

For the Pearl.

EARLY SPRING FLOWERS.

Sweet early opening blossoms of the spring,
Pledge of his power, I hail each flow'r,
And nature's all-reviving beauties sing,
From winter's dreary waste where tempests fling
Their ridgy columns o'er the wide champaign,
I turn my eyes,—new prospects rise,
While youthful verdure reassumes its reign.

The bashful violet, foremost on the green,—
Its loveliness, in modest dress,
Alone to some admiring eye is seen;
Whose searching glance can wisely judge between
Retiring merit, and the gaudy show
That courts awhile the wanton smile,
Then withering, lays its fragile beauties low.

Wild woodland flowers! the chaste Acadian dew
Has giv'n you bloom, and mild perfume
Delights to linger in the shade with you,
Enamour'd of your beauties as they grew.
Young zephyr oft on flagging wing would stay,
And put to flight, the tears of night,
And drive each rude intruding wind away.

As guardian angels watch the charge they love,
When fiend or man would mar the plan
Mark'd out by him who forms the fates above,
Or as the mate forewarns the timid dove
To fly the dangers of the fowler's snare,
So zephyr tries, as round he flies,
To guard his favourites with peculiar care.

Ah! would that he could ever keep that bloom,
Fresh from decay, in beauty gay,
Emblems of virtue's meed beyond the tomb;
Where Heaven's own sun has risen to illumine
Flowers that shall feel the everlasting beam,
Whose smile shall bring, eternal spring
When time's long winter shall appear a dream.

Views of Moscow.—In approaching the city from the north west, by the Petersburg-road, or from the east, by the Kolonna road, Moscow appears to be placed on an immense plain, gently rising towards the Kremlin. I have remarked from the Kolonna road, (says a modern traveller,) that in the twilight, or in gloomy weather, the ancient metropolis resembled a capacious harbour; the innumerable towers and spires of different heights, having the appearance of the masts of a great assemblage of ships. When approached from the north, through the Dmetrovskaya, or the Trotskaya barrier, Moscow also appears as on a plain, or rather a gentle declivity, stretching from the north to the south and east: on arriving near the capital from the south-east, the south, and the west, the city appears low, and occupying a portion of an immense level surface.

THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1839.

Her Majesty's Packet Tyrian arrived on Monday night, in 23 days passage from Falmouth. The news received by her is important, from the fact that it shows an absence of excitement in Great Britain upon the boundary question, and other matters at issue between Great Britain and the United States. The morning Chronicle of April 3rd states that a proposition will be forwarded to the United States Government by the next Packet on the subject of the boundary line. The corn laws and the affairs of India occupy much more of the attention of the public mind in England than any apprehended difficulty with America. The French elections have proved adverse to the ministry in France—and the deferred resignation has therefore taken place. After some consultation and difficulty, a new ministry has been formed, at the head of which is Marshal Soult. One of the stipulations under which they go in, is, that the cause of the Queen of Spain shall be defended and assisted by France. The Belgian Legislature have adopted their own plans of settling the difficulty with Holland. What terms they would not accept as the dictate of the four Powers, they impose upon themselves by a law, qualified with the proper preamble, etc. Annexed we give some of the leading items of news.

LONDON, March 31.—Her Majesty's ship Winchester 52 guns. Capt. John Parker, was commissioned last week at Chatham for the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, K. C. B. destined for Halifax and the West Indies.

A letter from Magdeburg of the 7th inst. states that 500 persons of the Lutheran persuasion in that province, and other parts of the Prussian dominions intend to emigrate to North America in the month of May next.

WOOLWICH DOCK YARD.—In consequence of the paucity of steam vessels, government has issued orders for two of the largest class to be immediately laid down, and to be forwarded with all possible dispatch: also an eighteen gun sloop of war; which has caused some spirit in the yard.

The combined armies of Austria, Prussia, and the Germanic confederation, amount, according to the calculations of a Frankfurt paper, to 1,400,000 men—700,000 furnished by Austria, 400,000 by Prussia, and 300,000 by the other states of the Confederation.

THE CITY STATUE OF WELLINGTON.—The final arrangements for this statue—which promises to be honourable to the metropolis, the country and the age—have been made with Sir Francis Chantrey. Government has presented to the committee, gun metal, fruits of his Grace's victories, to the value of £1,520 this, added to the sum already subscribed, makes £10,520.

LONDON APRIL 1.

The probabilities of a collision with the United States respecting the boundary question, are much canvassed in the City. The solution of the problem rests entirely with the British government. The leading American merchants of the City feel confident that their government will not give way, and should our ministry not withdraw the claim made to the territory in dispute, that war is inevitable.—*Bells Weekly Messenger.*

It was mentioned in the City yesterday, that our government and the American ministers have so far arranged the dispute with respect to the boundary question, as to diminish very considerably the expectation that any unfriendly feeling will arise between the two countries on this subject.—*Id.*

The great preparations making by the United States, and by the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, to assert their right on the boundary question, has not produced a fall of more than 5 per cent. on the extreme value of stock realised at the commencement of the present account.—*Id.*

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—It has been currently reported in Exeter to-day, that information has been received from an authentic source, that Lord John Russell has not only tendered his resignation, but that he has positively declared he will not continue in office a week after Easter.—*Woolmer's Exeter Gazette.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 26.—Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of the government to the state of the Canadian prisoners, who, he understood, were imprisoned with common felons, and treated with every indignity. He hoped we should escape a rupture with America, and more especially as we were in the wrong.

The *Morning Herald* says, that the gentry of Longford and Tipperary, are attending the assizes with arms.

NEW POST-OFFICE REGULATION.—The following notice was issued by the Post Office authorities yesterday:—"General Post Office, March, 1839.—The postage on letters to and from North America, conveyed by her Majesty's packet, having been reduced to the uniform rate of 1s. single, and 2s. double, and so on in proportion, you will in future charge that rate upon such letters without adding any charge for inland postage. Letters from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Canadas, may be forwarded as heretofore, with the previous payment of the postage.—By command, W. L. Maberly, Secretary.

PORTSMOUTH, March 30.—The *Cleopatra*, 26. Captain Lushington, arrived on Wednesday from Sheerness, to receive on board Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, and convey him to his command on the West India Station, as the successor of the late Sir Charles Paget.

THE NORTH AMERICAN "BOUNDARY QUESTION."—Sir Stratford Canning, on Wednesday, put the following questions to Lord Palmerston—

First, whether the Government had received any official intelligence of the appointment of an American plenipotentiary, to open fresh negotiations in London as to the adjustment of the Boundary question. Secondly, whether the Government had any reason to believe that Sir John Harvey had acquiesced in the line of conduct recommended to him by her Majesty's Minister and the American Minister at Washington. And thirdly, whether the Government had any objection to lay upon the table a copy of the instructions to which Sir John Harvey, in his letter of the 18th of February addressed to the Governor of Maine, had referred; making it imperative upon him to maintain by military force, if necessary, exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory.

Lord Palmerston replied, that a despatch from Mr. Fox informed him that the appointment of a minister from the United States to this country was under the consideration of the Government at Washington; that when Sir John Harvey's last despatch was written, he could not have received intelligence of the arrangements between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth; and that it was not expedient to produce the instructions given to Sir John Harvey, in the present state of the dispute. He felt convinced that the American Government was as desirous as the British Government that pending differences should be amicably adjusted.

Mr. Charles Buller said, that, in his opinion the claims of both the British and the American Government were untenable, and that this country would gain most by abandoning her untenable line, and accepting one more consonant with justice.

Some conversation followed respecting the production of an old map of the disputed territory, (Mitchell's map, executed in 1757),

which might be seen at the British Museum, and which Lord Palmerston promised to lay on the table.

A strong body of London Police are stationed at Mansfield, in order to protect the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Portland, and Mr. Union, an active magistrate, from attacks, which they apprehend from evil disposed persons.

It was mentioned last week in some of the London newspapers, that, in consequence of the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts in the North of England, a considerable body of troops had been marched from Woolwich to the North. Several of the provincial journals received this week, express surprise that such a precaution should be deemed necessary, as the working classes are not by any means disposed to be riotous: and it turns out that no additional military force has been or is to be dispatched northward. The *Globe* of Monday said—"It is utterly untrue that any troops have been ordered into the manufacturing districts: the only movement has been of the usual routine description at this season of the year."

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—The following is the copy of a paper now widely circulating in Ireland on the subject of capital punishments:—"Christians Strangling Christians.—Public executions may be regarded as the most solemn of murders. Without the gratification of revenge, the impulse of passion, or the madness of drunkenness, one man is employed to strangle in cool blood another man, or boy, woman, or girl: thousands are invited to witness this murder. The clergy are brought forward in the solemn tragedy. In general, either from repentance, or from some other signs received as tests by the spiritual attendants, the criminal is believed to be one for whom there is hope in eternity. So then, one Christian (for the hangman is also acknowledged as a Christian) is employed for a few shillings to strangle a Christian brother or sister, in the presence of many thousands of Christian brethren and sisters; a guard of Christian soldiers is arrayed to prevent any possibility of aid from without; and sometimes the Christian crowds shout with savage delight when the body of the dying Christian is convulsed with the pangs of expiring nature. If the wretched felon be not acknowledged as a Christian, then he is hurried by Christians into the presence of God with all his sins upon his head. Truly the bloody records of British criminal jurisprudence, tend but little to exalt our country in the eyes of other nations, either for refinement, humanity, or enlightened policy."

[We copy the above article from a London paper, as we conceive it to be calculated to induce reflection on a subject so immeasurably awful as the deliberate putting to death of a human being. We do not approve of the manner in which the piece speaks of a legal execution by the term murder—because it conveys an improper idea to the minds of most persons. Christian governments strangle christians from good motives—they believe it to be right and proper, and conducive to the general welfare. These were the reasons which induced them to hang the Perreux's, Dr. Dodd, Fauntleroy, and a host of other victims for forgery. With the same views, numbers of persons were put to death for stealing in dwelling houses to the amount of five shillings, and for other petty offences, the bare thought of which executions, now causes us to shudder. But with regard to such punishments for minor offences, the principle of the law has been acknowledged on all hands to have been bad—the error has been confessed, and the wrong terminated for ever. And it will not be long before the remaining remnants of barbarism shall be swept away, and a bloodless code of laws instituted in their place.]

Mr Labouchere gave notice in the House of Commons that he should move, on the 26th of March, for leave to bring in a bill for the temporary government of Jamaica.

This is the Queen's reply to the address of the Corporation of London against the Metropolitan Police Bill—

"The peace and security of the inhabitants of my capital require my care and the attention of my Government. With these objects in view, I have directed measures to be submitted to Parliament, which will, I have no doubt, receive their deliberate consideration. I fully rely on their zeal for the welfare of my people, and their regard for the rights and privileges of all my subjects."

Much dissatisfaction is occasioned in the City by the cold and almost uncivil terms in which her Majesty's reply is couched. Of course, Ministers, not the Queen, are blamed.

There are rumours of the disastrous retreat of Sir John Keene's army, which marched against Affghanistan, in consequence of intelligence that all the defiles were strongly fortified by Dost Mohammed.

SPRING FASHIONS.—In London and Paris, bonnets are worn very small and wide at the cheeks, with a half circle of blond, either black or white. Small hats of velvet, with *feuillage* of silver and *polits bords a la Concini*, with turbans of gold lama; there is also great variety in hats of *velours epingle*, plain velvet *chine*, and *gros d'Afrique*, and satin ornamented with bouquets of flowers in velvet, ostrich feathers, marabouts, or feathers of the same color as the hats; feathers have rather eclipsed flowers; they are not, however, abandoned, and are placed under the brim,