

M'KINNON & SMITH]

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1850.

[PUBLISHERS.]

Original Tale.

(WRITTEN FOR THE HERALD.)

CASTINE;

A LEGEND OF CAPE BRETON.

CHAP. VI.

Geh-nna of the waters, thou Sea Sodom,
Thou I devote thee to th' Infernal Gods,
Thee and thy seed, forever!

DUKE OF VENICE.

If a thunderbolt from the skies had fallen at their feet, the lovers could not have looked more astonished than at this sudden appearance of the far-dreaded Indian warrior. The prejudice of the English against the Indians, whom they accused of the most cold-blooded atrocities, was deep and bitter—and a look of burning hatred rose to the face of the lady's lover. The silence was broken by the intruder, whom we shall call the true Castine,—pointing to the lady, and saying—

'She is mine—and must depart with me! Come!'

Terrified, she clung to her lover's side, while the latter answered fiercely, and with flashing eyes—

'Hound! Savage!—begone! What art thou doing to me?—do it thou fastest life—delay, and thy blood be on thy own head!' The speaker trembled with passion, and his words came thick and hissing through his clenched teeth.

Calmly the Indian Chief answered—

'You have not your father's coolness in danger, brother—practice, must teach you that. You have worn a lion's robe, why not have imitated the lion's voice and mien as well? Have you disgraced Castine, while representing him, by such bursts of passion as these? Why the meanest of the race whose chief you now represent, would cry, shame on such emotion betrayed.' This was said sneeringly—he then added in a voice of thunder, and with a ferocious scowl—

'Who are you then, that dare assume the name of Castine without his character?'

The stranger had recovered his serenity of look and voice.—He replied—

'I am one that bandies not words with such a hireling dog as Duchambon's paid sworder.—But,' he added, 'let this lady go safe to her home, and then, Castine, if indeed you are he, I will answer all your queries in the manner that likes you best.'

Castine glanced at his sabre, and the stranger nodded his head.

'Ah,' said the former, in a satisfied tone, 'I merely wished to know if you were indeed the son of Castine—I see you have the same dauntless mood—and that is enough. Between you and I there can be no spilt blood—'

'As you please, sir,' said the stranger, haughtily, 'but if you have no business with me, you can have still less with this

lady. Pass on, sir Micmac, that I may see her home.'

'O, pardonnez moi,' replied Castine, who was speaking in pure French—'that lady is mine, and must go with me. But keep cool: we may yet arrange amicably.'

'Between us, savage, there can be no compact,' retorted the stranger. 'This intrusion will end fatally for you—be wise in time, and depart.'

'Not so, son of Castine,' returned the Indian, smiling; 'it will not end fatally for either of us—strong would be that arm which alone could quell Castine, beneath the green wood tree. But why between us can there be no compact?—If there is, not, and you will not hear reason, this lady must go with me.'

'Take her then!' exclaimed the stranger, in a voice of fierce defiance. He drew his sabre, placed his left arm round her waist, and advanced towards the governor's house.

A look of chagrin arose to the chief's countenance.—Your rashness will ruin us all,' exclaimed he, planting himself in front of them, but with his arms still crossed.—'Fool!' he continued, 'were I to place my hand on my mouth, and give one word, my comrades would rush over your head in a less number of seconds—You see I can dictate my own terms, and you are at my mercy: I will not spill your blood, neither will I molest this young girl, although she has scorned the Micmac—but you must agree to my conditions, otherwise I shall not release her—Nay, frown not, that will avail you little. No disguise is impenetrable to me—I know you—ha! you start—you turn pale as that—but fear nothing, I will not betray you. You are completely in my power, and must come to terms. I know you: perchance better than you know yourself, your enemies are mine, Son of Castine—and my friends are yours. Be wise, and act like a man and not as a child.'

'Hireling sworder! why do you call me son of one of your hated race?—Race of murderers and blood drinkers, drunk with English blood—'

'Ha!' interrupted the Indian laughing, 'then you have an interest in behalf of the English!'

The stranger saw he had gone too far—he changed color, for a moment—and then added.

'I know not, villain, why you thus dog my steps; but let this lady depart safe, and then do as you will. You expect a reward for this scalp—is it not so?'

The maiden had fainted on the stranger's arm.

'No!—brother—' he said—and then, in a harsher tone, he added—'This delay arises from your madness in not hearing me. The hopes of a life time would be blasted, were I to resign that woman. But I will not deprive you of her, altho'

I shall the dog Duchambon. It will be sufficient for my purpose if they think it Castine who has taken her—and if you take her, they will think it have been Castine. You doubtless have an assylum to which you can conduct her—he said this with marked emphasis.—'and if you will follow my directions, I will provide you with men and means to take her, to night, in the character of Castine, under the very eyes of the Governor. I shall be with you—and whatever may happen, you have a friend in the chief of the Abenakis not wholly powerless.'

'Do you know me?' asked the stranger.

'Yes,' responded Castine 'My eye has been upon you in every step you have taken since your first put foot within the city of Louisburg.'

'Then,' returned the other, 'if you know me, you must also know, that I have now no assylum, whereto to take her—and even had I, I would not put your scheme into execution without her sanction—which I know she would not give. But you see her state, prevent me not from taking her to the house, and I will return instantly and confer with you.'

'You pledge your honor!—The stranger nodded, and Castine answered. 'Do so—it is a matter of indifference to me, as she is not safer from the power of Castine within her uncles guarded house, than in the heart of the forest.'

He walked slowly away, and the stranger, half supporting Henrietta Duchambon led her down the orchard walk, to her uncle's mansion.

CHAP. VII.

"See thee, Patroclus, and with thee the joy Thy hopes are promised of subverting Troy— Thy own Achilles cannot lend thee aid." *ÆC.*

ILLIAD.

'He, wronged by Corinth, how to save Her son devoted to the grave! No!—though that cloud were thunder's voice, And charged to crush him—let it burst!'

STEELE OF CORINTH.

The stranger supported the Governor's niece to the house, while Castine patiently awaited his return. He came; and, with a fierce gesture, addressed the Micmac—

'Now, chief butcher of a race of butchers—receive the penalty of thy insolence—he drew his sabre, but let its point fall, as he saw the Indian did not prepare for a defence, but still stood with his arms crossed—'Villain, you escape me not thus!' he thundered out—'you have an object in thus dogging me—you have fattened on English blood—you pant for mine—receive it!—or spill thy own vile life stream!'

The Micmac smiled—'No Saxon blood warms your veins,' he calmly replied. 'It is that of the proud Norman—and scorn not mine, for in doing so, you asperse your own.'

The stranger's eye sparkled—and his lips quivered with anger—'Hound of a

Savage!' he exclaimed, 'what dark meaning do your words convey!—You know me for an Englishman, and hence your desire for my blood.'

'I know you for a Norman,' replied Castine calmly.—'I know you for the son of a Norman, born in France, and educated in England. The brightest days of your life are connected with the scenery of France—answer, is it not so?'

The other replied not, and Castine continued—

'Between us, brother, as I have already told you, there can be nothing but peace. I know you well—I know your aim, and it is identical with mine. You wish the overthrow of your proud chy, and all within it—so do I. You wish to take off the Governor's niece—I also have that in view—' The other checked him by a passionate gesture—and Castine resumed—'If my mood and speech be rough, forgive it: I was brought up in war's rough school. But it is the truth—and, being so, why should there be enmity between us? But there is a stronger bond of union than this—Son of St. Castine. We come of one sire—and, our very similarity, in looks and disposition is alone sufficient proof of my assertion! You look astonished—your sabre falls from your hand—but listen! We have no time to spare. You have borne my name and character in the presence of the Chiefs of Louisburg—do so, for a time longer—your sure safety depends on it. Attend this ball, to which Duchambon invites you, and fear nothing—I will be at your side should danger arise. Be on the most friendly terms with the Governor—and speak not with any others, particularly an officer who will distinguish by the name of Lamareque. In return for your thus acting, I will guarantee to the English King, the services of the Indian warriors, during the approaching siege. You start at my knowledge—but I knew it long since. Think you, the Micmacs who took you on board the English ship mistook you for me? No, by St. Denis! the Micmac has sharper eyes; you played your part well—but you could not deceive them. They went by my directions. The English fleet are now approaching Louisburg—ere an English foot has landed, I will make you master of the city. Be tranquil on the night of this banquet—be well armed—but be silent until you hear my voice. After that, you will have nothing to fear, for the dawn shall see the red cross of St. George floating from the battlements of Louisburg.'

At this moment a Micmac approached, and whispered to Castine.—He listened, and turned to the stranger: 'The warriors from Canada are on their way, and are about to enter Louisburg, prepared to fight for Duchambon. I must see them instantly, and before he can see them, or all will be marred—one fearful doubt remains—' he turned to the Indian, and addressed

him—'The warriors from Canada are on their way, and are about to enter Louisburg, prepared to fight for Duchambon. I must see them instantly, and before he can see them, or all will be marred—one fearful doubt remains—' he turned to the Indian, and addressed

some words to him in his native tongue: the other replied by shaking his head, giving him to understand he did not know.

Castine placed his hands over his mouth and gave a peculiar sound, and two Micmacs sprang from the adjoining under-wood. He turned to them, and said in his native tongue—'Follow him,' nodding to the stranger, 'wherever he goes, but conceal yourselves—and should an attempt be made on his life, prevent it, and seize the person who attempts it. Secure him on your lives, and bring him to me.' The Indians nodded, and retired.

'I must go,' said Castine, addressing the person he claimed as brother—'but do as I have directed—and we shall have both achieved our ends. Learn this whoop, and whenever you are in danger, this cry will call friends to your side.' He then showed the other, who stood gaping, as if in a dream, the war-cry of the Micmacs, wrung his hands, and then stopped one moment, exclaiming, as if talking to himself—'if they should happen to be the Mohawks!' He turned to the other, uttering the word 'remember,' and disappeared amid the trees, and the stranger remained alone, for the other Micmacs had retired. He stood, for a moment, like one bewildered, pressed his hand to his head, and exclaimed—'Gracious Heaven! It is impossible!—and is it thus, and under such circumstances, that I have discovered the secret of my birth?' In assuming the character of the celebrated Castine, too, whom I supposed to be in Canada, I thought I had taken an impenetrable disguise. I little dreamed that I should confront myself—well, now for sootion—let me think—

A low sound of crashing leaves reached him. He paused, and in another moment a man sprang from among the foliage, and buried a dagger in his side. It was Lajeune.

CHAP. VIII.

"In Coran's bay is many a little bright,
For Seyd the Pasha makes a feast to night."

"Ho!—treachery! my guards! my semitar! Accursed Lervise! these thy tidings! thou some villain spy—seize—slay—I know him now!"

THE CORSAIR.

The knife of the assassin shivered to the hilt in his hand, and the stranger turned calmly round, and caught him by the throat. He was about to question him, but ere he had time to do so, two Micmacs sprang forward, seized Lajeune, and despite an attempt of the stranger, whom we shall call the younger Castine, to detain him, they forced him out of his hands, and hurried him off. He owed his safety to a shirt of linked mail which he wore beneath his dress.

The Governor's house was brilliantly illuminated, and lit up the scenery around with a wavering, unsteady light. Every room was thronged, and the rich uniforms of the officers, resplendent with gold, flashed in the light of a hundred chandeliers, and in relief, if we can so speak, to the snow-white dresses of the beautiful women who decked that fair scene. The rich, deep music of a military band, rose in loud bursts above the hum of voices that tended, in conjunction with the dazzling light, the flashing jewelry, and the gorgeous dresses, to bewilder and turn

dizzy a beholder. Conspicuous for her beauty, and fascinating manners, the niece of the Governor, was the presiding deity of the scene. All paid court to her, but the one who assumed to himself the exclusive right to do so, was Lamarque, who, arrayed in the rich regimentals of Chasseurs-a-cheval, and decorated with the badge of Knighthood at his breast, stood beside her, whispering in her ear words that fell unheeded and unnoticed. Her eyes wandered to and fro over that vast assemblage of the titled and the powerful, and seemed to find nothing wherein they might rest.

Suddenly the hum of voices ceased, and the general attention was for a moment arrested by the entrance of one, who wore the native dignity of a king. His proud and graceful bearing, together with his extreme beauty, as displayed in the Hungarian contour of his face, his black moustache and brows, and the eagle-like glance of his eye, won from the crowd a burst of admiration. He wore a rich dress of scarlet, slashed with black velvet, and a plume of heron feathers, snow-white, save the tips, which were dyed red, waved on his head. He advanced slowly up the room, and the Governor hastened to meet him, and welcomed him with seeming cordiality. To the extended hand of the latter, however, he merely bowed, and with a supercilious glance, he scanned the inmates of the room.

The interest in him did not last long. New arrivals were taking place, and new events claimed the attention of the assemblage. Duchambon, in the meantime, advanced to his niece, and whispered in her ear—'Should Castine offer to dance with you, on no account refuse him—it might affront and exasperate him beyond my power to remedy.'

With a gratified look, she assented. At this moment, Lamarque was leaning against a side table, lost in deep thought; he said internally—'Castine and Lajeune died last night—Lajeune slew the Micmac, and the Micmac's followers slew him. So far, good—two troublesome characters out of the way. Two more must be removed to-night—the one by intrigue—the other, by force.'

He went to the hall door; a soldier stood there in a recess, with his bayonet drawn.

'Should you hear me say loudly, *la Mierree*, you will stand in this door way, Villabon, and allow none to enter or depart. Remember—the moment that word *la Mierree* falls upon your ear, spring to the passage, and make it good with your life.'

The soldier made a military salute, and assented. Lamarque sauntered slowly back into the ball room, and gazed, with an apparently abstracted look on the gay and exciting scene around him. Henrietta Duchambon was standing, surrounded by a group of ladies of her own age, engaged in merry chat; she, however, took no part in the conversation, but stood gazing with seeming inattention on what was passing. She looked agitated and wan, but her excessive, almost dazzling beauty, was rather increased than diminished by this expression of lassitude, yet apprehension of impending evil. While standing thus absorbed, Lamarque, with

that grace peculiar to the courtiers of France, approached her side, and requested her to dance with him. Almost unknowing what she did, she refused. The pencilled brows of the Colonel momentarily contracted—but, a sinister smile followed, as he fell back into the crowd—his basilisk eye still fixed upon her.

Scarcely had Lamarque retired, when the person wearing the dress of the Indian chieftain, advanced to where she stood, and made a similar request. A crimson glow overspread her face, and her agitation became so great, that Lamarque's penetrating eye immediately told him, this had not been their first interview. The chieftain was accepted, but as he was about to take her hand, a voice whispered in his ear—'Look to your safety—save yourself in time.' He started, and looked around—but on none of those chatting and laughing around him, could he fasten the whispered words. Ashamed of his inattention, he again extended his hand to take that of Henrietta Duchambon, when, with a calm unflinching voice, Lamarque interposed—and said, in a low deep tone—'Pollute not her hand with your touch, villain!—there is contamination in it. Traitor, mate with thy equals!'

Astonished beyond measure, the simulated Indian turned to the speaker. His eye fell upon Lamarque, and his brow darkened with a terrific frown. Plunging his hand in his bosom, he grasped something spasmodically, but, with the exclamation—'No—not here,' he withdrew it, and made a vigorous effort to—

'Did Duchambon ask guests to be insulted?' he asked bitterly. The restraint he put upon his feelings, was too much, and his voice trembled. Lamarque, with a sneering laugh, replied: 'Complain to him then.'

'I shall not do so,' rejoined the other, 'if you will follow me into the orchard below.'

Again the French Colonel laughed tauntingly. 'O, no, my friend,' he said, 'I disgrace not my shield by measuring swords with such as thou. By the gibbet and the hangman shalt thou die, and not by the sword of the soldier.'

He calmly watched the effect of his words: it was fearful. The chief's face blanched for a moment, and then became livid; the veins on his forehead swelled out like whipcord, a convulsive shudder shook him from head to foot. Again a voice whispered in his ear—'Begone!—there is yet time!—but he either heard or heeded it not: his brain reeled, and his eyes became visionless, so terrible was the emotion which shook that strong man.

Lamarque retained his perfect composure, gazing calmly on the storm of passion his words had evoked. The seeming chief saw that his emotion was observed, and, with a tremendous effort, he suppressed his anger, and, in a voice thick and husky, exclaimed—

'Dastard! poltron—you would murder me by numbers!—Does human spirit, far less the laws of honor and chivalry, prompt you to seek assistance in your vengeance? If I have offended you, to you will I be amenable.'

With a beseeching glance, directed to to Lamarque, the young girl seconded this appeal to his sense of honor and humanity. It was in vain—his soft glance was addressed to a cold-blooded demon, who never knew the words. He regarded her with a bitter sneer—and then elevating his voice till it swelled up like gathering thunder, he said—

'Captain Henry Beaulere, of his Britannic Majesty's Frigate, *la Minerve*, (the last two words were fearfully distinct, and were heard by the sentry at the door) I accuse you of being a spy and traitor! A pin might have been heard drop in that crowded hall, so profound, so breathless was the silence—then turning to a group of officers, he continued—'and Messieurs, I here accuse Geoffrey Duchambon, Governor of Louisbourg, of abetting this treachery and of being in communication with this English spy.'

No words can describe the astonishment occasioned by this announcement—and the swords of the officers flashed forth from their scabbards in all directions. Beaulere saw himself betrayed—and he placed his hands to his mouth and uttered the Micmac war-cry. There was no response, and he exclaimed—'Betrayed by all!—when the voice again whispered—'Fool! it is too late!—Castine is a prisoner in the hands of his foes the Mohawks!'

'Die then! Beaulere!' he thundered—'but die as becomes an Englishman!' In a moment the sword of Lamarque was at his breast. It flew back blunted, and Beaulere hurled him headlong to the floor, where he lay motionless. 'Harm him not,' exclaimed the Governor—'he shall have a fair trial—' but his words were unheard—his efforts unavailing. Twenty swords already flashed over his head—but without avail. Like a lion at bay, he fought on, trampling his foes under him as he went, till he reached the door.

'Villabon!'—shouted Lamarque fiercely, from the floor.

He reached the door—but the sentry rushed before him, and with the butt of his musket felled him to the floor.

'He wears mail,' said the soldier, confusedly—and it was useless to stab.

To be Continued.

ARRIVAL OF THE

R. N. S. CANADA.

A FORTNIGHT LATER!

The Mail Steamer Canada arrived yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock having been detained somewhat over the ordinary time by the boisterous weather she encountered.

The news is altogether unimportant.

Another rise in Cotton is noticed.

The Corn Market, too, stands firm, with a small advance on previous quotations.

Money continues abundant.

Late advices from India are most encouraging. Heavy orders for manufactures have been received, and it is said every Loom in Manchester is in operation at full time. The opening of the New year was looked forward to with bright hopes.

The Repeal of the Navigation Laws has rather improved than injured the ship building trade at home. All the yards were full, and orders would of necessity be forwarded to North America.

Freights are firm, but the change about to take place in the Navigation Laws had prevented merchants from opening till after the 1st inst., when it was supposed some large speculations would be entered into.

The Steamer Niagara has been thoroughly repaired, and will shortly take her place on the line.

Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on Thursday, the 29th of January. It is not yet known whether the session will be opened by Her Majesty or by Royal commission. It was rumoured various political and commercial measures would be brought before the Legislature at the ensuing session.

A desperate but futile effort will be made on the opening of Parliament to restore a portion of the old protection laws.

Cobden, in a recent speech said he would give to the Colonists the fullest amount of self-government they can possibly claim,—but they must pay for this government. He says: You must pay for your own Army—you must pay for your own functionaries, you must pay for your own Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Queen and Prince Albert have been graciously pleased to contribute five hundred pounds towards the fund for promoting female emigration, which is now being raised under the auspices of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.

A meeting of nearly 1500 working tailors has been held at Shadwell, London, to consider what practical remedy could be adopted to relieve them from the evils under which they are at present laboring, arising from the depressing influence of the stop trade, and the competition among masters and workpeople.

A wager has, we hear, been made, that the bullion in the Bank of England will reach £17,500,000 by the 31st Dec., and from the fact of a certain quantity of gold being now on the way, and expected shortly to arrive, it is more than likely that even that same will be exceeded.

The Vice-Admiralty Court at Singapore has certified the claim of Captain Farquhar and his crew to £20,700 for slaughtering the Dyaks of Sarabak and Sakarran. Her Majesty's ships in the Chinese waters have established a claim to £32,000 for similar exploits between May and October. John Bull's head-hunting expeditions are conducted on a larger scale than those of the Dyaks, and at much greater expense.

IRELAND.

The news from Ireland is rather discouraging. The tide of Emigration still continues to flow from the shores of that unhappy country.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE NEAR KILRUSH.

—On Wednesday week from four to five hundred paupers attended at the Kiltinan union, in order to seek either admittance to the workhouse or outdoor relief. But almost their supplications were fruitless, and attending the day (a most incident

ment one) in a miserable state of suffering, they were obliged, when evening came, to return unrelieved to their homes, some of these being from eight to ten miles distant from Kiltinan.

Within two miles of this town there is a ferry, about 200 yards wide, over which a number of these starving creatures were obliged to cross. Too many crowded into the boat, and she sunk on the passage, when about 40 men, women, and children perished, five only being saved! Up to Thursday morning there had been 31 bodies recovered, and many are still missing.

Language fails to describe the sad state of this doomed union. The guardians have neither funds nor credit, and are in debt £18,000. There are 13,000 paupers actually starving.

Last week, as Mr. Butler, a magistrate for the county of Tipperary, was returning at night from Tipperary to his house, his carriage was stopped by four men with blackened features, who dragged him out, robbed, and beat him severely.

A London evening paper says it is the intention of Mr. John O'Connell not to appear in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, his motives for withdrawing being the offensive inattention of the House of Commons to his very best speeches, and the imperfect way in which they were reported in the London papers.

Mr Dargan, an enterprising capitalist has taken 2000 acres of land at Kildinan, near Rathcoormac, for the purpose of forwarding the cultivation of flax, and introducing the linen manufacture through the farm labouring population of Munster.

The Earl of Clanwilliam has issued a notice to his tenants at Drumore, granting them reduction in their rents, varying from twenty to ten per cent.

The Cork Reporter says:—A Certain noble earl in this county has assigned to his agent, for consideration of a life annuity of five hundred pounds, his claims on the remains of a vast estate, once estimated at the value of £70,000 a year.

The Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

Thursday, Jan. 17th, 1850.

The House having met this day, at 2 o'clock, were summoned by message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to attend in the Council Chamber, where the session was opened by His Excellency's Speech.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It is my painful duty to announce to you the demise of Adelaide, the Queen Dowager. The loss of this highly respected and estimable Princess has called forth an expression of deep and universal regret on the part of the British Nation, in which I am convinced that you and the people of this Colony will participate.

While inviting you again to the dis-

charge of your important functions, I am bound to acknowledge the gratitude we owe to the Giver of all Good, for the blessings by which the past year has been distinguished.

Peace and tranquility have reigned within the borders of Nova Scotia. The great scourge of the earth has passed by, and several trying years of partial failure have been succeeded by a comparatively secure and productive harvest.

Deeply convinced as I am that the loyal sentiments of the people of this Colony are unchanged, I do not feel myself called upon to make any reference to the discussions which are taking place in our surrounding colonies.

The Fisheries, though less prosperous than in 1848, have yet supplied our domestic consumption, and yielded at the high prices which our great staples command abroad, a valuable export.

In resuming our labors for the public good, let us diligently endeavor to deserve by thankfulness, industry and forethought a blessing upon our efforts, and the continued favors of a beneficent Providence.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Accounts for the past, and the Estimates for the current year, will be laid before you without delay, and you will be gratified to learn that the Supplies, so liberally granted, have been adequate to meet the expenses of the financial year, and that the revenue is on the increase.—Though the payment of the arrears under the Civil List Bill, and the construction of the Electric Telegraph, have required heavy advances, the loan authorized by the Act of last Session has been largely reduced, and will, I confidently anticipate, be shortly liquidated.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Imperial Parliament having passed an Act, authorising the several Governments of North America to regulate their Internal Posts, a measure will be promptly submitted to you in accordance with that enactment, and I am happy to be able to assure you that no obstacle now exists to the entire control being assumed by the Provincial Government over this branch of the Public Service, and to the establishment of a low and uniform rate of postage throughout British North America.

The School Act expires at the close of the present Session, and a measure aimed at a further extension of the blessings of Education will be submitted to you, which, I trust, will be found to embody the improvements suggested by recent experience.

The absence of any provision for Lunatics has been painfully forced upon my attention during the recess, and I now refer to the object chiefly for the purpose of submitting whether some arrangement might not be made, either for the erection and endowment of an Asylum for the insane, or for the maintenance, in suitable Institutions founded in the neighboring Provinces, of these unfortunates, who, without the light of reason, are unable to support themselves.

The Report of the Commission appointed to enquire and consolidate the laws of the Province will be immediately laid before you, and the greater part of the work having been done, I am gratified by the assurance that your united labours, in the present and the ensuing Session, will enable you to perfect this long desired and most valuable improvement.

The tenure of Lands in the Island of Cape Breton, appearing to demand legislation, that Titles may be confirmed and litigation averted, memorials will be laid before you, which I trust, matured by your wisdom will accomplish these desirable results.

The subject of the reciprocal interchange of stable production between the British Provinces on this Continent and the United States of America, brought to my notice last Session, has largely engaged the attention of my Government, and I hope to have, in the delicate and peculiar aspect which the question has assumed, the advantage of your calm and united deliberation.

The House having returned, the Speaker read a copy of His Excellency's Speech.

Mr. Mott presented a bill for the relief of solvent debtors, which was read a first time.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

The Hon. Attorney General then rose and said that a vacancy having taken place during the recess, in the office of Clerk of the Assembly, it was one of the first duties of the House to choose an officer to fill the place. He considered that there was no gentleman better qualified to fill the office than the present Assistant Clerk now at the table—Mr. Joseph Whidden—he would therefore move that Mr. Whidden be appointed to the office of Chief Clerk.

Mr. Johnson was quite satisfied that not only from the ability of the gentleman named, but from his general impartiality and the strict and faithful discharge of his duties, there was none who claim a more favorable consideration from the House.

Mr. Fulton approved of the nomination, but would vote against the extra £100 to the Clerk.

The motion was then put, and passed unanimously.

ANSWER TO SPEECH.

Mr. Henry—said that now, that the preliminary business of the House had been got through with, it became the duty of the House to respond to the Speech, with which His Excellency Sir John Harvey had opened the present session of the Legislature. He held in his hand a draft which he should read, and he hoped would receive the approval of the House.

After reading the Address, Mr. Henry proceeded to comment on the points in the Speech—the happy exemption of this Province from pestilence—the tried loyalty of the people of Nova Scotia, whose Representatives in 1838 had voted the whole Revenue of the Province to resist invasion. In conclusion Mr. Henry referred to the very desirable object of promoting reciprocal trade with the United States and said that it was matter well known that the Government had been un-

on this matter. If they had been successful, the House would be gratified to learn it—if not, the government, he felt assured, would deserve the thanks of the House for their exertions.

Mr. Kilam seconded the answer. Mr. Frazer moved that the consideration of the answer be deferred till to-morrow—which motion passed unanimously, upon the Speaker asserting that that was the usual course pursued.

It was suggested that the Committee of Public Accounts be appointed.

Mr. Henry moved that the same Committee that served last year be appointed.

Hon. G. R. Young said that the same Committee could not serve, as he lamented to state that one of its most valuable members was unfortunately too ill to attend the House. He thought it would be advisable to defer the appointment of the Committee till the Financial Secretary could be supplied.

After a few words in explanation, Mr. Frazer, Kil'am, Fulton, Mignowitz, and McDonald were appointed.

A Committee on expiring Laws was appointed.

Rather a warm discussion on the subject of appointing an Assistant Clerk then ensued—but the matter was finally adjourned till the following day.

Communications.

FOR THE HERALD.

EDUCATION—NO. 2.

Messrs. Editors.—As you granted my previous communication a place in your journal, I have taken advantage of a leisure hour to pursue the subject. I then stated that what we most needed were "good Common Schools," and not the higher institutions of learning. I include under that designation what are termed "Grammar" schools, and not merely those generally known by the name of "Common" School. We have at present a considerable number of the latter class, but the system pursued in regard to them is very defective in all its parts, and many of them are mere apologies for schools and quite unworthy of the name. And though among the teachers there are many whom we must respect, and who are doing much good in their vocation, yet some of them are totally unfit for the situations which they fill, and are very little respected by the communities in which they reside. Neither can we wonder at their not being respected by others, when they have not sufficient self-respect to induce them to abstain from the inebriating draught, and I contend that no man who is intemperate, or who even allows himself occasionally to be under the influence of liquor, is a fit and proper person to be an instructor of youth. That children are creatures at imitation is a truth universally acknowledged, and they almost invariably copy the manners and habits of those whom they are taught to obey, whether parents or teachers.

It is then of primary importance to procure persons of temperate habits and good moral characters to fill the responsible situations of teachers. Human nature is ever more prone to evil than to good, so that were the example and precepts of the

Parent ever so well calculated to inspire the child with esteem and veneration for all that is noble, upright, and of good report—if the teacher was a man of low habits, and immoral conduct, his example would in many instances more than counterbalance that of the parent, and be productive of evil consequences, which, though they might not be apparent at the time in all their results, would yet cling to their unhappy victim through life, embittering all its moments. If, on the other hand, a parent's example is evil, a good teacher, who has the welfare of his scholars at heart, and not merely their progress in Grammar or Arithmetic, may do much to counteract its influence, and the youth may even have cause for thankfulness that there was one to guide him in the path of probity and virtue, and by his life to show the beauty and practical benefit of his principles.

But when, alas, the example of both is pernicious, what can we expect, but that the children whose unhappy lot it is to be placed under their guidance and tuition—with minds ever impressive, and characters yet unformed, taking their cast from existing circumstances—should grow up pests to society, and wanting all those better qualities, which command the esteem and admiration of our fellow-men, and which ever prove sources of real happiness to their possessors. It does indeed seem very strange that intelligent and christian communities, and those whose province it is to attend to these things, should evince so much apathy in regard to the character and moral qualifications of those to whom is intrusted the Hope of our Island. On the children now growing up around us, will devolve in a very few years, those cares and duties which we now sustain. They must take our places in society, and on them will depend the character and prosperity of this people.—It surely then becomes us to use every means in our power to prepare them rightly to discharge their duties, and to fill stations of responsibility and trust, with honor to themselves, and benefit to others.—What has given such an impetus to the New England States, and raised them above the other portions of the vast republic of which they form a part? The attention bestowed upon the education of their children, is one great cause of it.—In no part of the world are the inhabitants more generally or more carefully educated, and no where will you find a more intelligent, moral, industrious, or prosperous people. Visit their towns and villages, and whatever prejudices you may have entertained in reference to them, on whatever you may encounter foreign to your own views and customs, you must acknowledge that they rank high in the moral and intellectual scale, and that in many respects they are far before our own province.

As my communication is growing lengthy, I leave it for the present.
I am, &c., H. C. F.
Sydney, Jan. 23, 1850.

A strong re-action in favor of Dr. Webster, who stands accused of the murder of Dr. Parkman, has taken place in Boston, from a belief gaining ground that he is innocent.

POETRY.

LINES.

TO MISS M. C.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "CASTINE."

Oh, thou, who on the canvas throwest
The immortal visions of the Mind,
Which in the memory's faultless boweth,
And to admiring numbers showeth
A talent glorious as refined—
Forgive my erring hand, in writing—
Forgive my throbbing heart that wakes
My soul to rapture so exciting
That every formal fetter breaks—
And bids me lay before thy feet
And to admiring numbers showeth
That homage to thy Genius meant—
It is not Love creates this praise—
It is the offering Genius brings,
Upon his upward-rushing wings,
That waft the music of his lays
When trembling on the heart-lyre strings—
That innate worship, genius pays
To genius of a higher caste.
That dazzles him with his bright rays,
In its irradiating blaze,
And turns him from the dreamy past,
To fix upon the real his gaze—
And see, in then, ravished again,
The Godlike intellect that wrought
The fair creations of the brain
That Titan's magic pencil sought,
And dream'd of duty—not in vain!
The beings born of mind and thought
Are not, as mortals are, of clay;
With deathless immortality they fraught,
And like when mortals pass away
Like there the old-time artists brought
To hallow Rome's immortal day
Wert thou as lovely in thy mien
As she of Cyprus whomene queen,
Or did thine eyes emit the ray
Of Juno's belt's celestial gleam—
Or did their dark and liquid fire
To dim the light of heaven aspire,
I would not stoop to such a theme,
In one imperfect soulless lay—
For human beauty, like a dream
Forgotten long, will fade away,
Or Time's finger forever-flowing stream—
But not while planets round us stray,
Will Mind's immortal works decay!
And thy bright gifts will call to life
The god within the bosom's cell,
With more a recollection's life
Of love, of pleasure, pain or strife—
Deathless and indestructible
With all the boundless range of thought,
In many an one who knows thee not,
When thou shalt be but dust—and live
But in the works thou'lt left behind—
Those works that will forever give
A throng of raptures to the kind—
And show how glorious was the skill,
The immortal powers of the mind,
That could produce so strong a thrill
As does that magic hand of thine,
When giving to the sheet, at will,
The human form and face divine.
Sydney, Jan. 24

THE HERALD.

SYDNEY, JANUARY 26th, 1850.

The tenure of Lands in the Island of Cape Breton, appearing to demand legislation, that Titles may be confirmed and litigation averted, measures will be laid before you, which I trust, matured by your wisdom will accomplish these desirable results.—Governor's Speech.

We cannot form an idea as to the nature of the measure thus contemplated by the Government—but that reform in the system referred to is sadly wanting, every resident of Cape Breton painfully feels, and is prepared loudly to assert—

In fact so miserably defective is the system—if such it can be called—now pursued in this Island, that it becomes our imperative duty to call upon every inhabitant within the three Counties to raise his voice against the continuance of that scandalous arrangement whereby the poor tho' industrious settler, is turned off the property his hands have cultivated, his house sold over his head, and his wife and little ones driven from their home, without the slightest notice having been given him—whereas, if such had been done, he might

have procured the means to compete with the new applicant for its purchase—at all events it would have given him time to provide an asylum for his family.

Since the removal of the Land Office from Sydney to Halifax, matters have become an hundred times worse instead of better—for ever since, confusion, dispute and uncertainty have prevailed to the utmost extent.

Formerly there was some satisfaction to be obtained by applying to the Commissioner,—the only complaint then being that the expenses of the Department were too high. But now a man knows not where to apply for information—while the most unjust system prevails with regard to a certain class of inhabitants that can be imagined. Suppose for instance that A has resided on and improved a lot of land for a length of years, but holds it by no other tenure than peaceable possession. B applies for it and deposits the fee. If the lot has never been run, the deputy surveyor is directed to survey it, and if, by any chance, A happens to observe him while thus employed, he may form a guess as to what is going on; but in most cases, he knows nothing of it, for it is not always a survey is made, and even when it is, A may be ignorant of it. The deputy surveyor then makes his report to the Surveyor General, who grants the land to B, unless there is a counter application from A—in which latter case, the whole is referred to the decision of the Land Board. Now it is of this we wish particularly to speak. The Land Board, with every disposition to do justice to the disputing claimants, is prevented from doing so, by their confined and limited means of action—and not having funds at their disposal to enable them to give sufficient publicity to their proceedings. Therefore, in anticipation of the question being canvassed, the present session, we suggest the following alterations to the consideration of the House—calling upon Messrs. MUNRO and McKEACHEY, in the name of their Constituents, and on the ATTORNEY GENERAL, in the name of the People of Cape Breton—in whose behalf he professes so deep an interest—to bring the subject before the House:

- 1 The number of members of the Land Board to be increased.
- 2 The Board to meet at set times—say once a month—in the Court House.
- 3 The public to be admitted to hear deliberations.
- 4 Funds to be placed at the disposal of the Board to enable them to give notice to the public of Sales, &c.
- 5 Notice of each case referred to the Land Board, to be published in the nearest Newspaper.
- 6 No Attorney to act on the Land Board in any case that concerns his client.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

On Monday evening last, D. N. MacQueen, Esq., lectured before the above Institute on the "Rights of Women." A very large number were present—especially of the fair sex, who were desirous, doubtless, of knowing the extent of their rights, and of ascertaining why it was that they had not as good a right to be termed the Ladies of the Creation as the sterner sex "Lords." The lecturer, as might be expected, handled his subject very ably—

showing that the rights of women, given in this renned age, were not duly appreciated and conceded, and t at many features of a more barbarous era was still extant, in the distinctions drawn by law between the sexes. His remarks, was in good taste, (although we cannot altogether agree with them), and he read the lecture in a very distinct and impressive manner—it evinced a deal of research and information, and was well received by the audience. Messrs. Watson and Sutherland followed.—The remarks of the former were very appropriate.

Henry Crawley, Esq., junr., will lecture next Monday evening. The subject of his remarks will be—"Whether has Law or Public Opinion the greatest effect in preventing Crime." It is fully expected by those acquainted with Mr. C., and who are aware of the high talents he possesses, that his remarks will be of the most interesting nature.

On the following Monday evening, Mr. W. C. McKinnon will lecture before the Institute. Subject—"How did the Continent of America become inhabited?"

SUNDAY MAILS.

A highly respected correspondent has written to us, in relation to a recent editorial on this subject, and almost doubts our assertion of the existence of this crying evil—asking, if it can be possible, that such a violation of the Divine code takes place in a Christian country?

We can only express our surprise that he should have been in ignorance of it—and re-assure him that such is really and truly the fact. The Mails, by the instructions from the Head of the Post Office Department, are to arrive at Sydney at 6 o'clock on Sunday eve, and to leave at 4 o'clock on the following Sabbath—the Post Master being as busy during that time, assuring letters, and making up the different Mails, &c., as it is possible for him to be. We have spoken of this subject, and it is now high time the people took up the question. The Post office exists for their benefit and convenience, and should be under their control, through their Representatives. Our correspondent says "that if such be the case, as we have asserted, he will get up a strong petition on the subject." We tell him *it is the case*—there is no doubt whatever about that—but that there is a great deal of doubt about the irresponsible Post office officials paying any regard to such a petition. However, we hope, he will endeavor to remedy the evil; and in every way that we can aid him, he will not find us backward.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

On Monday night, last, A. J. Babbington, Esq., W.P. of C. Breton Div, lectured on the Order, in the New Temperance Hall at North Sydney. There were between two and three hundred present, and the lecturer succeeded in fastening the interest and attention of the assemblage on his pointed and eloquent address. To use the words of a correspondent—"The lecturer evidently felt all he spoke; his manly feelings were strongly depicted in his truly expressive countenance, and at one part of his lecture I thought I saw a tear glisten in his eye. The audience cheered, and listened with the greatest respect and attention. For my own part, I felt for the lecturer, as if our hearts were united with bands of steel in one and the same sacred cause."

N. H. Martin, Esq. addressed the meeting, after the conclusion of the lecture, in the eloquent style peculiar to him, eliciting loud and prolonged applause from his hearers.

We have received the report of the School Assessment Meeting at North Sydney—but too late for this No.

We have noticed the communication on the Sunday Mails in an editorial article.

A large number of letters on the School system deferred for want of room.

Elias Home-pun postponed, and the letter from North Sydney, reflecting on private character, rejected.

We hope, that till after the Session, long communications may be like angel's visits—few, and far between.

The Hon H. Huntington, we perceive by the Halifax papers, is seriously indisposed.

CAPE BRETON, SS.

In the supreme court.

DONALD McLELLAN, Plaintiff.

vs.

Cause Duncan MacLeod, Angus McLeod, John McLeod (Murdoch's Son) and John McLeod, (Roderick's Son) Defendants.

To be Sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Cape Breton, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Sydney, on Wednesday, the Twenty Seventh day of February next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon; All the Right, Title and Claim which the above named John McLeod, (Murdoch's Son) at the time of the Registry of the Judgment had or hath since had, or now hath, in and to the following tract of Land situated at St. Ann's, in the County aforesaid, viz: All that certain piece, parcel or tract of Land on the south side of St. Ann's harbour, near the entrance, being the Lot No. Eleven, and bounded as follows, that is to say: By a line beginning at a stake about three chains above high water mark, and distant one chain on the course of south thirty six degrees west from the most westerly angle of the lot number ten heretofore granted to Isaac Cann, and thence running south fifty four degrees east ninety nine chains; thence south thirty degrees west ten chains and fifty links, to make a right angle with the side line; thence north fifty four degrees west one hundred chains and ten links to the rear line of the Fisher's lot, and thence north thirty-six degrees east ten chains and fifteen links to the place of commencement. All the said courses being as indicated in the magnet in 1823, containing ninety acre two roods and eight perches. Also, all the Right, Title and Claim which the above named John McLeod (Roderick's son) had at the time of the registry of the Judgment, in and to the following tract of Land situated on the west side of Petit Pierres Arm in the harbour of St. Ann's aforesaid, viz: All the Lot of Land formerly in the possession of the said John McLeod, (Roderick's son) since deceased and known as lot number Six, and bounded as follows, viz: on the North by land owned by John McGregor, on the south by land owned by Roderick McLeod, on the rear by the several rear lines, and in front by the waters of Petit Pierres Arm containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less.

The aforesaid lands having been taken in Execution on a Judgement in the above Cause, duly registered more than two years.

A. F. HALIBURTON, Sheriff. JAMES McLEOD, Plinff's Atty. Sydney, January 12th, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby warns all Parties not to give Credit to Catherine and Timothy Daley—as he will not be answerable for any amount they may contract.

SIMON DALEY.

Low Point, Jan 5th, 1850.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Subscriber, in returning thanks for past

Favors, has to intimate to the Town and Surrounding Country, that he now intends Selling Off his Whole Winter Stock of

—VALUABLE GOODS—

to make room for a

NEW & EXTENSIVE

STOCK

In the Spring.

READY MADE CLOTHING:

300 Pairs various Lined and Unlined TROUSERS.

150 Dress, Shooting, and Winter COATS. Vests, Stocks, Cravats, Fur Caps, Blue and Red Shirts, Strip Regatta, and Fancy do.

Shetland Wove, and other Drawers, White, Black, Beaver and Silk HATS, from 2s 6d. to 14s. Shoes, &c., &c.

— Still on Hand —

60 Pairs Blankets, which will be sold Cheap.

30 Ends Pilot and Beaver, from 4s 6d. to 14s per yard.

10 do Blue, Black, and other Superfine Cloths,

50 do Tweed, Doe, and other Trowser Stuffs. Red and Blue Flannels,

30 do Kersey and White Flannels, from 18d to 3s 2d.

40 do Cian and Fancy TARTANS, will be Sold Cheap.

Plaids and Shawls,

200 doz. Cotton Handkerchiefs, from 2s 4d to 6s per doz.

White, Grey, Striped and Printed Cottons,

Druggel, Horse Rugs, Ticking, Moleskins, &c., &c.,

25 Bags Nails. 6 bags Spikes, 4 to 6 inches,

Fire Irons, Locks & Hinges, Screw Augurs, Chisels,

German Silver, British Metal and Iron Spoons,

Large Stock of Tinware, Cutlery, Pots, Bake Pans, Frying Pans, Garden Rakes

and Hoes; Hand, Pit, Cross-Cut Saws, Files, &c., &c.,

Large Stock of Hemp, Lines and Twines. TEA, MOLASSES, &c.

Fine Salt, 2s 6d, Common, do 1s 10 per bushel.

ALSO: ON HAND,

80 Tubs Fine Sweet Salted Butter,

20 boxes Candles—English 10d, Halifax 9d per lb,

Cod Fish, Meal, Barley and Ship Bread; Tobacco, 8d to 1s per lb.

ALSO,—An Extensive Assortment of EARTHENWARE.

ROBT. ANDERSON.

Sydney, January 26, 1850.

DIED.

At North Sydney, on the 13th, aged 15, Rachel, daughter of James Allen.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, at the ORDNANCE BARRACKS STORE,

On SATURDAY the 2nd February next, at 12 o'clock, Noon, a quantity of

Condensed

Barrack Bedding, &c.

Ordnance Barrack Office,

Sydney, C. B., Jan. 24th, 1850.

To be Sold,

A Lot of LAND, situated on the Lingam Road, Four miles from the Town of Sydney, containing 100 Acres of

GOOD LAND,

Well wooded and watered. A good title can be given. Apply to Mr. James Jost, or

DONALD McNIVEN,

Administrator.

Sydney, Jan. 23d, 1850.

MASONIC.

THE MEMBERS OF SAINT ANDREWS LODGE, No. 732, are notified that the regular Monthly Meeting will be held on at the Lodge Room, on Tuesday, the 19th day of February, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the W. M. JOHN G. McKENZIE, Secretary.

Sydney, C. B., Jan. 23, 1850.



To be Sold.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to Sell, (LOW FOR CASH) that excellent Fast Sailing Ship—

"Ringdove,"

Of Twenty-three Tons burthen. ARNOLD SEVERANCE, Forked Harbor, C. B., Jan. 10, 1849.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS For Sale, a few Barrels of Prime Lard, and BERRINGS!

for family use. ARCHIBALD & CO., North Bat., 13th Nov. 1849.

Communications.

PUBLIC MEETING AT ANTIGONISH.

In accordance with a Requisition to the High Sheriff a Public Meeting was held in the Court House at Antigonish on the 14th inst., relative to the new line of Post Road from Antigonish to Pictou. Mr. Sheriff Hill was called to the Chair, and Mr. A. McInnes appointed Secretary when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Moved by Rev. Thomas Trotter, seconded by R. N. Henry, Esq.,

Resolved, 1st That any decided improvement of the line of post communication between New Glasgow and this place would be of proportionate service to the County of Sydney, and all other places to the Eastward of it.

2nd. That the new road running through the back settlements of Merigomish, Mar-shy-Hope, and Addington, does not only shorten the distance about sixteen miles, but is also a level line, less exposed, more easily kept open in the winter season, and requires far less bridging than the present road along the Gut shore.

3rd. That it is already passable for the greater part of the distance, though still in a rough and unfinished state.

4th. That therefore the Legislature be petitioned for a special grant to complete the line, and that a Committee be appointed to attend to this, and to solicit the concurrence of other places interested in the measure.

5th. That Messrs. Robert Trotter, H. McKenzie, and H. R. McKenzie be a Committee for the above purpose.

Moved by H. R. McKenzie, Esq., seconded by A. D. Harrington, Esq.,

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to have the above Resolutions and petition published in one of the Halifax papers, the Cape Breton Herald, and in the Eastern Chronicle.

The Chairman having left the Chair, Robert Trotter, Esq., was called to it, when a vote of thanks was passed to the High Sheriff for his able and courteous conduct while in the Chair.

A. MCINNES, Sec'y.

Antigonish, Jan 14th, 1850.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

A rebellion has broken out in Servia, which threatens trouble to Austria. The military force alone of the rebels is estimated at 120,000 men, with 110 cannon; and if they are joined by the Croats, which appears highly probable they will have 200,000 men, with 300 cannon. The numbers of the insurgents are daily swelled by deserters from the Austrian regiments in Peterwardein, Esseg, &c.

It is said Russia has been intriguing to get up this insurrection in order to have Austria and Turkey entirely dependent on her.

A mutiny has broken out on the Garrison at Commorun, under the following circumstances:—

The Austrian government, since the conquest of Hungary, has lowered the pay of the soldiers, which has occasioned much discontent in the army, and in the Hough and Deutchmeister infantry regiments,

composed of Viennese, the discontent broke out in murmurs and complaints, which were considered a sedition. Three men were summarily condemned to be shot on the 19th inst. At the hour fixed for their execution the whole regiment broke out into mutiny. An officer of the staff and several superior officers were killed by the exasperated soldiers. The regiment has been ordered into Lower Austria.

The Pope it is said would not return to Rome until after the conclusion of the loan.

The other foreign news is of little interest.

A FORTUNE FOR \$20 OR \$40!

BRITANNIA SPORTING PORTRAIT CLUB.

Office George Street, Plymouth, England.

THE Managers beg to acquaint their numerous Patrons that, the next Distribution of PORTRAITS OF RACE HORSES, will comprise those entered for the forthcoming GRAND NATIONAL DERBY.

—RACE—

The number of Shares to be limited to 5,000 each Class.

FIRST CLASS MEMBER £10
SECOND CLASS DO £5

Early application for the unappropriated Shares is necessary. A party subscribing for more than one Share has the chance of gaining an equal number of Bonuses. Those Members who draw the various Portraits will be presented with the following Sums.

2nd Class Shares	2nd Class Bonuses
£10,000	£10,000
5,000	5,000
4,000	4,000
3,000	3,000
2,000	2,000
1,000	1,000
500	500
250	250
125	125
62 1/2	62 1/2
31 1/4	31 1/4
15 1/8	15 1/8
7 1/2	7 1/2
3 1/4	3 1/4
1 1/2	1 1/2
3/4	3/4
1/2	1/2
1/4	1/4
1/8	1/8
1/16	1/16
1/32	1/32
1/64	1/64
1/128	1/128
1/256	1/256
1/512	1/512
1/1024	1/1024
1/2048	1/2048
1/4096	1/4096
1/8192	1/8192
1/16384	1/16384
1/32768	1/32768
1/65536	1/65536
1/131072	1/131072
1/262144	1/262144
1/524288	1/524288
1/1048576	1/1048576
1/2097152	1/2097152
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"Of Interest to All."

TO THE LADIES. THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

* Long hair is a glory to women," says Paul. And all feel the truth of the pious quotation; Preserve it then, ladies—your glory may fall, Unless you protect it with this preparation.

If you wish a rich luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases of baldness, it will not only exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition, appears to be no obstacle whatever. It also cures the itching of the scalp. In cases of delicate hair, which is filled, by which means the scalp (which hair was as grey as the Atlantic eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color by this invaluable remedy. In cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are sufficient to keep the hair from falling out. It keeps the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled. It holds three times as much as other so-called hair restoratives, and is more effective.

*** For Sale by GEORGE LEWIS.
North Bar, Jan. 12. 12 m

CONNELL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR FOR THE WORLDS WOUND— DER.

PRONOUNCED SO BY ALL WHO HAVE
EVER USED IT.

White swellings, Inflammation, pain in the back, Weak limbs, Tender or Sore feet, and all Scrofulous sores are speedily and permanently cured by Connell's magical pain extractor. Affected by the use of the finger, the face, breast, chest, abdomen, chronic sore eyes, blistered surfaces, &c. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of inflammatory diseases, such as sore nipples and sores, sprains, rheumatism, ulcers, bruises, &c. It is equally effective in all cases of Erysipelas, Erysipelas, &c.—will be used by the application of this

*** For Sale by GEORGE LEWIS.
North Bar, Jan. 12. 12 m

*** For Sale by GEORGE LEWIS.
North Bar, Jan. 12. 12 m

RHEUMATISM

Comstock's Howes Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian vegetable elixir, is warranted to cure any case of rheumatism, gout, contracted chords and muscles, or stiff joints, strengthens weak limbs, and enables those who are crippled to walk again. Use this article and be cured, or go without it and suffer, as you please. Certificates of cure by the hundred can be seen at John Street, N. Y., where this article is sold only genuine.

*** For Sale by GEORGE LEWIS.
North Bar, Jan. 12. 12 m

Dr. Spohn's sickhead- ache remedy.

Why will you suffer with that distressing complaint, when a remedy is at hand that will not fail to cure you? This remedy will effectually destroy any attack of head-ache, either nervous or bilious. It has cured cases of twenty years standing.

*** For Sale by GEORGE LEWIS.
North Bar, Jan. 12. 12 m

COMSTOCK & CO'S CON- CENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID —EXTRACT OF— SARSAPARILLA, IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.

For the cure of scrofula, chronic rheumatism, general debility, catarrhus vesicæ, scaly eruptions of the skin, tetter, pimples or pustules on the face, liver affections, mercurial and syphilitic diseases, piles from an im-pure habit of the body, ulcerations of the throat and leg, pains and swelling of the bones, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood exposure and imprudence to life, excessive use of Mercury, &c.

*** For Sale by GEORGE LEWIS.
North Bar, Jan. 12. 12 m

CARLTONS RING-BONE OURE, For the cure of Ring Bone, Blood Spavin, Bone Spavin, Windgalls, and Splint—a certain remedy.

*** For Sale by GEORGE LEWIS.
North Bar, Jan. 12. 12 m

For Sale by G. LEWIS. North Sydney, Jan. 19. 12 m

DEAFNESS.

Use Dr. McNaughton's Acoustic Oil, for the cure of deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of a fan, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen or twenty years, and were subject to use ear trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, being made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness.

*** For Sale by GEORGE LEWIS.
North Bar, Jan. 12. 12 m

HAY'S LINIMENT FOR THE —PILES—

The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hay's Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated case.

*** For Sale by GEORGE LEWIS.
North Bar, Jan. 12. 12 m

FOR FEMALE AND MALE.

DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO COR-DIAL, or Procreative Elixir, described as an effective restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, or Barrenness, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without offspring, &c., &c. As an invigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also, a certain remedy for Incipient Consumption, indigestion, loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the above complaints, and is of priceless value to those without offspring.

*** For Sale by G. LEWIS.
North Bar, Jan. 19. 12 m

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN HORSES.

*** For Sale by G. LEWIS.
North Sydney, Jan. 19, 1850. 12 m.

Longley's GREAT WESTERN INDIAN PANACEA.

1. For Colds and feverish feelings and preventing fevers.
2. For Asthma, Liver Complaint and Bilious affections.
3. For Darrhonia, Indigestion and Loss of Appetite.
4. For Costiveness in females and males, and nervous complaints.
5. For Stomach affections, Dyspepsia Piles Rheumatism, &c. The great points are it is not bad to take, never gives pain, and never leaves one covetive.

*** For Sale by GEORGE LEWIS.
North Bar, Jan. 1850. 12 m

HAVE YOU A COUGH—DO NOT NEGLECT IT

Thousands have met a premature death for the want of attention to a common cold. Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expecto-rant Pink Syrup will most positively give relief and save you from the most awful disease Pulmonary Consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave thousands of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

*** For Sale by GEORGE LEWIS.
North Bar, Jan. 1850. 12 m

MOTHERS RELIEF—INDIAN DIS- COVERY.

All expecting to become mothers, and anxious to avoid the pains, distress and dangers of childbearing, are earnestly entreated to calm their fears, allay their nervousness, and soothe their way by the use of this most extraordinary vegetable production. Those who candidly observe its virtues, must approve of it in their hearts; every kind and affectionate husband will feel it his most solemn duty to alleviate the distress his wife is exposed to, by a safe and certain method, which is, the use of the mother's relief.

*** For Sale by GEORGE LEWIS.
North Bar, Jan. 12. 12 m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,
to all persons indebted to the Subscriber, That unless they come forward and pay their respective dues, on or before the FIRST DAY of MARCH next, that they will be sued immediately thereafter. And the said debtors are severally requested to pay their said respective dues into the hands of Mr. Evanson Leonard, at the office of James McLeod, Esq., who is duly authorized to receive the same, and give receipts therefor.

Patrick O'Connell, or any other person is not authorised to sell, or dispose of any of my property.

THOMAS O'CONNELL.
Sydney, Jan. 9th, 1850.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

THE WONDER AND BLENDING OF THE AGE.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!

This Extract is prepared in Quart Bottles, and is six times *Cinque*, *Pleasant*, and warranted superior to either *Sands*, *Bristol*, or *Bulla*.

It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, that while it eradicates the Disease, it invigorates the Body. It not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the Person, but, **CREATES NEW, PURE, AND RICH BLOOD—**

A power possessed by no other Medicine.

In this lies the great secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last three years 150,000 cures of *syphilis* of Diseases. It will cure all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the system, viz:—Scrofula, Rheumatism, Blisters, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Stomach Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Piles, Spinal Complaints, Dropsy, Exposure or Impotence in Late and Small Sex. It invariably CURES Indigestion or Dyspepsia, General and Nervous Debility, Palatation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, &c., &c. It is **A GREAT BLESSING TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.**

LADIES of Pale Complexion, and Consumptive Habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored by the use of a Bottle or two to *Blood and Vigor*.

For Sale at *CALEDONIA HOUSE*, South Sydney, by C. H. HARRINGTON.
Dec. 21st, 1849. 6m

SYDNEY ACADEMY.

The following Table of Fees has been established by order of the Trustees of this Institution:—

For Instruction in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, or any one of them, 7s 6d per Quarter.

For Instruction in the above named Branches of Education, or any one of them, with the addition of instruction in English Grammar, Geography, Practical Mathematics and Book Keeping, or in any one of them, 10s per Quarter.

For Instruction in the Branches of Education before enumerated, or any one of them, with the addition of instruction in the Theory of Mathematics, the Classics, and the French Language, or any one of them, 20s per Quarter.

In addition to these money payments, each pupil is required to send 4 bushels of Coals to the Academy.

The fees above specified are payable in advance, and payment of them, in that way, will be rigidly exacted.

G. B. WATSON,
Master of the Sydney Academy.
Sydney Academy, Dec 20th, 1849.

The Subscriber is now

SELLING OFF

—REMAINDER OF STOCK—

Clan Tartans, Plaids,

and Shawls,

AT THE VERY LOWEST COST.

R. ANDERSON.
Nov. 23d, 1849.

LAN.D

The Subscriber offers for Sale, for cash,

50 ACRES OF LAND

partially cultivated—containing a new and excellent

House,

situated at North Sydney.

Apply at the subscriber's office—North Sydney Dec. 1. J. MACKINNON.

