

the difference between vice and virtue. At the close of summer, and at the commencement of the hunting season, a few of these young hounds only should be taken out with the pack at a time, not more than five or six couples, and let them do what they will, they should never be struck with the whip, or in any way harshly treated. When they have, by constant use, learned the difference between fox, and deer, or hare, and that their proper place, when they have nothing to do, is by the side of their huntsman, then if caught red-handed in a fault, the rate of the voice or the lash may be usefully bestowed, but when once they have fled from the commission of the offence and gained the vicinity of the huntsman, let them on no account be captured for further punishment, as in one or two instances I have known to be the case, but suffer them to find that there is one person in the field to whom they can assuredly look in the hour of difficulty or danger, for assistance and protection. This confidence between hound and man, once thoroughly established, it is to be attributed to the slow thought and tardy heel of the huntsman if there is a want of celerity in the action of the day.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

There is no doubt but that the study and pursuit of natural history is one of the most beautiful which the pages of the vast universe offer to the reason-gifted mind of man. I have studied it; from a boy it has been one of my favourite occupations, and the more I have looked into the mysteries and curiously minute mechanism of the moveable creation, the more exalted has become my sense of the wonderful superiority of the hand which arranged its symmetrical perfections. I can stand in the wilderness, and recognize by its peculiar note the position of every sort of bird, though screened by the foliage; and when passing at distance through the air, when their plumage, size, and shape are undistinguishable, I know by their method of flight to what class they belong. There is scarcely a bird or beast naturalized to our climate that I have not tamed, and observed the degrees of attachment of which each was capable, and the study of the canine race has been my peculiar pleasure. Men who have not studied the noble nature of the dog, remarked upon his reasoning, felt and returned that extraordinary affection of which his unflinching fidelity offers so superior an example, are no more capable of estimating the degrees of regard in which the sportsman holds the animal, than they are to judge of effects—of the natural causes of which they are utterly ignorant.

#### PARK SCENE.

Now, as in this review I am determined to state nothing that I do not know, I will take the reader to one of the hills in the park of Berkeley, the scene of all those amusements for the pursuit of which we, as well as all other sportsmen, are so sweepingly condemned by Doctor Styles; the time of year shall be the spring, and the day beautiful. Around us are idly grazing the sleek and fatting herds of red and fallow deer, whose dappled skins and twinkling ears, as they shake them at the flies, give a quiet life to the otherwise dreamy calm which surrounds us, while the hare and rabbit, and the gorgeous pheasant, gambol or strut beneath the hawthorns, the bloom of which is loud with the harmony of nature. On yonder drain or earth there sits an old vixen fox, while on the short green sward beneath her are her litter of cubs, either basking in the sun, or climbing sportively on little hillocks, whence to spring on the backs of their fellows, and roll them over in mimic battle; occasionally she raises her sharp eyes on the flap of the wood-pigeon's wing, who is cooing to her mate in peaceful security in the venerable oak, from beneath which an old hunter, loosed in the park for life, gazes wistfully into the grassy vale, seemingly uncertain whether a low from the distant dairy cow might not be the horn of the chase in which he used so joyously to share. Yonder, too, is a huge deer greyhound idling around the park lodge, taking no more notice of the deer than if they were so many sheep. All—all is wrapped in security and rest. Now, I confess that in such scenes as these, when passive nature spreads her loveliest lap, like a garden of Eden, to disclose the living creatures of God's creation in their most peaceful and mirthful occupations, when a thousand flowers scent the air, and the lark wings her tremulous way to the skies, as if to seek a blessing or sing her thanks to that Being whose sun calls forth the hues of summer, my heart and soul are too full of admiration, are too fraught with the genuine thankfulness of nature, to blasphemize the visible perfections of the universe and the multitude of blessings it contains, or to let me think of 'pandemonium,' or dream that 'a breath of air from the devil is passing over and poisoning' such scenes of carthly happiness.

#### VILLAGER'S WINTER EVENING SONG.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

Not a leaf on the tree—not a bud in the hollow,  
Where late swung the blue-bell and blossom'd the rose;  
And hush'd is the cry of the chirping young swallow  
That perch'd on the hazel in twilight's dim close.

Gone, gone are the cowslips and sweet-scented brier  
That bloom'd o'er the hillock, and gladden'd the vale;

And the vine that uplifted its green-pointed spire,  
Hangs drooping and sere on the frost-covered pale.

And hark to the gush of the deep-welling fountain  
That prattled and shone in the light of the moon;  
Soon, soon shall its rushing be still on the mountain,  
And lock'd up in silence its merrisome tune.

Then heap up the hearth-stone with dry forest branches,  
And gather about me, my children, in glee;  
For cold on the upland the stormy wind launches,  
And dear is the home of my loved ones to me!

### THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1839.

MILITIA TRAINING.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, this week, were observed as days of Militia training, for the 1st and 2nd Halifax Regiments. The men turned out in good numbers; the two dress companies spent their first day of service, in competing for a gold medal, by Target shooting. It was taken by Mr. Tupper, of the 'Queen's Own' volunteer corps.

On Wednesday His Excellency and a numerous suite, went to the exercising ground to review the Militia. Several towns-people attended, the day was fine, and a very pleasing scene was presented. The militia formed in line, with the dress companies, one on each flank, and the Artillery to the right; the Artillery fired a salute as His Excellency and suite appeared on the ground. The line then presented arms. Having formed into companies, they walked past his Excellency's stand, in slow and quick time, the band of the 23rd playing favourite marches.—They again formed, advanced in a line,—threw out skirmishers,—separated into regiments, and performed several evolutions, with extraordinary steadiness, considering the time of training, three days in about as many years.

His Excellency rode up to the Colonel of each Regiment, and passed high encomiums on the appearance and behaviour of the men,—His Excellency said their conduct far exceeded all his expectations.

The good behaviour of the Militia was the subject of general remark, and many said that they never before saw so respectable a display of the kind in Halifax. This is well,—whatever men have to do, whether it be very pleasing or not, and whether it be deemed necessary or not, should be done well; this ensures respectability and pleasure, while the reverse makes the matter a disgrace and a burthen to all concerned: they are but poor philosophers, who keep fighting with unavoidable circumstances, instead of making them occasions of usefulness or amusement.

The marching of some of the companies, in which of course the flank companies were conspicuous, elicited much praise,—as did most of the movements. The whole marched home in excellent order. One remark frequently made, should not be forgotten,—that not a single instance of intoxication was visible during the review: This is highly creditable, and extremely gratifying to those who desire the general good, and who rejoice as evidences are afforded of public improvement.

CONCERT.—The lovers of sweet sounds had a treat on Monday evening. Mrs. Gibbs, assisted by the excellent band of the 23rd., gave a concert of vocal and instrumental music. This lady has a voice of great power, and of much sweetness in its lower tones. All her performances were rapturously applauded.—The Archer boy, and the McGregor's gathering, were encored,—their repetition, which was modified with much taste, gained, as it deserved, hearty acknowledgment.—Several other of the pieces, if not all, were worthy of the same honour—which, by the bye, must be very trying on a vocalist. The ballad, "In the days when we went Gipsying," was given with peculiar sweetness and effect,—and no doubt, strongly recalled "long time ago" to many who paid such deep attention to its melody. His Excellency and Miss Campbell and a large suite honoured the occasion by their presence. A large audience of the Towns-people attended,—and all seemed highly gratified. [Mrs. Gibbs gives another Concert, on Monday evening,—see Advertisement.]

#### ITEMS—FOREIGN, DOMESTIC, &c.

In our last we gave the chief items brought by the British Queen. The Royal Speech at the prorogation of Parliament has since come to hand, but it does not contain anything of sufficient interest to call for republication in our Summary. Its substance is as follows:

A definitive treaty, mediated by the five powers, had been concluded between Holland and Belgium,—the same powers had provided for the peace of Eastern Europe, and had determined to uphold the independence of the Ottoman Empire. Great Britain had succeeded in causing a reconciliation between France and Mexico. A convention had been concluded with France, for arranging difficulties regarding the fisheries. The Queen expressed her determination to persist in endeavours for the extinc-

tion of the slave trade. The differences with Persia had not yet been satisfactorily adjusted. Prospects were in favour of late British movements in India. Her Majesty cheerfully concurred in measures calculated to preserve internal tranquillity in England, and in the reduction of Postage bill. The conversion of unfunded debt into stock, afforded evidence of the confidence placed in the credit and resources of the country. It was with pain that her Majesty was compelled to enforce the laws against those who resisted, by force, the lawful authorities, but Her Majesty relied upon the good sense of her people for the maintenance of that order which was necessary for the prosperity of all classes.

The Dublin Precursor Society has been dissolved,—Mr. O'Connell announced his determination to advocate Repeal,—a new Society, called the New Registry Association, has been formed, and is intended to take the place of the Precursor Society.

Some Russian losses on the coast of Circassia are recorded. The Russians had been victorious in a battle, but had suffered severely.

It was confidently reported that Don Carlos was a prisoner, and that the civil war in Spain had been, consequently, concluded.

STEAM.—An American paper gives a list of Steamers expected to navigate the ocean in 1841. These amount to, 32 British Steamers,—and 10 French,—their burthen equal to 53,260 tons, and their power, 18,048 horses. The European ports of these are, Bristol, Liverpool, London, Portsmouth, Glasgow, Falmouth, Havre, Brest, Bordeaux,—and their American, and other places of call,—New York, Boston, Halifax, West Indies, Brazil, Havana, U. S. Southern ports, Egypt, and Vera Cruz.

#### UNITED STATES.

MAINE.—Governor Fairfield has been re-elected, by a majority over his opponent, of 8000 votes.

THE AMISTAD.—Much interest continues in this case. Arguments regarding jurisdiction have been heard before the courts. It appears to have been decided, that the district court has jurisdiction.

Melancholy accounts are furnished of the prevalence of yellow fever, to the southward. Some unfortunate emigrants, French and Germans, seeking refuge in the new world, and tempted by high wages, dared the pestilential cities, and were swept off with awful celerity.

CONFLAGRATION.—Another destructive fire occurred in New York on the afternoon of Sept. 23. The New York Gazette gives the following account of this disaster:

"At about five o'clock yesterday afternoon the interior of the National Theatre, in Church street, was found to be on fire, and in a very short time the whole of that fine edifice was so completely enveloped in flames as to render it quite impossible to extinguish them, and the entire building has, at this moment, nothing left but the walls. So rapid was the conflagration, that we believe the whole mass of magnificent and costly scenery, as well as the immense properties of every description belonging to this great establishment, shared the fate of the building. By this disaster, Wallack has lost, at one fell swoop, the fruits of years of indefatigable enterprise, and unremitting industry. The intrinsic loss to Mr. Wallack is enormous, to say nothing of his misfortune in other and extraneous aspects of the case. He had just fitted up this large, and by far the most magnificent of our theatres, at a very great expense, and has recently brought across the Atlantic a company of performers of the first class—some of them at the very head of their profession in both hemispheres, and now he and themselves in one sad hour of disaster, find all lost! By this calamity one hundred and fifty individuals are directly deprived of their only means of support—many of them in utter destitution, and more than one thousand more or less dependent on the establishment for their daily bread, are thrown resourceless upon the world! Speedy means we trust will be provided for them.

"The fire is understood to have originated from the bursting of a gas pipe, and communicated so rapidly with combustible materials at the interior of the Theatre as to defy all efforts to arrest its progress. The flames of course communicated at once with the splendid French Protestant Church, adjoining the Theatre, and situated on the corner of Church and Franklin streets. This church is built of marble with a splendid dome and portico in the chastest style of Grecian architecture. When we left the scene the copper covering of the entablature was melting and falling in, and nothing but the walls and the noble marble pillars were left. The large and handsome Dutch Reformed Church, a few doors off in Franklin street, also took fire, and was in a short time a mass of smouldering ruins. This building had recently undergone expensive repairs. A small dwelling house between the two churches in Franklin street was also destroyed, though an intervening brick dwelling house was saved, or at least was standing comparatively uninjured when we left the ground.

"The spacious African church at Leonard street, directly opposite the theatre, is also entirely destroyed, with the exception of the walls which are still standing. The loss falls heaviest on Mr.