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COLONIAL POLITICS.

From the Acadian Recorder.

CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA.

"That Sir Charles Metcalfe, in Canada, has, to all intents and purposes, denied Responsible Government, cannot be doubted. We have already said that the contest in all the Colonies is much the same, and between the Canadian and Nova Scotian questions, there is a very close coincidence."

We take our text this week from a leading article on "the great constitutional struggle in the Colonies," in the last number of the "Eastern Chronicle."

Our cotemporary appears to differ with us altogether in our view of the Canadian struggle, and "regrets to see" that we, with our neighbour of the "Novascotian," "feel very much inclined to cut all connexion with the Liberals of Canada, and to fraternize with Sir Charles Metcalfe." Now we shall not quarrel with our cotemporary because he does not see as we see, and believe as we believe. As a public journalist he has a perfect right to take any view of a public question which he, in his judgment, may think just and wise, and urge it in any way he may choose, but we must confess that we did not expect to hear him express opinions on Canadian affairs, so different from those expressed by the great body of Reformers in Nova Scotia.

It is not worth our while to enter into any lengthy defence of the conduct of Sir Charles Metcalfe—his public acts are before the people of Canada, and by the character of these he will stand or fall; but we have studied him closely ever since his arrival in Canada, and up to this time we have not been able to discover anything in his conduct that would fairly convict him of opposition to Responsible Government, much less any public repudiation by him of its principles. How are we to judge public men except by their declaration and acts; and by neither of these can we condemn Sir Charles Metcalfe. Besides we have his Excellency's repeatedly declared adherence to the Resolutions passed by the Canadian Parliament on the 3rd Sept. 1841, under the administration, and by the special direction of Lord Sydenham, which set forth—

FIRST—That the most important as well as the most undoubted of the political rights of the people of this Province is, that of having a Provincial Parliament for the protection of their liberties, for the exercise of a Constitutional influence over the Executive department of their Government, and for Legislation upon all matters of internal Government.

SECOND—That the Head of the Executive Government of the Province, being, within the limits of his Government, the Representative of the Sovereign, is responsible to the Imperial authority alone; but that, ne-

vertheless, the management of our local affairs can only be conducted by him, by and with the assistance, counsel, and information of subordinate officers in the Province.

THIRD—That in order to preserve, between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament, that harmony which is essential to the peace, welfare and good Government of the Province, the Chief Advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign, constituting a Provincial Administration under him, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the Representatives of the People, thus affording a guarantee that the well understood wishes and interests of the people, which our Gracious Sovereign has declared shall be the rule of the Provincial Government, will, on all occasions, be faithfully represented and advocated.

FOURTH—That the people of this Province have, moreover, a right to expect from such Provincial Administration the exertion of their endeavors, that the Imperial authority shall be exercised in the manner most consistent with their well understood wishes and interests.

But, besides Sir Charles Metcalfe's declared adherence to these Resolutions, we have the further admission as contained in his admirable answer to the "Gore" Address—"That the Council should be responsible to the Provincial Parliament and the People; and that when the acts of the Government are such as they do not chose to be responsible for, they should be at liberty to resign." Now these are important admissions, and by a man of honorable mind would not be fallaciously. But we have the further guarantee that they were made in all seriousness, and with a full intention to be observed, in the fact that her Majesty's Ministers stood up in their places in the House of Commons, and openly declared that these Colonies should have Constitutional Government and be governed on British principles. In view of these facts we cannot do less than, indeed we are bound to as loyal subjects, give to Sir Charles Metcalfe our confidence, until he forfeits it by some violation of the Constitution—some infringement on the rights of the people; and so far, in our view, he has done neither. We believe that the Imperial Government are anxious that the people of these Colonies should have as much of self-government, as it is practicable for them to enjoy, consistent with a dependant state. It was with this view Responsible Government was granted, and it remains for the people themselves, to see that the principles are faithfully carried out.

It has ever been the aim of the Tories in this Province to make out "a close coincidence between the Nova Scotian and Canadian questions,"—but they have signally failed to do so. The questions are totally dissimilar, and are so admitted by all parties in

Canada, and by leading politicians in England, and "we regret to find" that our Eastern cotemporary has at this late day fallen into the views of the enemy, in relation thereto.

It cannot be denied that the Ex-Ministers acted unwisely in retiring from Sir Charles Metcalfe's Cabinet in the manner in which they did. Sir Charles Metcalfe had done no act, by which the people could judge, to weaken their influence, or prevent the harmonious working of the Responsible system. It is true, the Ex-Ministers affirm that his Excellency made or threatened to make appointments contrary to their advice. If he did make these appointments they should have retired at once from the Council Board, and if he did not, they should have waited until he did. And whether Sir Charles did or did not make such appointments it is quite clear the Ex-Ministers did not retire on that account. They asserted extreme rights which the Constitution did not recognize, & pressed for stipulations from the Head of the Government which he could not and ought not to yield, and which they should never have demanded. Hence the difference which led to their retirement—differences which could not exist in Nova Scotia, because here there was no principle of the Responsible system in dispute—between the Representative of the Sovereign and any member of his Council. We are aware that the Canadian Ex-Ministers repudiated this feature of the case, and denied that they demanded any stipulation, but the evidences, in our opinion, are too strong against them, to admit of a further doubt being entertained on this head.

Now, in Nova Scotia the case is a very plain one, and bears no analogy to that of Canada. The Ex-Ministers here asserted no extreme right—they demanded no stipulation from the Executive, restricting his use of the Prerogative, or confining him in the bestowal of patronage to those only who were favorable to their interests. They gave their advice to his Excellency when it was demanded—and supported the acts of the Government when it was taken and acted upon, but the moment an appointment was made to which they were averse, and which they could not defend in Parliament and before the country, they retired from the Council, and thus relieved themselves from all responsibility for the act.—This was the Constitutional course—a course which the Ex-Ministers in Canada did not adopt. Had they demanded a stipulation such as that demanded in Canada, they would have been guilty, to say the least, of an egregious blunder, which nothing but a most total ignorance of the true principles of the Responsible system, could warrant.

In Canada Sir Charles Metcalfe considers it right for members to retire when they could not approve of

the acts of the Government—he admitted this to be an essential principle of the Responsible system. In Nova Scotia, Lord Falkland violated this principle, and denied the right of his Councilors to retire on such grounds which he declared an attempt to "wrest the Prerogative" from him.

In Canada, the Ex-Ministers demanded that the Governor General should make no appointment contrary to their advice and without consulting them. In Nova Scotia the Ex-Ministers, while they considered it right that the Governor should consult his Council in making appointments, demanded nothing and left him free to wield the power of the Prerogative as he thought best, reserving to themselves the constitutional privilege, however, of withdrawing from his Council, when their advice was disregarded.

These are points of difference which to our view, destroy that "close coincidence between the Canadian and Nova Scotian questions" which some politicians are anxious to establish. They may fail to convince others—but this we cannot help. In the meantime we shall "fraternize" with Sir Charles Metcalfe, and put faith in the soundness of his principles, and the constitutionality of his conduct, until some better evidence than that now before us comes to our knowledge. One thing, however, is clear to our mind. Had Sir Charles Metcalfe been administering the Government of Nova Scotia, we would not now be presenting the sad spectacle we do before the world. He would never have dissolved a friendly house, and appointed a rich banker to the Cabinet, who had no other claims to office than that of "affinity" to a member of Government who enjoyed his confidence, nor done a dozen other things which Lord Falkland has done to make him ridiculous before the country.

Now, although we believe the Canadian Ex-Ministers to have acted unwisely, and misconceived their rights under the Constitution, we are not among those who would assign ulterior designs to them in the course they pursued. They have erred, but erred in judgment. They were ever foremost in the struggle for constitutional liberty, and we believe them to be as warmly attached to British Constitutional principles of Government, and British Connexion, as any man now in Sir Charles Metcalfe's Government, and to have for a time they may have to "chew the cud of bitter disappointment," they may, by a course of wise moderation, eventually regain their former position in the Government, and before the country.

From the Eastern Chronicle.

THE LATE CANADIAN STRUGGLE.

As we had some reason to expect, the views we expressed last week on this subject have met with consider-

able opposition from some of our contemporaries. Both the *Novascotian* and the *Recorder*, the great guns of the Liberal party, have expressed themselves as differing from us in the views expressed. The former paper of the 18th inst., declares that it will make no difference to us which side wins in Canada; and the latter of last week has a lengthy article attempting to prove that Sir Charles is right and his opponents wrong. Our opinions on this subject have not been formed hastily. We have for some time refrained from saying anything on the subject, until we should become better acquainted with the questions at issue. A calm review however, of the struggle going on there, has convinced us that the Ex-Councillors of Canada are substantially right, and deserve the sympathy of their fellow subjects in this Province, who are struggling for the same great principles. We regret that we should differ in opinion from any portion of the Liberal party; but our political principles have not been formed at the bidding of any man or set of men, and we will not be prevented from doing justice to our neighbors, either by their favor or their frown. We confess we do not like to quarrel with old friends, but we have just as little inclination to leave in the lurch any of our fellow colonists, even although they have been defeated in a struggle for their rights. The use made of some expressions of members of the Liberal party in Nova Scotia, has been productive of no small injury to those in Canada, whom, in spite of what others may say, we shall still call brethren. When we saw the language of Mr. Howe quoted by the supporters of Sir Charles Metcalfe, in opposition to Party Government, and when we saw the views of the Liberal Party in Nova Scotia quoted in favor of the opinions of the Orangemen of Upper Canada, we have felt that it was time to speak out, and show that a part at least, of the Liberal Party in Nova Scotia, do not approve of the arbitrary and unconstitutional conduct of the Governor General. It may do very well for our Liberals in Nova Scotia to say to the Canadians, "stand by, for I am holier than thou," but to those who take broad views of political principles, it will look considerably like selfishness.

We have already said that we thought there was a close coincidence between the Canadian and Nova Scotian questions; and notwithstanding all the attempts of the *Recorder* to prove the contrary, we think so still. What were the grounds upon which Mr Howe and his co-patriots resigned? Was it not that the appointment of Mr Almon was made contrary to their wishes—an act which they thought would be injurious to their own reputation, and the influence of the Government. What was the ground of the resignations in Canada? Was it not because Sir Chas. Metcalfe performed a variety of Government acts and measures directly contrary to their advice, and made appointments which they could not help thinking were damaging to their influence and the character of the Government? Now will the *Recorder* measure the difference between these two? Will the editors of that paper point out the difference between Councillors resigning on account of one act of a Governor, con-

trary to the opinions of the party to which they belonged, and their resigning on account of a course of conduct of the same nature. If he will, he will have just the difference between the Ex-Councillors of Nova Scotia and the Ex-Councillors of Canada; or in other words, the difference between twaddle-dum and twiddle-dee. To render this matter clearer we shall present to our readers an extract from "Legion's" letters to Ryerson, which places the question in a very clear light, some parts of which we have italicized:—

"The first allegation is, that the late ministers held office upon the avowed recognition of responsibility to the representatives of the people, and of the resolutions of 1841. This is not denied.

The second allegation is, that the Councillors had lately understood, that His Excellency took a widely different view of the position, duties and responsibilities of the Executive Council from that under which they accepted office.—This difference of opinion is not denied.

The third allegation is, that appointments were made contrary to their advice. This is not denied.

The fourth allegation is, that appointments were made of which the Councillors were not informed in any manner until all opportunity of advising upon them had passed by. This is not denied.

The fifth allegation is, that proposals to make appointments were also made on which the Council had no opportunity of offering advice.—This is not denied.

The sixth allegation is, that His Excellency reserved for the expression of her Majesty's pleasure thereon, a bill introduced into the Assembly, with his Excellency's knowledge and consent, as a Government measure, without an opportunity being given to the members of the Executive Council to state the possibility of such a reservation. This is not denied.

The seventh allegation is, that the members of the Executive Council offered a humble remonstrance to his Excellency on this condition of public affairs. This is not denied.

The eighth, that his Excellency stated, that from the time of his arrival in the country he had observed an antagonism between him and them on the subject. This is not denied.

The ninth, that the members of Council repeatedly and distinctly explained to his Excellency, that they considered him free to act contrary to their advice, and only claimed an opportunity of giving such advice, and of knowing before others, his Excellency's intentions. This is not denied.

The tenth, that his Excellency discovered any intention of altering the course of administration of public affairs, which he found on his arrival in Canada. This is not only not denied but is reasserted by his Excellency in every possible form.

The eleventh allegation is, that his Excellency did not disguise his opinion that affairs might be more satisfactorily managed by and through the Governor himself, without any necessity of concord amongst members of the Executive Council, or obligation on their part to defend or support in parliament

the acts of Government.—This is not denied.

The twelfth and last allegation is, that on Saturday the members of Council discovered that this was the real ground of all their difference with his Excellency, since his arrival, and that they felt it impossible to continue to serve his Excellency as Executive Councillors, for the affairs of this Province, consistent with their duty to her Majesty or to his Excellency, or with their public and repeated pledges in the Provincial Parliament, if his Excellency should see fit to act upon his opinion of their functions and responsibilities."

Here then we have a number of assertions not attempted to be denied, which place the question at issue in a very clear light. Here we see that Sir Charles had declared expressly the antagonism of his views with those of the Council, and had made appointment after appointment contrary to their advice, and which they could not conscientiously support or defend in the Assembly. The *Recorder* declares that in resigning under these circumstances, they "asserted extreme rights which the constitution did not recognize, and pressed for stipulations from the Head of the Government which he could not and ought not to yield, and which they should never have demanded. We ask the *Recorder* to point out when and where such stipulations were demanded, or to tell the people of Nova Scotia one extreme right which the Canadian Councillors demanded, which we are not prepared to claim in Nova Scotia. It has been said, indeed, that they demanded stipulations, but the Editors of the *Recorder* ought to know, that this has been expressly denied by the Councillors; and the only evidence that we can hear of being brought forward to support it, is a conversation between one of the Ex-Councillors and one of his Excellency's back door advisers, those pests of all Colonial Administrations. At any rate, Governors in the present day exercise such an unbounded licence with the ninth commandment, that under the above plain exposition of the views of the Councillors in resigning, we are not inclined to put much reliance upon the assertions of their opponents.

But allowing that the Ex-Councillors did not act with sufficient forbearance and moderation, in their intercourse with the Governor General—that a due degree of prudence was not exercised by them—allowing even, that, as the *Recorder* says, they committed "an egregious blunder," it is utterly impossible that upon the plainest principles of liberal policy, the conduct of the Governor General, since the resignations, can be vindicated. Whatever might have been the faults which the Ex-Councillors had previously committed, Sir Charles has, since his rupture with them, put himself into a position in which he has rendered himself unworthy of the support of any lover of constitutional rights, and it is therefore with no small surprise that we found the following paragraph in the *Recorder*:

"It is not worth our while to enter into any lengthy defence of the conduct of Sir Charles Metcalfe—his public acts are before the people of Canada, and by the character of these he will

stand or fall; but we have studied him closely ever since his arrival in Canada, and up to this time we have not been able to discover anything in his conduct that would fairly convict him of opposition to Responsible Government, much less any public repudiation by him of its principles. How are we to judge public men except by their declarations and acts; and by neither of these can we condemn Sir Charles Metcalfe."

With Sir Charles Metcalfe's declarations we have not a great deal of fault to find; but his acts are worthy of indignant reprobation from every person pretending to hold liberal principles. A more flagrant opposition between profession and practice, has not been exhibited by Lord Falkland himself. What say the resolutions of September 1841, to which the *Recorder* boasts that he unhesitatingly assents. We shall extract two of them:

"Second.—That the Head of the Executive Government of the Province, being, within the limits of his Government, the Representative of his sovereign, is responsible to the imperial authority alone; but that, nevertheless the management of our local affairs can only be conducted by him, by and with the assistance, counsel and information, of his subordinate officers in the Province.

Third.—That in order to preserve, between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament that harmony which is essential to the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province, the Chief Advisers of the representative of the Sovereign, constituting a Provincial Administration under him ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the Representatives of the people, thus affording a guarantee that the well understood wishes and interests of the people, which our Gracious Sovereign has declared shall be the rule of the Provincial Parliament, will, on all occasions, be faithfully represented and advocated."

Be it observed that the Liberals of Canada have never asked more than that these be carried out fairly and in sincerity. How has Sir Charles acted in regard to them? After declaring that he was to conduct the local affairs of the Province by the assistance of subordinate officers, possessing the confidence of the people, he has for eleven months ruled with three irresponsible officers against whom he knew there was a majority in the House of two to one. With these three he has held all the great offices of the country, and has administered the whole affairs of the Government without the confidence of the House. And above all, when the time was expired for which the supplies were granted, he has collected the revenues of the country, and appropriated them, without the sanction of the House. There has thus been a barefaced infringement of one of the clearest rights of the Lower House, and a direct suspension of the Constitution at the will of Sir Charles Metcalfe.—To illustrate this a little farther, let us suppose that Lord Falkland last winter had a majority of two to one against him, who had declared that Howe, Uniacke and McNab, possessed their confidence, what would be thought of Lord Falkland, if instead of yielding to their wishes he should administer the Government for nearly a year with Stewart, Johnston and Almon? What

would be thought, if two Attorney-Generals, two Solicitor-Generals, one Secretaryship, one Treasuryship, one Surveyor-Generalship and one Inspector-Generalship being vacant,—what would be thought we ask, if the Governor and the three we have named should take all these offices into their own hands, in defiance of the House, and when there were no supplies granted for the carrying on of the Government should administer the affairs of the Province without them.

Yet such is just the course pursued by Sir Charles Metcalfe,—he has by his own will suspended the constitution of the country, and yet the Editors of the *Recorder* say they do not "care three straws" though such conduct should be approved of, and the Editor of the *Novascotian* folds his arms in self-righteous impotence, and says—"It is nothing to us." Is it of no importance to us that a portion of our fellow subjects should be deprived of the clearest rights pertaining to Constitutional Government?—is it of no importance to us, that in Canada Responsible Government is in practice totally denied, and the constitution suspended at the will of a Governor General. If these are of no importance, we would like to ask, what have we of any importance in Nova Scotia to contend for? If Mr. Howe or the Editor of the *Recorder* can approve of such proceedings, it will very much lessen the confidence we have hitherto reposed in their judgment. The latter paper expresses its grief that we should express such views. We feel just as much grief at having to differ from them, and we wish to express our views as moderately as possible, but we cannot help thinking that there is on the part of both these papers a desertion of their principles and their friends. "A friend in need is a friend in deed," says the old proverb. We had all along thought the *Recorder* and the *Novascotian* favorable to the views of the Canadian Ex-Councillors, and to desert them now that their cause is not in a prosperous condition, will appear to some minds rather cowardly. The union of sentiment between any portion of the Liberal party here, and Sir Charles Metcalfe with the extreme Tory views of his Orange supporters, we regard as a more unholy alliance than that between high Churchmen and Baptists in this Province, which they have frequently denounced; and although we should be the only part of the Liberal party to raise our voice in favor of the Reformers of Canada, it would not prevent us from doing justice to their merits.

NEW CRY.—The supporters of Lord Falkland have lately got up a new cry against the Liberals. For a long time they stuck to "wresting the prerogative," "justice to all," &c., but now they have got the "British Connection," and upon this the "Morning Post" harps every week most musically.—*Id.*

We can assure our brethren of the "Eastern Chronicle," that, whatever the "cry" of Lord Falkland's organs may be—they will never advocate the right of the people of these Colonies to fill the principal offices in their own Country—while a Governor can tail

after him the sons of Cockney Lords and other small fry.—*Spirit.*

The Attorney General's Speech at Annapolis, which has for some time been dragging its slow length along in the columns of the "Morning Post," has at length come to a conclusion. A short time ago, predicting an end to it appeared like Miller's predicting the end of the world.

ODDS AND ENDS.

SUPREME COURT.—Yesterday Jacob Shunnaman, of Beaver Bank, was put on his trial, charged with having murdered a pedlar who took shelter in his house, for a night, several years ago. The trial lasted the whole day.—The Attorney General conducted the prosecution. J. W. Ritchie, Esq. defended the prisoner. Though the principal witness, a step-son of the prisoner, had prepared himself for the occasion by innumerable repetitions of his tragical tale, yet on the cross examination he prevaricated so grossly as to render any argument in favour of the accused utterly needless.—*Recorder.*

BERMUDA.—We received our regular files of Bermuda papers by the last packet, which arrived on Monday last. These contain no matters of importance. The "Bermudian" is discussing the necessity of improving the Franchise Law of the Island. Under the present law, we believe, a property qualification of £100 is necessary in the choice of Representatives. The Right Rev. Dr. Field, Bishop of Newfoundland, had arrived at Bermuda.—*Ibid.*

St. Lucia.—It appears by a letter received at Bermuda from Castries, St. Lucia, that that town was the scene of an alarming disturbance on the part of the colored population on the 13th ult, and that the presence of the military was indispensable to the restoration of order. The disturbance appears to have grown out of the sentence inflicted on a boy 13 or 14 years old, for "wilful and corrupt perjury"—who was of a constitution too weak to bear the punishment, and imprisonment he had been sentenced to receive. A letter from the Governor, in answer to a remonstrance of some gentlemen in favour of this boy, says that "some robberies were committed in the broad day in the town of Castries, and threats of fire and violence was made."—*Id.*

CANADA.—The Quebec Gazette says:—"The weather still continues mild. The temperature has not, this season, been more than 5° below freezing Fahrenheit's scale. Some ice is however formed on the St Charles; at 20°, the navigation closes in one night, and it frequently attains that degree suddenly, after mild weather.

WELLAND CANAL.—This work has been continued with the usual vigor, and it may now be pronounced out of danger—the hollow quoins are laid on every lock, ready for the reception of the gates, which will be hung this winter, and the navigation opened in the spring for the passage of all vessels from lake to lake of 26 feet and 124 in length from taffrail to knightheads.

WOLVES NEAR THE CITY.—About ten days ago, a wolf attracted by the smell of some barrels of salt herring, broke into the small enclosure on which stands the dwelling house of Mr Reeves, on the canal road, about 7 miles from Dartmouth. On Sunday morning last, a foreigner, who is a man of veracity, heard a wolf's howl near the west shore of the Bedford Basin, about five miles from the city. The person in question has been in the north of Europe, and says he is as familiar with the howl of a wolf as with the mewling of a household cat; and he is positive that he cannot be mistaken. A number of sheep has very recently been killed in the neighbourhood of the Eastern passage; and there is reason to fear the wolves have been the perpetrators of the bloody deed. It would therefore appear that these voracious animals are extending their depredations over the Province, and our remote Settlements may soon expect to be nightly serenaded with their dismal howlings.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

THE FEARFUL RESULT OF THE LATE STORM AT HAVANA.—Havana dates to the 13th ult. have been received. The extent of the disaster by the late storm is given in a despatch to the Captain General, O'Donnell. It was found on searching the coast that there had been lost sevenytis schooners, the steamer Natchez, two bilanders, ten launches, some loaded and some empty, eight large boats, two fishing boats, and small boats without number.

At Jatico, one or two schooners and many small boats lost. The river had risen to an alarming height; the houses were inundated leaving many families houseless. The church was also blown down, the hospital and many other buildings.

A letter from Cayajaboos says, "The royal palms are torn from their roots like weeds, the rivers risen above their banks, plantations destroyed, the people invoking the aid of Heaven, and holding out their children towards the omnipotent, as being always looked upon with favor, all this formed a horrible but exact picture, which fright and desolation diffused. The same adds—the women were obliged to lie down on the grass in order to prevent their dresses from being torn off by the wind.

At Alguizar not a single tree was left standing. At San Antonia the theatre and the tower of the church were blown down and several lives lost. At Cardenas and San Francisco its effects were indeed terrible. Upwards of two hundred and fifty houses were destroyed and many lives lost.

At Bahia the only vessel which remained at her anchors was the Spanish brig Sabana.

At Guanabacca much damage was done. The Castle of the Moro and the Light House suffered much.

CORSETS AND LACING.—"Pa, nobody shan't put corsets on me, shall they?" No they shan't son, but what put that in your head?

Why, Mr. Green says as how if I kill any more of his chickens, he'll give me the dardest lacin' that ever was."

MAKING A BAD MATTER WORSE.—"Sally," said Mrs Hammond, the other day, to her maid servant, a strapping country wench, who was waiting

upon the company at a tea party, given by her mistress to a few select friends—"Sally, I'm really shocked that you should so disgrace yourself and me by coming to wait at table with such dirty hands."

"Law, Marm," responded the artless nymph, glancing at her fingers, "if you call these hands dirty, what would you say to see my feet?"

DEATH SCENES OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.—Mary, Scotland's frail beauty, met the "gloomy king" with a degree of resolution not to be expected from her misfortunes, so numerous were they—deserted by every friend except her faithful little dog. Sir Thomas More remarked to the executioner, by whose hands he was to perish, that the scaffold was extremely weak. "I pray you see me up safe," said he, "And for my coming down let me shift for myself." Chaucer breathed his last while composing a ballad. His last production is called "A Ballad, made by Geoffrey Chaucer, on his death-bed, lying in great pain."

"I could wish this tragic scene were over," said Quin the actor; "but I hope to go through it with becoming dignity." Petrarch was found dead in his library, leaning on a book. Rousseau, when dying, ordered his attendants to remove him, and place him before the window, that he might look upon his garden, and gladden his eyes with the sight of nature. How ardent an admirer he was of nature, is poetically told in Zimmerman's solitude! Pope tells us he found Sir Godfrey Kneller when he visited him a few days prior to his end sitting up and forming plans for his own monument. His vanity was conspicuous even in death! Warren has remarked that Chesterfield's good breeding only left him with death. "Give Drysdale a chair," said he to his valet, when that person was announced. Bayle, when dying, pointed to the place where his profs-sheet was deposited. Clarendon's pen dropped from his hand when he was seized with a palsy which put an end to his existence. Bead died while in the act of dictating. Roscommon when expiring quoted from his own translation of the Dies Irae. Haller, feeling his pulse, said, "The artery ceases to beat," and immediately died. When the priest, whom Alfieri had been prevailed on to see, came, he requested him to call to-morrow; as death, I trust, will tarry four-and-twenty hours! Nelson's last words were, "Tell Collingwood to bring the fleet to an anchor."

FROM PAPERS BY THE LAST STEAMER.

CORN LEAGUE, TRADE AND AGRICULTURE.—The Anti Corn Law League have recently held a meeting at Manchester, but appear for a time to have suspended any active proceedings they may have contemplated, and to have their attention chiefly directed to an improvement of their Parliamentary strength by means of the registration. They have, however, boasted of a greater success in this respect in the county of Lancaster—their stronghold—than the result will justify. The agricultural meetings which are held at this period of the year in various parts of the country have been more than ordinarily nu-

SYDNEY, DECEMBER 6, 1844.

COLONIAL POLITICS.

The Halifax *Recorder* and the *Pictou Chronicle* are at loggerheads on the subject of Canadian Politics. It appears that since the late reverse experienced by the Constitutionalist (or Liberals) of Canada, certain of the Liberal Journals of the Capital (including the *Recorder*) have denied that there exists any "affinity" between the causes which led to the resignations of the Canadian Ministers, and of their fellow patriots in Nova Scotia. The *Chronicle*, on the other hand, with a spirit which does it infinite credit, manfully makes common cause with the Ex-Councillors of Canada; and declares that, even though fortune for a time forsake their standard, still, their principles are based on truth, and must eventually triumph; adding, that let others think as they may, it must still consider as brethren those who support the Lafontaine Ministry.—To these very just and perfectly liberal views, the *Recorder* takes exception, declaring its entire approval of the acts and policy of Sir Charles Metcalfe, and feigning a regret that the *Chronicle* should lend its sanction to the views of the Tories.

Now it so happens, that for once in his life, the Editor of the *Recorder* has met his match; for he of the *Chronicle* defends his position with singular ability, handling the subject in a truly masterly way. His arguments, in fact, are unanswerable, and must carry conviction to every mind desirous of being rightly informed.

The last-received No. of the *Recorder* is quite fiery. It disapproves entirely of what it calls the "ultra views" of the *Chronicle*, and calls itself a "Moderate" paper—forgetful that not six months have elapsed since it expressed equal hostility to the "Moderate" suggestions of our correspondent "W." Now the very reason we so admire the *Chronicle* is, that its politics are cast in the mould of ultraism. In Politics, as well as in Religion, there should be no putting the hand to the plough and looking back.

We cannot say that we admire the bullying tone sometimes assumed by the Journals of the Capital towards such of the Country Presses as chance to differ with them (no matter how slightly) in opinion. The country papers are under no obligation to adopt their opinions at second hand; on the contrary we like to see them sometimes "take up an independent position, and maintain it," as a Reverend friend of our's would say. The Metropolitan Press enjoys, we admit, the advantage

merous, and have served in a great measure to remove or nullify the impressions in favor of a total repeal of the corn-laws, which the League Lecturers had established. The farmers in the cheese manufacturing districts are in a state of the greatest alarm at the recent immensely increased importation of American produce, but more particularly of that staple. The hay sent hither during the last season was not of that prime quality to command an extensive and profitable sale though at one period there was a great scarcity of the article in consequence of the long draught, which was, however, corrected by a plentiful aftermath. The pork would be well received in England if the English mode of cutting and packing were adopted. But in cheese with an improved method of churning and making, an immense deal may be done. It has already superseded nearly all the quantities of that article formerly imported from Holland, and the efforts of the American population engaged in its production should now be directed to a competition with Cheshire—the seat of England's finest samples of the article. The land-owners and farmers of that and the adjacent counties have taken the alarm, and met to discuss the subject; but they are satisfied that there is not the slightest chance of their getting any additional duty imposed on American produce by the government, and their only hope of excluding it from the British market is on the score of its inferiority, and in the circumstance that the factors have already begun to complain of its quality. We should recommend that more time should be taken in the manufacture of cheese in America, that a greater pressure should be applied to it, that they should be made of greater depth and less than at present, that they should be packed in casks, separated by thin greasy boards, and that the factors should be allowed 120lbs. to cwt., the Cheshire manufacturers being about to give only 112 lbs.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—Lord Ellenborough, we perceive, has had additional honors showered upon him by the home government, showing no signs of dissatisfaction with his conduct in India. On Friday he was gazetted a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath. It was reported that he was to be appointed to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, but we have reason to believe that he is here likely to succeed to the office of First Lord of the Admiralty of ill health which naturally impairs his efficiency in that department.

VICEROY FOR IRELAND.—It is here generally supposed that Earl Powis, who has received the Garter vacant by the death of the Duke of Grafton, will be the new viceroy. In property, descent, and liberality, and family connection, he is all that the Irish people could wish, and, saving the necessity which he would be under to discountenance and endeavor to suppress the repeal agitation he would doubtless soon become popular, but—there is a taint upon the appointment—if it really take place—which has already been freely discussed by the Press of England, and would naturally detract from his exertions to rule Ireland peacefully and prosperously, unless the stigma be re-

moved speedily. It will be remembered that last session his Lordship put Ministers into a fix by obtaining a majority in the House of Lords against their proposal to unite the Bishops of St. Asaph and Bangor, in North Wales, and to establish an episcopal See in the town of Manchester, with a portion of the revenue to be obtained from this source, when the government were obliged to Burk the bill which he had introduced, to prevent what he deemed "a robbery," by pointing to a previous act of parliament—which rendered it necessary that the Queen's sanction should be obtained before any new legislation on the subject could be entered upon, and stating that they did not intend to advise Her Majesty to consent. The matter has now come to this. Either Earl Powis must go to Ireland a degraded man, or the Welsh Sees must remain intact. If the latter arrangement had been made and we can scarcely bring ourselves to doubt that such is the case, the noble earl will have acted up to the motto of his house, "Boldly and Sincerely," and will be worthy the most distinguished honors that a British Sovereign can confer.

CHINA.—We are sorry to learn, by the Chinese papers, that disturbances had again taken place at Canton. The English last year repaired the walls of the Company's garden where they were in the habit of walking, playing at quoits, and otherwise amusing themselves. On the 15th of July the Chinese endeavoured to force themselves into the garden, but were opposed. They threw brickbats, and broke down the gate, compelling the Englishmen to take refuge in a boat, in which they made their escape to the Consulate. On the following evening, a party of Chinese went armed with brickbats, and repeated their attempt, and being resisted, they commenced an attack upon all the foreigners who came within their reach.—Several American gentlemen immediately armed themselves, and drove them from the front of the factories.—Still continuing to throw brickbats, they were fired upon, and one man killed, another wounded in the arm, which ended the affair for the day. The English and American Consuls applied to the Chinese authorities for a sufficient force to protect the factories, and a message was sent to the American man-of-war at Bogue, to request assistance.

MOROCCO.—The *Moniteur Parisien* announces that the Emperor of Morocco had ordered the treaty made with France to be proclaimed, by beat of drum, through all the cities of the empire. According to this journal, Abdel Kader had retreated to the mountains, which are the furthest removed from the French positions and the strong places in Morocco, with only a few hundred followers. He is said to be reduced to the lowest ebb, both in regard to the equipment of his soldiers and the condition of his horses. He has been called upon by the emir to lay down his arms and accept the portion of territory assigned to him. He answers evasively that he is prevented by indisposition and the illness of several of his followers from obeying the order of the Sultan.

ALGIERS.—The accounts from this

country give the details of a most sanguinary conflict between a party of Kabyles and the French, in which the former lost 600 men, and the latter between 50 and 60, with 150 wounded. The French were commanded by General Commau. The scene of the fight was a mountain fastness, where the Arabs fought desperately, and the French, owing to falling short of ammunition, were obliged to retreat into the plain. New disasters commenced in their retreat. Marshal Bugeaud was about proceeding thither with about 5000 troops.

INDIA.—The Calcutta Overland Mail arrived in London on the 31st of October, with advices and papers from India to the 17th September, and from China to the 29th of July. Everything seems to auger well for the administration of His Excellency Sir Henry Hardinge. He has made no promises, but is quietly looking about, and had not taken any decisive step which might denote his future policy. In the Punjab there are signs of discord, and in Scinde there have been some warlike operations. Captain Mackenzie has had another brush with the Beloochees, and regained the laurels he had lost on a former occasion. Letters from Lahore of the 20th August state, that Goolab Singh still continued to hold out against the solicitations of his nephew for a reconciliation, and it was strongly reported that he had been joined by Meean La Singh.

SWEDEN.—Letters from Stockholm state that the King of Sweden had demanded of the Diet authority to concede to a foreign power (not named, but supposed to be France) under some what advantageous circumstances, the Island of St. Bartholomew. The pretext for this demand is that the Colony cost more than it is worth.

St. Bartholomew is one of the smaller Antilles situated to the north of the island of Guadaloupe, and comprising a population of 5000 souls. It has been attached to Sweden since 1784, when it was ceded to that country by France.

HOLLAND.—The opening of the ordinary session of the States General for 1844-1845 took place on the 21st ult., at the Hague. The King's speech was congratulatory respecting Home and Foreign relations, noticing the improvement of some branches of manufacture, whilst others were declining; that the tariff of import, export, and transit duties already provisionally communicated now become a subject of deliberation, and promising economy and careful attention to the interests of the people on the part of the Government.

HANOVER.—At Clausthal, a mining town in the Harz Forest, in Hanover, a dreadful conflagration broke out in the night of the 16th of last month and in the short space of a few hours destroyed a church and several public offices, swept away 213 dwelling houses and a great number of stables and barns and left three thousand of the inhabitants without a roof to shelter them from the rigor of a northern winter, to which the town of Clausthal, owing to its situation on the top of the mountain, is particularly exposed.

In France every thing is quiet.

of earlier and more accurate information touching events which transpire at head quarters, as well as of constant communion with the master spirits of the country; but we put it to any man of common sense, whether an Editor resident at Pictou or Sydney is not as capable of forming an opinion regarding the state of affairs in Canada, as one resident at Halifax—seeing that the same sources of information are open to both?

We admire the spirit of the Chronicle—we glory in such a contemporary. There is nothing of the truckler or trimmer about HIM—no fence-riding, or playing at “fast and loose.” Let him continue, (like honest Davy Crockett, of Kentuckian memory,) to “cog the whole hog or NOTHING,” and the rival Journals may sneer and “fling out flings;” a discerning public will appreciate its merits, and reward it accordingly.

It is not a little singular that whilst the Metropolitan Press of Nova Scotia unanimously “fraternize” with Sir Charles Metcalfe, the Country Press as unanimously join in condemning him. We say *unanimously*, because, though the *Yarmouth Herald* has not yet expressed an opinion on this subject, we know that the views of its Editor coincide with those of the *Chronicle*.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
FUNNY FELLOWS.

At the meeting of the Mechanics' Institute, which took place on Monday evening, was attended by something like a dozen individuals, of whom about one half were not members. Some one having moved that a gentleman, not a member of the Institute, be appointed its President, the motion was seconded by another gentleman, also no member. “I beg to inform you, Sir, with all due deference,” interposed the Secretary, “that you are no member of this Institute, and consequently have no voice in its proceedings.” “O, as to that,” replied our facetious friend, “I am ready to pay my admission fees at once”—fumbling in his pocket for the change. “My dear Sir,” rejoined the stubborn Secretary, “I don't doubt your ability or readiness to pay—but if you paid the admission fee fifty times over, it would not constitute you a member; nothing but being ballotted for can do that.” Here was a fix! The very original idea of electing office bearers of a Society by the votes of persons not members, thwarted through the obstinacy of a Secretary whose ideas are half a century behind the age he lives in.

But the ingenuity of these gentlemen was destined to exhibit itself in a clearer light. Baffled in electing office-bearers in the manner at first proposed,

they incontinently voted the old *Institute* *defunct*, and immediately thereafter proceeded to settle matters according to the light of their own peculiar minds, electing office-bearers, fixing the scale of fees, and conceding to the old members the *privilege* (if they would be good boys, and behave themselves) of re-joining the Society. The *Mechanics' Institute* as it was possessed a Library of several hundred volumes—

“The well-judged purchase and the gift,
That graced its lettered store.”

These, too, we presume, according to the new system of things, have become vested in the Society, which, Phoenix-like, has sprung from the ashes of its predecessor. All right, no doubt, but we have our suspicions that when those troublesome fellows, the old members, come to hear of the summary way in which their property has been disposed of, they will have something to say in the matter.

The whole proceeding reminds us strongly of an anecdote we have somewhere read, touching the Puritan settlers of New England. Shortly after the landing of these worthy people, they held a solemn convention, and, with all commendable gravity, thus proceeded to assert their claim to lands of which the Indians had hitherto held undisputed possession—

“Voted, That the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof.

“Voted, That the Lord has given the earth to the saints.

“Voted, That we are the saints.”

We should not be very much surprised, on waking up some morning, to find our office in full possession of a party of these modern Cæsars (or *Seizers*,) said individuals having voted that our interest therein had ceased, and that we had no longer any right to our own press and types.

Verily, we who live in these latter times have reason to be thankful—The antiquated notions exploded which once regulated the tenure of property, we shall see, each man coolly taking possession of his neighbor's goods, and if the despoiled one make resistance, gravely telling him that his ideas are unworthy of the present enlightened age.

We hope the forty absent members of the Institute will not fail to assert their right to that property which their money has purchased. Half a dozen men who *are*, and half a dozen who *are not*, Members, may vote the Society *defunct*, if they please—but is such vote binding upon the majority? It is not too late, yet, to rectify the blunder. There is to be another meeting of the Institute next Monday night—let members who feel an interest in its prosperity attend; and let them proceed to the election of office-

bearers as if nothing had happened. And we trust those who have erred—perhaps unintentionally—will have the good sense to acquiesce quietly.

It is but justice to some of those who mingled in the farce of Monday evening, to say that they saw through and pointed out the absurdity of the whole proceedings. We do not care to mention names; but we might particularise the Secretary—a worthy son of the land whence he sprung—who stoutly protested against the palpable violation of principle involved in the appointment to the Chair of an individual not a member, and contended that so long as the Society had rules for its guidance, they should be maintained in their integrity.

We trust that measures may be adopted by the public-spirited to infuse into the Institute new life and energy. The Lectures should be open to all who choose to attend—and measures should be adopted to secure the services of a succession of competent Lecturers. The use of the Library, however, should be confined, as heretofore, to members of the Institute.

THE SOLICITOR GENERALSHIP.

Mr Dodd has accepted the office of Solicitor General, and a new election, consequently, will take place. And yet, there will be no contest—at least we can hear of no opposition. But let not Lord Falkland's fragmentary Administration plume themselves upon his re-election, or fancy that it indicates the confidence of this people in their cork-screw policy. It will be the triumph of the individual—not of the politician—and the Halifax Recorder is right in assuming that Mr Dodd will be returned on *personal* grounds. Indeed, we are not far wrong in saying, that such is the respect entertained for the private character of Mr Dodd, that though five sixths of this community disapprove of his adhesion to the present exclusive Cabinet, he would be returned under any circumstances.

But where is Lord Falkland's, where “my leader's” gratitude to the man who has kept their ricketty Cabinet from tumbling about their ears? Have they nothing better than a Solicitor Generalship to bestow on him who has jeopardized popularity and every thing for their sake, and whom the richest office in their gift would but poorly recompense for his sacrifices!

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to announce the lamentable loss, by the upsetting of a Canoe, on Wednesday 27th ultimo, of Mr. Alexander Campbell—brother of John Campbell, Esq. of Middle River.—This unfortunate occurrence has thrown a melancholy and regret over a numerous circle of relatives and friends. He was a young man of an excellent moral character, and much esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In future, the “Spirit of the Times” will be issued from this Office on Saturday mornings.

“The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of INTENTIONAL FRAUD!”

MARINE JOURNAL.

REPORTED.—Wrecked, on the 10th November, on Langlois Island, the Brigantine “New Glasgow,” of Prince Edward Island, McMullin, Master. Vessel a complete loss—crew and materials saved.

SPOKE, on the 26th November, 40 miles east from St Peter's, the Schooner “Flora,” Chisholm, master, from Halifax, bound to St. John's, Newfoundland—out 2 days—all well.

Mr. Adam McKenzie, and others, of Merigomish, in Nova Scotia, Mr. Duncan MacRae, of Middle River, and Messrs. Thomas Fleming and John Boutelier, of Little Bras d'Or, in Cape Breton, may possibly not be aware of the existence of such a law as the following:

“Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

“If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.

“If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

“If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received per Schooner “GIPSY” from Newfoundland, the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, viz:—

Tea, Hamburg Bread, Molasses, Sugars, Rice, Tobacco, Salt, and Earthenware.

ROBERTSON & FERGUSSON.
December 6, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to prepare a Petition to Her Majesty, on the subject of the Annexation of Cape Breton to Nova Scotia—are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. Clarke & Ross, on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

N. H. MARTIN,
Chairman of Committee.
Dec. 6, 1844.

NOTICE.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, in the course of the winter, in Monthly Numbers—a Series of Letters, addressed to the Rev. Norman McLeod, of St. Anns, Cape Breton, by the Subscriber; in vindication of his own character;—in which will be delineated the persecuting conduct of said Rev. Gentleman towards himself and family.

ALSO—A description of the country Schoolmasters, and Schools in general, and one in particular—with an account of the appropriation of the Road Monies in this Settlement.—Together with occasional hints to the long faced Gentry; or in other words, hypocrites unmasked.

JOHN MUNRO.
St. Anns, Dec. 2, 1844.

POETRY.

FOR "THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES."

TO MISS S*****.

'Tis not that in my dreams arise
The memory of those speaking eyes,
That mock, with their delicious hue,
The summer heaven's unclouded blue,
Or glitter like the dew-drop's sheen,
Amid the hawthorn's foliage green;
'Tis not because thy features fair
With aught that's lovely may compare;
And not because thy glossy hair
O'er shades a forehead smooth and fair;
Nor yet because thy fairy feet
With grace and beauty seem replete:
'Tis not for these, that I, sweet maid,
This homely tribute have essay'd.
But 'tis because a form so sweet,
Can never harbor base deceit—
Because, upon that syren tongue,
The tones of malice never hung—
Because, beneath thy eye's bright lid,
Affection's tenderest light is hid—
And Friendship's gentlest, holiest smile,
Disports about thy lips the while.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

FOR THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,—For the last five or six weeks the mails from Halifax have arrived at very irregular periods, and much after the proper time. It was hoped, from the arrangements entered into by the Deputy Post Master General, and which promised to give satisfaction, that our Post Communication would have been more regular. In this, however, the Public have been disappointed—and instead of getting the mail at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, it frequently occurs that the Mail does not arrive before 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening. The Post Master General should know this, that he may enquire into the delay, and remedy the evil.

ENQUIRER.

Sydney, Dec. 6, 1844.

For the Spirit of the Times.

Messrs. Editors,—On looking over your paper of the 16th inst., I perceive therein a letter signed "A Common School Teacher," requesting you to explain to him why Mr Leonard or any other Commissioner of Schools should compel him to trot a distance of 60 or 70 miles, twice a year, to Sydney, to receive his salary.

In the name of common sense, does Common School Teacher expect that Mr Leonard will walk (or trot, as he calls it) the number of miles he mentions to pay him his salary. I would recommend him to petition the House of Assembly to have an act passed that shall make it compulsory on the Commissioners to go alternately twice a year round to each School, and pay the salaries, and to be sure to commence with Mr. Leonard, the gentleman whom he points out in his letter. Then indeed will the duty of these functionaries be anything but comfortable.

That a reformation in the laws regarding Common Schools and the Teachers of them in Cape Breton, be necessary, is manifest; but certainly the fault lies not with the Commissioners. But I fully and freely concur in the opinions of some of your writers in the "Spirit," that nothing short of general assessment will ever efficiently forward Common School Education in Cape Breton, or make the Teachers independent by being sure of receiving the reward of

their toilsome labors. But it appears there is some impediment in the way of that being carried into effect. Well, if so, why not pass a law that would make it compulsory on parents to send their children to the school established by law in the district, and empower the Trustees (one of whom should be the local Magistrate) to assess them in proportion to their means and the number of their children. There are some mechanics and laborers in most of the districts, who I allow have no landed property to assess, but such should be compelled to deposit in the hands of their employers say two or three pence per pound of their monthly wages, to be paid to the Trustee acting as Treasurer to the nearest School—one of those Trustees to furnish the Teacher with a list of the Children, male and female, from 4 to 16 years old, in the District, specifying the age of each, and parent's name. The Teacher to furnish the officiating Trustee once a month (or oftener if necessary) with a list of absentees, stating the number of days absent. Children to be examined publicly every three months, in presence of the Trustees, Parents, Guardians, and friends of Education, and report the same to the Board of Commissioners for the County. I would suggest that the Commissioners should establish some uniform system of teaching in all the schools, which could be accomplished by going round the Schools, and adopting that system which they would best approve of. Teachers to be men of irreproachable character, and temperate habits, (for of all the evils on this earth, save your child from a drunken Schoolmaster,) and, last but not least, Commissioners should be cautious in the appointment of local Trustees—for what, I would ask, looks worse than a man going into a School-room and taking up a boy's copy-book to look at, without being able to read the contents of it, or to write his name to the Returns of the Master—and many such, I am sorry to say, now bear the name of Trustees.

Gentlemen, you will excuse this tedious epistle, but the importance of the subject, I trust, will in some measure account for its length, and by giving the same a place in the columns of your patriotic Journal, you will confer a favor on

Yours, &c.

A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

Sydney Mines, Nov. 25, 1844.

For the Spirit of the Times.

Messrs. Editors,—In the "Spirit of the Times" of the 15th inst. appears a communication signed "Reformer," complaining of "the injury sustained by the merchants of Ship Harbor, by having the Customs Department situated at Port Hood." The injury sustained is allowed by every respectable and intelligent individual in the community, to be of vast importance—particularly when taking into consideration the many natural advantages of which Ship Harbor is possessed—in being in the centre of the Strait of Canso, the principal seat of commerce in the County of Inverness, the anchorage of foreign and domestic shipping, the key and passport to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, the Canadas, &c. Then look at the enterprising spirit of the inhabitants. It seems as if Nature, in some of her sportive pranks, had destined that Ship Harbor, (from the favorable position in which it is situated) should be the seat of all (or the most part of all) the Public Offices in the County of Inverness; although at present we have not an office holder (with the exception of one or two respectable Magistrates), while Port Hood, a poor "hole in the corner," with scarcely a harbor that a vessel can enter with any degree of safety, has a Custom House and public officers in abundance—for the purpose, doubtless, of clearing out and entering the Fishing Boats that may be engaged in the Deep Sea Fish-

eries. Is this a state of things to be submitted to in this free and enlightened age? No, but it is an accomplished humbug, and nothing else, to have a Custom House at Port Hood. I would ask, are we to remain any longer inactive to our own interest? No, we will be up and stirring. We will agitate, petition, keep the peace, but mind our business." We will arouse ourselves like freemen, forward our communications to the "Spirit of the Times," and Ship Harbor will have a Custom House and Public Officers. That's all at present from

A NOVA SCOTIAN.

Ship Harbor, Nov. 27, 1844.

FOR THE "SPIRIT OF THE TIMES."

Messrs. Editors,—Not long since, in perusing the columns of your inestimable Journal, I observed several very excellent remarks, respecting the Repeal of the Union of this Island with the Province of Nova Scotia, and must allow that it is high time, that something be done for the benefit of our adopted country, that it may no longer be in the back and state that it is in at this present time. Since that time I find that no mention is made of any such thing. It puts me in mind of those phenomena of nature called White Squalls, which for a short time trouble the frail bark, causing consternation and great bustle, and by their speedy passage, vanish from the sight, and leave all tranquil as before. Just so it seems with regard to the Repeal of the Union. I must say, that it is a great pity, that there cannot be found, in the Island, a sufficient number of talented men, and men of spirit, that would use their endeavors to rouse up our countrymen from that lethargy which at present they are surrounded with, and urge them on to that all-important subject Repeal. Are we still to drag on in the miserable manner that we have for the last 24 or 25 long years, and endure and borne with so much patience? O, what will I brook such a state of things, still willing to be blind to the many and great benefits that would arise from a separate Government—the many advantages they would then have, which are now withheld from their reach? Are they still willing to drag out a miserable existence, under the iron grasp of Poverty, and I may add Slavery? for Cape Breton is actually a slave to Nova Scotia. It may be asked by our readers in which way is Cape Breton a slave to Nova Scotia? I may justly say, that in the summer as a slave is to his owner who reaps the benefit of his labors, but pays him but very, very poorly for it. So Nova Scotia receives yearly the revenue of Cape Breton, but grants but very little in return to supply her necessary wants. Now what becomes of the remainder of the money—it goes to enrich the Province of Nova Scotia Proper. I would like to know if we are not as well able to support a Governor of our own upon the Island, and to assist in supporting the Government of Nova Scotia. I think we are—at any rate we cannot be poorer off than we are at present. Then let us arouse—let us be awakened to a sense of the duty we owe to the land of our adoption—let us no longer lie dormant—let us show to the world that we are no longer dead to our own interests—that we are not now the ignorant people we were once represented to be—that there is some spirit among us, some desire to be freed from the yoke that at present fetters us, and that we are not such a bunch which is now becoming too grievous to be borne patiently. Let us lay our grievances at the foot of the Throne—and I have no doubt but we will find redress. Let us petition—we can but be denied, and without a trial that will be no denial. Should we fail in our endeavors, we will at least be satisfied that we have done our best, and our duty.

Let us, for instance, look into the state of our commerce? Is it any way like what it ought to be, or what it would be if we had every thing as we should? Is it any thing like the commerce of a free country?—Where are our Manufactories? Where are our Fisheries? Have we any thing like a Manufactory upon the Island? It is true that within this last two or three years there have been erected one or two buildings for the good of the public—but what signifies to so large a population, where are our cloth factories? Where are our carding mills, even? There are none. Where are our spinning mills? None, but what are in our own houses? Are our Fisheries carried on to the extent they might be? No. Then

what is the cause—what is the obstacle? It is simply this—the want of capital. It is not altogether the want of spirit—for there are men of spirit in the country, who, if they had the means, would speculate. But that root of all evil, Money, (without which no enterprise can be carried on) is the only obstacle, and as long as we remain annexed to Nova Scotia, it will always be the case. Since such is the case, then, let us come forward with one accord and one voice, as a people of a free country, and agitate for the Repeal of the Union of this our beloved Isle from the Province of Nova Scotia.

SINCERITY.

Irish Cove, Nov. 23, 1844.

ARMY CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS

WILL be received, at this Office, until 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 17th December next, for whatever quantities of STRAW may be required by the ORDANANCE BARRACK DEPARTMENT, for the service of Her Majesty's Troops in this Garrison, during the period commencing 1st January, 1845, and ending 31st March, 1846. The rate per ton to be stated in Sterling. The Tenders to be signed by two responsible persons willing to become Security for the due performance of the Contract.

Blank Forms of Tenders may be had on application at this Office. Commissariat Office, Sydney, C. B. Nov. 23, 1844.

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—Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Rye Flour, Oat Meal, Pork, Rice, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Barley, &c.—All of the best quality. Sydney, June 21, 1844.

FLOUR, MEAL, AND BREAD.

Landing this day ex Schooner T. G. T. from Halifax a choice article of Philadelphia Superfine Wheat Flour, Corn Meal, Pilot & Navy Bread; Butter Sugar & Picnic Crackers which will be sold low for cash at the "Halifax House," next door south of Ahearn's Hotel. Sydney 27th June 1844.

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.

REMOVAL.

The "Spirit of the Times" Office is removed to the New Building, opposite the Academy. Where all Business in the Printing line will be transacted with punctuality and despatch.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS.

EVERY Form prescribed by the late act of the Provincial Legislature, constantly on hand at this Office.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!!

FOR SALE—A few Thousand Superior SHINGLES. Apply at this Office.

SUMMONSES, &c.

A few quires on hand at this office.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A New and Curious Work, of 340 octavo pages, half bound, entitled—

THE PRESENT
**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
AND A TINT OF NORMANISM.**

Price Five Shillings.—To be sold in Sydney, C. B. by Messrs: Robertson & Ferguson, and J. Bourinot, Esq., and at the office of the "Spirit of the Times;" in St. Ann's by John Fraser, Esq., J. P.

Middle River, Alex. McRae, Esq., Little Baddeck, Mr Charles Campbell, Merchant.

Big Baddeck, Mr. John McKay, Grand River, John Matheson, Esq., South side West Bay, Mr John McInnes.

North side West Bay, Mr. Archibald Kennedy.

N. McLEOD.

St Ann's, Oct. 29, 1844.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A BOY of about sixteen years of age—of good morals, and who can produce good testimonials as to character, &c Apply to **KENNETH DUNN.** Sydney, Oct. 25th 1844.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, now the sole proprietor of the vessels ferrying between Sydney and the North Bar—under the regulations of the Sessions, Herby notifies the Public, that the boat "Dickson" will leave the Bar at 9 o'clock, A. M., precisely every day; the "White Boat" will leave Sydney at the same hour—and a third Boat will be ready to convey extra passengers not arriving within the above limited period. The Subscriber also herby cautions all persons from interfering with the duties of the above boats, (he having gone to great expence in this arrangement) as he is determined to prosecute, (under the existing acts) all those carrying passengers within his present privileges and responsibility.

JOHN WOODILL. Sydney, Sep. 20, 1844.

STOVES, GRATES, &c.

By **J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,** IMPORTER OF STOVES & GRATES, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

BEGS to intimate that he has Received by late arrivals from Scotland and the United States—a complete and extensive Assortment of Cooking, Franklin, Close, Hall, Shop, Church, Cabin, and other STOVES; Register Grates, Kitchen Ranges; Cook Stoves and Cambooses for vessels—which he will supply by wholesale and retail at low prices, and on liberal terms.

Orders from Cape Breton strictly attended to.
Halifax, October, 1844. 4w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER requests those indebted to him by Note, Bond, or Book Account, to call at once and pay their respective Debts to the Hon. E. M. Dodd, John McKinnon, Esq., North West Arm, Samuel Platt, Esq., North Bar, and John D. Clarke, Esq., at Sydney, who are duly authorized to give discharges to those who settle their accounts.
P. LONERGAN. Sydney, Oct. 1st 1844. 2w.

LOST,

On Wednesday last, between the residence of Mr Michael Floryan and the office of P. H. Clarke, Esq.,—a black Pocket Book, containing £2 Cash, and a certificate signed Rev W. B. McLeod, with some other papers. Whoever will find the same, by his leaving it at the "Spirit of the Times" office, will be rewarded for his trouble.

J. P. MCGILLIVRAY.
Nov. 1, 1844.

JUST ARRIVED,

AND for Sale by the Subscriber, at his Store, A FEW BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR and CORN MEAL.—For Sale low for CASH.
GEORGE E. BURCHELL.
July 26, 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 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 or collection—without any further notice from **DONALD McNIVEN.** Sydney, Nov. 16, 1844.

NOW IN THE PRESS,

AND will be shortly PUBLISHED—

TWO SMALL POEMS,

ENTITLED THE—

"**BATTLE OF THE NILE;**"

AND

"**STEEP OF FAME;**"

Price for each copy 2s 6d. Persons who are willing to become Subscribers, may leave their names at the "Spirit of the Times" office, Sydney; at the residence of Mr J. H. Corcoran, Sydney Mines; or J. McKinnon, Esq., North Sydney—and oblige the Author,
WILLIAM C. MCKINNON.
Nov. 29, 1844.

TO BE SOLD.

By the subscriber 500 acres of land being at Louis's Cove near St. Peters and is of an excellent quality, it is well wooded and from 30 to 40 acres cleared for further particulars apply to the subscriber or to Duncan Curry East Bay. **DONALD McACHIRAN.** 13th November, 1843.

FOR SALE.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

ALL that valuable property, belonging to the Subscriber, situated at North Sydney, consisting of—A Tannery, houses, outhouses, and all the water privileges, &c., connected therewith. The location offers superior facilities for carrying on the Tanning Business. Also, his whole stock of Tanned Leather, &c.

N. B.—Those indebted to him, are requested to come forward and make payment at once, as he will stand no humbugging. He is perfectly prepared to meet any demands which may be brought against him.

THOMAS M. LEONARD, Esq. Tanner and Currier.
N. Sydney, Nov. 29, 1844.

FOR SALE.

THE whole, or in separate lots to suit purchasers, all that valuable PROPERTY opposite the Court House in Sydney, being the remaining part of the estate of the late Andrew Sellon, consisting of two Town Lots, on which are a commodious Dwelling House one and a half story high, with a frost proof Cellar; also, a large Building, capable of being converted into a comfortable residence. Terms made known on application to the Subscribers.

**SAMUEL H. SELLON } Ex'rs.
ANDREW W. SELLON }**
Sydney, Nov. 29.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being fully resolved on bringing his business to an immediate adjustment, hereby requires all persons having accounts with him on which sums have been remaining due more than six months, to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney or Magistrate for enforcing such payment.

L. W. MARSHALL.
Nov. 9th, 1844.

HALIFAX HOUSE,

Next door South of Mr. Peter Ahearn'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, CORDAGE, LINES and TWINES, CROCKERY and GLASS-WARE, with a variety of SEASONABLE ARTICLES—all of which are offered at unusually low prices for cash, or such trade as may be approved of.

E. P. ARCHBOLD.
Sydney, C. B., June 21, 1844.

MASONIC

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 December, for transaction of the usual business.
By order of the W. M.
C. LEONARD, Secretary.
Sydney, Aug. 2, 1844.

BLANK FORMS.

A GREAT Variety constantly on hand at this Office—among which are, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Charter Parties, Seaman's Articles, Apprentices Indentures, Lawyer's Blanks, Magistrate's Blanks.

decline the children and friends to fall victims to disease (without having administered. Morison's invaluable Pills and Powder—in large doses) cannot conscientiously lay their hand upon their breast, and exclaim over the Corpse 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 Hygieist's.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED SUB-AGENTS FOR 1844.

- Mr Samuel H. Sellon, Sydney
 - Mr James Bonner, Mines
 - Mr Robert Mitchell, Bridgeport
 - Rev G. Richardson, Low Point
 - John L. Hill, Esq, Mira
 - Mr George Dickson, Catalogue
 - " Dennis Ling, Mainidue
 - Mr Duncan Campbell, Boulardrie
 - John Munro, Esq., St. Ann's
 - John Bellam, Esq., Archat
 - Mr P. Grinton, East Bay
 - Stephen McPherson, Esq, Big Narrows
 - Douglad Kennedy, Esq., Baddeck
 - Mr Murdoch Ross, Margaree
 - John McDougall, Esq., Lake Ainslie
 - Mr Thomas Hyde, Dartmouth
 - Mr J. B. Simpson, Gysborough and Manchester
 - Mr James Guinn, Cape North
 - Rev. A. McDonald, P. E. Island
 - Mr Roderick McKenzie, P. E. Island
 - P. Lonergan, Esq., French Sett. Margaree
 - Messrs. McIver & Co.—St. John's, N.B.
- JOHN MCKINNON,**
Lycian General Agent.
North Sydney, Dec 8, 1844.

in the child's eyes; but when she saw the lady, she looked scared and disappointed. The kind voice and manner soon reassured the startled child, who thankfully took the offering, broke it up into little bits in her hand, and carried it to the door-step opposite, where she again took up her station. Another child, seeing the gingerbread, came up to the solitary infant, who gave the newcomer some, and, by gestures, the lady saw that she was informing the other child whence the gift came.—After waiting a considerable time without eating her gingerbread, the poor little girl rose dejectedly and went away, still looking back at the house.

A day or two afterwards, the same child was seen lingering about the pavement near the area, and holding out a bit of sugar candy in its tiny fingers through the rails.

The lady, who thought that the child was come to offer it out of gratitude for the gingerbread went down into the area, and as soon as she appeared; the child ran away. Soon again, however, the child was at its old station, the door-step opposite. The lady had mentioned this to her only female servant as very odd, but received no observation in reply.

One morning the door was opened to receive a piece of furniture, and the same child again suddenly appeared, and advanced stealthily towards the door. The lady, who was near, said, "I see you!" when the child immediately retreated to her door step.

"This is very extraordinary," said the lady to her servant; "I cannot make out what that child wants."

"Madam," said the servant, bursting into tears, "it is my child."

"Your child! But go, bring her in. Where does she live?"

"With my sister, and she goes to school. I have told her never to come here; but the poor thing will come every bit of playtime she gets. That day you thought she was offering you some sugar candy, I had been to the school and given her a penny; when the school was over, she came to give me a bit of the sugar candy she had bought. Oh! ma'am have mercy—forgive me! Do not send me away!"

The lady, who had known adversity, and was not one of those rigidly righteous people who forget the first principles inculcated by the divine Author of the Christian creed, looked grave, it is true, but did not shrink from the lowly sinner as if she had the plague, although she had become a mother before she had been made a wife, by the gay cavalier who had deceived and forsaken her. Nor did she turn her out upon the wide world, in the virtuous sternness of her indignation. To the great horror of some of her neighbors she told her servant, that her child might come to see her every Sunday, beginning with the next. When the child, who was no longer the moping creature which it had been before it was admitted to the mother, heard this, she immediately and anxiously inquired, "How many days and nights is it to Sunday?"

Some may sneer at this; to me there is something painfully affecting in the quiet, subdued manner of this offspring of shame, timidly watching to obtain a glimpse of her who had borne it, at an age when happier children are never

without those greatest of enjoyments, the caresses of a mother. Think of the misery of this poor child, driven, from the mere instinct of longing for its parent, to the staid demeanor of age, whilst the other merry little ones were sporting around it. Think what she must have suffered, as she gazed, day after day, at the frowning door, that shut more than all the world's value to her. Think of the suffering mother, dreading to lose, with her place and character, the means of supporting her hapless, prematurely old infant. Oh, man, men, thou hast much to answer for!

A HINT TO YOUNG MARRIED WOMEN.—Never tell your own affairs to any old gossiping housewife. Let her appear ever so precious—so sincere—so candid—be sure to avoid her, and keep your own counsel; for the only reason she has for prying into your secrets—for insinuating herself into your confidence, is to learn that some error, some deformity exists in your family, on which she may feast in secret delight for a luxurious moment, and then share some of the choicest bits with her neighbors. Treasure this up, and act upon it; and it will save you years of mortification, if not heartburning and sorrow.

INGENIOUS EXPEDIENT.—A very curious but fully authentic anecdote may be not inappropriately inserted here, in which Captain Hinolos was concerned.

On one occasion, being about to start on a belligerent expedition, he directed his orderly sergeant to fill a powder-flask from an unbroached keg of twenty-five pounds. The sergeant, having to bore a hole with a gimlet, and finding that the powder issued too slowly, began to look for something to enlarge the aperture, when his eyes happily fell on an iron poker, which lay in the corner of the fire-place. To heat the poker and apply it to the hole in the keg was the work of but a few moments, when an explosion took place, which blew the upper part of the building into the street, tearing and shattering everything else to atoms. Miraculous as their escape may appear, the sergeant, as well as the captain, who witnessed the whole operation, remained more frightened than hurt, although they were both very severely scorched and bruised. This ingenious sergeant was afterwards Secretary of State to Governor Gonzalez of revolutionary memory, and has nearly ever since held a clerkship in some of the offices of State, but is now captain in the regular army.—*Journal of a Santa Fe Trader.*

THE PUBLIC PRESS.—The moral power of the public press in this country is not the less absolute from being unacknowledged. "What will the newspapers say, if we do so and so?" crushes in the bud many a promising job. The knave, the swindler, the profligate, and the debauchee are all more or less held in check by a salutary fear of seeing themselves reported in the newspapers. If the ambition of one half the world is to keep out of the newspapers, the account is fairly balanced by the desperate efforts of the other half to get in. In fact, all people who court publicity through these, the great dispensers of it in our day, work upon

the newspapers blind side: they wish the papers to have no eye for anything but their claims, their abilities, and their virtues.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

A NEW MOVE.—A correspondent of the Worcester Journal says, that he knows a person who inserted in "the leading journal of Europe" an advertisement, for which he paid 9s. At the foot thereof was appended—"Parties wishing an answer to their application will please to enclose a postage-stamp." Within a week he received no less than 219 letters, with postage-stamps enclosed, which not only paid for advertising, but gave a bonus of 9s. 3d. in favor. It is said that hundreds of persons resort to this novel mode of "raising the wind."

THE LAW IN CHINA.—In China, no fees are paid for the administration of justice. The judge, whose office costs him nothing, and who has his salary stated, can require nothing of the parties at law, which empowers every poor man to prosecute his own rights, and frees him from being oppressed by the opulence of his adversary who cannot be brought to do justly and reasonably because the other has not money.—*Piddington's Chinese Olio.*

THE STANLEY MAUSOLEUM.—Died, last month, universally condemned, the political career of Lord Stanley. The remains have been interred in the House of Lords.—*Punch.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.—"God save the King" means, with too many loyalists, "God give my pension and my place—God give my sisters an allowance out of the privy purse, make me clerk of the irons, let me surrey the meltings, let me live upon the fruits of other men's industry, and fatten upon the plun-er of the public.—*Sydney Smith.*

STEAMBOAT WIT.—A friend, who never made a joke in his life, but enjoyed the article hugely when manufactured by others, condescended to give us the following at second hand:—"Travelling lately on the Forth River, he overheard two ladies in an adjoining state-room, who kept incessantly calling upon that indispensable Figaro, the "Steward." "Steward," called one, in a smothered voice, as of intense suffering, "do come and open the window, or I shall die!" The window was accordingly opened; but directly the other lady exclaimed,—"Steward, do come and shut this window, or I shall die!" This, too, was obeyed, when the first order was repeated, followed by the other in the same terms—and this continued until things began to grow serious, and the poor Steward commented turning very red, and perspiring with vexation. At this moment a gentleman, who had been a quiet observer of the scene, cried out in a loud voice, "Steward, why don't you wait upon the ladies there? Shut the window till one of them is dead, and then open it and finish the other!"

Damp walls, when occasioned by a combination of murite of soda, (salt,) &c., with the sand used for the mortar or plaster, may be cured by washing them with a strong solution of alum.

VARIETIES.

A CHILD OF SORROW.

A THRILLING SKETCH.—During the late festive season, when those who thought at all, reflected that, eighteen hundred and forty three years ago, the religion of the heart, bringing peace and good will on earth, come to soften the rigor of the religion of form, a little girl, not six years old, had been observed by a lonely lady, sitting day after day on the step of a door opposite to her house. It seemed to belong to nobody; but, at a certain hour, there it was, wrapped in an old shawl, crouched on the cold stone, and rocking itself pensively backwards and forwards, more like an ailing old woman than a child. Other children played around it, but this melancholy little being mingled not in their sports, but sat silent and solitary.

Soon afterwards it was seen to peep about the area of the lady's house, and look wistfully at the kitchen windows. The lady, who was kind to children, thinking that the little girl might be trying to attract her notice, opened the door suddenly, and offered it some gingerbread. When the door opened, there was a strange, eager expression