

one of similar portions in *Lalla Rookh* whilst the grave heroics of the Priest of Memphis resemble the outpourings of the Veiled Prophet, Mokanna. Unluckily, there are no lyrics, to delight by their finish or their felicity of expression: and in sober truth, *Alciphron* must be pronounced devoid alike of matter or spirit—it is the manes of a poem."

This is very severe; the article in which it occurred drew forth a letter from the celebrated author. In this letter, Mr. Moore corrects an error of the Spectator, informing the Editor of that periodical, that *Alciphron* was not a recent versification of the Epicurean, but that it was written twenty years ago, that the prose tale grew out of it, and that the present publication was occasioned by a bookseller's proposal and purchase. The author does not combat the severe criticism of the Spectator further than to say that "some of its conclusions are not very charitable." They may not be charitable, but, judging from extracts, we fear that they are, in some respects, but too true,—and that sentiments of respect for the interests of religion, and of sound morals, did not influence the writer as much as they ought to influence a man on the far side of threescore years. If the youngest should guard against writing a line "which dying he would wish to blot," how much should one whose "hey dey" of life is so decidedly past, and who, peculiarly, should be making close acquaintance with the feelings befitting that final hour.

We make a couple of extracts of a favourable character. The first is a sketch in the gardens of Epirus (the work is in the form of letters.)

"And ev'n while thus to thee I write,
And by the Nile's dark flood recline,
Fondly, in thought, I wing my flight,
Back to those groves and gardens bright,
And often think, by this sweet light,
How lovelily they all must shine;
Can see that graceful temple throw
Down the green slope its lengthened shade,
While, on the marble steps below,
There sits some fair Athenian maid,
Over some favourite volume bending;
And, by her side, a youthful sage
Holds back the ringlets that, descending,
Would else o'ershadow all the page."

The next is a speculation on Dreams.

And who can tell, as we're combined
Of various atoms—some refined,
Like those that scintillate and play
In the fixed stars—some, gross as they
That frown in clouds or sleep in clay—
Who can be sure but 'tis the best
And brightest atoms of our frame,
Those most akin to stellar flame,
That shine out thus, when we're at rest;
Ev'n as their kindred stars, whose light
Comes out but in the silent night?
Or is it that there lurks, indeed,
Some truth in Man's prevailing creed,
And that our Guardians from on high
Come, in that pause from toil and sin,
To put the senses' curtain by,
And on the wakeful soul look in?

A new play by Sir L. Bulwer, called the Sea Captain or the Birthright, was produced at the Hay Market Theatre, on the last night of October, and was enthusiastically received.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.—Her Majesty's Packet, Hope, brings Falmouth dates to Nov. 9. A Chartist riot had occurred at Newport. A body of men 50,000 strong marched into the town, and attacked the West Gate Hotel, where the Magistrates, Special Constables, and a party of military were stationed. The object of the Chartists appears to have been to release one of their friends who was in prison. They were supplied with arms, and fired on the Hotel, wounding the Mayor and others,—after the riot act was read, the military were ordered to fire,—they did so, killing from ten to twelve, and wounding many others. The Chartists retreated from the town.

Several failures had occurred in Manchester. Details are furnished from many places respecting the shocks of Earthquake felt in Scotland. The phenomenon was preceded by a very unusual noise,—and was alarmingly severe and extended. The chief force was felt along the line of the Grampians, but the vibrations branched out in every direction.

Emigration to Australia, New Zealand, United States and Canada, seems to occupy much of attention in the United Kingdom. Dr. Rolph, the Canadian emigration missionary, was making great exertions, which, no doubt, would be followed by corresponding results. Ten thousand persons, it is said, will be ready to leave parts of Scotland in the Spring;—an English paper says, that 2000 cottages are vacant in Stockport,—and that 200 persons had left that town within three months, for S. Australia, we have only to wish that the sufferings and risks consequent on such wholesale movements may terminate happily.

The Hampshire Telegraph wishes to be informed, what is the shortest passage that has been made between Halifax and any port in the British Channel. The Telegraph says, that the shortest they know of, is that of the *Tendos* Frigate, in eleven days and twelve nights to Portsmouth. The *Nyce* made Portsmouth, from St. John Newfoundland, in seven days and six nights.

Particulars respecting the progress of the English in India are given. Unexpected success had attended late movements.

It appears that the English Government have despatched a vessel of war to Alexandria to make a formal demand for the restoration of the Turkish fleet. France, it is said, will support Mehemet Ali's pretensions, if he confines them to the hereditary possessions of Egypt, Syria and Arabia. His Highness seems in no haste to make up his mind on any of the questions submitted to him. The overflow of the Nile this year, has been abundant. This is said to be much in favour of Mehemet's projects for 1840.

The Chinese authorities at last accounts, were destroying the contraband opium, daily, in large quantities. Does not his Majesty of the "celestial Empire" appear to set a brilliant example, as regards his care of the morals and general well being of his subjects,—to other Monarchs who profess to be guided by superior principles.

Great distress is said to exist in Paris. Other corn riots had occurred in the West. The French army in Africa had suffered severely from sickness.

Some ministerial changes, and defensive preparations by Cabrera, are the chief features of Spanish news.

A resolution of the Emperor of Russia to separate his Catholic subjects from the jurisdiction of Rome, had caused some difficulties. A number of non-consenting clergymen had been arrested and banished to Siberia. The Russians had suffered severely in some late engagements with the Circasians. The former succeeded in carrying the fortress of Akula, with the loss, it is said, of about 12,000 men.

Emigration of the nobility and gentry from Hanover, is said to be going on, in consequence of the proceedings of King Ernest.

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph gives a melancholy account of the destruction of a body of settlers, in the month of October, by the Indians. A party of thirteen men, one woman and two children started from a settlement below St. Austin, for the purpose of making a "location" on the San Gabriel river. While travelling on a Prairie they were attacked by Indians, the men were killed on the spot; but the fate of the woman and children was not known.

The Canal tolls of Pennsylvania for 1839, it is asserted, will exceed by about \$200,000 the receipts of 1838.

The Peoria Register states that 2000 Russian families, flying from persecution, at home, are about to settle in Wisconsin. Although melancholy to hear of such cases of extensive exile, it is well that the oppressed have the new world to retreat to, and can look forward to the prospect of peaceful homes in a strange land, instead of dragging out a hopeless existence in the place of their birth. It is no wonder that the United States fill up rapidly, when they form the great refuge for those, in every part of the world, who are weary of the circumstances that they find about them.

Good news is announced respecting the Temperance cause in the United States. A vast decrease in the use, and manufacture, and importation of ardent spirits has been experienced.

"According to the Annual Report of the Temperance Union, from 15,000 to 20,000 people in Massachusetts have, within the last year, signed the pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquors. In New York city, more than 10,000. In Philadelphia, more than 4,000. The New York Seamen's Temperance Society reports 200 captains and 2,000 seamen as regular and consistent members. The amount of domestic spirits inspected at the public office in New York in 1838, was but little more than half as great as that inspected in 1837. In the same year there was a decrease in imported spirits of 25 per cent. Of 1,200 distilleries once in operation in the State of New York, not 200 now remain.—The chief of these are nine in the vicinity of the city, mainly upheld by the manufactories of imitation wines. In Massachusetts, in 1834, there were 118 distilleries; in 1837 there were 46.

This is akin to the beating of ploughshares into pruning hooks.

In Canada the question of the Union of the Upper and Lower Provinces was causing much excitement. People's minds differ very much on the subject,—some considering it the panacea for political evils, others seeing no less than separation from Great-Britain, in the scheme. The party who take the latter view form their objections on the continuance of power to the French, and fear that the junction of that party with the dissatisfied in U. Canada, will cause what they anticipate.

Fifteen persons were badly burnt in Quebec, while endeavouring to save property from a House which was on fire. Four of the inhabitants of the building perished in the flames.

The anniversary of "the Battle of Odeltown," U. Canada, was celebrated on the evenings of the 7th and 9th of November, by Divine Services, and public dinners. Rev. Mr. Cooney was the orator on the occasion,—his name was the subject of one of the toasts.

A statement has been published, of the distribution in U. Canada, of the funds voted by Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick for the relief of the sufferers by the late rebellion. It appears that a sum of £1146 has been expended in relieving 40 persons, most of them having families.

At a recent Temperance Meeting in Montreal, a Rev. Gentleman named E. N. Knill, delivered an impressive address. He

"made," says the Reporter, "a most affectionate, and we trust, successful appeal to the consciences of those engaged in the traffic." This is an important point on which to make an impression.

Mr. Boyde of St. Andrews, N. B. has been returned member of Assembly for Charlotte County. His opponent, Mr. Clinch retired from the contest, being upwards of 300 behind.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—P. Lynch junr. Esq. delivered a very interesting lecture last Wednesday evening, on Antient Art. Doctor Teulon will lecture next Wednesday evening, on Domestic Economy.

The Halifax Literary and Scientific Society, had a discussion last Monday evening, on the comparative influence of Philosophy and Poetry. Votes were in favor of Philosophy. Next Monday evening is set apart for recitation.

The Pictou Literary and Scientific Society, commenced its sixth session on Dec. 4, with a lecture from James Fogo, Esq.

LATEST.—We have to thank M. B. Almon, Esq. for a slip of the Boston Daily Advertiser, brought by the Mailboat which arrived this morning. It contains English dates up to Nov. 16, furnished by the arrival of the Steam Ship, Liverpool, at New York. We give the substance of its contents.

Notwithstanding the intelligence of the American suspension of specie payments, the London Money market had improved, as had also the Liverpool cotton market. M. Jaudon continued to pay all Bills drawn on him by the Bank of the United States, although the Holland loan had not been concluded. The Morning Chronicle of Nov. 13, contradicts on authority, the rumour, that M. Jaudon had declined payment of any bills of Exchange drawn upon the London Agency by the Bank of the United States. The same paper of Nov. 14, announces, that consols had not varied, that Exchequer bills continued to improve, but that no business of importance had been transacted in the British funds. The Liverpool journal Nov. 16, said that there were symptoms of the crisis being past for the present. The Exchanges had improved, and the export of gold to the continent had nearly ceased. The new postage law was to have gone into effect throughout the United Kingdom on the 5th of November.

DIED,

At Dartmouth, on Tuesday evening last, after a lingering illness, in the 44th year of his age, Mr. James McNabb, leaving a widow and 7 children, and an extensive circle of friends and connections to mourn their loss.

At sea, after an illness of 25 days, on the passage from Kingston, on 25th ult. Capt. Joseph Hore, master of brig Fanny, of this port, in the 33d year of his age, a native of Teignmouth, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Dec. 7th, Morning Star, Quebec and Montreal, 18 days flour and beef to Salkus & Wainwright and others.

Sunday, 8th Schrs. Mary and Manly, Arichat, fish.

Tuesday, 10th, Barque Blanche, Newbold, London, 59 days, (58 to Sambre Light) to J. & M. Tobin; HM. Packet Hope, Lieut. Cresser, Falmouth, 31 days.

Wednesday 11th, Brig. Abeona, Milgrove, Azores, 27 days, grain, oranges, lemons to McNab, Cochran & Co.

Thursday, 12th Brig Fanny, Allan, (late Hore who died at sea the 26th ult. after 25 days illness) Kingston, 40 days, ballast to A. A. Black, experienced very heavy weather, passenger Capt. Nelmés; Mailboat Schr. Lady Ogle, Stairs, Bermuda, 12 days.

Friday, 13th, Mailboat brig Velocity, Barss, Boston, 58 hours, Steamer Liverpool, arrived at New York, 6th inst. 39 days; brig. Reward, Forrester, Kingston, 39 days, ballast, to H. Lyle; made Cape Sable, 1st inst. barque Ellen Cobb, Miramichi, 14 days, bound to Liverpool, GB. leaky timber laden; schr. Abigail, Doane, New York, 17 days, flour, to S. Binney; brig Mary Ann, Canso, J. McNab.

Stoves! Stoves!

CANADIAN heavy cast **STOVES** for Churches, Kitchens, and Halls—For sale by the Subscriber at his Auction Store, near the Ordnance, viz.

Largest size double close Canada Stoves, for Kitchens, Single Close ditto, 4x2, 3½x2½, 3x2 and 2½ by 1½ feet. ALSO, on hand, from New York and Boston, an assortment of Franklin and Cooking Stoves; a further supply daily expected. Oct. 11.—2m. J. M. CHAMBERLAIN.

Seasonable Goods.

Landing, Ex Prince George from London: **PILOT** Cloths, Flushings, fine and Slop **CLOTHING**, Blankets, and a variety of other articles in

50 Packages,

Received as above, and for sale on reasonable terms by Nov. 1, 1839. 3m. J. M. CHAMBERLAIN

Pale Seal Oil.

BBBLS and Hbds of **SEAL OIL**, of the very best quality, for sale at a low rate. Apply to **ROBERT NOBLE** November 22.