

For the Pearl.

THE ANNAPOLIAN REVIEWER.

A Correspondent in the Novascotian of the 15th inst. has thrown so many ungenerous reflections o'er the memory of my boyish "Wreath," that, by the etiquette of authorship I am somewhat bound to reply.

My opponent, whom I shall promiscuously designate *The Annapolitan Reviewer*, friend N., and the busy gentleman, will never do credit to his assumed Censorship (pardon the phrase obliquely borrowed from his sage critique) until he learn to make more appropriate selections for satire, and to animadvert with less show of envious feeling.

One part of his gratuitous interference refers to a Poem in "The Forest Wreath," entitled "The Thunder Storm," and the following stanza is quoted in proof of its barrenness of poetry.

"Whence the terrific grandeur that shoots thro' the sky,
Like the lightnings which flash from a Deity's eye—
Whence the noise that makes rocks, hills and mountains to nod,
As it breaks thro' the clouds like the tramp of a God!"

On these lines the Annapolitan Reviewer thus seriously comments—"I should really like to know how or where he (the author) ever saw 'the lightnings flash from a Deity's eye,' or where he ever heard the 'tramp of a God?'"

Indeed! but is it criminal to speak of what we never directly saw, or heard? Then let him not presume henceforth to imagine that there exists any intellect in his own brain, unless he be favoured with ocular and auricular demonstrations peculiar to himself.

Now a certain universally acknowledged genius remarks of the Universe—

"Whose body nature is, and God the soul."

Why then may not the figure be carried out? why not suppose that the energy which lights up the countenance of nature forth beams from the eye of that soul? But has a soul got eyes? Ay, there perchance is the desideratum—and for that very reason I leave the question with the critical acumen of friend N.

But is the busy gentleman an admirer of the muses? Let's try him with a paragraph from the Bards of Old England—from the very King of Bards—even Byron.

"Or view the Lord of the unerring bow
The God of life, and poesy, and light—
The sun in human limbs array'd, and brow
All radiant from his triumph in the fight;
The shaft hath just been shot—the arrow bright
With an immortal's vengeance; in his eye
And nostril beautiful disdain, and might,
And majesty, flash their full lightnings by,
Developing in that one glance the Deity."

He does not like it—I know he does not like it. Some people very gravely "prefer sense to sound," and others again, their own opinion to either.

But how will his talisman weigh in a scale manufactured by his favorite?

(Apart to the Reader. By friend N.'s favorite, I mean the man wot wrote the following pretty lines:)

"He often rode, as thro' the land he past,
Full thirty miles before he broke his fast!
Then added thirty more before he stooped to dine!
And ten or twenty more before his preaching time!
When worn with toil, and age, and sore disease,
He rode an easier way, his friends to please:" etc. etc.

The man who can squander away his judgment in the approval of such doggerel as this, will never harm me much, Mr. Editor. Yet I feel willing to indulge him with a little more light on the subject, peradventure it may irradiate the gloom that seems to cloud his vision. How then does he understand that sublime allusion to the Deity—"who maketh the clouds his chariot, who walketh upon the wings of the wind?" Methinks his slowness of understanding and peculiar aversion to metaphor, will lead him to enquire, Who ever heard tell of a chariot of clouds, and of the wind having wings?—or who ever saw the Deity walking on the wings of the wind?

I fear that he cannot enjoy the majesty of such thoughts as refer to "Him that rideth upon the heavens," "whose strength is in the clouds" and "who speaketh in thunder"—that he cannot duly appreciate the lofty symbols recorded in the inspired pages of the Volume of Volumes.

But enough is written to epitaph the tomb of his critique. I conclude therefore with one respectful request—and that is made to the very gentleman himself—Friend N. wilt thou let my childish works alone, and henceforth quarrel with a man? I have a new work forthcoming, and thou may'st try thy skill at that until thy sides ache, and welcome.

W. M. LEGGETT.

Bathurst, N. B., Feb. 22, 1838.

Adversity perfects the good, but the bad it renders worse—as the vessel of gold is softened by the same fire that hardens the vessel of clay.

Except pain of body and remorse of conscience, all our evils are imaginary.

Superficial writers, like the mole, often think themselves deep, when they are very near the surface.

THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1838.

BRITISH NEWS.

Her Majesty's Ship Pique, Capt. Boxer, arrived on Monday from Cork, in 42 days, with the head quarters of the 93d Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. McGregor. She brings London dates to the 19th, and Cork to the 22d January.

The Hercules and Vestal were to sail in a few days with troops for Halifax. The Malabar 74, was under orders to convey troops to Canada.

Sir George Arthur and a number of military officers sailed from Portsmouth for New York, on the 4th January. Major General Sir J. Macdonnell, commanding one of the districts in Ireland, has been offered the command of one of the divisions of the army to be sent to Canada, and it is understood, has accepted it. Col. Campbell has been appointed to command the artillery in Canada—two companies of field batteries, one troop of horse artillery, with the rocket troops, will form the brigade, and expect shortly to embark. The Board of Ordnance had issued tenders to supply 2,000 shells at the shortest time possible.

The news of McKenzie's attempt on Toronto, had reached England prior to the 5th of January.

The London Royal Exchange has been destroyed by fire.

ROYAL MESSAGE.—Lord J. Russell, upon being called on by the Speaker, stated, that Her Majesty had been waited upon by such members of that House as were Privy Councillors, with the address, to which she has been pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"I thank you for the assurance of my faithful Commons to support my efforts for the restoration of tranquillity in Lower Canada. The unfortunate events that have taken place in that province give me the deepest concern; but I look forward with anxiety to the period when the re-establishment of order will enable me to lay the foundation of lasting peace in the colonies.

"The spirit manifested by the loyal inhabitants of the provinces of North America, and the exertions they have made in support of my authority, demand my warmest acknowledgements.—(Cheers.)

From the Cork Southern Reporter, Jan. 20.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES RESPECTING CANADA.—Parliament met on Tuesday, and on that and the next (Wednesday) evening, Lord John Russell developed the course of policy which Ministers intend pursuing with respect to Canada, and the legislative measure which has been resolved on. In the course of a long and eloquent speech the noble Lord stated the outline of the Bill which it was his intention to bring in, which would suspend that part of the Canadian Constitution by which it was made necessary to call together the members of the Legislative Assembly; it was proposed that the power of legislation should be given during the suspension of the Constitution to the Governor in Council. It was also proposed, with a view to the final adjustment of the existing differences, that the Governor and Council should have recourse to the opinions of the American authorities themselves, summoning for that purpose a Board, to consist of twenty-three persons, ten for each of the Canadas, and the remaining three to be selected from the present Legislative Council. The propositions which should emanate from this assembly, after being assented and agreed to by the Governor, to be transmitted to England, and proposed to Parliament, with a view of making such modifications in the Canadian Constitution of 1791 as might eventually prove the foundation of an harmonious and free constitution for the people. Lord John concluded by moving an Address to the Queen, assuring Her Majesty "That while the House was ready to afford redress to real grievances, they were fully determined to support the efforts of Her Majesty for the suppression of revolt and the restoration of tranquillity."

The Gazette of the same evening announced an appointment of much importance, that of the Earl of Durham to be Governor General, Vice Admiral, and Captain General of all her Majesty's Provinces, within and adjacent to the Continent of N. America. He is also appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner for the adjustment of certain important affairs affecting the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada. This appointment cannot fail to be satisfactory to the Parliamentary friends of the Canadians. Lord Durham is more likely than any other eminent public individual to effect the object of his appointment.

On Wednesday, Lord John Russell brought in the bill of which he had given notice on the previous evening. The power of passing laws during the suspension of the House of Assembly was to be conferred for the present on Sir John Colborne as Governor in Council; but when the Earl of Durham arrived out, the power would be vested in him. Further instructions would be given to the Governor-General, and if necessary a power of granting a general amnesty in the Province of Lower Canada would be conferred on him.

In the House of Lords the subject has not been yet regularly discussed, Lord Glenelg having merely given notice of his inten-

tion to move on Thursday an address to her Majesty on the affairs of Canada. A conversation followed, in the course of which the Duke of Wellington expressed a hope that preparations would be made on such a scale; and operations conducted in such a manner, as must make it quite certain they would succeed, and that, too, at the earliest possible period that the season opened. If such a course were pursued he was determined to give his support to her Majesty's Government.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We have been obligingly favored with Liverpool Papers to the 3d February, and several London Papers of earlier dates, received by the Stephen Porter.

They are almost wholly occupied with the affairs of Canada Parliament re-assembled on the 16th January. A Bill was immediately introduced into the House of Commons—making temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada, which, after undergoing some trifling alterations, was passed and sent to the House of Lords. The Bill, originally submitted by Ministers, suspends the operation, until November 1840, of the Act 31, Geo. III. entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the 18th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province'—authorises the appointment of Legislative Councillors—empowers the Governor and Council to make Ordinances for the good Government of Lower Canada, and to appropriate the Revenues received in the Province to public services, but not to exceed the sum "appropriated by Law within the said Province for the public service in the year 1832"—applies the provisions of Act 31, Geo. III. in reference to the enactment and confirmation or disallowance by His said Majesty, of Ordinances to be passed by the Governor and Council, "in so far as the same can be applied"—and empowers Her Majesty, at any time, by an Order in Council to declare that, "from a time to be by such Order for that purpose appointed, all the enactments of the Bill shall cease to be in force."

This, in our opinion, is the wisest course Her Majesty's Government could pursue. The appointment of Earl Durham as Governor General of the North American Colonies appears to have given much satisfaction in England. His Lordship will call to his assistance in the Government of Lower Canada, the most talented, loyal and respectable Gentlemen in the Province, and in the measures they will adopt we shall have every confidence.

Gazette.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The news received this morning from Upper Canada of the boarding of the American Steamer Caroline, by which unfortunate event several American Citizens have lost their lives, has caused some sensation in the City, as well as effected the British Funds; but, according to accounts received, the above Steamer was purchased from the Americans by the rebels at Navy Island, for the purpose of supplying them with provisions and ammunition from the American shore. Should this prove correct, the British were justified in destroying the Steamer.

The Bishop of Sodor and Man died on the 26th ult. in the 87th year of his age. The Countess of Essex has also paid the debt of nature.

The Italian Opera House at Paris has been destroyed by fire—as also the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg.

The following passengers sailed in the Cambridge from Liverpool, bound to New-York, on Tuesday: Major-General Clitherow, Capt. Clitherow, Majors Wingfield, Hall and Yonge, and Colonels Marshall, Turner and Nickle.

It is said to be in contemplation by the Admiralty to remove the Falmouth Packets to Devonport.

The squadron of Cavalry destined for Canada are to be remounted in that country, Major Biggs, of the 7th Hussars, accompanied by a veterinary Surgeon, having received orders to proceed there, with the horses which will be required.

The Apollo, troop-ship, is destined to convey to Halifax some of the drafts intended for Regiments now serving in Canada.

DEATH OF LORD ELDON.—This nobleman died at his residence, No. 1, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, on Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock, in the 87th year of his age. We believe his lordship was attacked with no particular complaint, but sunk under a gradual decay of nature. His lordship was attended during his illness by his daughter, Lady Frances Bankes, the wife of Mr. Bankes, of Corfe Castle, who, since her separation from her husband has resided with her venerable parent. Lord Eldon has left two daughters, Lady Frances Bankes and Lady Elizabeth Upton, the wife of Mr. Upton the architect, and will be succeeded in his title by his grandson, Lord Viscount Encombe, who is now in his 27th year, and who came from Shirley House, near Croydon, to attend on his noble grandfather during his last moments. Lord Eldon, with the exception of Lord Lynedoch was the most aged member of the House of Peers.

Lord J. Russell brought in the Canada Temporary Government Bill, and moved its first reading. Mr. Hawes enquired whether