

the inner walls. The assailants were compelled to halt, until the 12th crossing the inner ditch took him in flank; and he retreated, fighting towards the gate of the inner fort.

Here he mounted his horse; and the British pressing on, he made for the gate, followed by his palanquin, and a number of officers and troops. Here he received a musket ball in the right side, but still he kept his seat till he was stopped half way through the arch, where he was struck by a second ball, close to the other. His horse being also wounded sunk under him, and his turban fell to the ground. He was raised up by his officers, now fast falling around him, and placed in his palanquin, where he lay exhausted; till, the Europeans rushing in, one of the soldiers seized the Sultan's sword-belt, which was very rich, and attempted to pull it off. Roused at the indignity, the offended monarch made a cut at the soldier, whom he wounded in the knee, and at the same instant was himself shot through the head. He instantly expired, where he lay surrounded by heaps of the dying and the dead. Major Allan was the first to summon the palace, which surrendered after a brief parley: Gen. Baird was already at its gates. The sons of Tipoo were brought into his presence: terror was impressed upon their features; and they had not yet heard of their father's death. They knew the sufferings which Gen. Baird, when a prisoner, had undergone, and that several Europeans, taken during the siege, had been put to death. Yet the just indignation of their conqueror gave way to milder feelings as he beheld them trembling before him, with their eyes bent in tears upon the ground. He at once soothed their fears, assured them of their safety, and bade them rely on the promises of protection which he had given. General Baird now proceeded to the northern gateway, where he was informed that the Sultan had fallen. When the body was first recognized amidst heaps of slain, the eyes were opened and it was so warm, that Colonel Wellesley, who was already on the spot, was doubtful whether he did not still breathe; his countenance was in no way disturbed, but wore an appearance of a fearless calm. His turban, jacket and sword belt were gone: and an officer who was present, with the leave of General Baird, tore off from his right arm the talisman, which contained, sewed up in pieces of fine flowered silk, an amulet, and some magical characters written in Arabic and Persian. The body was placed in the palanquin, and conveyed to the court of the palace—whence he had only that morning issued—still the Sultan of the Mysore.

## THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1839.

**NEW PUBLICATION.**—We have much pleasure in announcing the appearance of a Memoir of the Rev. William Black, by the Rev. Matthew Riehey. Beside the interest attached to Biography, and particularly where Biography is made the vehicle of conveying generally interesting information, and of inculcating principles of morality and religion, as in the present case,—this work has peculiar interest in Nova Scotia, from the subject, and the writer, being extensively known and respected in the Province. Mr. Riehey was for some years stationed here, as Wesleyan Minister, and was not more thought of for his eloquence in the pulpit, than for his urbanity in private life. He removed from Halifax in 1835, and became the Principal of the U. Canada Academy.

The Rev. Wm. Black (who has been styled the Father of Methodism in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,) was born, as the work informs us, at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, in the year 1769. His father visited Nova Scotia in 1774, purchased land at Amherst, Cumberland, and removed with his family in the ensuing spring. In 1781, Mr. Black, the subject of the Memoir, devoted himself to the ministry, in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist church. In February 1781 he was united in marriage, to Miss Gay, of Cumberland,—a lady, who, as Mrs. Black, became celebrated for the many estimable qualities which marked her character. Mr. Black departed this life, in September 1834, seven years after the decease of his wife, before mentioned.

The narration of this volume is interspersed with many extracts from journals, and letters, which impart much vividness to the work,—and almost every chapter, is enriched with introductory remarks by the learned Biographer. In the words of the title page, it includes "an account of the rise and progress of Methodism in Nova Scotia," and "characteristic notices of several individuals, with copious extracts from the unpublished correspondence of the Rev. John Wesley, Rev. Dr. Coke, Rev. F. Garrettson," and others. This is a valuable addition to our provincial stock of literature and knowledge; it combines much of an historical character, with personal sketches, and will, no doubt, be acceptable generally, to the reading public,—but, in a peculiar manner, to the Society for whose use it is more immediately intended.

**MUSIC.**—As a part of general education, vocal Music has, of late years, or perhaps within a year or two, attracted much attention, in communities where what are called the embellishments of life, receive their due share of notice. A few years ago the com-

mon opinion was, that singers were born with the gift of song,—that but a few enjoyed the beneficence of nature, in this respect,—and that it was a mere luxury which the luxurious only need care about. A more philosophic view now prevails: It has been demonstrated that nearly all, if not all, possessed of the common faculties, have capabilities for vocal music, and that it is as much an essential of education, as many matters which none possessed of competency think of neglecting.

A work, entitled "First Lessons in Singing, and the Notation of Music," which is dated London, 1838, says "the time is not far distant when we may fairly presume the study of vocal Music will be universally introduced in schools, as one of the means of effecting the object proposed by a good education." After some remarks on the prevalence of such education on the continent of Europe, and of the success which has attended its introduction into English Infant Schools, the work urges, that Music should be made a means of enjoyment to all classes,—that vocal Music is superior to any instrumental,—that its tendency is to wean the mind from vicious and sensual indulgences,—that enjoyment, of some kind, is necessary for all, and that Music, as an enjoyment, should be generally provided,—that Music is peculiarly a home amusement, amateurs preferring the Music in which they can bear a part, to much better performances by regular performers,—that Music has been found an antidote to intemperance in Germany,—that it soothes the mind, and requires cheerful and innocent feelings,—that Music should be made subservient to moral and religious sentiment,—and that singing conduces to a healthful state of the lungs and other parts of the physical organization. These views are also urged, and directions at greater length given, in a Manual of Vocal Music, by Lowell Mason, Professor of the Boston Academy of Music,—a work dated, Boston, 1839. These are pleasing indications of the progress which this department has made, and of what may yet be expected. Under proper regulations, singing would be an acquisition to young persons, scarcely second to any of the parts of education, of the more ornamental character. The difficulty with many, may be, fit teachers of the art; but once let a taste be contracted in a community, and teachers will not be absent; on the other hand, if the value of vocal Music were properly appreciated, teachers would find no deficiency of pupils.

We observed an advertisement, some weeks ago, which offered the advantages of instruction in this department, on very low terms, to the youth of Halifax. The name of Mr. A. Morton was attached to the announcement alluded to, and we have every reason to believe, that for scientific acquaintance, for industry, and for zeal, he is a teacher in whom the guardians of youth may repose every confidence.

Beside all the inducements to vocal Music, which have been alluded to, it may be said, that the embellishment, taught scientifically, like any other science, becomes a generally improving training for the mind,—that it considerably extends the sphere of knowledge,—that it gives learning often found useful in general reading and in society,—that it imparts becoming confidence,—and that it is a very efficient introduction to much of the beauties of English verse, and to many sentiments, of the greatest value: always providing, that profanity should not be allowed to turn the blessing into a curse, as abuse may change to an evil any material whose use would be highly beneficial.

**POETRY AND MATHEMATICS.**—Some lines which came to hand in a New Brunswick paper, of the past week, exhibit how little affinity sometimes exists between the exact sciences, as they are called, and those which relate to the imagination, and the sense of melody and harmony. A solver of geometrical difficulties, in a number of lines, intended for verse, but most lamentably out of measure, after reflections on Athens, New Brunswick, and Plato, thus introduces his difficulty, and its solution:

"Kind artists, then, declare I pray,  
How a Right Line be drawn there may  
From the centre of the less side,  
That its position you may find,  
Which will give an equal divide,  
Being a question long required.  
It's an eight years' contention  
Between two good humble christians.  
On the Nashwaak, you're sure to find  
The description below subjoined."

If matters in literature are pleasing which ever extreme they run into,—the good or the bad,—and if it is mediocrity only which is hateful to "gods and men," then is the above, which sinks into the profound of erroneous composition, a very bearable specimen. The transposition in the second line,—"*be drawn there may*" is worthy of notice,—this however, is a grace more common to poets, than the perspicuity which distinguishes mathematics. The jumble of sense and sound, which follows, is unusually happy. How complacently the line-maker writes of the "two humble christians on the Nashwaak," who had an eight years' contention about his problem,—and places, as rhymes, *find*, and *required*,—*contention* and *christians*. He must have been sadly smitten with the love of song, when he broke his prose up in this manner, that it might look poetic. It is a rich instance of the devotion paid to verbal harmony, by some who are as innocent of placing words harmoniously, as the

millstone is of dancing a minuet, although it is continually performing evolutions,

**COINING.**—Our American neighbours, are apt at word-coining, as the terms, *Locofosoes*,—*Teetotalers*,—*Whole-hog-goers*, and a host of as sonorous words, unknown to Johnson, prove. The latest of this mint, that we have seen, is the term *Cocoonery*, to designate a place where the articles called cocoons, are manufactured by silk worms. A less daring people would call the place a nursery of silk worms, or some such round about phrase, but Jonathan has a dashing short cut in those matters. The particular "*Cocoonery*" alluded to, however,—it may be worth while mentioning, as a proof of the extent of the manufactory,—has 30,000 worms at work.

## LATE ITEMS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

### BRITISH.

A dispatch from the Colonial office, signed Glenelg, called on Captains of Ports, Masters of Light Houses etc. to furnish observations bearing on Capt. Read's Law of Storms. Capt. Read's theory is, that storms always proceed in a circle, and that a proper acquaintance with the subject would enable vessels to sail out of the vortex of a tempest, and either to greatly decrease their danger, or escape it altogether.

Dates are one day later than those in our last, they are to Liverpool June 14th. Difficulties in the London Money Market were experienced. Speculations in Corn and Cotton are blamed as chief causes.

In the House of Commons a petition was presented from the Catholic Archbishop and priesthood of Tuam, in Ireland, against the national system of education in that part of the kingdom. They claimed the right to regulate and control the education of their flocks. It was moved that the petition be rejected, on the ground that the assumption of the title 'Archbishop of Tuam,' was illegal. A sharp debate ensued, the petition was rejected, 165 to 82.

A resolution was adopted, to the effect that it was not expedient to make any alteration in the duties on sugar and molasses.

The prospect for the crops in Great Britain and Ireland was good.

Lord John Russell gave notice that he should on June 13 move the reception of the report on the Jamaica Bill, and the third reading on Friday.

**THE ARMY.**—The Buffalo storeship had sailed from Portsmouth for Canada, with the detachments of the Coldstream guards and other regiments. The Atholl troop ship had also sailed, to proceed to the same destination.

Drafts from the Depot companies of the 34th, 65th, 66th, 71st, 73d, and 93d regiments, destined to join the service companies of these corps, embarked on board the Marquis of Huntley, at Cove, on the 30th and 31st of May, for North America.

The strength of the army in Ireland, June, 1838 was—Artillery, 930; Cavalry, 1,777; Infantry, 10,652—Total, 12,659.

A recent fire at Newcastle destroyed property to the amount of about £30,000.

### FOREIGN.

**PARIS.**—The funds had fallen somewhat, owing, it is said, to news having reached government that disturbances had broken out at Byrons.

The *Moniteur* officially promulgates the text of the commercial treaty between France and Turkey, concluded at Constantinople. The duties, etc. fixed by it are in conformity with those of the English treaty.

According to accounts received from Semlin, violent movements had been made in Servia, but whether of a political character or not is not stated. The Austrian government had taken measures to protect the frontier from any inroad by the Servians.

The Madrid Gazette of the 4th June contains a circular addressed by the minister of the interior, to the provincial political chiefs. The principal theme upon which this document insists is the determination of the government to suffer the election to take place without any interference on the part of the authorities on behalf of particular political opinions.

One hundred and one Carlist officers confined in the citadel of Burgos, made their escape thence recently, taking shelter in the mountainous districts of that province.

**TURKEY AND EGYPT.**—A Turkish force had entered Egypt,—the Pacha, in answer to the exhortations of the foreign Consuls to preserve peace, intimated, that he would not commence the war, but that he would carry it on vigorously if attacked. He seems well prepared, with troops and munitions of war.

The Turkish Fleet now numbers 10,000 marines, and the navy never was so formidable.

Letters from Constantinople of the 22d May, state that a division of the Ottoman fleet was to sail for Gallipoli on the 24th. The Turkish army, 60,000 strong, had crossed the Euphrates at Bir. It is added, as the result of a deliberation of 10 hours in