

sir!—for Georgiana's mind was on the glass she had broken in dressing her—thinking it was a *bad omen*, and she did not hear; and had she heard she would not have comprehended it without some explanation, for she had taken no walk, and knew not what a story her mother had been telling.

'I have been telling Mr Hurd you have been walking out this morning, and now he wants to know what success,' said Mrs Linal.

'O, I did not understand—I did not go far, it is so very unpleasant to go out alone, and there are so many fences and bushes in the way, and the wet grass; indeed, I am very fond of the city, and prefer living there much to the country.' Mr Hurd was glad to hear her say that, for he felt then, 'if you will you shall live in a city all your days'—yes, it must be owned she deceived Mr Hurd's good sense, as she had others, many others, for her countenance betokened modesty, cheerfulness, and complacency of temper. These good qualities had interested many—but they were disappointed on acquaintance.

Mr Hurd, as he went into his uncle's office in the evening, found a number of men very much engaged in story telling: he stopped to listen—found it was Mr Linal's family of whom they were speaking, & his then dear Georgiana. They had brought their accounts to leave them, and among them was the gentleman of whom Georgiana bought her dress; he, it seemed had startled all the others by accidentally speaking of the extravagant bill they had run up at his store. Very much to his surprise he was informed that Mr Linal was not worth any property; and, being unacquainted with Mr L., had not so much feeling as those who lived by him, and knew how hard he strove to get a living. He sued—then others felt that they could not lose their debts, and they took from them every thing that they could lawfully. Mr Hurd was very much astonished to hear such truths related, though he considered, at first, they were slanderous reports, raised out of envy and malice—but he saw that his uncle gave credence to them. As soon as there was an opportunity, he asked what these stories meant—if they were true.

'They meant so much I should have told you them before you had taken another walk,' said his uncle.

Squire Noyes was a man of great discrimination and prudence; his judgment was sought after by all; and as soon as he expressed these words, Mr Hurd's love for Georgiana vanished. 'I cannot,' said he, as he walked from the office to the house, 'fulfil my engagement to ride out with one of so vain and weak a mind. I detest such vanity, such pride and meanness.' His uncle overtook him, and they passed into the house. 'I shall return home, I think tomorrow.'

'Indeed,' said his uncle and aunt, 'why I thought you were going to stay several days longer.'

'I did intend it, but I believe I must return tomorrow.' They were a little surprised, but his uncle soon imagined the cause.

Mr Hurd retired to his chamber and wrote the following laconic note:—

June 6th, 183—.

'Miss LINAL.—I shall leave town tomorrow, and cannot fulfil my engagements of riding out, and taking tea with you.

J HURD.

Six months from this time, there had been a great change in the Linal family. Mr Linal was fast declining under a pulmonary complaint, which was thought to have been brought on by anxiety of mind, together with a cold. Mrs Linal had discovered the error in her education, by poverty,—for they were reduced to so low circumstances as not to have the necessities of life. The neighbors gave willingly to Mr Linal; but their charity was attended with plain words to her, which, at first, very much annoyed her, but after consideration she was convinced of their truth, and they made a lasting impression on her mind, and caused her to give her other children different instruction.

Georgiana remained at home a long time, friendless as it were, with the exception of Emeline True. She was a friend to every one; while she was at school in Philadelphia, she spoke of Georgiana to a lady, who sent for her to come into her family for a seamstress, which was a great benefit to her, both as it regarded pecuniary assistance, and improvement. Georgiana was invited with the family to Mr Hurd's wedding party. As she entered the door, Mr Hurd was heard to say to his wife, 'There is the lady I fancied myself in love with once, but fortunately I found her out before it became fixed. She would have ruined me forever, she was of so vain and weak a mind.'

FOREIGN.

FROM PAPERS BY THE PACKET.

The *Reindeer Packet*, Lieut. Dickens, arrived at Halifax on the 12th. inst. bringing London papers to the 8th ult.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

All idea of the French government interfering in the affairs of Spain is put an end to for the present by the dissolution of the ministry. Our Paris Correspondent in announcing this event, says—

'This day a Cabinet Council, at which the King presided, was held at Neuilly, and the question of intervention in Spain was again debated. Notwithstanding the change which has recently taken place in the government of Spain, and the sanction which the Queen Regent has found it expedient to give the promulgation of the Constitution of 1812, M. Thiers still advocated the necessity of a decided and an imposing interference by the French government in Spain; but as he was not able to bring the King over to that opinion, he and the other ministers, who thought with him, felt it their duty to give in their resignations. The intelligence of the dissolution has not had much effect on the funds. The fact is, that the division between the King and his ministers was so generally known, that the breaking up of the Cabinet has not taken any body much by surprise.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

From papers by the *Athabasca*, arrived at this port.

From the Liverpool Albion, Sept. 12.

FRANCE.—The result of Louis Philippe's new feats in Cabinet-making was announced officially in the Paris *Moniteur* of Wednesday:

Count Mole is to be....President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Persil.....Minister of Justice & Public Worship, and Keeper of the Seals.

Admiral de Rosamel.....Minister of Marine.

M. de Gasparin.....Minister of the Interior.

M. Guizot.....Minister of Public Instruction.

D. Duchatel.....Minister of Finance.

The office of Minister of War will be offered to Soult, and its duties in the meanwhile will be performed by Admiral de Rosamel—Duchatel is to act as Minister of Commerce until that appointment is filled up. Count Montlivet, whom the King would have gladly retained, but whom Guizot objected to, is appointed Intendant-General of the Civil List, in the room of Baron Fain, removed to the Chief Secretaryship of the King's Cabinet. Count d'Argout resumes the post of Governor of the Bank of France; Baron Davillier, who was never more than a provisional holder of that office, being made Honorary Governor. Gisquet is to leave the Prefecture of the Police, but his successor is not named.

Of the members of the Administration it may be remarked, that Mole, the nominal Premier, is the mere tool of Louis Philip, and that the Foreign policy will be in future, as heretofore, under the complete control of the faithless and slippery King; that Guizot, Gasparin, and Duchatel are Doctrinaires; that Persil goes beyond the Doctrinaires in his zeal for an arbitrary system of Government; and that Rosamel is no politician.

The general policy of the Government will doubtless be that of 'resistance' at home, and discouragement of Liberalism abroad.

On Sunday night week, the Parisians were in a state of great alarm. Rumours of conspiracies to assassinate the King and overturn the government were circulated in all direc-

tions. By some, the Republicans were said to be the traitors; by others, it was averred that a strong party of the military had resolved to imitate the example of the Spanish soldiers at St. Idelfonso, and seize the King and Royal family at the royal country residence of Neuilly. Paris was to be set on fire in fifty places at once. Whether there was any plot at all, or whether it was not got up to frighten the peaceable inhabitants into the belief that a strong government, such as was then in process of formation, was necessary, has not been ascertained. It is certain that the movements of the military and police indicated great alarm, real or pretended. Reinforcements from Paris were added to the strong military force which the King had already at Neuilly for his protection. During the whole of the night, patrols of cavalry and police paraded the roads which lead from Paris to the Chateau. Every regiment of the numerous garrison of Paris was posted so as to command different quarters of the city, and the drummers of the National Guard were ordered to be in readiness to beat the *rappel*. The National Guard of the suburbs were under arms, and prepared at a moment's notice to march to Neuilly. Arrests were frequent in all parts of Paris. But, if we except a rumour that some of the prisoners engaged in the secret manufacture of arms and gunpowder had disclosed the existence of a formidable conspiracy, nothing has been stated which throws any light upon the real cause of the alarm.

SPAIN.—The new Spanish Ministry show a disposition to act with vigour. Decrees have been published authorizing the levy of fifty thousand men, and appropriating to the use of the treasury the proceeds of the sale of all suppressed religious establishments, leaving only sufficient funds to provide for the performance of public worship. A forced loan of two hundred millions of reals is to be levied in the different provinces; the interest, at five per cent., to be paid out of the ordinary revenues of the provinces. An exposition of the deplorable state of the finances is given as a justification or apology for these proceedings. The resolution of the Cortes of 1812, that no person shall be employed in the public service who cannot give a guarantee of his attachment to the Sovereign and to Liberty, is ordered to be strictly enforced. The national guards are to be reorganized agreeably to the decree of the Cortes of 29th June, 1822.

From the seat of war the intelligence is unimportant. One of General Evans's jealous quarrels with his officers appears to have led to the resignation of Colonel Shaw. Such is the miserable state of the finances of the Legion that it was with difficulty money was borrowed to pay for men's breakfasts. Several of the soldiers have been tried by courts-martial for mutiny and robbery.

EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—We learn by advices received by way of Alexandria, from his Majesty's Consul at Alexandretta, that the new steamer *Tigris*, forming part of the Euphrates Expedition, the loss of which we lately reported as having been caused by a squall on the river Euphrates, has been recovered. She was found, a few days after the accident, keel upwards, without having suffered material injury. The last advices from Colonel Chesney state, that the expedition was doing well.—*Malta Government Gazette*.

SINGULAR FACT.—About two months since Mr John Jones, residing in the upper part of this county, on going, as usual, in the morning to feed a sow and a fine litter of pigs which he had in a pen adjoining the barn, was not a little surprised at finding that a hen, which had for some time past committed various deprava-