

me and remind me of my duty. If you see me yielding to my love of female admiration, you can interpose your gentle spirit and reasonable mind, and I shall be shielded from temptation by the armour of hallowed affection." He thus in a frank and manly spirit acknowledged his faults and his danger, and I was too happy in the belief of his restored affection to investigate too closely the reasons for his disclosure. There is indeed a redeeming principle in wedded love. Providence has wisely planted about it interests and affections which enable married persons to bear with each other's aberrations and infirmities. As our union had been threatened with danger, we mutually felt the necessity of avoiding future trials, by an increased vigilance over each other's faults, and by perfecting our own character as moral and accountable agents.

Let every unmarried woman, then, by the sanctity of her deportment, check the first impulse to overlook the barriers which are her dearest safeguard, and let every married man remember when he trifles with the young and inexperienced, that he desecrates a "holy temple."

A MATRON.

ROMANCE OF THE HAREM.

We have read Miss Pardoe's last new work, under this title, with much interest. Like all the writings of that lady, it abounds in beautiful thoughts and pleasant fancies. We take the following poetic gems from the volumes before us.

THE RAIN-DROP.

There was a bright and sunny sky
Spread over a laughing land,
But one small vapour was floating by,
Where the wild wave kissed the strand;
As it passed o'er the ocean-swell,
A rain-drop from the dark cloud fell.

"Alas!" the limpid moisture sigh'd,
As it clave the yielding air;
"And must I perish in that salt tide,
And die unregarded there!
Hard is my fate to be thus riven
From my glorious place 'mid the vault of heaven!"

Down, down it fell; but ere the tide
Touched the bright sand of the shore,
An oyster that thirsted, open'd wide
Its pearl-encrusted door;
And by the soft breathing of the air,
The limpid drop was wafted there.

Time pass'd—and then a fisher came,
And from that oyster drew
A precious prize, whose wondrous fame
Through many a region flew;
The rain-drop had become a gem,
To deck a monarch's diadem!

THE HEART'S FREEDOM.

Oh! the heart is a free and a fetterless thing,
A wave of the ocean! a bird on the wing!
A riderless steed o'er the desert-plain bounding,
A peal of the storm o'er the valley resounding:
It spurns at all bonds, and it mocks the decree
Of the world and its proud ones, and dares to be free!

Oh! the heart may be tamed by a smile or a tone
From the lip and the eye of a beautiful one;
But the frown and the force with its impulse contending,
Ever find it as adamant, cold and unbending;
It may break, it may burst, but its tyrants will see
That even in ruin it dares to be free!

JOY.

Joy is a bird!
Catch it as it springs;
It will return no more
When once it spreads its wings.
Its song is gay, but brief
The voice of sunny weather:
But, ah! the bird and leaf
Vanish both together!

Joy is a flower!
Pluck it in its bloom;
'Twill close its petals up
If darker skies should gloom.
It is a lovely thing,
And formed for sunny weather;
But, ah! the flower and spring
Vanish both together!

Joy is a child!
Seize it in its mirth;
For soon its lip will know
The withering taint of earth.
The eye is bright as truth,
A type of sunny weather;
But, ah! the smile and youth
Vanish both together!

PRUDENT STIPULATION.—An elderly maiden lady, with a pride above being dependent on wealthier relations, retired daily to her chamber to pray for a "comfortable competency," which she always explained in these words, with a more elevated voice: "And lest, O Lord, thou shouldst not understand what I mean, I mean four hundred a year, paid quarterly."

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

Some persons entertain an opinion, that in the case of murder, at least, there is a sort of immutable necessity for taking the offender's life. "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." If any one urges this rule against us, we reply, that it is not a rule of Christianity; and if the necessity of demanding blood for blood is an everlasting principle of retributive justice, how happens it that, in the first case in which murder was committed, the murderer was not put to death?

The philosopher however would prove what the Christian cannot; and Mably accordingly says, "In the state of nature, I have a right to take the life of him who lifts his arm against mine. This right, upon entering into society, I surrender to the magistrate." If we conceded the truth of the first position, which we do not, the conclusion from it is a sophism too idle for notice. Having, however, been thus told that the state has a right to kill, we are next informed by Filangieri, that the criminal has no right to live. He says, "If I have a right to kill another man, he has lost his right to life." Rousseau goes a little farther. He tells us, that in consequence of the 'social contract' which we make with the Sovereign on entering into society, "Life is a conditional grant of the state;" so that we hold our lives, it seems only as 'tenants at will,' and must give them up whenever their owner, the state, requires them. The reader has probably hitherto thought that he retained his head by some other tenure.

The right of taking an offender's life being thus proved, Mably shows us how its exercise becomes expedient. "A murderer," says he, "in taking away his enemy's life, believes he does him the greatest possible evil. Death, then, in the murderer's estimation, is the greatest of evils. By the fear of death, therefore, the excesses of hatred and revenge must be restrained." If language wilder than this can be held, Rousseau, we think, holds it. He says, "The preservation of both sides, the criminal and the state, is incompatible; one of the two must perish." How it happens that a nation "must perish," if a convict is not hanged, the reader, we suppose, will not know.

We have referred to these speculations for the purpose of showing, that the right of putting offenders to death is not easily made out. Philosophers would scarcely have had recourse to metaphysical abstractions if they knew an easier method of establishing the right. Even philosophy, however, concedes us much: "Absolute necessity, alone," says Pastoret, "can justify the punishment of death;" and Rousseau himself acknowledges, that "we have no right to put to death, even for the sake of example, any but those who cannot be permitted to live without danger." Beccaria limits the right to two specific cases; in which, "if an individual, though deprived of his liberty, has still such credit and connexions as may endanger the security of the nation, or by his existence, is likely to produce a dangerous revolution in the established form of government—he must undoubtedly die." It is not, perhaps, necessary for us to point out why, in these suppositional cases, a prisoner may not be put to death; since we believe that philosophy will find it difficult, on some of her own principles, to justify his destruction: For Dr. Paley decides, that whenever a man thinks there are great grievances in the existing government, and that, by heading a revolt, he can redress them, without occasioning greater evil by the rebellion than benefit by its success—it is his duty to rebel. The prisoner whom Beccaria supposes, may be presumed to have thought this; and with reason too, for the extent of his credit, his connexions and his success, is the plea for putting him to death; and we must therefore leave it to those who indulge in such speculations, to consider, how it can be right for one man to take the lead in a revolution whilst it is right for another to hang him for taking it.

A HOME STROKE.—The late Dr. Bushby, when Chaplain to the forces quartered at Dover, was one afternoon delivering a discourse from the eighth commandment, in which he animadverted on the sad consequences of stealing. "It is," said he, "such an ungentlemanly, beggarly thing for a soldier to steal. Not, my beloved brethren, that I would tax any of you with the commission of so foul a sin. No, heaven forbid it! though I have lost a pair of boots and several other things since the regiment was stationed on the heights!"

IRISH HUMOUR.—A shrewd yankee, for the purpose of arresting attention, caused his sign to be put upside down. One day, while the rain was pouring down with great violence, a son of Hibernia was discovered directly opposite, standing with some gravity on his head, and fixing his eyes steadfastly on the sign. On an enquiry being made of this inverted gentleman, why he stood in so singular an attitude, he answered, "I am trying to read that sign."

LOGIC.—"How is it," said one to an incipient wag a few days since, "how is it that homely women have the clearest heads?"—"Why (said he) it is according to the rule laid down by St. Paul, to the pure all things are pure, even so to the plain all things are plain."

THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1839.

Intelligence by the arrival of the Liverpool, is of high interest and quite remarkable. One of those sudden turns in the progress of events has taken place, which sometimes occur to baffle all calculation, and show the folly of political prophecy. For months past our tidings from Europe have been still of gathering clouds on the political horizon, daily increasing in blackness and in volume; and wearing an aspect so threatening that it seemed almost impossible but that they must be attended with tempest and convulsion. In a moment, as it were, we find them dispersed, and all around is sunshine and gladness.

The hostile appearances between England and our own country have entirely disappeared—the occasions of jealousy and licker-ing between France and England, and England and Russia, have been removed by courteous diplomacy—in the East the alarming condition of affairs is succeeded by such a change as almost totally removes the possibility of serious trouble—in France the wisdom and firmness of the King have piloted him safely through the difficulties of his position, and the factious projects of his enemies are scattered to the winds—the long pending quarrel between Belgium and Holland is peacefully adjusted—and in a word the whole aspect of European affairs has not been for many years more strongly indicative of quiet and prosperity than at the present moment.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

NEW YORK, MAY 8.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The steamship Liverpool, Lieutenant Fayer, Royal Navy, arrived from Liverpool last evening about 7 o'clock, and anchored at the quarantine ground, where, we understand, she was temporarily detained in consequence of having the small pox on board. Captain Fayer has had a pleasant passage, and brings 400 tons of fuel into port with him. There are 92 names on the Liverpool's list of passengers, and her freight is as full as she could conveniently carry. She sailed on the 20th ult. her regular day, and brings Liverpool papers to that date, and London to the 19th, both inclusive.

The House of Commons re-assembled on the 8th and the House of Peers on the 11th ult.

Lord John Russell brought forward his promised resolution on Irish affairs in the House of Commons on the 15th ult. supporting it by a long and able speech. Sir Robert Peel proposed his amendment, and a debate ensued, which was renewed from day to day, and had not terminated on the 18th ult. It was expected that the vote would be taken on the 21st, and that ministers would have a majority.

Lord John's motion was as follows;—"That it is the opinion of this house that it is expedient to persevere in those principles which have guided the executive government of Ireland of late years, and which have tended to the effectual administration of the law, and the general improvement of that part of the United Kingdom.

The political news is of no importance. Franco is quiet and Louis Philippe adroitly manages to keep a Ministry, and guide the Chamber of Deputies.

The peaceable termination of the Maine controversy was known in London, and gave great satisfaction. All fear of a rupture was entirely over, and the subject ceased to occupy public attention. The British money market seemed to be in a more promising condition than by the last arrival.

Letters from Bayonne to the 14th ult. inclusive had been received in London.

The last advice from Tolosa received in that town mentioned the existence of a conspiracy to substitute for Don Carlos a new pretender to the crown of Spain; that the Duchess of Beira proposed for that office her son, the Infant Don Sebastian; and that her principal aim at the present moment was to procure for him the chief command of the army. Maroto would in that case, be sacrificed as well as Don Carlos.

Lords Lansdowne and Normanby, both declined serving on the committee on crime in Ireland, because they conceived the committee of a criminatory nature.

Lord Brougham was sufficiently recovered to leave Paris for London. His Lordship's indisposition is said to have arisen from his having swallowed a needle.

FROM THE EAST INDIES.—The British troops have taken possession of Hyderabad and Pakhur without any resistance on the part of the natives.

The possession of these places, it is said, will give the complete command of the Indus.

The Amcers of Scindo have submitted to the British Government.

Sir H. Fane retains the command of the troops.

The state of British interests is represented as highly satisfactory.

ARMING OF THE CHARTISTS AT BARNSELY.—The Chartists are arming with pikes, pistols, and guns, not only in the