

## BEAUTIES OF BOZ.

**LANT STREET, BOROUGH.**—The chief features in the still life of this street are green shutters, lodging bills, brass door-plates, and bell-handles; the principal specimens of animated nature, the pot boy, the muffin youth, and the baked-tater man. The population is migratory, usually disappearing on the verge of quarter-day, and generally by night. Her Majesty's revenues are seldom collected in this happy vale, the rents are dubious and the water communication is very frequently cut off.

**PERRING, THE QUESTION.**—"I think a inn is a good place to propose to a single woman in, Mr. Pickwick; she is more likely to feel the loneliness of her situation in travelling, perhaps, than she would be at home."

**PROSPERITY IN PERSPECTIVE.**—"I warnt always a 'boots,'" Sir," said Sam Weller; "I was a wagginer's boy, once." "When was that?" asked Mr. Pickwick. "When I was first pitched-neck and crop into the world, to play at leap-frog with its troubles," replied Sam. "I was a carrier's boy at starting; then a wagginer's, then a helper, then a boots. Now I'm a gemman's servant. I shall be a gemman myself one of these days, perhaps, with a pipe in my mouth, and a summer-house in the back garden. Who knows? I shouldn't be surprised, for once."

**DOMESTIC AFFECTIONS.**—They little know, who talk of the poor man's bereavements coldly, as a happy release from pain to the departed, and a merciful release from expense to the survivor—they little know what the agony of those bereavements is. A silent look of affection and regard when all other eyes are turned coldly away—the consciousness that we possess the sympathy and affection of one being when all others have deserted us, is a hold, a stay, a comfort in the deepest affliction, which no wealth could purchase, no honour bestow.

**MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES.**—The friend was a charming young man of not more than fifty, dressed in a very bright blue coat, with resplendent buttons, black trousers, and the thinnest possible pair of highly-polished boots. A gold eyeglass was suspended from his neck by a short broad black ribbon; a gold snuff-box was tightly clasped in his hand, gold rings innumerable glittered on his finger, and a large diamond pin set in gold glistened in his shirt frill. He had a gold watch and a gold curb chain with large gold seals, and he carried a pliant ebony cane with a heavy gold top. His linen was of the very finest, whitest and stiffest; his wig of the glossiest, blackest, and curliest. His snuff was Prince's mixture; his scent *bouquet du oi*. His features were contracted into a perpetual smile, and his teeth were in such perfect order, that it was difficult at a small distance to tell the real from the false.

**PUPPINS.**—Lounging near the doors, and in remote corners, were various knots of silly young men, displaying every variety of pappism and stupidity, amusing all sensible people near them with their folly and conceit, and happily thinking themselves the object of general admiration—a wise and merciful dispensation which no good man will quarrel with.

**LAW.**—"No room's private, to her Majesty, when the street door is once passed," said Mr. Grummer, "that's law. Some people maintains that an Englishman's house is his castle, that's gemmen."

**ANGER.**—The unwonted lines which momentary passion had raled in Mr. Pickwick's clear and open brow, gradually melted away as his young friend spoke, like the mark of a blacklead pencil beneath the softening influence of India-rubber.

**WHITE HORSE CELLAR.**—The traveller's room at the White Horse Cellar is of course uncomfortable, it would be no traveller's room if it were not. It is the right-hand parlour, into which an aspiring kitchen fire-place appears to have walked, accompanied by a rebellious poker, tongs, and shovel. It is divided into boxes for the solitary confinement of travellers, and is finished with a clock, a looking-glass, and a live waiter, which latter article is kept in a small kernel for washing glasses, in a corner of the apartment.

**A LANDOWNER.**—Captain Boldwig was a little fierce man in a stiff black neckerchief and blue surcoat, who, when he did condescend to walk about his premises, did it in company with a thick-stemmed stick with a brass ferrule, and a gardener and sub-gardener with meek faces, to whom (the gardeners—not the stick) Captain Boldwig gave his orders with all due grandeur and ferocity; for Captain Boldwig's wife's sister had married a Marquis, and the Captain's house was a "villa," and his lands "grounds," and it was all very high and mighty and great.

**TURNPIKES.**—"Werry queer life is a pike-keeper's, Sir," "A werry?" said Pickwick. "A pike-keeper." "What do you mean by a pike-keeper?" inquired Mr. Peter Magnus. "The old un means a turn-pike-keeper, gem'len," observed Mr. Weller, in explanation. "Oh," said Mr. Pickwick, "I see. Yes, very curious life, very uncomfortable." "They are all on em men as has met with some disappointment in life," said Mr. Weller, senior. "Ay, ay!" said Mr. Pickwick. "Yes! consequence of which they retires from the world, and shuts themselves up in pikes; partly with the view of being solitary, and partly to revenge themselves on mankind by taking tolls. If they was gemmen, you'd call them misanthropes, but as it is, they only takes to pike-keeping."

## THOUGHTS BEFORE SUNSET.

God of the sun-light hours! how sad

Would evening shadows be;  
Or night, in deeper shadows clad,  
If aught were dark to Thee!

How mournfully that golden gleam  
Would touch the thoughtful heart,  
If, with its soft retiring beam,  
We saw Thy light depart!

But no: tho' sun-set hours may hide  
These gentle rays a while,  
And deep through ocean's wave may glide  
The slumber of their smile.

Enough, while these dull heavens may low'r,  
If here thy presence be;  
Then midnight shall be morning hour,  
And darkness light—to me.

Through the deep gloom of mortal things  
Thy light of love can throw  
That ray which gilds an angel's wings,  
To soothe a pilgrim's woe.

## THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1839.

## ITEMS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We again obtain dates several days later than those in our last by way of New York. The Steam Ship Liverpool, brought English dates to Aug. 1. She arrived out in 19 days, having experienced some dreadful weather, in which fears for her safety were entertained. The Liverpool conveyed 113 passengers, and might have had many more had her accommodations allowed. £20 were offered above the passage money for a birth. This is a good evidence of the business and enterprise connected with the line of travel, and of the high opinion entertained of the great Steamers.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The chartist excitement had grown to an alarming degree in Birmingham.

The Magistrates had been engaged in examinations connected with former riots, and the circumstance caused the collection of crowds in the streets, and finally a large party armed with bludgeons commenced a series of outrages by an attack on the prison, the windows of which they demolished. Similar attacks were made on other buildings, and at length several shops were forced, and valuable property strewed about the street and carried away. Not satisfied with this, some combustibles were ignited, and were brought into the shops of two houses, which were soon wrapped in flames. A number of houses were forced open, and the property found was destroyed, chiefly by being broken and scattered about the streets. By the efforts of the Firemen the fire was confined to the two buildings alluded to, and detachments of troops succeeded in clearing the streets. The military and special constables were active for several days and nights in preventing any further outrages.

The subject had been brought before Parliament and had caused some angry discussion between the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Melbourne. The former reprobating the delay which was experienced in providing an ample check to the disorders, the latter asserting that the government had done its duty in all such matters.

Lord John Russell advocated the establishment of a Police force in Birmingham, and proposed that £10,000 should be advanced for that object.

Government also proposed an increase of 5000 men to the army, which would occasion an increase of expenditure to the amount of £75,000 up to April next.

Several interesting subjects had occupied the attention of Parliament, but little definite appears to have been accomplished. The Bill for providing for the temporary government of Canada passed the House of Commons 110 to 10. This Bill was opposed on the ground that a constitutional government should be provided for Canada.—Lord Durham spoke in favour of Responsible government, but admitted the necessity for the Bill, in the mean time, ministers supported their proposition, arguing that more information was required before taking any important step respecting the Canadas, that 1842 would be the period when the government might be expected to be prepared to present propositions for a permanent system, and that the Bill was requisite for the intermediate period.

The report of the special commission, on the state of Crime in Ireland, was laid before the House of Lords, it occupied 1400 folio pages.

The Bank of England, it is said, had but £3,000,000 of specie in its vaults,—some time ago it had £10,000,000; the importation of Corn is blamed for the reduction,—application from the

Bank, to the Bank of France, for a loan, had not been successful, in the first instance, but subsequently, it is said, a loan of 50,000,000 francs was effected.

Heavy rains had caused much fear for the crops in England.

The Hon. Mr. Webster, from the United States, was attracting much notice in England.

The Wesleyan Conference at Liverpool was attended by 500 preachers. The Centenary subscription had amounted to £215,000.

Lady Hester Stanhope, who has long resided in Syria, died on the 23d of June, at Dijaun, after a long illness, at the age of 64. Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin died at Cheltenham July 23.

## FOREIGN.

**TURKEY.**—The Turkish and Egyptian armies had met in an important struggle, which resulted in the signal triumph of the latter. The force engaged, on both sides, amounted to nearly 200,000 men: what gigantic efforts at working evil! The battle was fought near Aleppo.

The Turkish army was posted in a strong position. Ibrahim, the commander of the Egyptian force, had received permission to attack, but was induced by Colonel Selves (Soliman Bey) to draw the enemy from his entrenchments, instead of attacking him there. A feigned retreat was made. A strong division of cavalry was sent out by the Seraskier, who commanded the Turkish force. The corps pressed by the cavalry dispersed, according to orders, and the Seraskier advanced with his whole force, imagining an easy victory. The retreat lasted two hours, when a field of battle selected by Selves was arrived at. The Egyptians then faced about, formed into compact masses, the artillery and cavalry on each wing, and charged their pursuers. Astounded by this unexpected change in affairs, and unprepared for it by the irregularity of a pursuit, the Turks were soon thrown into disorder, and made but slight resistance,—bodies of Arabs who had been placed in ambush; fell upon the Turkish rear, and completed the confusion and route of the devoted army. They fled on all sides, and the Seraskier, whose wounded horse failed him in crossing the Euphrates, narrowly escaped drowning. In the course of a few hours Ibrahim, the leader of the Egyptians, was seen retreating before his pursuers,—then furiously charging the astonished host, and pursuing in return,—and then reposing in complete triumph under the tent of the flying Seraskier: a striking instance of the uncertainty of human affairs.

The Sultan who so ardently desired the destruction of the Egyptian Viceroy, died before the disastrous news reached Constantinople. The messenger sent by the young Sultan to announce his father's death to the Viceroy, arrived at Alexandria on the 10th of August. An officer had been despatched to the Viceroy with offers to place the Turkish fleet under his protection, as a safeguard against troubles which were apprehended in Turkey on the Sultan's death; the Divan at Constantinople had taken a similar step. So that the Viceroy, instead of being brought in chains to the capital, as the last monarch so much desired, finds himself Protector of the Empire.

The arrival of the Turkish and Egyptian fleets in company, was expected at Constantinople, for the purpose of effecting important changes in the government. Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy, had been invited to Constantinople, to recognise the government, and had been offered the hereditary sovereignty of Syria and Egypt.

This intelligence had, of course, much effect in the cabinets of England, France and Russia,—powers that have been much interested in Turkish affairs.

Nothing of consequence appears to have been determined on. Mehemet Ali has been an improving ruler, of an important country, and if he can be made its independent sovereign, his success may not prejudice the views of England or France. The policy of Russia, evidently, has been, to keep Turkey weak and dependent on her power; the change and renovation which the new order of things will probably cause, may subvert this policy, and produce intrigue or open exertion that may embroil the other powers.

**CHINA.**—A London Paper of July 31st says.—"Government and the Honorable East India Company this morning received overland despatches from China. All that we can at present ascertain is, that the China trade had been stopped and her Majesty's superintendents and merchants made prisoners by the Chinese authorities. We believe the dates from Canton are to the 15th of April, and from Bombay to the 15th of June, and Calcutta to the 21st of May."

Another paragraph says: The trade of China is stopped, and her Majesty's superintendent, and some of the British merchants are taken prisoners by the Chinese authorities. The prisoners had not been allowed food or water for several days, when her Majesty's superintendent, Capt. Elliot, required all the merchants to deliver up their opium, guaranteeing them payment of the same. The quantity delivered up was estimated at two millions of rupees, but neither Capt. Elliot, nor the merchants had been released up to the date of these advices.

Intelligence has been received from India, stating that the British army entered Condahar on the 21st of April. The diffi-