

For the Pearl.

THE LOVERS.—A SKETCH.

They met—and bright the world became,
The desert to an Eden turned;
They loved—and hallowed was the flame
That in their bosoms burned.

Not in the gay and heartless crowd
The deep and thrilling spell was proved;
Where pleasure turned and mirth was loud,
Their souls were seldom moved.

The heart, that vowed and sacred thing
In which our dearest wealth is stored,
Turns ever inwardly to cling
Around its secret board.

Young Love, like Evening's gentle ray,
Like Evening's sweet, impassioned bird,
Owns not the gaudy glare of day
When other sounds are heard.

They waited for the chosen hour
For dews on earth, for stars above—
Then, in the calm, sequestered bower
To breathe their voice of love.

And joy was there that seemed of Heaven—
That filled the soul and lit the eye,
As to the whispered vow was given
The soft, the sweet reply.

Ellen was fair—oh! very fair;
In maiden loveliness she bloomed—
In sunny ringlets flowed her hair,
And health her cheek illumed.

Sweet Maid!—of one fond heart the joy,
To one high soul a worshipped shrine,
Life had for her no dark alloy,
And hope no dim decline.

Pure as a seraph from above,
For him alone she wished to live,
Prizing his deep unchanging love
As all that earth could give.

If ever o'er them came an hour
Uncheered by Pleasure's cloudless beam,
It fled before the bright'ning power
Of Love's ecstatic dream.

Though lost the fabled Age of Gold—
The light of earth's primeval bloom—
Yet oh! what flowers their leaves unfold
When Love beguiles the gloom.

They parted—yet to meet again,
A few long years of absence o'er;
Those years of absence passed, and then
They meet to part no more.

He came, in all but youth the same,
And pressed her to his heart for life:—
She shared his lot, she bore his name,
She lived his happy wife.

Wife! Husband!—in that sacred tie
How softly o'er them passed the hours,
Their's, wedded love—a smiling sky—
A path replete with flowers.

Domestic Bliss! thou only flower
Of Eden blooming o'er the Fall,
To cheer this feverish mortal hour
With sweets that may not pall:—

If Life may not to me impart
The joys that but to thee belong,
Then cold shall be my throbbing heart,
And quenched the light of Song!

J. McP.

Mill's-village, Nov. 5, 1839.

ANECDOTES OF LAWYERS.

An attorney, named Else, rather diminutive in his stature, and not particularly respectable in his character, once met Mr. Jekyll: "Sir," said he, "I hear you have called me a pettyfogging scoundrel. Have you done so, sir?" "Sir," replied Jekyll, with a look of contempt, "I never said you were a pettyfogger or a scoundrel, but I said that you were little else!"

The practice of the law is not altogether—certainly, unless corrected by other studies—favourable to the promotion of those comprehensive and liberal views which should characterize the states-

man. 'Whilst it sharpens the edge it narrows the blade,' as Coleridge has well observed. Lawyers are apt to regard too much the formal, and too little the real nature of things, and to mistake words for things. Sir James Marriott, an admiralty judge, in addressing the House of Commons on the question of American taxation, declared, 'that it appeared to him that the matter had been mistaken throughout the whole argument. It had been contended that America should not be taxed, because she was not represented. But the assertion is untrue, seeing that, when we took possession of America, we did so as part and parcel of the manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent.'

Mr. Hargrave is reported to have said, that 'any lawyer who writes so clearly as to be intelligible, was an enemy to his profession.'

Another charge that it has delighted malice to bring against the bar is, avarice—a spirit of cupidity—a thirsty love of gain. How far this charge can be justified, may be seen by comparing their conduct and that of the medical profession, in reference to the new Poor-Law. Although this measure has reduced, to a very considerable amount, the fees of counsel at the sessions (the losses of some of the session leaders has been estimated at several hundreds a-year,) yet, taking them as a body, they have supported it; whilst the apothecaries and surgeons, whose profits have also been curtailed, and who have no longer been permitted to neglect the poor at the rate of so much a-head, have been busy and prominent in getting up petitions— assembling public meetings—putting in motion all the petty machinery of agitation to frighten the legislature into a repeal of the obnoxious act. Indeed, the joke of the avarice and cupidity of the lawyer is now seldom heard, except on the stage. Serjeant Davy was once accused of having disgraced the bar by taking silver from a client. 'I took silver,' he replied, 'because I could not get gold; but I took every farthing the fellow had in the world; and I hope you don't call that disgracing the profession?'

FLOWERS.

Those who intend to cultivate these delightful companions—these voiceless preachers, must bestir themselves. The borders should be cleared and dug—the pruning knife put in operation, and every thing prepared for Flora's reception. She is a sensitive spirit and will not bear a slight,—she is fastidious withal, and is vexed at a want of neatness in her domain. Neglect her and she will resent it:—be attentive and she will scatter her "sweet scented pictures" profusely in your pathway.

In digging borders or flower beds, care must be taken that they are so dug as to lie rather the highest in the middle; a more pleasing effect being thus given to the beds, as well as allowing the water to drain from them in a regular manner—for if it is suffered to lie long on the plants it injures them, unless they are of the species termed Aquatics. In May, attention should be paid to the sowing of annual, biennial and perennial seeds. In the early part of the month put in the more hardy kinds, about the middle sow those less hardy, withholding the tender kinds until the close. Box edgings may be laid in the beginning of the month, and in the middle, or latter part, all kinds of green-house plants may be placed in the flower bed. The *Dahlia*, *Jacobean Lily*, and other tender rooted plants, either tuberous or fibrous, may be planted at the end of May. Annual flowers may also be transplanted from the frames—the hardy early, and the tender ones later. Flowers of tender growth should be supported by tying them carefully to sticks. Close attention should be paid to keep the beds in order if you would have a neat and healthy growth. Of course respect will be paid to the backwardness or forwardness of the season.

A very little attention bestowed will insure a rich return. The little labour that is necessary to keep a flower plant in good condition is more than repaid in the end. No one will regret the pains taken to call them forth when he gazes on the

"angel-like collection"

Upraised from seed or bulb interred in earth"—

and inhales their delightful perfume—their grateful incense-offering for your tender care.—*Portland Transcript*.

BEAUTY—CLOTHING OF CHILDREN.

When we observe the extreme anxiety of mothers to improve the beauty and impart grace to the forms of their daughters, we cannot but pity the ignorance and infatuation which induce them, in too many instances, to resort to means calculated much more effectually to defeat the object so ardently desired, than to promote it. A very slight knowledge of the human frame, and of the manner in which it is influenced by external agents, would teach them the absurdity of all attempts to supply by artificial means, what can resort only from the unassisted efforts of nature. In infancy as well as in adult life, the first and most important object of consideration, should be to preserve and promote the health and vigour of the body; since with its health we necessarily maintain its symmetry, and improve its beauty.

Bodily deformity, in particular, unless congenial, or the effect of unavoidable disease or accident, is, in the great majority of cases, produced by nursery mismanagement, and the employment of the very means which are resorted to in order to prevent it.

The fact cannot be too often repeated, nor can it be too seriously urged upon parents, that the foundation of a graceful and just

proportion in the various parts of the body, must be laid in infancy. A dress, which gives freedom to the functions of life and action, is the only one adapted to permit perfect, unobstructed growth—the young fibres, unconstrained by obstacles imposed by art, will shoot forth harmoniously into the form which nature intended. The garments of children should be, in every respect, perfectly easy, so as not to impede the freedom of their movements, by bands or ligatures upon the chest, the loins, the legs, or arms. With such liberty, the muscles of the trunk and limbs will gradually assume the fine swell and development, which nothing short of unconstrained exercise can ever produce. The body will turn easily and gracefully upon its firmly poised base—the chest will rise in noble and healthy expanse, and the whole figure will assume that perfectness of form, with which beauty, usefulness, and health are so intimately connected.

EXTRAORDINARY MANNER OF MANUFACTURING CLOTH.—A gentleman residing at present in London, has just obtained, we are told, a patent for making the finest cloth for gentlemen's coats, &c. without spinning, weaving or indeed without the aid of any machinery similar to those processes, and at a cost less than one-fourth the present price. The most extraordinary circumstance in this contrivance is that air is the only power used in the manufacture of the article. The ingenious inventor places in an air-tight chamber a quantity of flocculent particles of wool, which by means of a species of winnowing wheel are kept floating equally throughout the atmosphere contained therein: on one side of the chamber is a net-work of metal of the finest manufacture, which communicates with a chamber from which the air can be abstracted by means of an exhausting syringe, commonly called an air pump, and on the communication between the chambers being opened the air rushes with extreme vehemence to supply the partial vacuum in the exhausted chamber, carrying the woolly floccula against the netting, and so interlacing the fibres, that a cloth of a beautiful fabric and close texture is instantaneously made. Several of the specimens of this cloth that have been shown to scientific gentlemen and manufacturers have excited great admiration.

This cloth is a species of felt, but instead of adopting the old laborious method, the above, which is denominated the pneumatic process, is used, and produces the result as it were by magic.

SAGACITY OF THE ELEPHANT.—An officer in the Bengal service possessed a handsome elephant, which he was accustomed to see fed with a certain allowance of grain daily; business requiring his absence, he confided the care of his favourite to a worthless keeper, who, in the interim, stole and appropriated a large portion of the grain intended for the elephant's use. The poor animal daily grew more spare and feeble, missing at its usual feeding-time the abundant feast supplied by his kind and generous master. My friend returned, hastened to the stable, observed the emaciated state of his favourite, and having had no previous reason to suspect the honesty of the servant, was at a loss to discover a cause for the evident alteration. The poor elephant, delighted at his master's return, trumpeted his welcome, raised his trunk as a salam, and moved about, affording in his mute but expressive manner, every demonstration of joy. His feeding time approached, and full allowance of grain was placed at his feet by his dishonest and cruel keeper. The elephant, satisfied of his master's attention, industriously separated it into two distinct heaps, and having eagerly devoured the one, left that which remained, and quietly walked to the opposite side of his stable. The truth conveyed by the gestures of the intelligent brute, flashed upon the mind of his master: the keeper, on being accused of the theft, and finding his unworthiness exposed, fell at the feet of his employer acknowledging the aggression.

A QUIET MIND.—Nothing contributes more to an easy and quiet mind than a disregard of the praise and despising the censures and reproaches of others; man is still the same, which his own actions and the judgments of God make him; this is the standard of our worth and happiness; true friendship is like sound health, the value of which is seldom known until it be lost.

THE COLONIAL PEARL,

Is published every Saturday, at seventeen shillings and sixpence per annum, in all cases, one half to be paid in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of Halifax. No subscription will be taken for a less term than six months. All communications, post paid, to be addressed to John S. Thompson, Halifax, N. S.

AGENTS.

Arthur W. Godfrey, General Agent, Halifax, who will correspond with the local Agents—receive monies, and transact the business generally.

James L. Dowell, Esq. Windsor
Lower Horton,
W. H. Chipman, } Wolfeville,
Kentville,
Thomas Spur, Esq. Bridgetown.
Peter Bonnett, Esq. Annapolis,
J. H. Fitzrandolf, Digby.
H. G. Farish, Esq. Yarmouth.
J. W. Smith, Esq. } Amherst,
Port Lawrence.
Thomas Caie, Esq. Richibucto.
Silas H. Crane, Esq. Economy.
D. Matheson, Esq. } Pictou,
River John,

Charles Morse, Esq. Liverpool.
R. N. Henry, Esq. Antigonish.
Mr Henry Stammer, Charlotte Town
G. A. Lockhart, Esq. St John, N. B.
G. A. Reeve, Esq. Sussex Vale
C. Milner, Esq. Sackville & Dorchester
J. Taylor, Esq. Fredericton,
J. Caie, Newcastle, Chatham & Nelson
Jos. Meagher, Esq. Carleton, &c.
Wm. End, Esq. Bathurst.
Jas. Boyd, Esq. St. Andrews.
Messrs. Pongree & Chipman, St. Ste-
John Bourinot, Esq. Sydney. (phen),
P. Caughlon, Esq. Resigouche.

HALIFAX, N. S.: Printed at The Novascotian office.