O. S. Weeks, A. M.
Principal Sydney Academy.
The first six Numbers which have already appeared in the Cape Breton Spirit of the Times, having been favourably received and noticed by the Colonial Journals, and some of the London Periodicals: the writer has been induced to extend them to other six Numbers—to which will be appended a chapter in answer to the query, "was Cape Breton benefited by her Legislative Union with Nova Scotia?"—The whole will form a Duo, volume of about 150 pages.—Lists for subscriptions will be opened at the Sydney Academy, and at the Book Store of C. H. Belcher, Esq., Halifax.
Sydney, July 24, 1844.

AN ACT,
Relating to certain proceedings had and pending in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton.

WHEREAS the Judge appointed to preside at the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, at the intended last May Term or Sittings thereof, was prevented attending thereat, during the time in that behalf by Law prescribed; and although proclamation was duly made during such time, yet, from the entire absence of such presiding Judge the said Term or Sittings of the said Court, could not be held, and the business thereof proceeding in; and it is therefore necessary to make provision for difficulties arising from not holding of such Term of the said Court:

I. Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly.—That all Writs, Recognizances, Papers, and Process whatsoever, which may have been returned, or which ought to have been returned to the said Supreme Court at Sydney, at the said last intended May Term or Sittings thereof, and of which a proper and lawful return shall have been or shall be in other respects made, shall be taken and held to be duly returned to all intents and purposes whatsoever, in the same manner as if such Term or Sittings had been held pursuant to Law: Provided always, that no default shall be marked or other steps or proceeding whatsoever, other than by way of notice, shall be taken against any person or persons summoned or bound to appear, or who ought to have appeared, at the said May Term until such and the like time shall have elapsed during the next ensuing September Term or Sittings of the said Supreme Court at Sydney aforesaid, as would have authorized the taking of such step or proceeding—provided the same term had elapsed after the convening of the said intended May Term or Sittings in case the same had been held according to Law.

II. And be it enacted.—That all proceedings of whatsoever kind or nature pending, or to be had in the said Supreme Court, at Sydney aforesaid, at the time appointed for the holding of the said last May Term or Sitting thereof, shall be and be deemed continued to all intents and purposes whatsoever, until the next September Term or Sittings of such Supreme Court at Sydney aforesaid, and no abatement or discontinuance thereof shall be, or be construed to have been worked, by reason of the said May Term not having been held as aforesaid.

III. And be it enacted.—That all Officers, Jurors, Jurats, and other persons summoned, notified or bound, or liable to appear, or who ought to have appeared at the said last intended May Term or Sittings of the said Supreme Court at Sydney aforesaid, shall be held liable and bound to appear at the said next September Term or Sittings thereof, and in default thereof shall be subject and liable to the same and the like liabilities, orders, rules, provisions, duties and penalties, as if they had not duly appeared in the said Supreme Court at Sydney, at its said last mentioned May Term, or Sittings as aforesaid, in case the same

had been held, and all Sureties for the appearance of such persons shall respectively continue and be liable for their appearance respectively at the said time hereby appointed therefor, in the same manner, and to the same extent as they were liable for their appearance at the said May Term or Sittings. Provided always, that all such Jurors shall receive the like summons for such attendance, as in ordinary cases; and that no trial of any cause which shall now, or within fourteen days of the said next September Term at Sydney aforesaid be at issue, shall be proceeded in at the said Term unless the party defendant, shall have been duly notified thereof for the time in such cases, respectively, by law required. And be it enacted.—That no advantage in any way shall be taken of any defect or irregularity in the teste of any writ or process whatsoever, which has, since the first day on which the said last intended May Term or Sittings of the said Supreme Court at Sydney aforesaid was appointed to be held, issued out of the said Supreme Court at Sydney, or which shall previous to the first day of the said next September Term issue out of the same, or for the want of any test in any such writ or process; but all writs and process, if formal and regular in other respects, shall be, and be deemed, and held duly and regularly issued out of such Supreme Court, notwithstanding any such defect or irregularity in such teste or the want thereof as aforesaid.

And in order to prevent any further or other difficulty that might arise by reason of the said term not having been held as aforesaid:

V. Be it enacted.—That all acts, matters and things, whatsoever necessary, or by Law directed to be done, or which should and ought to have been done at the said intended May Term or Sittings of the said Supreme Court at Sydney aforesaid, in case the same had been duly held, shall and may be lawfully done and performed at the next September term or Sittings of the said Court at Sydney aforesaid in the same manner and by the same ways and means, and to and for all intents and purposes whatsoever, as the same could or might have been done at the said May Term or Sittings, had the same been held; and to this end, and for all necessary purposes whatsoever, the said next September Term or Sittings of the said Supreme Court of Sydney aforesaid, shall be taken and held to be the first Sittings of the said Supreme Court in the County of Cape Breton aforesaid, for this present year.

RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVAL OF VALS.

AND FOR SALE by the Subscribers, a large Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, **LOW FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.**
ROBERTSON & FERGUSSON.
 Sydney, 26th July, 1844.

HALIFAX HOUSE.

COUNTRY DEALERS will find it to their advantage to call and see the variety and cheapness of **GOODS** at the above Establishment.
 Next door South of Mr. Peter A. Hearn's Hotel, corner as usual opposite Sydney, June 21, 1844.

HYGIENIC NOTICE, FOR 1844.

SEVEN Years practical experience of the benign effects of Morrison's Universal Medicines leaves the General Agent free to declare that Parents and others who suffer their children and friends to fall victims to diseases (without having administered Morrison's reliable Pills and Powders in large doses) cannot conscientiously lay their hand upon their breast, and exclaim over the Corpses of the departed—'All has been done which mortal aid could do.' And consequently all such prejudiced persons, must be held to a certain degree culpable of great neglect in the opinion of the more enlightened Hygienists.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED SUB-AGENTS FOR 1844.

- Mr Samuel H. Scollon, Sydney
- Mr James Bonner, Mines
- Mr Robert Mitchell, Bridgeport
- Mr Row G. Richardson, Port George
- John L. Hill, Esq., Mira
- Mr George Dickson, Catalogue
- Dennis Ling, Manadieu
- Mr Dinneen Campbell, Bouldarie
- John Munro, Esq., St. Ann's
- John Ballam, Esq., Anich
- Mr P. Grinton, East Bay
- Stephen McPherson, Esq., Big Narrows
- Donald Kennedy, Esq., Baddeck
- Mr Murdoch Ross, Margate
- John McDougall, Esq., Lake Ainslie
- Mr Thomas Hyde, Dartmouth
- Mr J. B. Simpson, Guysborough
- Mr James Guinn, Cape North
- Rev. A. McDonald, P. D. Island
- Mr Rodrick McKenzie, P. E. Island
- Mr Lovergan, Esq., French Settlement

JOHN MELKISSON,
 North Sydney, Dec 8, 1844.

HALIFAX HOUSE.

Next door South of Mr. Peter A. Hearn's Hotel.
 THE SUBSCRIBER begs to announce that he has received per recent arrivals from Great Britain, &c., via Halifax, part of his Supply of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, WINES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE,** with a variety of **SEASONABLE ARTICLES**—all of which are offered at unusually low prices for cash, or for trade as may be approved of.
 P. ARCHBOLD.
 Sydney, C. B., June 21, 1844.

FLOUR, MEAL, AND BREAD.

Landing this day ex Schooner T. G. F. from Halifax a choice article of Philadelphia Superior Wheat Flour, Corn Meal, Potatoes & Navy Bread, Butter, Sugar & Cane Crackers which will be sold low for cash at the Halifax House, next door south of Hearn's Hotel, on the 27th inst.
 Sydney 27th June 1844.

FRESH GOODS.

Received at the Halifax House next door south of Peter A. Hearn's Hotel and for sale (low for cash) Cut Glass, and Window Glasses, Riddles, Olives, Confectionery, Groggins, Nutmegs, Cloves, Molasses, Raisins, Currants, Apples, Canned Sugar, Salsaparilla, Perfumery, Hair Oil, & a variety of Fresh Articles, and also a quantity of choice and superior **WINE & SPIRITS.**
 Next door South of Mr. P. A. Hearn's Hotel, a few Barrels Mackerel and Herrings—Smoked Salmon, Cold Fish, & Vegetables and a variety of Fresh Goods.—Low for Cash or Country Produce.
 Sydney, 30th Aug. 1844.

TO BE SOLD.

DAVIDSON'S PATENT Steam Engines, of 10 and 20 horse power, and also a quantity of the best quality of **WOOD** and **IRON** tools, and other articles, which are for sale at a low price, and in great quantities, at the Halifax House, next door south of Peter A. Hearn's Hotel, on the 27th inst.
 Sydney, 27th June 1844.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION OFFICE,

18, CORNHILL, LONDON, OPPOSITE THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

To Merchants, Commercial News Rooms, Public Libraries, Agricultural Societies, Officers of the United Services, Printers, Publishers of Newspapers, and residents in the Colonies generally.

P. L. SIMMONDS in returning thanks to his numerous friends, and the Colonial public in general, for the large share of Patronage and support he has received during the past six years, takes leave to inform them, that in consequence of the rapid influx of business from all parts of the world, and the great portion of his time which has hitherto been occupied by the editing and publication of the Colonial Magazine, he has taken into partnership Mr Francis Clowes, a gentleman of first rate talent and respectability, and that the business will henceforward be carried on under the firm of **Simmonds and Clowes** and he respectfully solicits for the firm that continued share of patronage and support which it will be their earnest endeavour to merit by promptitude, untiring energy, continued zeal, and moderate charges. P. L. Simmonds & Clowes, as General Agents and Commission Merchants, beg leave to acquaint the Colonial Public, that they are now ready to receive Orders for supplies of any kind and quantity, and goods of every description, of first rate quality, at the very lowest market prices of the day, and to transact business upon the most liberal terms, provided they are furnished with funds and drafts at either long or short dates, or a reference to some London or Liverpool House for payment.

Simmonds & Clowes will continue to receive Consignments of Merchandise, to be sold on commission, and upon the receipt of the bills of lading will accept drafts at three months for two thirds of the amount. Consignments entrusted to their care will meet with every possible despatch in their disposal, and the Sales be conducted with the greatest attention to the interest of the consignor.

An extensive knowledge of general business, and the experience of some many years as Colonial Agents in London, coupled with promptitude of attention, and judgment, will, they trust, enable them to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their commands, and best and most advantageous terms.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby notifies his friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business, in all its various Branches, at his shop near the residence of Mr James Coleman, and next door to the Post Office, where all orders in his line will be attended to with punctuality and despatch. Having obtained from Halifax a First Rate Workman, as well as the latest Fashions, he flatters he can give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their patronage. Country orders attended to with neatness, punctuality and despatch.
 HENRY COLEMAN.
 August 2, 1844.

POETRY.

HOME! SWEET HOME!"

How they thrill to the heart's deep core!
 What holy echoes they evoke,
 Of kindred, friendships, now no more,
 Except in fancy's dream awake;
 Of dearest ties of boyhood's days,
 Whose sun is set no more to rise,
 Or brighten with its vivid rays,
 Those foreign fields and stranger skies,
 Neath whose dull dome, we long may roam,
 Seeking, in vain, a "native home."

Where shall we find a picture true,
 Of our sweet vales and verdant hills?
 Our limpid streams and fountains too—
 Those pure refreshing sparkling rills?
 Not here, not there, not any where;
 'Tis only "home" that can impart,
 The real impression of scenes so fair
 To the wanderer's troubled heart.
 What bright Elysium can be found?
 What lovelier, in the world's wide round?

I fain on fancy's wings would float,
 O'er tombs of vanished friends,
 In that sweet Isle of song and note,
 Till fate his fleeting pinions lend,
 To waft me to its kindly shore,
 Who, please Heaven, will have no grave,
 In a stranger's land, and asks no more,
 'Neath his own green sod, 'yond the ocean
 wave,
 Than to lie near its mournful roar,
 Where pale roses bloom and willows wave.

VARIETIES.

The following anecdote has been forwarded to us by a Subscriber, for publication, which we insert with much pleasure.

ANECDOTE OF WILLIAM IV.—We are indebted to a Lady for the following anecdote of William IV. : A great deal has lately been said of the retentive memory of the Emperor of Russia, but his late Majesty William the Fourth was not far behind him on that point. When he was a young man serving on board H. M. S. Pegasus, he was for some time on the North American station, and at one time while lying in the harbor of Saint John's, Newfoundland, he gave a Ball on board to the elite of the town, which gave general satisfaction to those who were so fortunate as to receive invitations. One gentleman, who had been particularly delighted at the novelty of the scene, on leaving the ship, thanked the Prince for the honor paid to him and his family, and said he would be happy to see him at his house at any time that he found himself disengaged on shore. Accordingly Prince William Henry, as he was then called, determined to avail himself of the invitation, and a few days afterwards presented himself at the door of his worthy friend, by whom he was most graciously received, and hospitably entertained. The lady of the house not making her appearance, the prince most politely inquired for her health, and hoped he was to have the pleasure of seeing her. Mr. H. replied she was quite well, but he must ask his Royal Highness to excuse her, as it was washing day at Appletree Lane. The prince hearing that a business which appeared to be of such importance, was going on, rose to take leave, and while doing so, told Mr. H. if he should at any time

visit London he hoped he would find him out and call on him, telling him he had only to send in his card, and he would be most happy to see him.

It was many years afterwards that Mr. H. had occasion to visit England, but he had not forgotten the invitation of the prince, (at this time William the Fourth), so, one fine morning he hired a cab and drove off to the palace, but was very much disappointed to find that "cabs" were not admitted within the palace gates—he was obliged to get out and enter on foot, and was still worse mortified at being refused admittance to the royal presence. He remained expostulating with the attendants for some time, telling them he was specially invited, and that he was a personal friend of His Majesty. The attendants at length consented to take in his card, His Majesty at once recollected the name and gave orders for his admission. His Majesty received him with that frankness and cordiality for which he was, at all times, distinguished, of which the simple-hearted man taking advantage, he ventured to express a hope that her Majesty was well, and that he should have the honor of paying his respects to her. The King, instantly recollecting the circumstances attending his call at Appletree Lane, replied with much acuteness, that he was happy to inform Mr. H. that Her Majesty was quite well, but he must ask Mr. H. to excuse her making her appearance this morning, as it was washing day at the palace. It is needless to add that the hint was taken by the unsophisticated son of Terra Nova, who very soon backed out from the presence of royalty."—*Glasgow Herald.*

DAINGEROUS SPORT.—Lion and Tiger hunting in Bengal, from the danger and excitement with which the sport is attended, possesses great attractions, particularly to European military officers. The hunter seats himself in a howdah securely fastened on the back of an elephant, trained to the sport. The howdah generally is made something like the body of a phaeton. The sportsman sits in the front seat, and on each side of him are two divisions for the butts of his guns, the barrels of which rest upon a kind of splashboard in front, in which grooves are made to admit them. There is a door on each side of the front seat, which is secured by strong iron hooks. In the seat behind a native is placed, whose business it is to hold an umbrella over his master's head. Some people have their guns loaded by these men, but I should decline trusting that operation to a native. The howdahs thus described are liable to many objections. The doors weaken the frame very much, and irredundants have occurred to sportsmen, as when leaning over the front piece to get a shot, by its giving away, and precipitating them into the jaws of the infuriated animal. An accident of this kind occurred to an officer when lion shooting. The front of his howdah gave way, and he fell close to the lion, who immediately seized and walked off with him. I do not exactly know how he was rescued from this perilous situation, but he used to tell the story at mess, and amuse every body very much by the quaint way in which he related it. "I was worse off than Daniel," he used to say, "for Daniel was in the

lions den only, but, by Jove, I was in the lion's mouth." When I was in Calcutta I saw another officer who had been carried off by a tiger, and was only saved by his extraordinary presence of mind. I believe he also fell into the jaws of the brute by his howdah giving way, but however that was, the tiger seized and carried him off. His companions were afraid to fire at the beast lest they should kill the officer. Fortunately he had a brace of pistols with him, and while the tiger was taking him away, he drew one and discharged it into his body. The only effect which this produced, was to make the savage beast clench his teeth still deeper into the flesh of his victim, and growl with rage. But one chance was left, and our friend resolved to make the best use of it—by getting firm hold of the long hair about the neck of the animal, he managed to work himself round in the tigers mouth, so as to be able to feel with his hand where the heart of the monster beat strongest, and firing his last pistol in that spot, killed him instantly. His friends, attracted by the shots, came up and found him senseless and the tiger dead. The gentleman recovered, however, but was always lame from the dreadful lacerations he had received.—*Greenwood's Narrative of the Campaign in Afghanistan.*

THE PROMISES.—"So you liked to have drowned, eh? Pray sir, what did you think when you were clinging to the bottom of the boat?"

"Oh! I bless you sir, I thought I was taking my last look at the land, and never thought to have been here now!"

"You ought to have laid hold on the promises!"

"Promises sir! why, what kind of promises is there for a man who has led such a life as I have?"

"Why, the very best kind of promises to be sure—he that is born to be hanged will never be drowned."

TRUE POLITENESS.—He who has a heart glowing with kindness and good will towards his fellow men, and who is guided in the exercise of these feelings by good common sense, is truly a polite man. Politeness does not consist in wearing a white silk glove, and in gracefully lifting your hat as you meet an acquaintance; it does not consist in artificial smiles and flattering speeches; but in silence and honest desires to promote the happiness of those around you—in the readiness to sacrifice your own ease and comfort, to add to the enjoyment of others. The poor negro women who found Mungo Park perishing under the palm trees of Africa, who led him to their hut and supplied him with food, and lulled him to sleep with their simple songs, were generally polite. They addressed him in language of kindness and sympathy, they led him tenderly to their home, and did all in their power to revive his drooping spirits.

A poor drover was driving his beeves to market on a winter day. The cattle met a lady in the path, and apparently unconscious of the impoliteness, compelled the lady to turn one side into the snow.

"Madam," said the drover apologizing for the rudeness of his herd, "if the cattle knew as much as I do, you should not walk in the snow."

That drover was, in the best sense of the term, a gentleman, while many a young man in Broadway, or Chestnut street, with glove and cane, and graceful step, is a brute in disguise.

WON'T WORK BOTH WAYS.—Stranger—Have you got any newspapers?
 Editor—Certainly.

Stranger—You will give me one, I suppose, sir?

Editor—Oh, yes sir (handing him a paper.) Those are fine chickens in your basket; have you any more of them?

Stranger—Right smart chance of them at home.

Editor—That's a fine one; you will give me that, I suppose, sir; will you not?

Stranger—I brought these to market to sell; I should like to sell you a dozen at 75 cents.

The above absolutely occurred in the State Sentinel office lately, and we doubt not it is a lesson not soon to be forgotten.

AN ORATOR.—Mr Jones thus commenced: "I stood in the deserted halls of my father—I gazed round the bare walls and down the hollow sounding corridors—I cried aloud:—'The friends of my early youth, where are they? where?'—and echo answered—'Really I don't know!'"

A coxcomb who undertook the conducting of two ladies of quality to an observatory, to behold an eclipse of the moon, arrived with them too late—consequently the eclipse was over, and his companions much disappointed. "Oh!" said he, "pray ladies don't be chagrined; I am upon excellent terms with the astronomer, and he is so polite a man, that I am sure it will be a pleasure to him to begin again."

RULES FOR LADIES.—Marry not a profane man, because the depravity of his heart will corrupt your children and embitter your existence.

Marry not a gambler, a tippler, or a frequenter of taverns; because he who has no regard for himself will never have any for his wife.

Marry not a man whose actions do not correspond with his sentiments; because the passions have dethroned reason, and he is prepared to commit every crime to which an evil nature unrestrained, can instigate him. The state of that man who regards not his own ideas of right and wrong is deplorable, and the less you have to do with him the better.

Marry not a man who neglects his business; if he does so when single, he will be worse when married.

WANTED.

AT this Office, a good smart boy, from 12 to 15 years of age:—who can read and write. One from the Country would be preferred. None need apply without good recommendation as to character.

J. D. KUHN.

July 26, 1844.

REMOVAL.—The "Spirit of the Times" Office is removed to the New Building, opposite the Academy. Where Mr. Kuhn will be happy to attend to the Business of his friends.