

# THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, AND CAPE-BRETON FREE PRESS.

"THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD."

VOL. 3.

SYDNEY, (CAPE-BRETON,) FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1844.

NO. 21.

## CONTRIBUTIONS.

(Concluded from our last.)

Now to the respect, the comfort, and independence such as they are that flow from this state of your affairs, you are well entitled; and probably you may enjoy them the more, when you know that no person will envy you, or deny that you are justly deserving of them. They are the sure reward of that course which for so many years you have been so steadily pursuing; and I dare you to blame the times, losses, crosses or misfortune; but give the blame to those to whom it is justly due; and that is to your own and your family's pride folly and extravagance. Like the frog in the fable, you would puff and swell yourself in vain attempts to equal the size of the ox: For his folly you have no doubt often laughed at him; and now for your folly, the world laughs at you. What do you intend to try now? Are your boys fit to go into merchant's shops or counting rooms. O, no, no. They can hardly scrawl their names. Perhaps they may in some degree enable themselves and you to rub along as journey-men tradesmen? No. They have learned no trade. Your daughters then. As they dressed in silks—doubtless you have out of your former abundance taken care to cultivate their minds. Let them test their acquirements in teaching a respectable female school.—They are utterly incapable.—Dressing so fine as they did, have they not picked up some knowledge of millinery. Not the slightest; all their finery was made by some smart hand girls in the village some miles from your settlement. Pray then what have your children been brought up to? They were brought up on the farm.—And learned what?—Why nothing particular. The servant girl milked the cows and tended the dairy under the directions of my wife; and I never could bring myself to send my girls into the fields to work, as their mother said it would spoil their shape and complexion; and besides they had always so much to do in one way and another that I cannot explain, that they seemed to be always busy. Then it seems that your sons and daughters are good for nothing—brought up in idleness and in ignorance; with habits far above their circumstances when these were at the best; and now neither able to work or to want, when reduced to absolute pauperism.

Your sons must try their fortune as day-labourers and your daughters must live out as menials to some of your more fortunate, or rather more prudent neighbours; and be truly thankful if their present hardships, and utter want of mental resources, do not drive them into ruinous courses, in vainly attempting to support their former style and manner of life.

But some will say: I fear none of the evils that this man seems to dread

so much. Times will mend. I am 'tis true in debt but let us hope for the best; and besides, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Indeed I expected long ere this to have been silenced with scripture; and am quite aware that for one who will read what I have written there are many who will have thrown it aside long ere they got this far: But this is nothing to the purpose. In reply to your scripture quotation; just turn to the 11th Chapt. of Proverbs 2nd and 29th verses; the 13th chapter and 18th and 22nd verses, and 22nd chapter and 3d verse, also 1st Timothy 11th chapter and 8th verse. I have no time to give you more quotations; besides if these be not enough, the whole Bible would not suffice. Now just take up any of the numbers of the Royal Gazette that comes to hand—look into its columns. Are they not filled with Sheriff's sales. Are you still sceptical.—Just ask your merchant's permission to glance over his Ledger and if you do not in that "Book of fate," find the gross amount owing to him, to be more than the value of the property of those who are indebted to him, so much the better.

But the truth is simply this. Your rage for finery has so far got the start of your circumstances and station in life, that instead of being respected for your awkward attempts at a genteel fashionable appearance; you are actually despised and laughed at. In trying to decorate your persons you have miserably neglected to cultivate your minds; and a small part of that which you have wasted in awkward attempts at personal decoration, would have conferred on you, and on your children, important and lasting mental acquirements; acquirements that would have procured for you not only deserved respect, by solid benefits: would have enabled many of you to have avoided the ruinous mazes of the law into which your want of knowledge has plunged you. To have guarded yourselves against the artifices of bad men by whom simply from your ignorance you have in many instances suffered so much. What encouragement have you given to teachers of ability and character to instruct yourselves and your families? What means have you devoted to the acquiring that share of mental instruction without which a man is little if any better than the animals around him. When mental acquirements have comparatively been despised, the rage for finery has known no limits; and this sad truth is but too well known and felt by many of you to day: and did this finery really add to your comfort or respectability, you might say that your money had not been misspent, but that it has added to the first, you know and feel but too well to the contrary; and I can assure you on the word of one who knows that it has added nothing whatever to the last excepting pity or contempt; for as I have already said there is no-

thing so truly contemptible as a highly decorated person without a corresponding address, and a well informed mind.

But listen,—I hear a great noise and some person calling on me by name, and using a number of hard epithets. He approaches and with much harsh language, demands of me how I dare to interfere in this manner with farmers, their dress their fare, or the affairs. He says that he has conducted his farm hitherto without my assistance and that he can still conduct it without my advice: That while his credit is good that he will buy what pleases him without asking my advice, and that while he has credit that those very articles about which I have written so much, shall form part of his annual supplies and no small part too; in spite of my interference.

Now listen friend. I have not meddled in the smallest degree with you or your affairs. What I have just said never was intended for you or any like you. It is addressed to those only, who can make up their minds to be directed by it; and amongst this number I never intended to reckon you, nor any of the class to which you seem to belong. I would be sorry if you thought that I had nothing also to do than to write for those that I knew before-hand would scorn to read or regard that which I had written.—Your course, and that of your class is clear, and for the good of the country, the sooner the whole of you run that course, the better. We may then expect to see, instead of gentle shepherdesses in embroidery sipping their tea and toast, and languishing swains in boots and beaver hats, sighing forth in indolence their love speeches to the evening gales, or boisterous chaps like you idle as hornets, vain as turkey-cocks, and ignorant as beetles; despising every good advice that is given them, and bringing up their children to resemble themselves. I say that instead of these, we may expect to see their places supplied by a class of hardy yeomanry from "the father land," by whom my humble advice, although to them not requisite, will not be despised.—For harken friend. It is not the schoolmaster in these times, but the Sheriff that is abroad; and there is no doubt that he will soon separate the drones from the labourers in the human hive on this Island. And if you don't believe me, that he has already gone to work in earnest, the times will soon convince you in a way not to be misunderstood; and the lessons that you will receive from this stern mistractor of fools like you, different from all others taught in our ripe years, will be remembered as long as you live. I entertain no doubt that you are, or soon will become one of those for whose special use "The act for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of mortgages," was passed, and stranger events have happened, than

that of my being the person who may yet "Turn you out of the house that your industry has reared, and the farm that your toil has reclaimed from the forest." For it needs not the spirit of prophecy to foretell that this clearing out, awaits you, and every one who like you despises the advice I now give.

Good bye,—But ere we part, let me tell you that I have as good cause as you possibly can have, to be offended at anything said to the disparagement of that class to which you belong; for knew ye that I myself am also.

A FARMER.

August 26, 1844.

FOR THE "SPIRIT OF THE TIMES."

MR. EDITOR,—Sir,—In looking over the Nova Scotia papers, I perceive that the Editor of the "Morning Chronicle" of the 17th inst., states, that he has received letters from most influential Correspondents, stating that the Inhabitants of Richmond are averse to being severed from Nova Scotia.

Now, Sir, allow me to tell the Editor of the "Chronicle," and his influential correspondents, that their statement is not correct; as I know hundreds in this County who are ready to sign a Petition in favor of "Repeal."—And they will find with all their unsupported sophistry, that there will be two to the one for cutting the "Dog's Tail." I have no doubt but there are some little minded creatures residing in Richmond, who are receiving and living on the Pith of the Country, with crying Whelps around them, who wish to remain under Nova Scotia Bondage, and keep the Noses of the Cape-Bretonians to the Grindstone. (Perhaps these weighty correspondents may be partizans of this little Fry;—but proud am I to say as a Cape Bretonian, and one being strongly connected with the interest and future welfare of my Native Country: that all the Inhabitants for miles around St. Peter's have a mind of their own, which will not be swayed by a Nova Scotia Editor or his influential correspondents—but are ready to support the Repeal movement with a strong pull and a hearty pull together.

I am also happy to inform the "Repeal Agitators," that I have just returned from visiting the Lakes—and from the conversation that I have had with many of its Inhabitants, I find they are all for a separate Government. I can also safely say, they are nearly to a man from the North side of St George's Channel, to the head of River Dinias, "Repealers," (which is no little slice out of Inverness). I should say let the "Chronicle Editor" attend to the Political affairs of Nova Scotia, and let us attend to ours.—As for his influential and weighty correspondents, let them "Snarl" at what they cannot prevent; for the voice of the people is the ruling order of the day.—So let the



cry be—lose no time, but go a-head cheerly with the Petitions—for mind you, the early bird gets the worm.

I am Sir,

A warm friend to Repeal,  
A CAPE-BRETONIAN.

St Peters, County of Richmond,—  
August 26th, 1844.

FOR "THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES."

CAPE BRETON REPEALERS.—I address you collectively, and hope you will act individually; I care not what you be—English, Scotch, Irish, or French, you must all join in the great struggle at present under consideration for the restoration of your rights.—I sincerely hope you will one and all respond to the call of Mr Martin who addressed you in last week's Spirit of the Times.

It is not for me to set forth the grievous lurch you are obliged to bear, by being annexed to Nova Scotia; nor the advantage you will reap by a separation therefrom, and placed under the fostering care of your own domestic Legislature. It is not, I say again, for me to lay these things before you, for you are fully aware of them before. But, I would suggest that you would exert yourselves; aye, and stimulate your neighbours to exertion. Call meetings, pass resolutions, throw in your contributions—and donations—each one throw in his mite—all will conduce to accelerate your freedom. Yes, I say exert yourselves, I would strongly recommend that collectors or wardens be appointed in every district in the Island, and that each would use his utmost influence to forward this great cause.—Now is the time, now or never;—recollect that in two short months this question will be laid before Her Majesty in Council,—one half dollar from each of you would, as recommended by Mr Martin, raise the necessary funds, to accomplish all that was set forth in that Patriotic Gentleman's address. Oh, who will not respond to his call? Irishmen, bear in mind the great struggle at present pending for the restoration of her rights to the land of your birth! and to you who so nobly responded to that call and contributed your mite;—I say then, step forward—and aid in the struggle for the land of your adoption; recollect that although the great Liberator of your country is now incarcerated, for seeking the restoration of your country's Parliament, he will soon be liberated therefrom; and that it is your duty now to step forward and assist those men who have taken such a conspicuous part in placing your adopted country on the scale of nations, and raising her to the proud situation of her neighbouring Provinces. Recollect that one of your greatest advocates, he who addressed you last week, is a true born Irishman, and one that will never shrink from his duty.

Again I say, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Englishmen,—Cape-Bretonians—I will now call you all; again I say a wake to a sense of your condition, and contribute to unrivet those chains that bind you to Nova Scotia. Men of Richmond, be not led away by these false men, who would tell you that a separation would not be for the general benefit of this Island, or that the seat of Government being in Sydney, would not conduce to the aggrandizement of your country; I firmly believe

there is not a man in the Town of Sydney, nor all through the country, who would care where the seat of Government was placed, only let it be dissevered from Nova Scotia. One word to you, men of Inverness, you I hope are not so blind to your own interests as to be opposed to separation, having a Government of your own, the framing your own laws, and the distribution of your own revenue,—and to obtain these things, we must all unite, and give a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together. A REPEALER.

For the Spirit of the Times.

MR. KUHN, Sir,—My last letter, under date 14th Aug., containing an expression of regret for having stated in a previous letter that Mr. Henry Ingles, (I beg his pardon Dr. Ingles), son of the Rector, was a young man who had left his father's school a few years since for England, where he attended medical classes for three or four sessions of about five months each, it appears has given great offence—still had it not been from a most dastardly attack made upon me in the public street by this Medical Gentleman, in consequence as he says of that letter, I should not have troubled myself more about the matter.

This Medical Gentleman called me in the public street a few days ago and very unceremoniously taxed me with having taken an undue liberty with his name. Being unconscious of having taken an undue liberty with any man's name, unless while throwing out a hint to this Gentleman that in place of getting up addresses with which he had nothing to do he had been better employed studying his profession, being as I repeated a very young man just entering upon that profession, I said I differed with him—upon which the Medical Sprat laid his Cane across my shoulders. Not feeling inclined to submit to this, and not being so well prepared as my opponent I did my best to defend myself, the consequence was a regular fight; both parties, it seems, claiming the victory. I got possession of the Cane which he may have upon sending for it.

I think it due to this Lad to state, that my reasons for noticing him, particularly with reference to the Leonard Address, was simply this: The address was taken to him by Mr. Robertson, for signature, having been previously signed by his worthy father, to which he (Mr. Henry Ingles) admitted his name. To this I could have no objection, every man has a right to express his opinion, and although both the Rector and his son might have adopted a different mode of expressing that opinion, still, as friends of Mr. Leonard, they perhaps thought at the time they were right. Not satisfied with one address, however, within fifteen minutes after he had put his name to the first, this Medical Gentleman was busy getting up a second address to Mr. Leonard; and which second address with I believe four names to it, was presented the same afternoon by this Medical Gentleman and the three others whose names adorned the bottom of it, in the very teeth of the first address, which was only presented the following day. Now I ask this Medical Gentlemen, whether he would not have been better employed studying his profession, than in getting up this second

address; to say the least, it was a gross insult towards the parties who signed the first address; it was no compliment to Mr. Leonard, the more so that all the Four who signed and presented the second, had previously put their names to the first address.

In reviewing the whole matter, both as regards Mr. Leonard and Mr. Ingles, to what does it amount? I made a statement which has been designated an attack upon Mr. Leonard and his family—one iota of that statement cannot be denied. That statement never would have been made public had not a report reached me, from the very best authority, to the effect that I had again commenced persecuting Mr. Leonard with the view of gratifying another party. Mr. Leonard has himself to blame, he was the persecutor—when he found himself foiled in his attempts to persecute me, he allowed his family to traduce and vilify not only me but my friends. I complained to him of this, proved to him that members of his family had been guilty of the most gross falsehoods. What did he do? Justified his son, an ignorant silly Lad, in making an attack upon me, similar to that of his friend Mr. Ingles with similar effect. Yes this man, designating himself the chief magistrate, justified his son in committing a breach of the peace, for my daring forthto, to convict one of his family in a gross falsehood. I forbear further comment, but I bid them beware; they had better leave matters as they are. Strange the sons of both the Rector of the parish and Chief Magistrate, are justified in committing a breach of the peace. The same Rector justified, or at least countenanced Mr. Leonard's family in vilifying almost every other family in town! Will he deny this?

As regards Mr. Ingles, I have already said he made himself particularly busy in getting up the second address after he had signed the first, and I took the liberty of stating what I have repeated. An anonymous writer, under the signature of "Blue Stone," threatened to make his appearance in his (Ingles) defence, and I gave this "Blue Stone" an opportunity of discussing the qualifications a Medical Man ought to possess by giving him the qualifications a pretender generally possesses.—Now whether Mr. Ingles considered my description of an Empiric as referring to himself, or whether my expression of regret was not sufficiently explicit, remains with himself. My description went to show that such pretenders gracefully pervert the noble art; their progress is easily traced. A powerful medicine is administered to some wretched individual who feels grateful for the notice and assistance of the ignorant. If the complaint be removed, as it might otherwise have been by the silent operation of time, the cure is held forth to public view in evidence of the efficacy of the pretenders nostrum. Such gentlemen may have passed an examination and may have obtained a diploma as a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons from having attended a few Medical Classes, and with the assistance of a certificate from a medical practitioner of their having served him for a limited period, while the young man, perhaps, never studied under him: more than likely such practitioner another Quack had passed from the same facility being

forfeited,—no respectable practitioner would so far pervert his profession by countenancing such imposture.

To shew the progress some young men make towards a knowledge of the Medical Profession under a four-session course of study, I heard a friend put a question to one of them who had a few months previous passed his examination with, as his father said, some credit, and I believe received his diploma as a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, *Whether it would be injurious to the health of children to sleep in a Room lately plastered and of course not dry?* Oh, no! replied the Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, *Time is always considered to be conducive to health!!!* Such a man I should designate an Empiric—nay a Fool—an ignorant presuming Fool.

I have now done with the Landing Waiter and Medical Gentleman, and if they leave me alone in future they may rest assured they shall have no trouble from the writer.—Before closing one word to the Rector: Can the Rev. Gentleman assign a reason why so much dissension exists in Sydney? Shall I give him the reason? The Rev. Gentleman is himself the cause. This may seem improbable—it may seem equally improbable, that over the whole length and breadth of the parish you will not find one individual out of one hundred who has one word to say in praise of the Rev Charles Ingles, Rector of St. George. The rector of a parish ought to be loved and esteemed by his parishioners. The Rector of St. George has become more than unpopular, he is universally disliked. He stands, as he says, at the head of society in Sydney. The Chief Aristocrat—a pretty specimen—who are his Subs? Only Three individuals are on anything like terms with him—Two of these are generally accommodating, ignorance pleads for the third: One of them was to have tendered his son a certificate of his abilities as a Medical Man a few days since, but I presume the proper value had been put upon it. Go to the parish Church of a Sunday, you will find a congregation numbering from 6 to 30, exclusive of the Military—four-fifths of these go from an unwillingness to leave the Church of their fathers, or as an example to their children, and not from any advantage they can derive from hearing a man with whom they are and ever will be at variance, knowing that selfishness, avarice, and negligence, form his distinguishing characteristics. Does the Rev. Gentleman want instances? I can give him more than one, where he has made use of evasion to serve his own purposes—I can give him a dozen instances of his selfishness and avarice—and I can give him innumerable of his negligence. In place of dedicating his time and attention to benevolence, beneficence, to setting good example, and removing all evil and generally performing his duties with conscientious regularity, he only visits those of his parishioners who are afraid to avow their sentiments, or who adopt the pusillanimity of mean compliance and servile assent. It is not enough therefore that this man is merely negligent, for with certain advantages and in certain situations, a Clergyman to be only negatively good is to be positively bad.

J. ANDERSON.



**ACROSTIC.**  
Hear, you Cape Bretonians, descendants of  
The brave, who in freedom need and  
Enroll yourselves together, and freedom you  
shall have; your energies, and set your  
Country free; your members, those learned  
Despised by Nova Scotia, no longer you  
shall be; your laws, your laws, your laws,  
Heart and hand united, to obtain domestic  
Justice you'll ne'er have, till you'll obtain  
this noble cause; your members, those learned  
men of fame, have not but the watch-  
word be: Repeat, repeat, repeat, repeat,  
Undaunted rally round them; Dodd and  
Uniacke by name, who will not use  
his power—  
Push on, my noble patriots, lose not a single  
hour, have meetings in all quarters, let your efforts  
never fail; your members, those learned  
men of fame, have not but the watch-  
word be: Repeat, repeat, repeat, repeat,  
Undaunted rally round them; Dodd and  
Uniacke by name, who will not use  
his power—  
Push on, my noble patriots, lose not a single  
hour, have meetings in all quarters, let your efforts  
never fail; your members, those learned  
men of fame, have not but the watch-  
word be: Repeat, repeat, repeat, repeat,  
Undaunted rally round them; Dodd and  
Uniacke by name, who will not use  
his power—

He is no son of freedom, who will not use  
his power—  
Push on, my noble patriots, lose not a single  
hour, have meetings in all quarters, let your efforts  
never fail; your members, those learned  
men of fame, have not but the watch-  
word be: Repeat, repeat, repeat, repeat,  
Undaunted rally round them; Dodd and  
Uniacke by name, who will not use  
his power—  
Push on, my noble patriots, lose not a single  
hour, have meetings in all quarters, let your efforts  
never fail; your members, those learned  
men of fame, have not but the watch-  
word be: Repeat, repeat, repeat, repeat,  
Undaunted rally round them; Dodd and  
Uniacke by name, who will not use  
his power—  
Push on, my noble patriots, lose not a single  
hour, have meetings in all quarters, let your efforts  
never fail; your members, those learned  
men of fame, have not but the watch-  
word be: Repeat, repeat, repeat, repeat,  
Undaunted rally round them; Dodd and  
Uniacke by name, who will not use  
his power—

To aid this cause of freedom, I know they  
all agree,  
So hush for separation, says the writer  
of the Cape Bretonian.  
—NOTE.—The Reader will perceive, that  
the first letters of the four first lines, are  
the initials of our much esteemed Town mem-  
ber, H. E. M. Dodd; the next, of our Coun-  
ty member, H. J. B. Uniacke; the next of a  
member of the Legislative Council, H. P. H.  
Clarke; the next of our Postmaster, H.  
H. Martin.

**A PARODY ON HAMLET ON DEATH.**  
By a person tormented with the  
tooth-ache.

To have it out or not, that is the question,  
Whether 'tis easier the jaws to suffer  
The stings and tortures of an aching tooth,  
Than to take arms against this woeful trouble,  
And by extracting, end them? To pull, to tug,  
No more—but by a tug to say—we end  
This tooth-ache, and the thousand bitter  
racks  
The jaw is heir to—'tis a consummation  
Devoutly to be wished. To pull, to tug,  
To tug, perchance to break; aye, there's the  
rub:  
For in that cruel wrench, what pain may  
come  
When we have half dislodged the stubborn  
bone—  
Must give it pause. There's the respect—  
That makes calamity of so long life.  
For who would bear that to be tortured by  
A wretched tooth? To stamp, to kick, to rave,  
And, and squeeze the very jaws together  
With excessive pain, and yet not one to pity,  
When he himself might his quietus make,  
For two and sixpence? Who would fardels  
bear,  
To groan, and sweat, with bits of rotten  
bones—  
But that the dread of that tremendous wrench,  
That pull, that tug, and twisting of the jaws  
Frighten the will, and make us rather bear  
The pain we suffer, than fly to others' aid.  
This slavish fear  
Does make great oaths of us, and this  
The native hall of resolution.  
Is soon chastised by fear and dread.  
A noble name of action.

**FOR THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.**  
**LETTERS FROM THE LATE MR. HENRY SARRINGTON.**  
The pain of death has ceased the mourn-  
ful strains; at once all things  
Have reached a parent, and a kindred war-  
And pity weeps, and sympathy complains;  
While silent grief distils the briny tear;  
But oh! dear Henry, if thy shade can hear  
The voice of friendship still lament thy  
doom—  
Thy mind's form, to fancy's view appear,  
And seems to snatch thee from the watery  
grave, to stand with us again.  
Yes, thou dear Henry, have not his early  
night, and his early morning,  
Untimely lopped from all the world endears,  
Thine eyes are closed in death's long silent  
night, and thy voice is hushed for ever.  
No more to ponder o'er life's hopes or fears,  
The god's rude blast, surcharged with sad  
and gloomy thoughts, and sighs,  
In vain about thy sleeping couch may beat;  
'Tis but thy earthly part that lies below;  
We trust thy soul is safe in mercy's seat.  
Young friends to man—I bid a sad adieu;  
Your toils, and pains, and dangers are no  
more.  
St. Lawrence gales, shrill, howl unheard by  
you, and your ashes rest in peace.  
While ocean smites in vain Cape Breton's  
shore.  
Cheer up, ye mourners, consolation ends to  
you, for it is a soothing balm to know  
Your Henry had a noble, generous mind,  
And died beloved, without a single foe.  
N. Sydney, Sept. 4, 1844. J. McKee.

**TO THE INHABITANTS OF CAPE BRETON.**  
Dear Shipmates.—Let me intrude of  
you one and all, for, after, starboard  
and larboard, to give strict attention  
to the contents of a Letter signed "N.  
J. Martin," which you will find in the  
"Spirit of the Times," dated 30th ult.  
It is the friendly voice of truth, and  
demands your esteem for its author.  
Take heed also to the advice of our  
indefatigable and faithful friend the  
Editor, he calls in a hundred tongues  
to the people of Cape Breton, in the  
following words, "Every settlement in  
the Island should get up petitions, have  
them numerous signed, &c., &c."—  
Certainly this should be done immedi-  
ately.  
Fellow shipmates, I trust you will  
pardon my addressing you in simple  
language—would that I had talent and  
education to paint in their true colors  
the injury you have sustained, and the  
intricate crisis at hand. It is, either  
freedom, prosperity, and happiness, or  
depression, slavery, and misery, that  
awaits us—and the bat will be sealed  
in a few short weeks. It therefore  
now rests with ourselves for to ward  
off the awful act of Parliament that will  
undo Cape Breton forever by annex-  
ing her to Nova Scotia. At present  
we may hope for freedom, but that ac-  
tion passed that hope is gone forever.  
Rise, my shipmates, to a man—let not  
sleep seal your eyes, and you know  
that your settlement is alive to their  
best interests by preparing their peti-  
tion—let every man down with his  
shilling or two—(a cheap price for lib-  
erty). I repeat, let every man consider  
this important cause to rest upon his  
individual exertions; for my own part,  
I will sell my 20s. note although I  
should have to go with one quid of  
bacca a day for the next year—for I

corset the blessing of my children and  
future generations. But can I presume  
to expect such a boon should I care-  
lessly neglect the present favorable op-  
portunity and suffer them to be plun-  
dered of their dearest Constitutional  
rights. Remember that we are Britons  
—and British blood flows in our  
veins—therefore British privileges we  
have a right to demand. Only let Mer-  
chants, Fishermen, Mechanics, Yeo-  
man, old Sailors and Soldiers, yes, and  
day-laborers too, lay hold of the Tackle  
Fall, and Jigger—and huzza—for a  
long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all  
together, and snap must go the detest-  
able tow-rope that has dragged us along  
like a pig in a string for the last twen-  
ty-four years—and when the Blue ens  
flag has been hauled down our neigh-  
bors will not insult us with impunity.  
Let the friends in Sydney send me the  
heading of a Petition, and I will have  
a tail to it like that of a Comet in a  
short time. Yours, very truly, and  
affectionately, HENRY SARRINGTON.  
Cape Blanc, Sep. 4, 1844.

**BACK-STAY.**  
FROM OUR LONDON PRIVATE COR-  
RESPONDENT.  
LONDON, AUG. 30.  
There is so little to communicate by  
the present mail, that my duty is almost  
a sinecure.—Parliament is hurrying  
through its business preparatory to the  
prorogation—there have been no mea-  
sures of any very great importance  
introduced. It is expected that the  
regular business of Parliament will  
have been disposed of by the end of  
next week—the Parliament will not  
however be then prorogued; but the  
session will be continued by adjourn-  
ment to the 25th inst. The purpose of  
this arrangement is to afford time for  
reviewing the reports of the judges, and  
making up the judgment of the House  
of Lords upon the Writ of Error  
brought by Mr. O'Connell and his fel-  
low prisoners. The present Parliament  
has this month completed its third year,  
and during that period there have been  
no fewer than 131 fresh elections, oc-  
casioned by deaths, resignations, elec-  
tions to offices, &c. One or two  
changes have taken place lately—Mr.  
Masie, one of the members for Giren-  
cester having resigned, Lord Villiers,  
eldest son of the Earl of Jersey, son-in-  
law of Sir R. Peel has been returned;  
Thos. Hawkes, Esq. the member for  
Dudley, has accepted the Chiltern  
Hundreds, and a new writ has been  
ordered; Mr. Redington the member  
for Dundalk, declines to resign his seat  
at the request of the Repeal portion of  
his constituents.

The Speaker of the House of Com-  
mons this day gives his customary en-  
tertainment to the officials of that  
branch of the Legislature, previous to  
the prorogation. The influential elec-  
tors of the County of Middlesex are  
endeavoring to obtain the consent of  
Government for the return of two more  
members in the place of Sudbury which  
has been disfranchised for bribery.  
The news from Ireland contains no  
feature of remarkable interest. The  
policy of Government under the new

sinecure, remains yet to be developed.  
—It is currently reported that the judg-  
ments are unanimous in their opinion  
that the recent state trials were not  
vitiated by error. The well known  
Richard Austin has commenced busi-  
ness in Yorkshire as an "Empire, Arbi-  
trator, Agent for the purchase and  
sale of Estates, and for obtaining and  
opposing Private Bills in Parliament."  
The Pitmen's strike still continues,  
and upwards of 3,300 fresh hands from  
other districts have been set to work  
in the collieries—a military force is in  
readiness to suppress any riots or dis-  
turbance.  
A grand festival was held in Scotland  
on the 1st, in honor of the poet Burns.  
—Lord Eglington presided, of  
FASHIONABLE NEWS.—The Queen  
has passed a very quiet week at Wind-  
sor. Preparations for what the news-  
papers call the "interesting event,"  
multiply. Dr. Loeck, Dr. Ferguson,  
Sir James Clarke, and Mrs. Lilly, are  
all lodged in the castle and its pre-  
cincts.  
The Queen Dowager and her suite  
have returned from the continent, and  
is looking remarkably well. Prince  
Edward of Saxe Weimar accompanied  
her, and will not be away for some  
time.  
The Duke of Saxony and suite was to  
leave Leith yesterday in the Lightning,  
Government Steamer, on their return  
to the continent. The Hereditary  
Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of  
Mecklenburg Strelitz do not contem-  
plate quitting this country for Germany  
before January next.  
It is well known that Louis Philippe  
has promised to pay her Majesty a visit  
this autumn. It is now understood that  
he will embark at Le Havre on or about  
the 15th Sept. for this country. His  
Majesty will be accompanied by two  
ships of 74 guns and four or five steam-  
ers, and will land at Portsmouth from  
whence he will proceed by railway to  
the station nearest to Windsor. At  
Portsmouth his Majesty will be received  
by a whole of the navy stationed there,  
with all the honors due to his  
rank as King of the French. His  
Majesty will only remain five days at  
Windsor, so that the whole extent of  
his absence from his own dominions  
will not exceed eight days. We Lon-  
doners shall not have the pleasure of  
staring at his Majesty unless it be en-  
route to or from the Railway train inns.  
We are to have another royal visit  
as the Prince Frederick William of  
Prussia, brother to the king, and heir  
apparent to the Prussian throne, is ex-  
pected on a visit to her Majesty in the  
early part of next week.  
The Duchesse de Nemours has been  
safely delivered of a son, to whom the  
king has given the name of Duke D.  
Alencones, or de Braganza.  
We have to record the death of the  
Dowager Countess of Leicester.  
Sir Robert and Lady Sale, and Gen.  
Sir William Nott, Lady and family,  
have arrived home from India.  
One of the steam frigates on the  
Mediterranean station is ordered to  
proceed to Alexandria immediately, to  
embark Lord Ellenborough, and con-  
vey his lordship thence to Malta.  
The latest news from Constantinople  
leaves no doubt of the fact, that Col.  
Stoddart and Capt. Conolly were pub-  
licly executed at Bokhara in the month  
of June, 1843. The Rev. Dr. Wolff  
was to leave on his return to England



towards the latter end of May. Their friends will now know the worst—but even that, deplorable as it may be, is preferable perhaps to the sickening pain of hope deferred.

A great sensation has been created by some further experiments made by Capt. Warner with his new explosive power, or destructive projectile—a vessel was almost instantly sunk off Brighton in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The secret of the power is still wrapped in mystery, and Capt. Warner will not divulge it till well paid for it.

The Government Railway Bill which met with such strenuous opposition from the different companies having undergone great modifications has been suffered to pass. The following are the chief points to be noticed in the amended bill: The enactments are more precisely limited to new railways, the old lines being exempted—a revision of rates to take place in 21 years instead of 15 as formerly—new railways not to be purchased by the state except at a fair valuation—old railways to be exempted; and no purchase to be made except by an express act of Parliament assigning funds to the same—the third class trains are to be conceded by the railways on the remission of the tax at present levied by the Government—the present loan notes are to be renewable for five years. This Government measure has effected the purpose of frightening the Monopolies and inducing them to reduce their fares.

The Parisians have been celebrating with great pomp the Three Days of July—the anniversary of the Revolution. It had been omitted for two years, in consequence of the death of the Duke of Orleans.

Two attempts have been made on the continent against the lives of sovereigns—the kings of Greece and Prussia having narrowly escaped assassination.

The French have been carrying matters with a high hand—the British Consul Mr. Pritchard having been imprisoned and banished. He came home in the vindictive, and the insult has been taken up by Parliament.

The Mediterranean presents a stirring scene at the present moment. The different maritime powers are drawing their forces together on the coast of Africa as if in anticipation of some crisis. A spirit of revolt is manifesting itself everywhere in Bohemia. The news by the overland mail from India is unimportant.

The sporting world and agriculturists were busily engaged last week with Goodwood Races and the great meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Southampton.

There is nothing else to communicate.

**NEW AND TERRIBLE EXPLOSIVE POWER.**—The experiment of Captain Warner, on a vessel called the John O'Gaunt, of Brighton, which he is anxious to sell to the Government, has created more than ordinary interest. As a mere sight, the sudden and unaccountable destruction of the ship, in the presence of some forty thousand spectators, was at once novel and theatrical. The woodcut illustrations of the scene represent the vessel in the different positions of being towed by a

steamer to her destruction; then the explosion, and finally the "settling down;" all of which have a pictorial effect sufficiently striking. The subject has been alluded to in the House of Commons, where a certificate was read by Lord Ingestre, and signed by him and Captains Dickenson and Henderson, to the effect that the explosion was not the result of any combustible matter on board or alongside the vessel, and that it was done by the hoisting of a signal from the shore, the time of giving which could not be known by the experimentalist.—Numerous have been the guesses as to the means by which the result was produced; the most probable is, that the instruments of destruction were loaded magnetic shells, rendered buoyant by cork, which attracted by the iron of the ship, would possess sufficient force and friction to explode the detonating materials. This is confirmed by the fact of Capt. Warner being observed to throw a line into the sea, over which the ship passed before her destruction. The experiment sufficiently demonstrates that the ship can be destroyed instantaneously by this invisible power, all things being previously arranged to the satisfaction of the inventor; but whether it can ever be rendered available in naval warfare—whether the maneuvering in which an enemy indulges to baffle his antagonist might not make it useless—are points which have yet to be cleared up.—Whatever decision may be ultimately arrived at on the subject, it is clear that under such a system of naval tactics the British navy would never have produced a Nelson or Collingwood; and the adoption of such deadly instruments of destruction would substitute the skill of the chemist for the bravery of the seaman.

The debate in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, relative to Capt. Warner's remuneration, elicited from Sir Robert Peel, Sir Howard Douglass, Sir Charles Napier, and other members, opinions very unfavourable to the practicability of the invention.

**PRESBYTERIAN VISIT TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M. P. AND THE OTHER STATE PRISONERS.**—The Rev. William Hugh Doherty, Presbyterian Minister of Comber, in the County of Down, and Moderator of the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster, paid a visit to Mr. O'Connell, at the Richmond Penitentiary, on Monday, for the purpose of expressing his thanks to that honorable and learned gentleman, and through him to all the Roman Catholics of Ireland, both in and out of Parliament, for the powerful and generous support which they had given to his Synod in the matter of the Dissenter's Chapels Bill. The Rev. Moderator also expressed his hopes of a speedy and favorable decision of the House of Lords on the writ of error and the consequent termination of Mr. O'Connell's unjust imprisonment; and stated for himself, and all the Liberal Presbyterians of Ulster, that although they may differ from their fellow countrymen, the Roman Catholics of Ireland, on the question of Repeal, they are (as far as he knows) perfectly unanimous in believing what Lord John Russell affirmed in the British Parliament, that "Mr. O'Connell has not had a fair trial." Mr. O'Connell, in reply,

thanked Mr. Doherty for his good wishes, and said that he had acted on principle with regard to the Dissenter's Chapels Bill, wishing to protect innocent men from robbery—he could not qualify the term in the least—from robbery!—and declared that Mr. Doherty, and the gentlemen with whom he acted, would always find him the firm, constant and zealous friend of religious liberty.

**GLASGOW ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.**—*King and Queen of Prussia.*—Our philanthropic fellow-citizen, Mr. Alston of Rosemount, has had the honour of receiving from their Majesties the King and Queen of Prussia two interesting letters, of which we subjoin translations, relative to the Asylum for the Blind in this city. It is pleasing to find that the object to which Mr. Alston has devoted so many years of his life, has not been overlooked by the King of Prussia, in those magnificent schemes of national education which reflect honour upon his reign. We may mention that the first letter bears his Majesty's autograph, in a bold, distinct hand, and that the other is wholly from the pen of her Majesty, and is very neatly written. The originals will no doubt be carefully deposited by the worthy Treasurer in the archives of the Institution.

**BATHS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES OF EDINBURGH.**—The ceremonial of laying the foundation stone of the new public baths for the working classes of Edinburgh, took place on Monday.

The Lodges attending, and the brethren in general, to the number of upwards of 400, were marshalled by the Grand Marshals in the quadrangle, in the centre of which was stationed the band of the Scots Greys, who played some beautiful airs during the arrangement.

The ceremony of Laying the foundation stone was performed by Lord Glenlyon.

In the evening a grand soiree was held in the Music Hall, Lord Dunfermline in the chair. His Lordship was supported on the right by the Lord Provost, James Simpson, Esq., advocate, Robert Chambers, Esq., Duncan MacLaren, Esq., Bailie Gray, Esq.; and on the left by Lord Mackenzie, Sheriff Spiers, Professor Christison, Councillors Russell, Millar, Neil, Macfarlan, &c. The Hall was well filled; the audience consisting, with few exceptions, of tradesmen with their wives and daughters, all neatly dressed, and evidently predisposed by the success, which had attended the proceedings in the earlier part of the day, for enjoying those of the evening. The best arrangements had evidently been made for preserving order. Each person on entering was furnished with a basket of strawberries and an ample supply of cake, the purveyor, Mr. Littlejohn, having discharged his duty so as to give every satisfaction. The graver part of the proceedings was agreeably varied and relieved by the introduction of a variety of musical pieces, which were performed by the Choral Society in excellent style.

**THE SUTHERLAND ESTATES.**—We understand that Mr. John Robertson of Lincoln's Inn, well known as an able writer in the *Westminster Re-*

*view*, has been in Sutherlandshire for the last four or five weeks, collecting materials for literary sketches. In particular, we believe, Mr. Robertson has been making careful inquiries into what have been called the "clearings" of Strathnaver, the largest of the straths in Sutherlandshire, concerning which so many reports have been spread, and so much angry feelings excited. Mr. R. it will be recollected, was a zealot as to the sites for the Free Church, yet notwithstanding these prepossessions, his investigations have convinced him that most of the charges brought against the late Duke and Duchess of Sutherland are grossly exaggerated and perverted. We have much pleasure in giving this unbiased and independent testimony.—*Inverness Courier.*

**SHOCKING DEATH.**—At the Limekilns, near Monk-Wearmouth, a poor man named James Hill, working at the kilns, incautiously went on to one of them whilst burning, on Monday last, when the stone gave way, and he sank down into the burning mass, in which the greater part of his body was engulfed. After remaining in this awful situation a short time, death put an end to his sufferings, and a rope having been made fast to the upper part of the body, the mangled corpse was drawn out with difficulty, and the lower parts of the body and limbs were found almost reduced to a cinder.—*Newcastle Journal.*

**THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.**—"Fifty years," observes the *Reforme*, "were required to finish the Temple of the Madeleine, thirty to terminate the Triumphal Arch of the Etoile, and thirty-eight to restore the Cathedral of St. Denis. In six years the most stupendous work of modern times, the embastlement of Paris, will have been completed, notwithstanding the general distress, the penury of the treasury, and the necessity for providing for the construction of railways, roads and canals."

**THE ITALIAN MOVEMENTS.**—The *Gazette of Augsburg* of the 10th contains a long communication, giving an account of the plans formed by the Italian conspirators; one part of which relative to Naples, has so recently failed in Calabria. The main point explained is that a grand conspiracy exists, which had its origin at Vienna, Paris, and London, principally in the last, for uniting all the States of Italy into one great Government.

**PERSIA.**—There have been some terrible earthquakes in Persia. Tabriz, Tehran and Ispahan, equally felt them. Kiashar, Mans, and various other cities, towns, and villages, were more or less overthrown leaving the inhabitants buried under the ruins.

**SPAIN.**—Spain is still said to be raising a force against the Mauritanian empire; the force is to be raised to 10,000 men, and is to attack and occupy Tangier, while the French are at work elsewhere. Troops are concentrating at Algiers.

The Comet discovered a few days ago by M. Victor Mauvais, of the Paris Observatory, was seen also at Berlin,



for the first time, on the night of the 9th.

**DRESS.**—There is not an hour in which a man so much likes to see his wife dressed with neatness, as when she leaves her bedroom and sits down to breakfast. At any moment vanity stimulates her effort at the toilet, for she expects to be seen; but at this very early hour it is for the sake of pleasing her husband. A woman should never appear untidy or badly dressed in the presence of her husband. While he was a lover, what a sad business if he caught her dressed to disadvantage! "Oh dear, there he is, and my hair all in papers, and this frightful unbecoming cap. I had no idea he would be here so early; let me off to my toilet." But now he is your husband. "Dear me what consequence is it? My object is gained in winning him, and my little manoeuvres to captivate, have been successful; and it is very hard if a woman is to pass her life in endeavouring to please her husband." I remember and admire a lady who lived among the mountains, and scarcely saw any one but her husband. She was rather a plain woman, yet when she sat down to breakfast each morning and all the day long, her extreme neatness and the attention to the niceness of her appearance made her quite an agreeable object; her husband loved her, and would look at her with more pleasure than at a pretty woman dressed soiled, and unlaid; for, believe me, those (though your husband appears not to notice them, nor perhaps be conscious of the cause,) strongly possesses the power of pleasing or displeasing.

## THE FREE PRESS.

SYDNEY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1844.

**THE CAPE BRETON AGITATION.**—We have this week seen letters from this Island, written by persons of the highest intelligence and influence, who laugh at the Sydney agitators and their intrigues in very good style.—*Novascotian*.

Well, that's your say, Mr. Novascotian! Pray who are the respectable intelligent and influential gentlemen to whom you allude? It would not be polite for us to say—it is not the case; but it is a singular fact, that we have not heard of one individual (worth noticing) who is opposed to a Repeal of Annexation—although we have invited those who are against it—if there be any—to discuss the Question through our Journal!! We fancy, however, it could, without much difficulty be made to appear, beyond a doubt, that those influential individuals to which the "Novascotian" alludes, are more deeply concerned in political "intrigues" than are the Repeal Agitators. While the one party is endeavouring to obtain a Local Government, which must benefit Cape Breton generally—the other is trying, through underhand "intrigue," to obtain some petty situation under the present precious Annexation—not caring a straw about the Country—self-interest being the predominant principle!! We have our eye on a few of those worthies. If there are any persons in Cape Breton opposed to the Repeal—we again say—let them show themselves before the Public; but we have our doubts of any, with the exception of a few paltry office seekers, who are looking anxiously forward to some of the trimmers in Halifax for situations.—There is where the true secret of opposition lays; and we defy the Nova Scotia Journalists to contradict the fact. We have known some of this small fry, (in Mr Young's County) to make a handle of this Journal to place themselves in paltry offices. We remember the gratitude received, too. We remember, well too, the ungentlemanly attack made by one of those worthies, on an individual—the latcher of whose shoes he is not worthy to unloose—to place himself in a situation which was expected by this gentleman. Perhaps he is one of those "influential gentlemen" opposed to Repeal. If those are the people who are to rule the destinies of Cape Breton—we pray to be preserved from such land pirates. We had not the experience then which we now have—the longer we are connected with the Press, the more we see of the "intrigues" of such men. And, it will certainly be strange to us, if, before we have done with this Repeal Con-

trovery, some of those small fry don't get more than they bargained for.—"Truth is powerful and will prevail," and our weapons shall be truth and justice—which will repel all the art of "intriguing" men.

**POST COMMUNICATION.**—We are happy to have it in our power to notice that the Mails from East Bay to the Big Narrows, have, of late, been carried with punctuality and despatch. We had this from the authority of a gentleman resident at the Big Narrows, whose word is beyond question. We are at all times much more pleased to be enabled to extol any public servant who attends to his duty punctually, than to be obliged to correct the faults of those who are remiss in attending to it. We would here enquire of some party what has become of the bundle of papers directed to Post Office Irish Cove? or whether it is forwarded to its place of destination? as some complaints have been made respecting its irregular arrival; we have a perfect right, and feel it our duty to enquire. We have been informed that several bundles are laying at the East Bay Post Office; whether this be the case or not, we know not; we will, however, trouble the gentleman connected with that office for information by return of Post. Any other intelligence favorable or unfavorable, will be thankfully received from the country. We had almost forgotten to state that much credit is due to Mr. Donald McDougall, Courier, for his promptitude and activity since he has been carrying the Mails. Should all persons connected with the department prove as attentive as this young man, we feel confident very little cause of complaint would remain.

**CONCEIT.**—We detest a conceited person—who does n't? Such a one just passed our office window—just look at him! If you ever hear him converse, you will never wish for a better definition of conceit. His manner—his words—his peculiar expression, show you just what he is, and you are tempted to repeat with the Poet—  
"Drawn by conceit from reason's plan,  
How vain is that poor creature, man!  
How pleased is every petty elf,  
To prate about that thing, himself!"  
Shakespeare hit the truth, when he said—  
"Conceit, in weakest bodies, strongest works!"

**CAUTION TO SINNERS.**—The editor of an American paper, says—he wonders if the present hot weather does not remind sinners of that still hotter place "down below," and cause them to think of their ultimate reward, if they continue postpone the time to PAY THE PRINTER.

It is our painful duty to record the death of Mr. Henry Barrington, third son of Capt. Charles Barrington of this place; he was on his way to Newfoundland, and during a heavy gale was knocked overboard. He was a young gentleman possessing a most amiable disposition—his sudden death has thrown a large family into the greatest affliction, and a numerous circle of friends will lament his loss.—**COMMUNICATED.**

**TRIAL FOR PIRACY.**—The trial of Carr and Galloway, for piracy on board of the *Saladin*, came off on Monday. The evidence in the case was based on the confessions of prisoners. The Jury having been addressed on behalf of the Crown, and for the defendants, the Chief Justice charged them in a luminous address, after which they retired. The Jury came into Court this morning about 11 o'clock, after the time appointed. They had not agreed and they were again directed to retire. After some time, it being ascertained that there was no reasonable prospect of their agreement, they were again called, when they were discharged, a new Jury empanelled, and a verdict of acquittal returned.—*Times*.

**LINES,**  
ON THE DEATH OF MR. HENRY BARRINGTON.  
He stood on the deck of his bark and gazed  
On the fast receding shore,  
But he little thought the friends he loved  
Would never see him more—  
That his aged sire would never press  
The hand of his noble son—  
That his sister's kiss would never meet  
The lips of their cherished one—  
And his brothers so true those playmates dear  
Of his boyhood's early years:  
He had left them in smiles, now their cloud-  
ed brows  
A sadder aspect wears!  
For his bark returned, but he came not back,  
He had found in the sea a grave,  
Where none can weep o'er his early tomb,  
As he sleeps beneath the wave.

September 5, 1844.

**DIED.**  
At Argyle Bay, in the County of Inverness, on the 22nd ult., Mr. Archibald Campbell, aged 42 years, after a lingering illness, which he bore with resignation to the Divine will. He is greatly lamented by his relatives and numerous friends.

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

**MICHAEL FAHEY.**  
Sydney, Aug. 6, 1844.

**DOG LOST,**  
AT the North Bar, on Friday last, 30th August, a Black Newfoundland Dog. Whoever will find the same, and bring him to the Subscriber, will be rewarded for his trouble.

**JOHN MUNRO.**  
St. Anns, Sept. 4, 1844.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
OFFERS for sale, at Public Auction, the following articles, viz: That well known and valuable Boat called "The Dickson," now plying on the Ferry between the North Bar and Sydney completely appraised in every respect; a small Boat for rowing, with a complete suit of sails; a quantity of Wine, Ale, Porter, Rosin, Pitch, Tar, and a small quantity of Canvas and Rope; also, a quantity of Household Furniture, a Cow and Pig, with sundries too numerous to mention. An inspection of the articles may be had on the day previous to the sale thereof.—Terms, Cash on Delivery.

The above sale will take place on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the residence of the subscriber at the North Bar. The subscriber also begs leave to intimate that he is about leaving the Island, and wishes all persons having any demands against him to render their accounts for immediate payment; and all persons being indebted to him are required to make immediate payment of their accounts on or before the first day of October, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

N. B.—Also for sale, a Sett of Purchase Blocks, the best to be found in the country.

**MATTHEW M. COOK.**  
North Bar, Aug. 28, 1844.

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







AN ACT.

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

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

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

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

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

Sittings as aforesaid, in case the same had been held, and all Sureties for the appearance of such persons shall respectively continue and be liable for their appearance respectively at the said time hereby appointed therefor, in the same manner, and to the same extent as they were liable for their appearance at the said May Term or Sittings. Provided always, that all such Jurors shall receive the like summons for such attendance, as in ordinary cases; and that no trial of any cause which shall now, or within fourteen days of the said next September Term at Sydney aforesaid be at issue, shall be proceeded in at the said Term unless the party defendant shall have been duly notified thereof for the time in such cases respectively by law required.

IV. And be it enacted,—That no advantage in any way shall be taken of any defect or irregularity in the tests of any writ or process whatsoever, which has, since the first day on which the said last intended May Term or Sittings of the said Supreme Court at Sydney aforesaid was appointed to be held, issued out of the said Supreme Court at Sydney, or which shall previous to the first day of the said next September Term issue out of the same or for the want of any test in any such writ or process; but all writs and process, if formal and regular in other respects, shall be; and be deemed, and held duly and regularly issued out of such Supreme Court, notwithstanding any such defect or irregularity in such tests or the want thereof as aforesaid.

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

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

RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS.

AND for Sale by the Subscribers, a large Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, LOW FOR CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

ROBERTSON & FERGUSSON.  
Sydney, 26th July, 1844.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

JOHN WOODILL.

Sydney, July 26, 1844.

NOTICE.

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

ROBERTSON & FERGUSSON.  
Sydney, Aug. 2, 1844.

SIMMONDS' COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

AND FOREIGN MISCELLANY, PRICE 2s. 6d. Furnishes the Latest Dates of Advice from every British Colony and Possession;—every Colonial and leading Foreign Paper, from all parts of the world, being regularly received.

It contains impartial descriptive, general and statistical articles relating to the Colonies; a summary of Home intelligence; a digest of the most important Local information in each of our Dependencies, and a register of births, deaths, and marriages: which render it an indispensable Work of Reference as to the Trade, Commerce and Agriculture, the Resources, Population and actual Condition of the British and Foreign Colonies, and an instructive and entertaining Publication to be sent by their home friends, to Settlers in the respective Colonies.

OFFICE, 18, CORNHILL, LONDON.



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 Oct. for transaction of the usual business.

By order of the W. M.  
C. LEONARD, Secretary.  
Sydney, Aug. 2, 1844.

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT fine FARM, at Bridgeport, owned by the Subscriber, is now offered for Sale—containing about Four Hundred Acres—Twenty-five of which have been laid down in grass fields with the Plough. There are excellent Hard Wood, Pine, and other Timber Lots, on the property, and plenty of pasture for a large stock of Cattle. Snug Buildings are on the Premises, suitable for a Farmer.

Also,—100 acres of Land, in Bridgeport Road, 20 acres of Intervalle are on this Lot. A Bargain may be expected—and terms made easy.—For further particulars, apply to

PHILIP HAYS.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby notifies his friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business, in all its various Branches, at his shop, near the residence of Mr. James Coleman, and next door to the Post Office,—where all orders in his line will be attended to with punctuality and despatch. Having obtained from Halifax a FIRST RATE WORKMAN—as well as the latest Fashions,—he fancies he can give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their custom.

Country orders, attended to with neatness, punctuality and despatch.

HENRY COLEMAN.  
August 2, 1844. (3 mo.)

WANTED.

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

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, CROCKERY, WINES, HARDWARE, CORDAGE, LINES and TWINES, GLOVEY 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.

HALIFAX HOUSE.

COUNTRY DEALERS will find it to their advantage to call and see the variety and cheapness of GOODS at the above Establishment.

Next door South of Mr. Peter A. Hearn's Hotel.  
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.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING just arrived from HALIFAX, with his Spring Supply of FANCY GOODS—of the latest LONDON and PARISIAN Fashions—hereby notifies his Friends and the Public that they are now opened and for sale, at his New Establishment, in the Store, lately occupied by the Rev Mr. McKeenney.

The following is a List of the principal articles:—Black, Blue, and Invisible Green Broad Cloth; Cashmeres; Albert's Do's Skins; Buckskin; Tweeds; Drills; Parr's Pantalons; Satin, Cassinet, Velvet, Marsellines, and other Vestings, in great variety; Beavers; Pilot Cloth; with many other articles—which will be sold at the lowest market prices. JAMES LEDDY, Tailor.  
Sydney, June 14, 1844. (3m) 11.

In addition to the above, he has also received a

GENERAL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES.

Which will be sold low for either CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FRESH GOODS.—Received at the "Halifax House" next door south of Peter Ahearn's Hotel and for sale (low for cash) Cut Tumblers & Wine Glasses Pickles, Olives, Confectionary, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves Mac. Allspice, Ginger, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Salaratus, Perfumery, Hair Oil, & a variety of fresh Articles.



## POETRY.

## THE PRESS.

BY WM. OLAND BOURNE.

A million tongues are thine, and they are heard,  
Speaking of hope to nations, in the prime  
Of Freedom's day to hasten on the time  
When the wide world of spirit shall be stirred  
With higher aims than now—when man  
shall call  
Each man his brother—each shall tell to  
each  
His tale of love and pure and holy speech  
Be music for the soul's high festival!  
Thy gentle notes are heard, like choral  
waves  
Reaching the mountain, plain, and quiet  
vale—  
Thy thunder-tones are like the sweeping  
gale—  
Bidding the tribes of men no more be slaves;  
And earth's remotest island hears the sound  
That floats on either wing the world around!

## THE DIAL OF FLOWERS.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

'Twas a lovely thought to mark the hours,  
As they floated in light away,  
By the opening and the folding flowers,  
That laugh to the summer's day.

Thus had each moment its own rich hue,  
And its graceful cup or bell,  
In whose coloured vase might sleep the dew,  
Like a pearl in an ocean shell.

To such sweet signs might the time have  
flowed  
In a golden current on,  
Ere from the garden man's first abode,  
The glorious guests were gone.

So might the day have brightly told—  
Those days of song and dreams—  
When the shepherds gathered their flocks of  
old,  
By the blue Aonian streams.

So in those Isles of delight that rest  
Far off in a breezeless main,  
Which many a barque, with a weary quest,  
Hath sought, but still in vain.

Yet is not life, in its real flight,  
Mark'd thus—even thus on earth,  
By the closing of one hope's delight,  
And another's gentle birth?

Oh! let us live, so that flower by flower,  
Shutting in turn, may leave  
A lingerer for the sunset hour,  
A charm for the shaded eve.

## VARIETIES.

**DESPISE NOT SMALL BEGINNINGS.**—It is related, in the Gentleman's Magazine, of Chantry, the celebrated sculptor, that when a boy, he was observed by a gentleman in the neighborhood of Sheffield, very attentively engaged in cutting a stick with a penknife. He asked the lad what he was doing, when with great simplicity of manner, but with courtesy, he replied, "I am cutting old Fox's head." Fox was the schoolmaster of the village. On this, the gentleman, asking to see what he had done, and pronouncing it to be an excellent likeness, presented the youth with a sixpence. And this may be reckoned the first money Chantry had

ever received for the production of his art.

This anecdote is but one of a thousand that might be cited of as many different men, who from small beginnings, rose to great stations and influence; and shows the importance of not despising the day of small things, in any condition or circumstances of life. All nature, in fact, is full of instructive lessons on this point—which it would be well for us more thoroughly to study and appreciate.

The river, rolling onward its accumulated waters to the ocean, was, in its small beginning, but an oozing rill, trickling down some moss-covered rock, and winding like a silver thread, between the green banks to which it imparted verdure. The tree that sweeps the air with its hundred branches, and mocks at the howling of the tempest, was, in its beginning, but a little seed, trodden under foot, and unnoticed; then a small shoot that the leaping hare might have for ever crushed.

Everything around us tells us not to despise small beginnings, for they are the lower rounds of a ladder that reaches to great results, and we must step upon these first before we can ascend higher.

Despise not the small beginnings of wealth.

The Rothschilds, Girard, Astor, and most of the richest men, began with small means. From cents they proceeded to dollars; from hundreds to thousands, from thousands to millions. Had they neglected these first earnings; had they said what is the use of saving these few cents? they are not of much value, and I will just spend them, and enjoy myself as I go—they would not have risen to be the wealthiest among their fellows. It is only by the economical husbanding of small means that they increase to large sums. It is the hardest part of success to gain a little; that little once gained, more will easily follow.

Despise not small beginnings of education.

Franklin had but little early education; yet look at what he became, and how he is now revered. Ferguson, feeding his sheep on the hills of Scotland, picked up merely the rudiments of learning but subsequently rose to be one of the first astronomers in Europe. Herschel, also, the great astronomer, was in his youth a drummer-boy to a marching regiment, and received but little more than drummer-boy's education; but his name is now associated with the brightest discoveries of science, and is borne by the planet which his zeal discovered. A host of instances rise up to testify that, by properly improving the small and perhaps imperfect beginning of knowledge, they may become as foundation stones of a temple of learning, which the future shall gaze upon and admire.

A man can scarcely be too avaricious in the acquisition of knowledge; he should hoard up his intellectual gains with the utmost assiduity and diligence; but, unlike the lucre seeking miser, must put out his knowledge to usury, and by lending out his stock to others, increase by this commerce of thought his capital, until his one talent shall have been five, and his five have gained to them other five.

Despise not the small beginnings of fame or honor.

The fame which springs on a sudden, like the mushroom plant, is seldom lasting. Truth fame and honor are of slow but generally of sure growth, ascending by degrees from the lowest offices to the highest stations—from the regard of a few to the applause of a nation.—But he who despises the lower steps of honor, because they are low, will seldom reach the higher; and he who spurns at the commendation of his own circle, as too small a thing to seek after, will never secure the esteem and renown of a state or kingdom.

Despise not the small beginnings of error.

The walls of a castle have been undermined by the burrowings of small and despised animals; and the beginnings of error, though at first unheeded, will soon if not checked, sup the foundations of truth, and build up its own wretched dogmas on its ruins. All first errors are small—despise them not; they will soon increase to great ones, and perhaps devastate society.

Men are so inclined to be content with what is commonest; the spirit and the senses so easily grow dead to the impression of the beautiful and the perfect, that every one should study and nourish in his mind the faculty of feeling these things by every method in his power. For no man can bare to be entirely deprived of such enjoyments: it is only because they are not used to taste what is excellent, that the generality of people take delight in silly and insipid things, provided they be new. For this reason, we ought every day, at least, to hear a little song, read a good poem, see a fine picture, and if it be possible, to speak a few reasonable words.

Adversity never yet banished a real friend.

**WOMAN.—The Morning Star of our youth—the Day Star of our manhood—the Evening Star of our age. God bless our Stars.**

**GOD'S PROVISION FOR MAN'S BODILY WANTS.**—Is not all the earth our orchard and our granary, our vineyard and our garden of pleasure? and the face of the sea is our traffic, and the bowels of the sea is our vivarium, a place for fish to feed us, and to serve some other collateral appendant needs; and all the face of heaven is a repository for influences and breath, fruitful showers and fair refreshments. And when God made provision for his other creatures, he gave it of one kind, and with variety no greater than the changes of day and night, one devouring the other, or sitting down with his draught of blood or walking on his portion of grass; but man hath all the food, of beasts, and all the beast's themselves that are fit for food, and the "food of angels;" and "dew of heaven, and the fatness of the earth;" and every part of his body hath provision made for it; and the smoothness of the olive and the juice of the vine refresh the heart and make the face cheerful, and serve the ends of joy and the festivity of man; and are not only to cure hunger or to allay thirst, but to appease a passion, and allay a sorrow. It is an infinite variety of meat, with which God furnishes out the table of mankind, and in the covering our sins, and clothing

our nakedness, God passed from fig leaves to the skin of beasts, from aprons to long robes, from leather to wool, and from thence to the warmth of furs, and the colness of silk; he hath dressed not only our needs, but hath fitted the several of the portions year, and made us to go dressed like our mother, leaving off the winter sables when the florid spring appears; and as soon as the tulip fades, we put on the robe of summer, and then sheer our sheep for winter; and God uses us as Joseph did his brother Benjamin; we have many changes of raiment, and our mess is five times bigger than the provision made for our brothers of the creation.—[Jeremy Taylor.]

## THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING

By J. D. KUHN

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

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North Devon—Mr John McLeod, Esq.  
The Mince—Douglas G. Higby, Esq.  
French Village—Messrs Gammell & Moore  
Boularderie—Alex. Munro, Esq.  
St. Ann's—J. Fraser & J. Munro, Esq.  
Baidice—James Spurling, Esq.  
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Margaret—Mr Miles McDaniel  
Broad Cove—Mr William Ayre  
Malton—Mr Isaac McLeod  
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For every Advertisement not exceeding one square, 6s. for the first insertion, and 1s. 3d. for every subsequent insertion. Larger advertisements charged according to the above proportion, i. e., 5s. for the first and 1s. 3d. for the second insertion of each square.—Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.—Yearly advertisers charged according to the extent of their advertising.

## 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.

## WANTED.

AT this Office, a good smart boy, from 12 to 15 years of age—who can read and write. One from the Country would be preferred. No one need apply without good recommendation as to character.  
J. D. KUHN.  
July 26, 1844.