

VARIETIES.

EXTRAORDINARY ANTIPATHIES.—What jarring chord of the human fabric is struck? and how is it struck, to produce effects both involuntary, irresistible, and unaccountable, similar to the following remarkable sensations?—Henry III., of France, could not stay in a room where there was a cat, although he was so immoderately fond of dogs that he was seen to go about with a basket of young puppies suspended from his neck by a black string. The Duc D'Epéron faints at the sight of a leveret. Marechal D'Albert could not endure the presence of a wild boar, nor even that of a sucking-pig. Uladislav, King of Poland, was distracted at the sight of apples. Erasmus could not smell fish without being greatly agitated. Scaliger trembled at the sight of water-cresses. Tycho Brahe felt his limbs sink under him when he met either a hare or a fox. Bacon swooned at an eclipse of the moon. Boyle fell into convulsions on hearing the sound of water drawn from a cock. James I., of England, could not endure the sight of a drawn sword; and Sir Kenelm Digby narrates that the king shook so vehemently in knighting him, that he would have run the point of his sword into the eye of the knight elect, if the Duke of Buckingham had not guided it across his shoulder. M. La Motte de Vayer could not endure music, but delighted in the sound of thunder. An Englishman of the seventeenth century was nearly expiring whenever the 53rd of Isaiah was read to him. A Spaniard, about the same period, fell into a syncope whenever he heard the word *lana* (wool) mentioned, although his coat was made of that material.

INTRODUCTION OF GARDENING.—A knowledge of gardening was first introduced into England from the Netherlands, and, until 1509, our vegetables were imported from thence. Currants (or Corinthian grapes) were brought from the Isle of Zante, then belonging to Venice, and planted in England in 1535; about thirty years afterwards the Flemings planted a number of flowers, unknown in England, at Norwich and its vicinity, including gillyflowers, carnations, the Province rose, etc. In 1552, grapes were brought to England, and planted in Bloxhall, in Suffolk; and in 1587, tulip-roots were brought from Vienna. Hops were sent over from Artois in 1720, but five years elapsed before they were in general use for malt liquors.

EASTERN SUPERSTITION.—A circumstance occurred here, (Cawoor,) which marks the superstitious fears of the natives. The coolies, (or porters,) in passing through the forest, came upon a tiger, crouched on the path; they immediately stopped, and addressed him in terms of supplication, assuring him they were poor people, carrying the *Tuan Basar*, great man's luggage, who would be very angry with them if they did not arrive in time, and therefore they implored permission to pass quietly, and without molestation. The tiger, being startled at their appearance, got up, and walked quietly into the depths of the forests; and they came on, perfectly satisfied that it was in consequence of their petition that they passed in safety.—*Lady Raffles's Journey in Sumatra.*

THE HUMAN RACE.—The whole human race, if collected together in one spot, would not occupy a space equal to that in which our metropolis stands. For suppose the population of the globe to be equal to 1,000,000,000 souls, and the average space occupied by each individual to be one square foot, the whole of the human family collected together in one column would cover a square of 31,620 feet, or of about six miles. They would all easily be contained within the circumference of London.

PHOSPHORIC LIGHT EMITTED BY FLOWERS.—In the garden of the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, on the evening of Friday, September 4th, 1835, during a storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by heavy rain, the leaves of the flower called *Oenothera macrocarpa*, a bed of which is in the garden, immediately opposite the windows of the manuscript library at Stowe, were observed to be brilliantly illuminated by phosphoric light. During the intervals of the flashes of lightning, the night was exceedingly dark, and nothing else could be distinguished in the gloom except the bright light upon the leaves of these flowers. The luminous appearance continued uninterruptedly for a considerable length of time: it did not appear to resemble any electric effect; and the opinion which seemed most probable was, that the plant, like many known instances, has a power of absorbing light, and giving it out under peculiar circumstances.—*Magazine of Popular Science.*

INTRODUCTION OF POTATOES AND CHERRIES INTO IRELAND.—From Sir Walter Raleigh's constant employment in England, it was scarcely to be expected that he would personally devote much time to the improvement of his Irish estates. Yet it is a remarkable point about this eminent man, that, wherever he had settled, or his influence extended even for a short period, he has left some traces of his usefulness and activity. At Youghall, in the county of Cork, of which town he was mayor, and where his house and gardens are still seen, the first potatoes ever planted in Ireland were introduced by Raleigh, who had brought them from Virginia; and he is also said to be the first propagator of the cherry in that island, which was imported by him from the Canaries. At Lismore, which formed part of the extensive grant made to

him by Elizabeth, we find a still more interesting memorial in a free-school which he founded: and the large and beautiful myrtles in his garden at Youghall, some of them twenty feet high, are associated with the love of shrubs and sweet-smelling plants, and that elegance of taste in his rural occupations which remarkably distinguished him.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library.*

UNANIMITY IN CROWDS.—The shouting of multitudes, by the sole strength of the sound, so amazes and confounds the imagination, that, in this staggering and hurry of the mind, the best-established tempers can scarcely forbear being borne down, and joining in the common cry and common resolution of the crowd.—*Burke.*

THE WATERS.—*Waves of the Ocean.*—The largest waves proceed at the rate of from thirty to forty miles an hour; yet it is a vulgar belief that the water itself advances with the speed of the wave. The form of the wave only advances, while the substance, except a little spray above, remains rising and falling in the same place.

DEATH BEDS.—Of the great number to whom it has been my painful professional duty to have administered in the last hour of their lives, I have sometimes felt surprised that so few have appeared reluctant to go to the undiscovered country "from whose bourne no traveller returns!" Many, we may easily suppose, have manifested this willingness to die from an impatience of suffering, or from that passive indifference which is sometimes the result of debility and bodily exhaustion. But I have seen those who have arrived at a fearless contemplation of the future, from faith in the doctrine which our religion teaches. Such men were not only calm and supported, but cheerful, in the hour of death; and I never quitted such a sick chamber without a hope that my last end might be like theirs.—*Sir Henry Hallford.*

CHANGE IN THE VALUE OF MONEY.—The following scale of prices for seats at coronations is amusing, as showing the relative value of money, if not of public curiosity and love of exhibition:—Edward I., half a farthing; Edward II., a farthing; Edward III., halfpenny; Richard II., a penny; Henry IV., a penny; Henry V., two-pence; Henry VI., two-pence; Edward IV., two-pence; Richard III., two-pence; Henry VII., two-pence; Henry VIII., fourpence; Edward VI., fourpence; Mary, fourpence; Elizabeth, sixpence; James I., one shilling; Charles I., one shilling; Charles II., half-a-crown; James II., half a crown; William and Anne, half-a-crown; George I., five shillings; George II., half-a-guinea; George III., in abbey, ten guineas; in street from one to ten guineas; George IV., in street from one to twenty guineas.

INSANITY.—M. Briere de Boismont makes the following estimate in his 'Essay on the Effect of Civilization with reference to Insanity':—In London there is 1 lunatic or idiot in every 200 persons; in Paris, 1 in 222; in St. Petersburg, 1 in 2133; in Naples, 1 in 729; in Rome, 1 in 418; in Milan, 1 in 242; in Turin, 1 in 434; in Florence, 1 in 338; in Madrid, 1 in 3350; in Dresden, 1 in 466; and in Cairo, 1 in 30,714.

THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1838.

EMIGRATION FROM THE CANADAS.—The Hamilton (U. C.) Express, in an article which we copy below, presents a melancholy picture of the state of affairs in the Provinces.

Emigration from this Province to the United States still continues, notwithstanding the immense numbers who have already left; but it has changed its character, and now, instead of being composed of men of strong political feelings, embraces the more cautious and industrious classes—old countrymen as well as natives. Military clangor keeps one portion of the people from brooding over the general depression, while a morbid melancholy seems to have seized others, who are apathetic as to the consequences of passing events, and look upon emigration as a panacea for all their ills.

To such an extent has emigration been carried on, that in some parts of the London District, we have credibly been informed, there are not males enough left to gather in a tithe of the crops. Some farmers have sacrificed their homesteads for a trifle, whilst others have actually abandoned them.

But this is not all. The spirit of change is extending like an epidemic, and several parties from different parts of the Province are now traversing the western States, looking for locations to provide for an extensive emigration. Something should be done to stop this general depopulation of the country and give hope to the people; what that ought to be we leave to the wisdom of Lord Durham, merely observing that from very wide inquiry, we are led to believe that a general amnesty for political offences (with certain exceptions) would bring back many valuable subjects, retard the departure of others, and restore confidence among the mass of the people.

TEMPERANCE STATISTICS.—Since, the passage of the law in Boston prohibiting all persons from selling ardent spirits, except druggists, no less than seventeen hundred and eighty new apothecaries' shops have been started in different parts of the city. A

man has nothing to do but to buy a bushel of Epsom salts, a jar of magnesia, and a box of Lee's pills, and he can keep and retail as much of the "O be joyful" as he pleases.

THE ARMY.—The bill for the increase of the army of the United States, provides that the Artillery shall be increased 830 men, with the reduction of 20 lieutenants, one in each company. The Infantry is to be increased 3670 men, with an increase of the complement of commissioned officers, of 13.

MONTREAL, July 4.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a private letter, dated Toronto, 30th June, 1838:—

"The 34th are ordered off to Hamilton to-night. The rebels or yankees had made a landing West to the number of Eight Hundred, and are now in the London District. This is by a special dispatch this evening, there is no mistake.

QUEBEC, July 7.—Accounts from Upper Canada contain authentic information of the movements of the pirates and rebels in different parts of the Western and London Districts. The loyal inhabitants are up in arms, and no doubts are entertained of the whole of these pirates being accounted for.

The following is the latest intelligence we have received. It is copied from an extra of the Kingston Chronicle of the 2d July:—

"We hasten to lay before our readers the following important intelligence received by the Steamboat Commodore Barrie from Toronto, in which arrived Col. Farquharson, bearer of Despatches from His Excellency Sir George Arthur to Col. the Hon. H. Dundas, Commandant at this station, informing him that the pirates have effected a landing at two points, viz.—at Bear Creek, near the entrance of the Thames, and at Sarnia on the River St. Clair. The joint force is said to be one thousand men.

The Merchants at Sandwich, etc. have ordered their goods at this place not to be forwarded to them until further orders.

A number of prisoners in the London District have been rescued from prison by the Rebels, and yesterday morning the steamboat Cobourg left Toronto for Hamilton with the 34th Regiment on their way to the quarter."

We understand that Captain Fitzroy, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, is expected at Quebec in a few days.—*Quebec Herald.*

SHORT HILLS.—The statement that the insurgents at Short Hills had been captured, is confirmed. About twenty, all Canadians, were taken in the immediate vicinity of the outbreak, and a number more have been subsequently taken on Gull Island, at the mouth of Grand river. These were nearly all Americans, and a physician from this side, name unknown, was among them. The Tamarack Swamp, extending from Short Hills to Grand River, which was the retreat of the insurgents, has been thoroughly cleared. The prisoners captured have been taken to Chippewa, for trial before a commission.

KINGSTON, U. C. June 30.—Of the piratical band apprehended as being concerned in the Short Hills affair, near Niagara, the following were brought to Toronto on Friday evening the 29th, in the Transit steamer from Niagara, to wit—9 Yankees, 3 Scotchmen, and 10 Canadians.

WASHINGTON JULY 7.—Mr. Fairfield, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the bill for running the North Eastern Boundary line, in conformity with the treaty of 1783. It was accompanied by a resolution, setting forth that the line could be run by the objects selected as points in the treaty, and that the United States had a clear right to the whole of the territory in dispute. Also expressing an earnest wish that Great Britain will no longer refuse to grant our just claims, by throwing obstacles in the way of a speedy adjustment of this vexatious question. The resolution was agreed to, and, with the bill, laid on table, and ordered to be printed.

NEW YORK, JULY 5.—L'Hussier, one of the men charged with the murder of Lieut. Vier, whose escape from prison in Montreal we have already mentioned, has arrived at Burlington.

TROUBLE ON BOARD THE SIRIUS AT N. YORK.—On Saturday morning the steamer Sirius was the scene of a disturbance, between the crew of that vessel and some of the Catharine market butchers, etc. It appears that a boy who was carrying some meat on board, got into an altercation with one of the hands, who struck him. He instantly ran up to the market, and on making his case known the butchers and boys, went down en masse on board the vessel, and a regular row ensued, in which, as we are informed, the crew of the Sirius came off second best. A large mob collected around the vessel, and threatened all sorts of mischief unless the first aggressor was given up to their vengeance; and as things began to wear a serious aspect, the aid of the police was called in, who quieted the passions of the mob by marching the man off to the police office. He was kept in durance until the vessel was about starting, and was then put on board in a boat from the Battery.

FREDERICTON, N. B. July 14.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor arrived in town yesterday afternoon, at half past six o'clock, having descended the St. Lawrence in H. M. S. Andre-mache, and passed through Miramichi.—*Sentinel.*