

A man was recently tried in New York, for the murder of his wife, found guilty, and sentenced to die. The Judge who passed sentence made the following remarks:

"Upon this solemn occasion it may not be unattended with good, to advert to the cause which has reduced you to this deplorable condition. This, by your own confession, was rum. Within the last nine years I have had eleven men arraigned before me on indictments for murdering their wives; ten of whom were drunkards. What stronger proof could be afforded of the deplorable consequences of intemperance?"

"From my own experience, and the best information I have obtained, I am satisfied that three-fourths of the crimes committed are consequent to intemperance. Drunkards crowd our penitentiaries, and our almshouses are filled with them, or with those who are brought to want by the intemperance of their natural protectors. In spite of the admonitions of wise and good men, victims of intemperance daily swell the throng, and the tide of misery consequent upon it moves on, and will continue to move on as long as like causes continue to produce alike effects."

"Were it a possible thing to portray the misery consequent upon the use of ardent spirits, from the first anxious look and suppressed sigh of parents and wives, through all the sickness, poverty and crime attendant upon it; from the first disregard of the kind admonitions of friends, till the hands of the victims reek with the blood of the partners of their bosoms, society would look with horror upon the scene. The counsel of the wise would not then be disregarded, nor the tear of nearest and dearest relations shed in vain."

"Every young man would come to a fixed determination never to taste the accursed cup; and every old man would to his example add his influence to eradicate the evil which has swept one race of human beings from the land on which we live, and which at one time threatened to demoralize another."

Such facts speak trumpet-tongued,—and looking from the evils of intemperance to the good of its opposite, what glorious results to the human family would follow right views on this subject. An individual may think that he has not much power in the matter, but individual example and influence can do great things, and by such minute machinery the vastest undertakings have been accomplished. The man of science, the politician, does not wait for matters to bend to his views, but shapes his course for himself and moulds his materials by degrees; so should it be with the moral philosopher also.

CUBA.—On another page is a scrap respecting Slave Labor in Cuba. It makes the blood curdle in one's veins, to think how hardened man becomes to man, and what evils are perpetuated, coolly, and by system, from a love of gain. All this might not be wondered at if the oppressor had an interminable life here in prospect; but with his lease of three score years and ten, at the most, what a fool he is to spend it so, and how much more pitiable than his slave when the hour of final exit arrives.

In an American paper called the Emancipator, lately appeared a poem, consisting of fifty-one stanzas, entitled the Sugar Estate, and illustrative of Cuba slavery. From this we select some verses.

"Whoever spent a night on an estate
In time of crop, and went to bed at eight,
And, roused at midnight, heard the frightful bell,
Or startling conch's loud blast at change of spell;
The crack of whips, the hurried tramp of men,
The creaking mill, the drivers' threats, and then
The sudden scream, the watchful bloodhounds' growl,
And midst the din the stokers' ceaseless howl.

All the dread noise that's requisite to keep
The jaded cattle and the slaves from sleep:
To rouse the weak, and drown the women's sighs,
One deafening uproar of discordant cries.
Whoever heard these horrid midnight sounds,
And might not deem Hell had enlarged her bounds,
Made this Plantation part of her domain,
And gave its owners slaves, and lust of gain?"

Planters of Cuba, strangers and creoles,
Condes, and Consuls of congenial souls;
Nobles with titles at the market rates,
Settlers from "Old Virginia," and its farms,
Sharers in exile, safe from law's alarms—
Brokers in bills, and bankrupts with estates;
One word at parting,—look to your estates,
Warning of ruin's written on your gates."

SCIENCE, ARTS, &c.—An American has procured a patent in England for an invention by which woollen cloth is manufactured without spinning or weaving. The machinery was expected to be in operation at Leeds in a short time; one set of machinery it is said, which will cost about £600, will produce 600 yards of cloth, 30 inches wide, in 12 hours. The patent right has been purchased in England and Belgium for large sums.

A machine called a dynamometer has been invented in the U States; its use is to measure the power of machinery, which it is said to do with mathematical accuracy. It is thus described:

"It is so constructed that the whole power communicated from the wheel, or drum of the engine, either by a belt or gearing, may be made to pass through the machine, and while so passing through it, the exact amount of power exerted is weighed by means of a steel-yard scale and weight, with the accuracy of a Dearborn balance. At the same time the velocity is indicated by a clock index, showing the number of feet which the hand moves per minute. The weight indicated by the balance, multiplied into the number of feet indicated by the clock, shows the number of pounds raised one foot per minute."

Railroads have reached Italy at last,—the first in this beautiful country was opened on Oct. 3d in the vicinity of Naples, by the King in person. The line is to connect Naples and Castellana. M. Dubios, a commissioner of the French shareholders of the company, address his Majesty on the occasion. The King replied saying:

"I experience great satisfaction at seeing Frenchmen uniting their interests with Neapolitans in this fine undertaking. This railroad will assuredly be of great benefit to commerce and industry. I have given my entire protection to this the first essay of the kind in Italy, and, being convinced of its utility to my people, I contemplate, on the termination of our works as far as Nocera and Castellana, a continuance of the communication by Avellino to the Adriatic. It will give me pleasure to enter into an association with French."

A new Steamship, the Cleopatra, has lately been put in operation. She cost, it is said, £125,000,—the finest packet ship ever built in America cost about £22,500.

Oxford street, London, will soon lose the appellation given to it by a celebrated writer "stony-hearted mother;" it is to be paved with wood, according to the mode tried in other parts of the metropolis and approved of.

A visit to the Pyramids of Egypt, by Prince Puckler Muskau, gives some interesting information on the subject. The Prince says that there is no fear of the preservation of these huge monuments, for thousands of years, from the ordinary wear and tear of the elements. Col. H. Vyse has some hundreds of Bedouins employed digging into and exploring the Pyramids, and has even bored the Sphinx to ascertain whether its interior was used for a place of interment, as was supposed. He has discovered some apartments, hitherto unknown, in the Pyramids, but nothing of consequence has yet resulted from his zeal. The smallest Pyramid is described as the most magnificent in its formation; the true entrance to it has not been discovered, although Col. Vyse had penetrated 59 feet into its bulk. The Prince believes that all this examination is lost labour, and that the Pyramids are but vast tumuli reared over the remains of some personages who wore the might of their day. The narrow passages discovered in some of these monuments he supposes not to have been made at the time of their erection, but to have been dug out at a more recent date, as in the case of the small Pyramid now, by Col. Vyse.

A prevention for Sea Sickness is said to have been discovered by a mechanist. It consists in berths so placed that they will retain a horizontal position at all times, without any perceptible motion. The agitation of the vessel, mainly, produces the Sickness, consequently that which negatives the motion may be supposed a preventive. Confinement to a berth, however, would be considered somewhat of a penalty by some travellers.

An ingenious gentleman at Paris has been promising the good people there, that he would work a balloon, in the air, by means of sails and oars, as a vessel is worked in the water. He made the attempt in October last, but notwithstanding his theory, and his exertions, after a few antics above the citizens' heads, he followed his pilot balloon, very quietly, according to the wind's gentle persuasion.

The gale of Sept. 13th, has been the subject of investigation as affording evidence of the theory of the rotation of storms.

MILITARY TESTIMONIALS.—A few weeks ago the papers announced that the officers of the 93rd Regt. had presented to Col. McGregor an elegant silver Candlebra as a testimonial of the sense which they had for his services, and kindness, as Col. of the Regt. The privates expressed their feelings in a similar manner by presenting a pair of wine Coolers to the same gallant officer. The device of the candlebra was a branch for lights springing from a thistle, and a miniature representation of a soldier of the Regt. in full costume, with drums, colours, &c. Col. McGregor, as an officer and a gentleman, and a christian, has, we believe, distinguished himself in moments when the highest qualities were called for,—as well as in the daily intercourse connected with his situation as commander of a distinguished body of men. The tributes of respect mentioned above, therefore, was deserved, and reflected credit on all concerned.

By recent papers we perceive, that a stop has been put to this custom, of military men expressing their opinion of commanders by means of presents. Orders have been issued that such shall not in future be received by any officer, serving, or having served, under her Majesty. This regulation may seem strange, but, no doubt, good cause for it exists, or it would not be made. The practice may be supposed to lead to invidious distinctions, and to a laxity of discipline,—it may also happen that a Commander may have abundant cause to deal with his regiment in a manner not likely to call forth expressions of respect and affection, although it may be requisite for the well being of those whom he has in charge, and for the good of the service generally.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Doctor Teulon delivered a very interesting lecture on Domestic Economy last evening. A motion was put and passed, that the lecture should be printed. In consequence of next Wednesday being Christmas day there will be no lecture on that evening. The next Wednesday being New Year's day, there will be a lecture on the next evening, Thursday, when the President of the Institute, Mr. A. McKinlay will lecture.

MARRIED.

On Friday the 13th inst. by the Rev. J. Martin, Mr. Benjamin Horne, to Miss Margaret Bigby, both of this town.
At Chester, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Mr. James Brewer, to Mrs. Hannah Doherty, widow.

DIED.

On Sunday evening last, after a short illness, in the 51st year of his age, Mr. Samuel Lawrence, a native of Wiltshire, England. His integrity and kindness of disposition, endeared him to a large circle of friends; he has left a wife and seven children to lament the loss of one of the best husbands and fathers.
At Liverpool, England, Oct. 24, Elizabeth, consort of William Green, Esq. and eldest daughter of Temple F. Piers, Esq. of this town.

AUCTIONS.

BY DEBLOIS & MERKEL,

To-morrow, Saturday, at the Ordnance Yard, at 12 o'clock.

A quantity of

Unserviceable Stores.

By order of the Storekeeper.

Dec. 20.

Fancy Stationary, Foreign Ornamental GLASS TOYS, &c. &c.

BY ROBERT D. CLARKE,

At his Auction Warehouse, to-morrow, Saturday, at Eleven o'clock, precisely,

IN Lots to suit purchasers; 1 case Fancy Ornamental Glass, comprising various sizes Blue and gold painted and opal white Vases; sorted gilt painted and opal white fancy Jugs and Mugs; rose painted blue and gold and opal white Sugar Basons and Salts; gilt painted blue and gold and opal white Cups and Saucers; 3 cases of Toys, comprising, Elephants, Tigers, Lions, Horses, Cows, Dogs, Cats, Tyrol Dancers, Monkeys, Arks, Stables, Figures, and an endless variety of handsome large Toys; 1 case Toy Dinner Sets; Skittles; white, black and coloured Beads; Necklaces; Victoria Boxes; Ladies' Bead Work; Guard Chains, Wax Dolls, etc.

ALSO; A variety of very handsome Stationary, comprising; rich embossed and lettered Albums; Scrap books; Sketch scrap books; embossed blotting Cases; morocco Portfolios, etc. etc. A variety of hair brushes; a few sets ivory handle knives and forks, 50 pieces in a set; chess men; ivory combs, etc. etc. The goods may be seen this day Friday; sale positive, no postponement on account of the weather.
December 20.

Life Insurance, MARINE INSURANCE,

AND FIRE INSURANCE

EFFECTED upon safe, and moderate terms, upon application at the office of

J. LEANDER STARR.

Granville Street.

4 w. (Recorder, Journal, & Pearl.) Dec. 20.

Christmas Presents.

LADIES' ROSEWOOD WORK BOXES 5s. and 6s 3d. each,
Do Extra large, silk lined, &c. 9s 6d.
Superior Rosewood Writing Desks, 12s 6d.

ALSO,
700 handsome Printed CAMBRIC DRESSES, from 3s 9d to 5s each.

LONDON HOUSE,
Dec. 20th, 1839.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS Received Ex Thalia and Fleta, from Great Britain, a supply of Groceries, etc. among which are,
London Wax Wick Candles, in 30 lb. boxes; best Poland Starch, 30 and 60 lb.; Crown and Button Blue, sup. quality.

Also, per Portree from Boston,

B. and W. Hard cold water CRACKERS, in 10 lb and kegs; square Sugar Do; Butter, Milk, Wine and Medford Do.; Baker's No. 1. Chocolate; Currants; casks Raisins; Filbert and Hickory Nuts.

Also, a lot of Wooden Ware,

Consisting of, Tubs, Buckets with covers, Water Pails, Wash Tubs, wash boards, Trays, Rolling Pins, Pestles and Mortars, barrel covers, nests of boxes, Mop heads, Dippers, Clothes Pins, Beer Taps, &c. &c. Which are offered for sale low for cash, with a general assortment of Groceries etc.
RICHD TREMAIN, Junr.
Dec. 20. Journal, Times. 3w

CIRCULAR.

R. D. CLARKE,

RESPECTFULLY begs to intimate that he has re-commenced the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the new store, KINNEAR'S BUILDING, where he has extensive storage for all descriptions of Merchandise, and trusts that his general knowledge of the Trade, with promptitude and attention to Property Consigned to his care, will ensure him a small share of patronage.

☞ The Papers published in the Province will please give the above two insertions, and send their bills for payment.
Halifax, Dec. 20. ROBERT D. CLARKE.

Seasonable Goods.

Landing, Ex Prince George from London.

PILOT Cloths, Flushings, fine and Slop CLOTHING and a variety of other articles in

50 Packages,

Received as above, and for sale on reasonable terms by
Nov. 1, 1839. 2s. J. M. CH