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A GENTLEMAN.

BY THE REV. C. RAWLINGS, B. A.

In these days of enlightenment and progress, every man is a gentleman, and every woman is a lady. We are all gentlemen and ladies. And why not? If it be in some, or in very many cases, a delusion, it is, after all a harmless and happy delusion. If a man is able to consider himself a gentleman, it appears to be of little consequence whether he and his women are able to form the same estimate of him.

Whilst the term gentleman is now so indiscriminately applied, it may not, perhaps, be without its use to notice what it is that constitutes a gentleman, in the true and genuine sense of the appelation. There can be no doubt at all there is much of popular mistake on this subject, which no power of argument or eloquence may be able to rectify, or very materially to modify. The character of a gentleman does not depend on any adventitious circumstance whatever. We are all of us but too apt to be dazzeled by externals, by those objects which make a more direct appeal to our senses: outward show and circumstance have their attraction for the common and coarse mind. Still, I would repeat external appendages of any and every kind do not constitute the gentleman; they may co-exist with the character of a gentleman, ah! they may not: they are not essential to the character itself. A man may occupy a splendid mansion, have troops of servants at his command, and a glittering equipage: he may revel in all the luxuries which money can purchase, and may "fare sumptuously every day," and yet he may have nothing of the gentleman about him; he may be a mean, sordid, sensual, selfish wretch, deserving not only the contempt but the execration of mankind. Nor, again, do refined and elegant manners, of necessity constitute the gentleman: a man may have refined and elegant manners, and yet be conscious of a bad heart: his whole demeanor may be marked by courtesy and grace, and honied words may be on his tongue, and yet he may be a deceiver, a hypocrite and an unprincipled man. Understanding the term gentleman in its true sense, I feel no hesitation in affirming that the character of a gentleman is not confined to rank, or position in life, or intellectual eminence; it may be found, and it often is found, in the humblest cottages of the poor. There is many a man who is a gentleman at heart and in his conduct, who may be without money, social distinction, and educational culture: he knows what is due to his fellow-man, and he knows what is due to himself; he respects himself, and desires to respect others; he would not designedly wound the feelings of any one; he shrinks with instinctive abhorrence from every thing that is mean, dishonorable, or deceptive, and endeavors faithfully to perform the promises he has made.

I am quite aware that the character I have thus endeavoured imperfectly to pourtray may exist independently of gospel principles the religion of Jesus Christ may be no element in that character. The gentleman I have described may be a stranger to vital Christianity in its power and enjoyment: he may be influenced in his feeling and behaviour by principles and motives which are not recognized in the book of truth. The best security, then, nay, the only security, for gentlemanly feeling and practice is furnished by an experimental acquaintence with the knowledge of the Gospel of Christ. The principles by which the Christain is governed in his intercourse with his fellow-men are not fluctuating and abiding; the standard which he proposes to himself is not the conventional morality of the world, but the revealed mind and will of God. It will ever be true that "a Christain is the highest style of man." There will be a dignity and an elevation in his sentiments. So far from being influenced by a spirit of rivalry or vain ostentation, he will in "lowliness of mind esteem others better than himself." He will not affect to sympathize, but he will really sympathize with the sorrows and the joys of those around him; he will faithfully reprove what he considers wrong, but always in the spirit of meekness and brotherly love. In his habits and general deportment he will not be unmindfull of what have been termed the minor moralities of life. He will be prepared, in consistency with the high claims of duty, to do anything which may have a tendency to promote the good of his fellow-men, and bring glory to God. He desires to keep impressed on his remembrance the exhortation of an apostle: "Finally, brethern, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there by any praise think on these things."

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The "Moniteur" says the Emperor has decided that from January next, by way of reciprocity, Englishmen coming to France shall be permitted travel through the country without passports.

MAN KILLED BY A LION.—On Monday an alarming circumstance occurred at Astley's Royal Emphitheatre, London, owing to the escape of the whole of the lions, the property of Mr. Crockett, from their den, which occupied a place very near the stage. At about a quarter before eight the men who usually attend to cart away the manure were startled by the loud roaring of the lions, and they were horror struck at beholding one of the lions struggling with a man named Jarvey: a stable helper. Mr Crocket's keeper was sent for, but he not having the power over the beasts that Mr. Crockett had, immediately sent for that gentleman. On the arrival of Mr. Crockett he rushed on to the stages, where the lion was running about with the unfortunate man Jarvey in his mouth to all appearances quite dead. Mr. Crockett instantly seized a stable fork and dealt the lion a heavy blow on the side of the head which caused it to let the man go, but, instead of running away, he turned round and seemed inclined to spring upon his master. Another powerful blow, however, made the enraged animal turn round and run away.—Medical aid was immediately sought for poor Jarvey, but on the arrival of the surgeon life was found to be extinct. After the body of Jarvey had been removed Mr. Crockett went in search of the three lions who were now roaming about the theatre. One was seen running about at a remote corner of the stage, another was in the arena, and the other could not be seen. The lioness was the first to be secured, but this was a work danger and difficulty. On seeing Mr. Crockett the lioness made a dash through the pit saloon, whence she rushed up the box staircase and entered one of the private boxes, and took up a threatening attitude. Mr. Crockett entered the box, placed a leathern collar round her neck, and having her head secured, she was hauled out of the place by ropes and placed in security. Another of the animals was playing on the stage with a quantity of ribbons and stage properties and with comparatively little difficulty it was placed again in the cage, and after a few minutes search the third was recaptured.—In consequence of the large lion being unwell it had been parted from his companions and it is supposed that in endeavoring to join it one of the three lions in the other compartment of the cage must have broken down the partition and thus displaced the iron bars.

Extraordinary Phenomena in Boring for Oil in Canada.

A number of residents of Michigan went over to Sombar, C. W., in the early part of October and commenced boring some fifteen or twenty feet from a creek, under the belief that oil would be found and on the 17th of the month, when they had got down about fifty-seven feet, they struck a vein of gas.—On removing their augur, which was several inches in diameter, the gas rushed with great force from the apperture, and continued to throw up dry sand for an hour. It then ceased, and the boring was resumed; but as soon as this was done, the gas again rushed up with such violence as to throw the drill—a piece of iron one and a half inches in diameter eight feet long and weighing 50 lbs.—clean out of the hole, and it continued to discharge gravel, water, and stones, some of the latter weighing 25 pounds, up into the air a distance of one hundred feet. The stream widened to the diameter of a barrel, after leaving the hole, and the quantity was such as to rise the creek considerably about 25 feet wide. After the flow of water subsided, the gas was fired and a explosion took place which shook the ground for half a mile, and then continued to send up a sheet of flame as high as the water had previously gone.—This flame could be seen for miles, and was ultimately extinguished with great difficulty. It is thought that the oil spring, for such it proved to be, will be one of the best in the country.—[American Paper.

THE EARLIER THE EASIER.—An old man one day took a child on his knee, and talked to him about Jesus, and told him to seek the Saviour now and pray to him and love him. The child knew that the old man was not himself a Christain, and felt surprised.—Then he looked up into the old man's face and said "But why don't you seek God?"

The old man was affected by the question and replied, "Ah, my dear child! I neglected to do so when I was young, and now my heart is so hard that I fear I never shall be able."

Ah, my reader! believe him "To-day if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts." It will be more difficult to hear to-morrow. And weeks and months and years hence, even could you be sure of them, how high and strong a barrier will gradually be rising between you and Christ! "The that seek me early shall find me."

Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the President elect, has arrived at New York to make purchases for the White House.

DON'T BE A BACHELOR.

Young man, don't live a crusty bachelor; it is not good for you. It will not improve your morals, health or beauty. Marry as soon as you can make it convenient, and shape your affairs to support a wife. But when you marry, don't fall in love with a face instead of a woman. Remember that common sense is a rare virtue, much better than silver, gold and fashion. Don't court and marry crinoline or money bags, simply because it is crinoline or gold in plenty; but look to sound practical sense in a woman first—that is the touch-stone to try her other qualities by.

When you have that all else comes.—Your wife that is to be, if she's full of common sense, will grow to your way of thinking, and make you grow to hers. A woman who has womanly love in her heart, will find a way to make your love towards her grow as the years go over you both. And another thing needs to be heeded, and that is, a common-sense woman is not to be found where fashion consists in dragging young females into a whirl where there is simply idle gossip and little brain.

Young man don't stand looking after that young woman, who has that distinguished air, the reputation of a flirt and a belle whose father has heaps of cash; for it is not impossible while you are straining your eyes, you may be turning your back upon some unobtrusive little damsel whom nature has cut out as your other half, and who may be that pleasant-faced, placid-tempered, lovable little creature who will think enough of you to go the end of the world and, stay by and comfort you when you get gray headed and fidgety.

Marry, young gentleman, and keep yourself out of scrapes. Have something to live for. A man alone in the world isn't more than half a man, and the world wants entire men. So mend yourselves and be happy. And you shall have reason to say it was a good thing you resolved to marry, and refused to be a solitary, beer-drinking, pipe-smoking bachelor, if you succeed as well in your efforts as he who, once a young man like you, is now simply old, contented and comfortable.

ABSURDITIES.—To tell your secrets, and believe other people will keep them.

To render a man a service voluntarily, and expect him to be grateful for it.

To expect to make people honest by hardening them in jail, and afterwards sending them adrift without the means of getting work.

To fancy a thing is cheap because a low price is asked for it.

To arrive at the age of fifty, and be surprised at any vice, folly absurdity your fellow creatures may be guilty of.

To vote for a candidate at an election because he shakes hands with your wife and child and admires the baby.

To attempt to borrow money on the plea of extreme poverty.

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—Beautiful is old age, beautiful as the slow drooping mellow autumn of a rich glorious summer. In the old man, nature has fulfilled her work she loads him with the fruits of a well spent life; and surrounded by his children, she rocks him away softly by the grave, to which he is followed by blessings. God forbid we should not call it beautiful. There is another life, hard, rough and thorny, trodden with bleeding feet, and aching brow; a battle which no peace follows this side of the grave; which the grave gapes to finish before the victory is won; and strange that it should be—this is the highest life of man. Look back among the great names of history there is none whose life has been other than this.

☞ At Berlin and London, the longest day has sixteen hours and half; at Stockholm it has eighteen and a half hours, and the shortest, seven; at St. Petersbugh, the longest day has nineteen and the shortest five hours. At Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest, two hours and a half; at Waderhus, in Norway, the day last from the 21st of May to to the 22d of July; and at Spitbergen, the longest day is three months and a half.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—We learn that on Friday night when the weather was intensely cold, a farmer was frozen to death on his way from his home in the country to the city. He was riding with his daughter on a load of hay, and finding himself drowsy laid down to sleep. When they arrived at a tavern on the way, where they were to stop during the night, it was discovered that the unfortunate man was frozen to death—He was taken off the load perfectly stiff.—*Toronto Leader, Jan. 14.*

European Intelligence.

New York, January 29th.

The Cunard Steamer ARABIA, from Liverpool on the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th, arrived here last night. She brings over $1,500,000 in specie.

The Court of Queen's Bench in London, has granted a writ of habeas corpus, to bring before it the slave ANDERSON, at present in gaol at Toronto, and claimed as a fugitive by the State of Missouri.

It is rumored that the Bank of France is about to suspend specie payments.

The weather throughout England was again severe.

Flour decline 6.; Wheat quiet; Corn advanced 6d.

Consols 91¾ to 91⅞.

LATER.

PORTLAND, Jan. 30th.

The steamship Bohemian from Londonderry 19th arrived this morning.

A declaration was expected that France wont aid Piedmont in a war with Austria.

The Spanish minister informed the Cortes that the Spanish Navy is ordered to remain neutral at Gaeta.

The Sardinians will attack Gaeta by sea immediately. Consols closed at 91¾ a 91⅞ Cotton advance. Breadstuffs unchanged. The times says that in event of secession the Southern Federation becomes the real United States.

Despatches from the South contain no new features.

Rumors of contemplated attacks on Forts Sumpter and Pickens, are not credited in well informed circles.

Large Union meetings are being held throughout Middle and Northern States.

KANZAS has been admitted into the Union.

Superfine State Flour, $5.10@5.25.

Extra State Flour, $5,30@5.40.

Stocks firmer. Money unchanged.

KING COTTON RIVAL'D.—The fire eaters say that the northern people depend on cotton. If these fellows keep on, some of them may find themselves depending on hemp.—*Prentice.*

A soldier was so severely frost bitten on the night of the late fire, as to cause amputation of both arms.

The sleighing has been excellent of late, and Jack Frost rather severe.

The R. M. Steamer Niagara, which arrived yesterday, had one million and eight thousand dollars in specie for Halifax.—[Halifax Journal.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—By the steamer Ospray at Halifax, we have received late papers from St. John's N. F. The government of the island have agreed to give £600 for two extra voyages of the steamer to Halifax during the months of February.

Some of the papers think the reports of suffering from famine, are exaggerated. A large number are, however, receiving relief.—*Nor.*

The Charleston *Mercury* draws the following picture of the President:

A monkey over an open powder magazine would represent, with tolerable exactness, the late conduct and present position of the President of the once United States. No great confederacy, or family of states, was ever before cursed with a President so utterly ignorant of the real character of the people and principles he was called to rule or direct.

A South Carolina paper threatens Dr. Holmes, of the Farmer, with a coat of Tar and Feathers. He gives the following good turn to the threat:

"And the feathers too? What should we do with such roggery on our mental body? We might do to set on goose eggs and hatch *Canadian Statesmen*; but I would pay.

We learn, some weeks since several commissioned officers of the Military companies in this city asked for their discharge; but since the disunion trouble has assumed its present aspect, they have not pressed their request, and express themselves determined to hold their commissions.—Portland Courier.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.—On Monday last 14th inst. a fire broke out in Mason & Hamlin's melodium establishment on Pleasant Street, Boston. The building was totally destroyed. The building was valued at $14,000, and the stock at $20,000. Both building and stock were partially insured.

HOLDING THE STAKES.—A fellow on the race course was staggering about with more liquor than he could carry. "Hallo! what is the matter now?" said a chap whom the inebriated individual had just run against.

"Why—hic—why, the fact is, a lot of my friends have been betting liquor on the race to day, and they have got me to hold the stakes."

Save your Doctor's Bills.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer, it does more than most physicians can do. A single trial will satisfy the incredulous.

AN ACT

To incorporate sundry persons by the name of the St. Andrews Water Company.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Lieutenant Governor Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. That Benjamin F. Milliken, John Aymar, Wm. Whitlock, Benjamin R. Stevenson, James W. Chandler, and their associates, successors and assigns, be and they are hereby constituted and declared to be a body corporate by the name of "The St. Andrews Water Company" and shall have all the powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the said Town of St. Andrews with Water, and for carrying on and managing the necessary works therewith connected.

2. The capital stock of the said Corporation, shall consist of Four thousand dollars current money of this Province, to be divided into four hundred shares of ten dollars each, to be paid as may be required by the President and Directors of the said Company, for the use thereof, they giving one months notice in a newspaper published in St. Andrews, for the purpose of choosing five directors, being stockholders in the Corporation, under and in pursuance of the rules and regulations hereinafter provided, which directors so chosen shall continue in office until others are chosen in their room, and shall have full power and authority to manage the affairs of the said Corporation.

4. There shall be a general meeting of the stockholders of the said Corporation to be annually holden at St. Andrews on the first Tuesday in May, in each and every year, at which annual meeting there shall be chosen by a majority thereof Five Directors, who shall continue in office for one year or until others are chosen in their stead, and the Directors when chosen shall at their first meeting after their election, choose out of their number a President.

5. Not less than three Directors shall constitute a boundar the transaction of business, of which the President shall always be one, except in cases of sickness or necessary absence, in which case the Directors present may choose a chairman in his stead. The President or Chairman shall vote at the board as a director, and in case of an equal number of votes for or against any question before them, the president or chairman shall have a casting vote.

6. The number of votes which each stockholder shall be entitled to give, on every occasion when in conformity with the provisions of this Act, the votes of the stockholders are to be given, shall be given in the following proportion: for one share and not more than four shares, one vote; for every four shares above four and not exceeding twenty, one vote; and for every eight shares above twenty and not exceeding sixty, one vote; and nine votes shall be the greatest number that any stockholder shall be entitled to.

7. All stockholders may vote by proxy, provided such proxy be a stockholder, and produce sufficient authority in writing so to act.

8. The shares of the capital or stock shall be assignable and transferable according to the rules and regulations that may be established in that behalf. But no assignment or transfer shall be valid or effectual unless the same shall be entered in a book kept by the directors for that purpose, nor until such person or persons so making the same shall have fully discharge all debts owing by him or them to the said Corporation, or shall have been made for payment, but in no case shall any fractional part of a share be issued.

9. It shall and may be lawful for said Corporation at a proper and convenient depth under the surface of the earth and every of the roads and streets through which they may be necessary to pass, and place the pipes, conduits, and conveniences for the said purpose as they shall find to be necessary for conveying the said water, to break up and enter upon any building, dwelling house, or other tenement in the said Town of St. Andrews, and place and remove the said pipes, conduits, and conveniences therein, and do and perform all other matters and things which shall be necessary and expedient for the said Company to do and perform in the premises, in such manner as they shall think most advantageous to the said Company, and shall do the same as little injurious to the said premises as the nature of the case will admit of; and shall also be at all times hereafter, when and as often as occasion shall require, to repair and make good all such pipes, conduits, and conveniences, so broken up and opened as aforesaid, and shall and may take and use so much and such part of the said premises as shall be necessary for the purpose aforesaid, and shall and may take and use so much and such part of the said premises as shall be necessary for the purpose of erecting and building a house or tenement for the use of the said Company, and shall also be at all times hereafter, when and as often as occasion shall require, to repair and make good all such pipes, conduits, and conveniences, so broken up and opened as aforesaid, and shall and may take and use so much and such part of the said premises as shall be necessary for the purpose aforesaid, and shall and may take and use so much and such part of the said premises as shall be necessary for the purpose of erecting and building a house or tenement for the use of the said Company, and shall also be

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