

heart swelled as he watched the opening graces of her mind and person—how the parting kiss was wont to linger on her lips, and the meeting embrace and mutual tears to lengthen their raptures into hours. At this sudden return he found her in the garden of the castle, watering her favourite beds of flowers. He saw her at a distance; his admiration rose higher than it was wont. Tall, graceful, arrayed in the silken dress which clung to the beautiful outline of her form—a flowing robe—and with her tracery of ringlets, stealing from beneath the rustic and picturesque bonnet, peculiar to the Loire he felt as if he had never seen aught so lovely. He spoke, "Iobe," "my dear Iobe," her countenance turned to him, the delicate cheek deepened into a more rosy blush, the lofty and alabaster brow reddened into emotion.—the dark black eye flashed and glowed with a more brilliant lustre—is it wonderful that as she rushed, fell, clung in delight to his knees, that the father should have wept over his child. Moore has said that the tear of repentance brought from earth opened the gate of Paradise to the Peri—could any offering be more grateful to Heaven than that tear which Douglas wept over his daughter Ellen, and thus described by Scott:

"Some feelings are to mortals given
With less of earth in them than Heaven,
And if there be a human tear
From passion's dross refined and clear;
A tear so limpid and so meek
It would not stain an Angel's cheek,
'Tis that which pious father's shed
Upon a duteous daughter's head."

Their communion was short. He came there a fugitive, and there was brief time for delay. He opened as quietly as his nature permitted, the object of his visit—his intention to fly—to emigrate—Iobe listened in silence. He paused—still she replied not. The flush of joy had left her cheek, it became wan, colourless, cold. "Iobe, do you wish to remain here—shall I go alone?"

Her affections were touched—she laid her cheek upon her father's breast, and wept—wept passionately. In the volume of life her pages of misery had opened. Need we relate that source of her grief—she loved—loved purely—fondly—devotedly—a fitting object; but when duty and affection were placed in competition—she felt to which the sacrifice, bitter though it might be, was to be made. She did not hesitate the course she was bound to pursue. Their departure was arranged for the third morning following. The young count Espere was then absent at Rouen. It was said that a peasant, who lived in the neighbourhood of the castle, was dispatched with some secret mission to that city—but certain it is he did not return until the Sieur and Iobe had embarked for some hours upon the Loire. Iobe sat mute and motionless, watching the road which ran along the side of the River. She wept—but tears at such a time were natural. The sound of a horse's hoof was heard upon the strand—a young and gallant Knight held the foaming bit, and urged his steed to his utmost speed. It was the count Espere. A cry was uttered by Iobe, the rider waved his hand, but a sudden breeze and a bend of the river wafted the boat along. She and her lover were now separated. The secret of her grief was disclosed.

We pass over the voyage to Acadia, their arrival at Annapolis, and their subsequent location in one of those beautiful nooks which are formed by the windings of the Cornwallis River below Kentville. Here the Sieur De St. Leon during the first summer of his residence, erected one of those neat cottages built in the French style of which there are yet remaining only one or two eloquent memorials. Few persons, in riding through this District of our Province can believe how rich it is in the associations of history, however, I trust, will yet be found to trace up its records, and to give them currency by the eloquence of his pen. To the French we are indebted for many of the extensive marshes we now possess, they prepared our resting places in the wilderness, and their expulsion, in its spirit and mode, is one of those national transgressions for which we may yet have to answer. The system of moral retributions, in this world so finely developed by Smith in his "Theory of moral Sentiment," is the result I believe, of Divine Philosophy, and sober truth.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ANOTHER DISTURBANCE AT PARA.

We are indebted to a friend, says the *Star*, for the use of the following letter from Para, dated

PARA, June 6.

We regret to state, that this city was the scene of further disturbances on the 12th ult., on which day the combined expeditions from Maranhao and Camata, endeavoured to take possession of the town, put down the present authorities, and give possession to the newly elected Vice President; but the affair was so badly conducted as to cause the total defeat of a party who landed to storm the place. Consequently, Vinagre was triumphant, putting to death 80 to 100

of his opponents, and wounding over 100. Of his own party, about 50 were killed, and as many wounded.

The vessels commenced firing on the Town at 10 o'clock, A.M. and continued until half past four, doing very considerable damage to property. They afterwards dropped down, under a flag of truce, to Santo Antonio Bay, where they still remain waiting the arrival of a new President who left Rio on the 15th of April, with an expedition consisting of two frigates and two sloops, commanded by Commodore Taylor. We understand that those vessels are bringing down about 800 troops, which will cause a re-action in favour of the Central Government.

Camata being the present seat of government, no canoes are permitted to come to the city from the interior, and within a few days past, the cattle canoes have been stopt, so that provisions will soon get up.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

We were visited this morning by one of the most violent thunder storms ever witnessed in Philadelphia. It commenced about half an hour after midnight, and continued until near three o'clock, during the whole of which time except a short period, when there was a temporary suspension, it thundered and lightened almost without any intermission, with a degree of violence scarcely ever known in our latitude. The rain fell in torrents, and probably a greater body of water has never been before seen in some of our streets. It gives us great pain to record that in the part of the city near which our office is located, extensive damage has been sustained, and that the losses that have occurred to many worthy individuals and families of moderate means, have been very great. It seems that at the time of the storm it was high tide, which prevented, as it is supposed, the discharge of the water from the mouth of the common sewer, at the foot of Dock street. The consequence was that the sewer became filled, and the whole of Dock street, which is more than a hundred feet wide, presented one sheet of water from house to house, extending all the way from near Front street, where the ground is elevated, up to the Exchange near Third Street. Scarcely a cellar escaped inundation. Some of them were filled up to the ceiling, and in the case of Dock Ward Hotel, situated on the North side of Dock street, at the corner above Second street, not only was the cellar filled, but the water was a foot deep in the bar room. The street called little Dock street, as far as its junction with Second street suffered in the same manner.

The scene exhibited this morning in the designated neighbourhood was truly distressing. Sugars and other groceries, hardware casks of liquor with their bungs out, cotton yarns, and a variety of other articles were totally destroyed, or greatly injured. A baker whose oven was in the cellar, had it entirely destroyed, and several persons have lost from a hundred to a thousand dollars. But this is not all. The length of time it will take the cellars to dry, and the injury sustained by the foundation of the buildings, must be taken into account as part of the damage.

We have not heard how far the storm extended into the country, but we fear that injury must have been sustained by the wheat crop, and by mill dams.—*Philadelphia Gazette*.

The Mayor of New York has been induced by the recent riots in that city, to issue an ordinance for the strict observance of the regulations in reference to the Sabbath.—They forbid all frequenting of tipping houses on that day, and all pastimes or labour which may interfere with the devotional occupations of others; and prohibit the keepers of taverns, ale houses, or groceries, or any other person authorized to retail strong spirituous liquors, from selling them except to lodgers in the taverns, or persons travelling in cases allowed by law.—*Ibid.*

ARREST OF AN ENGLISH MAGISTRATE.

On the 10th of May last, a publication appeared in the London Weekly Dispatch, stating that a Mr Robert Orris, a magistrate of Norfolk, England, and chairman of the Walsingham quarter sessions, had committed forgeries to the amount of £25,000 sterling; had defrauded T. W. Cole of £1000, and another neighbour of £3000, and leaving 12 motherless children, had absconded, and gone to America. In consequence, a Bow street police officer, named Henry Miller, shipped for this country, and arriving here with instructions to have Orris arrested he applied to Mr Bixley, a lawyer, for advice how best to proceed to effect his purpose, when Orris should arrive. On Friday Orris and his son, who had been out travelling arrived in town, and took lodgings at Tammany hall; and a writ having been issued, from the Supreme Court at the suit of Cole for his arrest, in a civil suit, with a view to get him into custody, preliminary to customary proceedings, Huntington, police officer, was deputed to find out and arrest him.—This he succeeded in doing, late at night,

and the Walsingham magistrate slept in the prison. After his arrest, the Bow street officer went with some others to the lodgings of Orris, and breaking open his trunks, without law or right, found in that of his son upwards of 1000 dollars, which he took and had it secured. In the morning, application was made by Orris to the British consul, and it having been ascertained, that he could not be held on the civil proceedings, he was discharged; and being taken to the Police office, an affidavit was made out by the Bow street officer, Miller, against him; but it was decided, that as no part of the money he was accused of having obtained by the forgery, was found upon him, and the evidence of his guilt not being presented before the Police Court in such a form as to justify his detention, he was discharged from custody, to range the country at pleasure.—*New York Daily Advertiser*.

EMIGRATION.

We have received copies of the latest parliamentary papers on emigration to the new Australian Colonies, and proceed to communicate to the public a short abstract of their contents. It seems that in this southern colony there is a great demand for healthy and industrious female country servants. With a view to aid the advancement of the colonists, Government has for some years back, granted pecuniary aid to such female emigrants of respectability as might wish a change of soil and climate. Increasing experience has enabled Government to ameliorate the system chiefly in the two following ways:—

1.—Previous to the year 1835, four ships were annually sent out containing on an average 200 young women, to each of whom a Government bounty was allowed of £12 Promissory notes were then received from the emigrants for any extra sum they might require, who were expected to pay at their earliest convenience the accommodation they had enjoyed. To this entailing upon themselves of an obligation, it appears from experience that the emigrants have an invincible objection, and hence the Committee have introduced into this part of the system the very great improvement of extending the bounty so far as to enable the females to proceed to their destination, without the necessity of applying for any loan at all.

2.—The next improvement introduced is limiting the maximum number of the females who may hereafter emigrate in one ship, to 150. They will then have more roomy accommodation in the vessel. Their number will not press inconveniently on the demand for servants and other female employments at the moment of their arrival, and in various points of view this arrangement will conduce to the comfort and welfare of this distant and infant community. Thus, for instance, instead of four ships annually, his Majesty's Government will be able, and accordingly they intend to send out five yearly—three from England, one from Scotland, and one from Ireland. The first for Sydney on the 30th of April; the second for Hobart Town on the 9th July; the third for the same port on 1st October, and the remaining two to Sydney—one from Scotland on the 10th August, and the other from Ireland on October 28th.

THE LATE ELOPEMENT.—Sir C. Grant appears to have felt the elopement of his daughter to Gretna-Green with Mr. Sheridan as a sore affliction. In a letter to Lord Seymour, he says, "If I have found it hard, very hard, my Lord, to bear up against those afflictions which the will of Heaven has visited me with, till but only one of all I had to bless my home was left to me, it is, I find, beyond humanity to endure that this last solace of my life, for whom alone I wished to live, should be torn from me by a train of artifice disgraceful as it is cruel." The principal parties charged as aiders and abettors in the affair, are the sisters of Mr. Sheridan and their husbands, Lord Seymour and the Hon. G. C. Norton, a metropolitan Police Magistrate. To the latter gentleman, Sir C. Grant wrote a letter, the conclusion of which runs thus:—"I will not hazard the world's reproach by asking of you that satisfaction which, I am told, you might officially decline, but I take upon myself to tell you that your behaviour has been disgraceful to you as a magistrate and a gentleman, and you have so identified yourself with this nefarious proceeding, as to make you unworthy of either title."—To this Mr. Norton replied—"I am given to understand that what you characterise as a plot contrived and settled by the married couple themselves, and by no other person in one quarter of an hour. Upon my honour as a gentleman, I was not present at the elopement, and knew not of it until many hours after it had taken place."—Sir C. Grant rejoined—"I will not justify the terms contained in my letter to you, but leave the case with all the facts connected with it for the judgment of the world."—Lord Seymour, it seems, was acquainted with the transaction an hour before the lovers started for Hymen's altar, and nothing would satisfy the enraged father but a meeting, that he might have the satisfaction of exchanging shots with his Lordship. Lord Seymour would have made some explanation

but Sir C. Grant refused to listen, and a meeting of the parties took place on Friday afternoon in a field near Hamstead, without injury to either, neither shot taken effect

ALGIERS.—A letter from Algiers to the 14th inst., has the following:—"We have been in a state of alarm some time past.—The Bedouins have attacked us on every side. The troops were without the city, but happily the Arabs were brought to their senses by musket shots. We are very uneasy about the fate of the Colony—every body believes we shall abandon Algiers, so that commerce is at an end. Provisions are very dear, because the Bedouins bring nothing to market, and we have no arrivals by sea, on account of the loss of commerce.—The Government clerks alone can live with tolerable comfort. The workmen are very wretched, and we begin to see the poor holding out their hands for alms in the street.—This affecting spectacle must give the natives a bad opinion of the French nation."

STEAM NAVIGATION.—The Chamber of Deputies, in France, has voted about £250,000 for the purpose of establishing a steam communication in the Mediterranean, for the carriage of passengers, letters, &c., between France and the Levant. In the course of the debate, the celebrated M. Grago called upon the Minister of Finance to engage that all the steam engines should be made in France, where they could be manufactured as quickly and almost as cheap as in England. He also strongly recommends engines of high pressure, which occupied less room, and gave a more powerful impulse than those of low pressure. He declared that he knew an engine of high pressure manufactured in England, that made 25 miles an hour, and worked with such force, that the smoke from the flue killed a crow on the wing! The Minister replied that the government was anxious to encourage French manufactures, but the interests of the Treasury could not be sacrificed to that of private individuals. If we can obtain engines as quickly and as cheap in France as abroad, we are bound undoubtedly to buy them in France. If we get them from abroad, it is our intention to make them pay the duty of 33 per cent. A motion to render it compulsory on the Minister to employ French engines alone, was lost without a division.

It is announced in a Paris paper of the 26th, that a treaty of marriage has been concluded between the Princes Clementina, the third daughter of the Citizen King, and the Prince of Syracuse. It is believed by some persons that the state reason for this marriage is a project to aggrandise the family of Louis Philip at the expense of the Kingdom of Naples, by placing his son-in-law and daughter upon an independent throne in Sicily.

King Otho, of Greece, attains his majority on this day, the first of June.

King Otho, of Greece, it seems to be crowned on the 21st of June, in the open air, the capital of his exceedingly unsettled kingdom not containing a building of sufficient grandeur and extent for that imposing ceremony.

Sir Howard Douglas arrived at Corfu, by way of Ancona, on the 28th April, and immediately assumed the office of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

The Wesleyan Methodists occupy seven stations in France, on which are employed ten missionaries, assisted by about twenty local preachers and subordinate agents.—Seven schools also have been established.

The Edinburgh Pitt Club, on the 20th ult. unanimously resolved to appropriate £2000 to establish in the University of Edinburgh an annual prize for the most deserving of the students attending the Divinity Hall, to be known as the Pitt prize.

There are rumours prevalent in the Law Courts, that the lucrative office, which Mr. Courtney, now Earl of Devon, held in the House of Peers, will be subjected to revision and probably to a diminution of its emoluments, before it is filled up.

Saturday Lord Granville delivered at the Tuileries his credentials as British Ambassador.

Col. Loubers, of the French National Guard, formerly an Agent de Change, has come over to this country to apply to the Turf Club to exclude from its members an English gentleman who has flown from his engagements on the Continent to the amount of £11,000.

The Duchess of Kent has appointed Col. Hill, of the Horse Guards, one of her Equerries.

THE LATE ELOPEMENT. We can state upon the highest authority, that proceedings in the Court of Chancery will be instantly commenced against Mr. Brinsley Sheridan, calling upon him to make a fitting settlement upon his bride, or to bow to the alternative of all her property being settled strictly upon herself and her children. Although the lady is not a ward of Chancery, the jurisdiction of the Court extends to the care of minors. It must not be forgotten that the heiress is not of age; under these circumstances Mr. Sheridan will be deprived of a life