

from the bottom of the boat, place it in the gunnel, take my shirt off, and set it for a sail, which kept the boat before the waves as they came on and broke over me. I continued in this situation until about four o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the wind died away and it became more calm. About noon, going in the same direction, struck into white water, again, in which I continued all that day and night. In the early part of the evening I spoke a schooner to the leeward of me, when the captain hove to, but from some cause best known to himself, in a short time he made sail and bore off from me! My condition was now truly deplorable; I had been beating about the Gulf for the last five days, without a morsel to eat, and nothing to drink, except the little water I had caught during the shower; my spirits had become greatly depressed, and, occasionally, I felt delirious, with a strong inclination to throw myself overboard. Slept at intervals during the night; about daylight on Thursday morning saw a schooner to anchor about four miles to windward; saw also three ships to leeward and made for them; one of the ships appeared to have seen me, for she was now standing directly towards me. Oh! it is impossible to describe my feelings at that moment! I had long since given up all hopes of being saved, and had become resigned to my fate: the prospect before me, therefore, of a speedy deliverance from an untimely grave, so sudden and unexpected, produced a shock which my frail nature could scarcely sustain. In an hour or so, the ship came alongside, when I was taken on board and treated with the utmost kindness by the captain, through whose attention I was completely restored to the enjoyment of good health. The ship proved to be the Robert Isaacs, Captain Trueman, from New York, bound to Mobile, which put me ashore at Sand Key Light on Sunday the 5th inst.; on the 6th I was brought to Key West, to enjoy once more the comforts of life, and the happy countenances of my friends.

NEWS MAKING.

Can any thing, dead or alive, more pitifully unhappy be conceived, than a jaded scribbler for the public press, sitting down to his task at the last moment, with an aching head and an empty stomach, or *vice versa*, which is exactly the same in effect? Imagine the forlorn drudge's sensation, as he doggedly lifts the quill stump and moves it instinctively towards the fountain of good and evil, the ink pot, surcharged, with both the gall of bitterness and the honey of adulation. He is destitute of a topic, his over-wrought brain has exhausted its stock of images, and he can fancy nothing but the ghost of an idea already hacknied through all the changes of the alphabet; no subject that has not been hacknied to death by the hungry scissors of borrowers and imitators. Yet must he continue to feed the iron jaws of the press! There is no release from the undertaking; he is in for it, and, sterile or fertile, feasting or starving, his imagination must be wrung daily, yea hourly, for the wherewithal to meet the merciless demands of this demon at his elbow. Other men may eat, drink, and sleep; may live, move, and have a being like decent creatures; the merchant may relax in time of sickness; or retire at seasons of enjoyment; the mechanic may forego a job when he breaks a limb, or chooses to go a fishing; the farmer may work or let it alone; and the mariner has frequent intermissions against the toils and the storms of his career, and the world wags on without confusion, nevertheless; they only comparatively feel the consequences. Not so with the slave of types. For him there is no holiday. No repose, no retreat await his tired powers. When he skulks, the world comes to an end, and chaos riots! Nor is it merely indispensable that he should labour at brief and stated intervals; the most irksome sort of employment for its very constancy and regularity, and unceasing recurrence; he must also put forth his efforts at something new. The reading public has become a spoiled child, with a depraved appetite, perpetually hankering after novelties, monstrosities and impossibilities. In the fabrication of these crudites for quidnuncs, a renewal of intellect once a year, at least, should be provided for. There is an end even to "the spider's attenuated thread;" and what maker of long yarns can be required, in reason, not only to spin out, like a spider, the substances of his body, but that of his brain also? Truly this is a cruel world, and the man that meddles with paragraphs is a miserable piece of carneson machinery.—*Buckingham.*

A WARRIOR'S ESTIMATE OF WAR.—Prince Eugene, who was one of the very ablest amongst the renowned Generals of his day, and who had gained honour in many a well fought battle, made the following remarks in relation to war: "The thirst of renown sometimes insinuates itself into our council, under the hypocritical garb of national honour. It dwells on imaginary insults, it suggests harsh and abusive language, and people go on from one thing to another, till they put an end to the lives of half a million of men. The call for war proceeds generally from those who have no active share in its toils, as ministers, women, and the lounging politicians of a large town. I said one day in Vienna, 1713, in a company which was very clamorous for a war, I wish that each one of the great men and great ladies present, was ordered by the emperor to contribute at the rate of four thousand ducats a head to the war charges, and that the other fine gentlemen among us were made to take the field forthwith in person. A military man becomes so sick of bloody scenes in war, that at peace he is averse to recommence them. I wish that the first minister who is called on to decide on peace or war, had only seen actual service. What pains would he

not take to seek in mediation and compromise the means of avoiding the effusion of so much blood! It is ignorance, and levity, which is always cruel, makes cabinets lean to the side of war.

PRIDE OF BIRTH.—Catherine, Duchess of Buckingham, natural daughter of James the Second by the Countess of Dorchester, was so proud of her birth that she would never go to Versailles, because they would not give her the rank of princess of the blood. At home, whither she went two or three times to see her brother, she had a box at the opera distinguished like those of crowned heads. She not only regulated the ceremony of her own burial, and dressed up the waxen figure of herself for Westminster Abbey, but had shown the same insensible pride on the death of her only son, dressing his figure, and sending messages to her friends that if they had a mind to see him lie in state, she would carry them in conveniently by the back door. She sent to the old Duchess of Marlborough to borrow the triumphal car that had carried the Duke's body. Sarah, as mad and as proud as herself, sent her word that "it had carried my Lord Marlborough, and should never be profaned by any other corpse." The Duchess of Buckingham, to mortify her, sent her word that 'she had spoken to her undertaker, and he agreed to make a finer for twenty pounds.' When very ill, she sent for Mr. Anstis, and settled all the ceremonial of her funeral; and fearing she should die before all the pomp was sent home, said, "Why, won't they send the canopy for me to see? let them send it, though all the tassels are not finished." And she made her attendants vow that, if she should be senseless, they would not sit down in the room before she was dead.

THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1840.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers, in to-day's number, a lecture delivered by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, before the Literary and Scientific Society, on the evening of February 24.

Much interest was evinced to hear the lecture, and, subsequently, much for an opportunity of reading it. We were anxious to obtain it for publication in the Pearl, and made request accordingly. The Rev. Lecturer, after some hesitation, kindly consented, and thus we are enabled to enrich our pages with the article.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—George R. Young, Esq. delivered a lecture last Wednesday evening on Agriculture. Rev. Mr. O'Brien will lecture next Wednesday evening on Enquiry.

Persons are requested to bring their tickets for exhibition, as particular care will be taken not to admit any who have not a right to be in the room. This has been found necessary, on account of the crowding, frequently to the exclusion of members, which has occurred on former evenings, when particular lecturers, or lectures, attracted larger audiences than usual.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—The subject of discussion on last Monday evening was the justifiableness of the British Government in granting twenty millions for the abolition of West Indian Slavery. Decided in the affirmative. Next Monday evening is set apart for recitation.

An interesting meeting of the Temperance society, we understand, took place last Monday evening. The cause is making progress, we are happy to perceive, nearly all over the world. The U. States, Great Britain, China, Turkey, Russia, and British America, exhibit apostles of the virtue, who must, in the nature of things, succeed, if they are true to themselves.—On this subject it may be said, as on another, "that the times of ignorance were winked at,—but now men are called, every where, to repent" and reform.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.—European dates to Jan. 8, have been received. A gale raged for several days in January, in the English Channel, and is supposed to have detained the January packets.—The Dublin people were expecting a visit from her Majesty during the ensuing summer.—Lord John Russell had formed a Colonial Land and Emigration Board, from which much good is expected.—The vast new steamship, President, had been towed to Liverpool, to take her machinery on board.—It was expected that the Great Western would sail on the 20th of February. The expenses of passage have been reduced to £31 5s.

A succession of very severe gales had been experienced at the Western Islands. Damage was estimated at £100,000.—The Ministerial party in France were proceeding successfully.—Half the silk looms of Lyons were idle.—The Turkish government had exerted its influence to prevent the cultivation of opium, and to encourage the growth of corn instead. (What a contrast between the two articles,—what a homily on, man does the fact include, that such influence should be necessary,—how praiseworthy to the government, considering other examples, that it is exercised.)—Difficulties continue with the Chinese, and appearances of war are detailed by last accounts.

The St. Louis Exchange (a hotel at New Orleans) was destroyed by fire on the 11th of Feb. It was a splendid edifice, it cost about £150,000, exclusive of most costly furniture. It was calculated to accommodate 2000 persons.

LEGISLATURE.—The House of Assembly is winding up the work of the session; the Revenue laws have passed, and routine business is making rather rapid progress. Another discussion on Temperance occurred during the week, on an attempt to allow the sale of spirituous liquors with other articles. The advocates of the good cause triumphed.

MARRIED.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Willis, Mr. Thomas Greaves, of Chester, to Miss Catherine Byrnes, of Halifax  
At LaHave, on the 23d Jan. by the Rev. M. Parker, Mr. Benjamin W. C. Manning, to Miss W. eldest daughter of Mr. William Newcomb, of that place.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, John, son of Mr. Patrick Kelly, painter, aged 3 months.

Suddenly at St. Mary's, on the 25th January, Mr. Samuel Mc Keen, in the 27th year of his age. The decease of this excellent young man is an almost irreparable loss to his affectionate mother, and as deeply lamented by all his relations and acquaintances.

On Sunday morning, William James, eldest son of Capt. James Morrison, of the brig Hypolite of this port, aged 8 years and 8 months.

At Annapolis, Dec. 4th 1839, aged 83 years, Capt. Abner Morse, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place. He has left a widow and a large circle of friends and relatives to lament his loss. He was the progenitor of 16 children, 107 grand-children, and 85 great-grand-children—total 208.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, residents in Halifax, earnestly impressed with the importance of forming a Company, without any loss of time, for the beneficial purpose of supplying the Inhabitants with fresh water, (as well as its importance in times of the calamity of fire,) and also to light the Town with Gas, on account of its security and cheapness, and agreeing to become Subscribers for Stock there in; do hereby request a meeting of all persons favourable to the above objects, at the Exchange Coffee House on Monday, the 16th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of forming a

"GAS LIGHT, AND WATER COMPANY."

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|--------------------|----------------------|
| JOSEPH STARR,      | WM. A. BLACK,        |
| ANDREW RICHARDSON, | ALEX. MCKENZIE,      |
| JOHN DUFFUS,       | WM. M. ALAN,         |
| J. LEANDER STARR,  | WM. CALDWELL,        |
| E. CUNARD, JUNR.   | BENJ. SMITHERS,      |
| ROBERT ROMANS,     | HENRY SPIKE,         |
| EDWARD KENNY,      | FRED. STURMEY, SENR. |
| WM. CRAWFORD,      | J. B. UNIACKE,       |
| STEPHEN BINNEY,    | H. BELL,             |
| J. EDWARD STARR,   | T. FORBES,           |
| M. TOBIN, SENR.    | G. C. WHIDDEN,       |
| T. S. TOBIN,       | W. LAWSON, JUNR.     |
| JOSEPH HOWE,       | M. B. ALMON,         |
| E. CUNARD,         |                      |
| Halifax, March 12. |                      |

FESTIVAL OF ST. PATRICK.

THE Sons of the Emerald Isle, and members of the Charitable Irish Society and their friends, will celebrate the Anniversary of their Tutelar Saint, on the 17th of March, by dining at Mason's Hall, at 6 o'clock.

Tickets to be obtained at the Store of Messrs. T. & E. Kenny; those intending to dine will please apply for tickets before the 14th instant.

J. B. UNIACKE, Esq. President.

JAMES FITZGERALD, Secretary.

March 7.

NEW BOOK STORE.

NO. 88 & 89, GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Subscriber has just received, and offers for Sale as above, cheap for Cash or approved credit:

- Dilworth's, Fenning's, Carpenter's, and other Spelling Books,
- Murray's and Lennie's Grammar,
- Pot, Foolscap, Demy, and Post Papers,
- Red, Black, and Blue Writing Inks,
- Printing Ink in cannisters of 8 and 16 lbs.
- Coloured and Demy Printing Paper,
- Scott's Poems,
- Keith on the Use of the Globes,
- Bibles and Prayer Books, handsomely bound in Morocco,
- Very cheap School Books, with plates—and Testaments,
- Murray's Introduction and Sequel,
- Campbell's Rhetoric—Blair's Lectures,
- Johnston's and Walker's Dictionaries,
- Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress,
- Do. with notes,
- A large collection of handsomely bound Miscellaneous Works,
- Steel slip Pens,
- Indian Rubber and patent regulating Spring Pens,
- Toy Books—a great variety,
- Pope's Homer, and Cowper's Poems,
- Paints and Paint Boxes,
- Camel Hair Pencils,
- Lead Pencils, and Indian Rubber,
- Sealing Wax and Wafers, and Wafer Stamps,
- Wafer Seals, with mottos and names,
- Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Ledgers, Blotters, &c.
- Slates and Slate Pencils.

Orders from the country thankfully received and punctually attended to. A liberal reduction made from the retail prices to persons sending orders to the extent of £5; and also a discount all Cash purchases.

ARTHUR W. GODFREY.

February 22.