

For the Pearl.

## DESCRIPTION OF EVE.

Beside yon crystal lake, whose pebbly banks  
The graceful willows shade;—a lovely form,  
Retired from Sol's bright rays, beneath an oak  
Prepares the noontide meal, and waits her lord.  
O'er her fair neck, with many a glossy curl,  
Her hair in rich profusion streamed.—No  
Envious hand forbade its graceful wandering;  
And ever and anon, the gentle Zephyrus,  
Came whispering through the leaves,  
And waned with her locks of gold.  
The glow of health, that tinged her velvet cheek,  
Was like the eastern blush of rising morn.  
Her parting lips the richest coral seemed;  
And half disclosed the beauteous teeth within,  
Content had moulded her fair face  
Into an angel smile of happiness.—Her  
"Quiet eyes" beamed love! And thus, reclining  
On the grassy lap of earth, in innocence,  
Our common Mother Eve was wont,  
The coming of her Adam to expect.

Maria.

## THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1839.

**NEWS BY THE PACKET.**—The English Packet for May arrived here on Wednesday evening, after a passage of 18 days. London dates by her are to the 2nd. of May. On the Irish question Ministers had a majority of 22. The King of the French is still in difficulties with regard to the formation of a cabinet. Spain continues in the same distracted state as at our last advices. Some of the British journals intimate the danger of a rupture between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt. A summary of the more interesting items of news we give below.

LONDON, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 2nd.

The King of the French is still the sole ruler of France. He will permit no one to be President of the Council but himself; he will allow no man to divide the credit of his government of the French people: in fact he will be sole and only ruler of France. It is said, however, that he is beginning to feel uneasy in the position in which he has placed himself.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 7th inst. state that, notwithstanding the pacific assurances given by the Porte to the European ministers, reinforcements were daily forwarded to the Ottoman army in Asia Minor. Ibrahim Pasha, on his side, was making preparations as if he were on the point of taking the field.

Smyrna Journals to the 9th inst. inclusive, have come to hand. The Constantinople news published in them would tend to confirm the apprehension that war between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt was really contemplated.—The intelligence from Persia received in Smyrna represented the Schah as animated by the most hostile feeling towards Great Britain, and was evincing it daily by multiplied vexations practised on the English merchants in this territory.

The petition of the Chartists, with its two millions of signatures, is, we believe, to be presented on Monday. We suppose parliament will receive it with a strict reference to its 'dignity.'

Almost every town, city, village and hamlet, bear evidence to their activity; throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain public meetings are almost daily held.

Sir Edward Codrington's motion—'That the system of reducing the crews of her Majesty's ships, in time of peace, below the number required to make them efficient in time of war, is injurious to the best interests of the service: and that it is the opinion of this house that all her Majesty's ships, when actively employed or about to quit the British channel, should in future have but one complement of men, whether in peace or war:—has been defeated by a majority of 63, its supporters having been only 27 to 90.

A prize essay has been published on the Abolition of Capital Punishments, by the Rev. James Peggs. The Premium and adjudication by Sir Edward French Bromhead, Bart.

Dr. Wardlaw has delivered a course of lectures in London in reply to those of Dr. Chalmers on Church and State establishments. One of the British Journals notices the Rev. Doctor's efforts in the following terms:—

"Dr. Wardlaw's Lectures are characterized by the intellectual and moral beauty of the speaker's mind. They are full of candour, gentleness, precision of thought, and logical consecutiveness. They differ from the Lectures of Dr. Chalmers in the metropolis, on the same object, as widely as the views of the two lecturers differ. In Chalmers we see intense conviction and strong self-will finding vent in a hurricane of imagery. In Wardlaw we see intense conviction and the gentle firmness of the martyr developing opinions with the calmness and ratiocinative accuracy of a philosopher. We hail the character of the disputants as typical of the fortunes of their respective causes. Wardlaw is calm and winning as the crescent moon, which we know must increase.

Chalmers in intensely gorgeous like the sun setting amid the lurid reflected light of storm-clouds."

**APRIL 27th.**—Lord John Russell informed the House of Commons, last night, that the Committee on the Jamaica Bill would be postponed from Monday to Friday next; and that ministers, having carefully reconsidered the measure, would adhere to it. He complained that Sir Robert Peel, by opposing the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, had taken the most hostile course he could adopt. Sir Robert Peel repeated his reason for taking that course—he found it impossible to alter the Jamaica Bill in Committee so as to meet his views; but if he succeeded in preventing the further progress of the measure, he would aid Government in forming another. Lord John Russell said, that Sir Robert Peel's proposition would not enable Government to meet any emergency, that might arise. Mr. Hume would oppose the suspension of the Jamaica constitution; which he was certain the House would never sanction. He had "supplanted" Ministers to pause, but they would not listen to him.

Lord John Russell announced his intention to introduce a bill on the subject of Canada on Monday week.

**RAILROADS** have already so much affected turnpike trusts, that some instances are known in which mortgagees are in the receipt only of 40l. a year where they used to receive 200l., and in many cases nothing will be paid.—*Chester Gazette.*

James Heywood, a public-house-keeper, at Bury, has been committed to Kirkdale prison, charged with the murder of his wife, whom he brutally kicked and beat to death.

**ANOTHER EXECUTION.**—At Gloucester, on Saturday se'night, William Davies was hanged for murdering a fellow-labourer named Butt. The crime was committed in the heat of sudden passion, and without the slightest premeditation. It is undoubtedly necessary that persons who have not sufficient self-command to refrain from murder when angry, should be placed under such restraint as to prevent them from repeating such an atrocity; but we are unable to perceive what society gains by punishing one murder by perpetrating another.

**STATE OF TRADE.**—The demand still continues dull for regular wrought hose, especially of the better qualities. The glove trade is brisk. The wool market continues firm. The machinery is mostly employed full time in Yorkshire, although the manufacturers complain that it is without any profit. The spinners buy for immediate consumption only, and the stock being held chiefly by the growers, it is probable that there will occur but little alteration in price for some time to come. The money market continues in a very unsatisfactory state; the export of bullion is not in the least diminished, and the foreign exchanges are still against us. The Bank will be compelled, in self-defence, to lessen its circulation considerably, should this state of things continue much longer.—*Leicester Chronicle.*

**EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.**—We stated a fortnight ago, that the emigration of people from this port to the United States was extensive. The quays of the north docks are, at the present moment, crowded with men, women, and children, awaiting the departure of vessels. The New York packet ships take out their full complement of steerage passengers. The ships of large tonnage can carry upwards of 300 souls. The passage money for the steerage passengers on board of one of the liners reached the large sum of £1,100. So that if the steamers should deprive the packet-ships of the cabin, they will not for some time to come take from them the steerage passengers also.—*Liverpool Albion.*

**ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.**—The anniversary festival of this charity was held at the Freemason's Tavern, on Thursday: medals were presented to the following gentlemen, who have distinguished themselves in saving the lives of their fellow-creatures: viz., Messrs. Alexander McIntyre, F. H. Stevens, W. H. White, and S. S. Coppinger, Captain Crow, and the Rev. James Appleton, vicar of St. Neot's. The subscriptions reached 860l.

**IRISH QUESTION.**—The fifth night's debate on the Irish question was opened by Mr. T. Dancombe, who intimated his intention to vote for ministers. He was followed by Sir C. Style, Sir G. Sinclair, and Mr. Hobbhouse.—Mr. Leader had no confidence in the government—he denied that any party in the House, excepting the Irish party, confided in Lord John Russell and his colleagues. Serjeant Jackson pointed out many of the abuses perpetrated by Lord Normandy's administration in Ireland.—Mr. Sheil followed.—Mr. Colquhoun rose to reply to the member for Tipperary, but was obliged to give way to the call for Lord Stanley, who proceeded to review the whole question before the House, in a speech of ability. The noble lord adverted to the new principles which are assumed to have been brought to bear since 1835 upon the destinies of Ireland, and refuted the charges brought against previous governments—the charge, more especially, of unjustly excluding Roman Catholics from office.—Mr. O'Connell then rose, and spoke for nearly two hours.—Sir Francis Durdett spoke a few sentences in the midst of exceeding noise, and Lord John Russell wound up the debate. The House then divided: for the amendment, 226; against it, 318; majority, 22.

**THE QUEEN AND HER MINISTERS.**—Such was the anxiety of her Majesty to learn the fate of the motion in the House of Commons on Saturday morning, she did not retire to rest until two hours past midnight. A page was in waiting at the house to convey the result to the Duchess of Kent, who immediately communicated it to her anxiously waiting daughter.

**THE EARL OF ESSEX.**—who died on the 23d, is succeeded in his titles by his nephew, Arthur Algernon Capel, eldest son of the late earl's brother, John Thomas Capel.

**THE REPORTED MARRIAGE.**—of Lord Melbourne with the Duchess of Kent is contradicted in the *Globe*.

**GRACE DARLING.**—is to have a grant of £50 out of the miscellaneous estimates.

It is in contemplation to erect in Cheltenham, by subscription, a Temperance Hall, capable of holding 1,500 persons; the estimated expense is fixed at 2,500l.

A young woman, named Ann King, about 21 years of age, died suddenly in New Park-street, Devizes, between 5 and 6 o'clock on Thursday morning. She was kneeling in the attitude of prayer, preparatory to going to her usual employment at the silk work, when she fell back and almost immediately expired.

The Queen and the Duchess of Kent attended the Chapel Royal yesterday morning, and the Italian Opera-house on Saturday evening.

The Rev. J. R. Stephens appeared in the Court of Queen's Bench on Friday, and pleaded not guilty to the three bills of indictment found against him: he then moved the Court for a copy of the indictments, which being furnished him, he bowed and left the Court. It appears that the bills contain little reference to the New Poor-Law.

On Wednesday, in the Committee of Sewers, at Guildhall, it was determined to try the experiment of a wooden pavement in the carriage way opposite the Central Criminal Court.

The case of Stockdale *versus* Hansard, which involves the right of the House of Commons to publish libels on individuals, has been under discussion this week in the Court of King's Bench. Mr. Curwood addressed the Court for Stockdale, Sir John Campbell for Hansard; and Mr. Curwood's reply is put off till next term.

**THE CANADIAN PRISONERS.**—In the Court of Exchequer, on Thursday, the arguments in the case of the Canadian prisoners were resumed, and brought to a close. Lord Abinger announced that the Court would take time to consider its judgment; and added—"He could not allow the case to be brought to a close without expressing on behalf of himself and his learned brothers their deep impression of the able manner in which it had been argued on behalf of the prisoners by Mr. Hill and his learned coadjutors, as well as on the part of the Crown. The whole matter had been most ably argued, and much information thrown upon the law affecting this important subject; for which he begged to express his thanks to the learned counsel."

**MILITARY FLOGGING.**—On Monday last, at Woolwich, George Gough, of the 4th Battalion of the royal Artillery, for having sold his "kit," received one hundred and fifty lashes. A recruit, unable to bear the sight, rushed from the ranks, to the utter dismay of all around and shouted out, "Are you going to murder the man?" and hastened to the instrument to which the bleeding and mutilated body was securely bound. A party of non-commissioned officers eventually secured him after receiving some dreadful bites and bruises; and the poor fellow, ejaculating incoherent sentences of outrage, humanity, and reprehension, was conveyed to the guard-room, and thence to the military hospital, where the medical men promptly attended; and found it expedient to have his head shaved, and every precaution used for the security of his person. If such a scene of horror as this is not sufficient to arrest the attention of those who can abrogate a system so disgusting and debasing to humanity, they must indeed be lost to public shame.

**FRANCE.**—For the last two months it was with difficulty a serious step was taken to form one ministry; and now it is evident that efforts are making to form two ministries, and at the same time. Marshal Soult, M. Guizot, and M. Cunin Gridaine, are preparing one in expectancy, whilst MM. Thiers and Passy are allowed to constitute one for the present. The *Presse* gives the following list of the Cabinet as arranged on Saturday night:—

M. Dupin, Keeper of Seals and President of the Council.  
M. Thiers, Foreign Affairs.  
M. Dufaure, Home Minister.  
M. Passy, Finance.  
Marshal Maison, War Minister.  
M. Pelet de la Lozere, Public Instruction.  
Admiral Duperre, Marine.  
Sauzet, Commerce and Public Works.  
And M. Vivien, Under Secretary of the Home Department.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the same list, and this, as we learn, remained probable during the morning of Monday; but ob-