

DUELLING.—Much has been written on duelling, but none too much. It should be handled frequently. Public opinion should be awakened, enlightened—and public feeling should be excited by the frequent murders—more common in the other states, but nevertheless interesting to us as members of the same human family which rend from among us many of our greatest men; and as often our most valued and beloved ones.

When we reflect how many of the choice spirits of the age, from Hamilton down, have been stolen from among us, have gone down to a bloody grave, while their unhappy murderers—still more unfortunate—have been left a prey to harrowing remorse and those intrusive reflections that drive sleep from the eyelids, and exchange the cup of pleasure for the chalice of bitter repentance, we cannot but shudder at the merciless havoc which 'damned Custom' is making. Like the pump-makers' augers which bore out the log, so does the barbarous fashion of duelling prove most fatal among the best statesmen and most refined part of our community. And what are the pleas that are urged in defence of duelling? what are the insults which can only be washed out by blood? One man treads on another's toe, calls him a liar, or spits in his face. These things are doubtless aggravating to passionate men, and unpleasant to all. But is it impossible to put up with them? Can they not be overlooked, or is it necessary that death to one of the other parties should succeed? One man says of another that he is dishonest, or intimates that he has acted unfairly on some occasion. If the accused man is innocent, need he commit a still greater crime than that wherewith he is charged, by murdering his fellow? We think he is a man of small moral courage who is deeply hurt by an attack upon his reputation. If innocent—is it a matter of importance whether the charge is believed or not? If not innocent, reason says that he should consider it as a fair charge which reminds him of his fault, and should forthwith proceed to correct it.

But does duelling establish his innocence in the eyes of the community? If he shoot down his fellow, does the world conclude that Providence has guided the ball and marked the guilty man for destruction? So far from that, it is regarded as no proof of a man's innocence, to shoot his adversary in a duel. The reputation of Aaron Burr, stood no fairer after the murder of Hamilton, than it stood before; and not all the waters of that noble river, in sight of which the crime was committed, can wash out the guilt entailed upon Burr by this mad attempt to retain his character.

But we shall be told that it is not to establish his innocence of the charge—it is to preserve his honor, to show the world that he will not put up with an insult, that the duellist appeals to arms. Noble man! In order to make the world believe in his individual courage, a fellow-creature must be put to death. Truly, he must be a modest citizen who deems himself of so much importance that human sacrifices must be immolated upon the altar of his fame. And here we come to the point: all arguments will be deemed frivolous and common-place to the hot-headed duellist until this undue pride—this self importance—this foolish over estimation of our own individual consequence, gives place to a rational sense of our own demerits and our comparatively small importance in the world.—*Boston Pearl & Galaxy.*

THE FOREIGN ANIMAL MAGNETISER.—As soon as she was seated, the Count turned round to me and the company with his broken English—'Ladies and gentlemen,' says he, 'look here at this young maidens, Mizz Charlot Ann Elizabeth Martin'—for that is his way of talking—'wid my magnetismuses I tro her into von state of som'samboozleism'—or something to that effect. 'Mizz Charlot Ann, you are a slip.' 'As fast as a church, Mister Count,' says she, talking and hearing as easy as if broad awake. 'Ferry goot,' says he. 'Now I take dis boke—Misses Glasse Cokery—and I shall make de maidens read some little of him wid her back. Dare he is between her shoulders. Mizz Charlot Ann, what you see now mit your eyes turned de wrong way for to look?' 'Why, then,' says she, 'I see quite plain a T. and an O. Then comes R, and O, and S, and T, and the next is H, and A, and I, and R.' 'Ferry goot,' cries the Count over again. 'Dat is to rost de hare. Ladies and gentlemen, you all here? Now, den, Mizz Charlot Ann, vous more. Vot you test in your mouse?' 'Why, then, Master,' says Charlot Ann, 'as sure as fate, I taste sweet herbs chopped up small!' 'Ferry goot, indeed!—but what more by sides the sweet herrubs?' 'Why,' says she, 'it's a relish of salt, and pepper, and mace—and, let me see—there's a flavour of currant jelly.' 'Besser and besser!' cries the Count. 'Ladies and gentlemen, are not dese vonder-fools? You shall see every wort of it in de print. Mizz Charlot Ann, vot you feel now?' 'Lawk a mercy, Mister Count,' says she, 'there's a sort of stuffy feel, so there is in my inside!' 'Yaw! like von-fool belly? Ferry goot! Now you feel wo?' 'Feel, Mr. Count,' says she, 'why, I den't feel nothing at all—the stuffiness is gone clean away!' 'Yaw, my child!' says he, 'dat is because I take away de cokery boke from your two shoulders. Ladies and gentlemen, dese is grand powers of magnetismus. Ach Himmel! As Hamlet says, dere is more in our philosophes dan dere is in the heaven or in de earth! Our

matter Nature is so fond to hide her face! But one adept, so as me, can lift up a whale.'—*Comic Annual*

SYMPTOMS.—1. When you meet a friend about five o'clock near his own house, and he stands gossiping with you at the street door, without knocking, take it as a symptom that you are not wanted to dinner. 2. When you drop in for half an hour's chat at a friend's house in the evening, and your friend looks at his watch after you have been there two hours, while his wife packs up her needle work with a yawn, observing, 'Well, I think it is time to give over for to-night,' it is an infallible symptom you are a bore, and the sooner you export yourself the better. 3. If at any evening party you are selected to make one at a rubber at whist, it is a symptom there are younger persons in the room whom the ladies cannot spare so well as yourself. 4. If you are travelling outside a stage, and when you stop for dinner the porter brings a ladder for you to descend, consider his civility a decided symptom (whatever you may think of yourself) that he thinks you a gentleman who has arrived at a time of life not very favourable to agility. 5. When a Jew-boy importunately offers to sell you a pair of spectacles as a bargain, you may conclude it is a symptom that there is something in your appearance which denotes the father of a family, in spite of whatever the tailor may have done to dress you like your youngest son. 6. If you meet a gentleman and lady, the gentleman looking vacantly and serious, as if thinking of nothing—the lady placidly careless, as if perfectly satisfied—depend upon it these are symptoms of their being man and wife, and that the husband had consented to a walk, though he would rather leave it alone, while the wife is pleased to find he is as attentive as ever. But when you meet a lady and gentleman in earnest discourse, the gentleman talking much, the lady listening with downcast eyes, it is the symptom of an affair in progress which will probably end in going to church.

THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1838.

BRITISH NEWS.—Late on Friday evening last, by her Majesty's Packet Magnet we received our files of London papers to the 7th of February. To the exclusion of other matter, we have made a selection of interesting items which will be found below:—

COURT RUMORS.—Reports have long been in circulation of a delicate and interesting nature respecting an attachment formed by the most exalted lady in the realm for a nobleman of northern descent, who having been appointed to a distant colonial government, was recalled from his banishment by one of the first acts of the present reign. The subject is not one to which the press has thought itself at liberty to make public allusion. But, the *Times* having unceremoniously dragged the matter into notoriety in a leading article, the decorous restraint of silence is no longer imposed as an obligation. The allegations of the *Times* are as follows:—'As the announced recall of Lord Elphinstone from Madras has occasioned, even in quarters which ought to be informed, a renewal of an absurd rumour which was industriously circulated at the time of the accession of our present Sovereign, we think it right to notice what otherwise we should have thought too contemptible to call for observation. It was hinted then, as it is now, not only in several papers, but also in some respectable circles, that the Queen had required the recall of Lord Elphinstone from his distant government, not on public grounds, but for reasons connected with her own personal happiness. That a maiden Queen, just eighteen years of age, should in the very first days of her accession overstep at once the limits of that female delicacy for which she was known to be remarkable, was so contrary to all reason and probability, that we disdained to refute the ridiculous rumour. But we see with regret that the improbability and absurdity present no obstacles to the credulity of the foolish or the calumnies of the malicious. We think it right, therefore, to state at once, and in no equivocal terms, that whatever may be the cause of Lord Elphinstone's being withdrawn from the government of Madras, the Queen's liking or disliking of that nobleman has nothing to do with it. Except that every person of a certain rank may fairly be supposed to be known to the Sovereign, Lord Elphinstone is utterly unknown to her Majesty: her Majesty never spoke to him in her life—never saw him in her life except in public. Further than this we suppose it is unnecessary to go; and to this extent we are enabled to speak on the authority of those who have the best means of knowledge.'

The largest steamer in her Majesty's Navy is the Gorgon, recently built, being of 1,150 tons, builders' measurement. She will carry 20 days' coals, 1,000 troops, 150 crew, with stores and provisions for all for six months. The engines are 320 horse power, and the vessel is so constructed that the steam-machinery can scarcely be reached by shot.—*Courier.*

Messrs. Henry and John Lee have contracted to lay the foundations of the new Houses of Parliament, within two years, for the sum of 74,373l.

Mt. Hume has addressed a letter to the *Sun*, citing the recorded opinions of Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Huskinson, and Lord Stanley, in justification of the Canadian revolt.

REGIMENTS FOR CANADA.—The reinforcements to be sent to Canada, it is now said, will consist of the following troops—

One regiment of cavalry, augmented to	450
Ninety-third Highlanders, augmented strength,	600
Brigade of Guards, say	2,000
Sixty-fifth Regiment from West Indies, augmented strength,	600
Twenty-third Fusileers and Seventy-first Light Infantry, augmented strength,	1,200
Augmentation of one hundred rank and file to all regiments in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick—namely, First Royals, Fifteenth, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth, Forty-third, Sixty-sixth, Eighty-third, and Eighty-fifth,	900
	5,750

The Eleventh and Seventy-third Regiments, ordered home from the Mediterranean, are to land at Gibraltar, there to await instructions in case their services should also be required in Canada.

HUME'S MEETING.—The following resolutions were passed at a public meeting in London on the 4th Jan. The speakers were Messrs. Leader, Hume, Grote, Col. Thompson, S W Molesworth, and Dr. Wade, a clergyman:

"That this meeting, while they deeply lament the disastrous civil war now existing in the colony of Lower Canada, are of opinion that this deplorable occurrence is to be ascribed to the misconduct of the British Ministry, in refusing timely redress to the repeated complaints of the Canadian People, and in attempting to sustain that refusal by measures of gross injustice and coercion."

"That this meeting desire to mark with peculiar reprobation the iniquitous determination to seize and apply the monies in the Canadian treasury, in direct repugnance to the acts of the House of Assembly, whose exclusive right to use or withhold supplies has been solemnly guaranteed by the British Parliament."

PROTEST.—Messrs. Ferron, Jones, Green, Weber, etc. protested against the above sentiments. To these gentlemen, Sir Edward Cadrington addressed the letter subjoined.

Eaton Square, 13th Jan. 1838.

"Gentlemen—Having read a protest in the *Morning Chronicle* of this day, signed by you, against the proceedings and doctrines of the meeting which took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on the 4th of this month relative to Canada, I feel called upon, as a firm and uncompromising reformer of all abuses, to express my full accordance in the sentiments embodied in that protest. I have hitherto taken no direct part in the late discussions on the Canada question in the House of Commons, because I had not sufficient information to found a sound judgment. I have now read the Canada papers since delivered to Members of Parliament; and have also read with attention the recorded proceedings of the parties opposed to the Government both in Canada and in this country. And whilst I hold to the principle of using my best exertions for remedying, by all legal means, every abuse and every injustice of which my fellow subjects can justly complain, whether at home or in our Colonies, I consider it my duty to support the Government against the Canadian insurgents; because it does not appear to me politic, just, or wise, to seek the promotion of reform through the medium of revolution."

STUDENTS OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—The *Scotsman* contains an account of a riot between the students and some tradesmen. The police were called in, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in capturing thirty-seven of the students. After this it was found necessary to order out a detachment of the 79th Regt. with muskets and fixed bayonets; who soon took the college by storm.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.—The Killarney Steamer, sailing between Bristol and Cork, ran on a rock, near Curhine, and about two miles from Roberts' Cove. Twenty-four lives were lost out of thirty-eight, to which number the crew and passengers amounted.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 6.—Lord Brougham presented eleven petitions from various districts of Westminster, ten from Lambeth, six from Finsbury, and also petitions from Chelsea, Poplar, Whitechapel, Bethnal Green, St. John's, Clerkenwell, St. Clement Danes, St. Luke's, Chelsea, from Walworth, Paddington, and from the City of London, all strongly deprecating the conduct of ministers towards the Canadians, and praying that the grievances of these Colonists might be redressed without further delay.

The salary of Lord Durham as Governor-General of North America is stated in some of the English papers to be £5000 per annum. *Blackwood* for February, says, "he is now pocketing an enormous salary as Governor General, Redressor of grievances, &c."