

earth could add nothing to the sorrows of her present situation. Half an hour's conversation with Mrs. Gore had taught her a very different lesson, and almost changed the current of her nature. She had entered gentle, confiding, dejected—as she left, the heart that she had thought almost broken, throbbed quick with indignation, and her cheeks tingled with her first sense of doubt and impertinence.

"How weak, how foolish I am!" said Grace to herself, as she walked on with a rapidity her feeble frame would scarcely have been equal to an hour before; "how foolish to let this woman's impertinence move me so. Why should I care for the unfeeling remarks of a stranger? Surely I shall not find others like her, and why feel as I do?"

Why, poor Grace? because you are flesh and blood, a bit of poor human nature, a fact that Mrs. Gore, and others in her situation, forget when addressing themselves to those who solicit their aid, kindness, or employ.

Grace now drew from her pocket another advertisement, put in her hands by Mr. Franklin. Mrs. Livingston, — Square. Trembling with agitation and fear, she now presented herself at Mrs. Livingston's door, and, almost to her relief, was told she was "not at home."

"At what hour shall I find her?"

"Indeed, I don't know," replied the man, carelessly, who saw at a glance that Grace was a "nobody;" "just after dinner is as good a time as any. They dine at five; about seven, say."

"At seven, then, I will return," and, drawing a long breath, as if relieved for the present from what she felt scarce equal to encounter, Grace turned her footsteps once more to Mr. Franklin's.

Seven o'clock found Grace again at Mrs. Livingston's door. The lady was at home, and in a moment more she was ushered into her presence. This time, however, she was not subject to the searching and suspicious glances which had so pained her in Mrs. Gore's reception, for Mrs. Livingston, who sat playing écarté with a gentleman apparently some years her senior, scarce raised her eyes as she said, carelessly,

"You wish a situation as governess—speak French, of course," and, still continuing her game, said gaily to the gentleman, "je propose."

Grace glanced around the richly furnished apartment, with its mirrors and French ornaments, and her eyes again rested on the delicate and high-bred mistress of the mansion, whose cold but beautiful features seemed unclouded and untouched by any sentiment more profound than that inspired by the macaw or canary whose united notes filled the apartment with a din that scarce permitted Grace to hear her own voice.

"Can you dress hair?" she continued, not raising her eyes to Grace, who, startled and surprised at the question, stammered as she answered—

"No, madam, I do not think I am very skilful in that respect."

"That is unfortunate. Do you understand plaiting and flating, and where do your parents reside?"

Grace had found some difficulty in entering into her family history with Mrs. Gore, who, however, had extracted the whole by dint of questioning, and she found it scarcely less painful to recapitulate the past to the careless and half-listening lady who now addressed her.

"An orphan, without friends," said the gentleman, raising his eyebrows and lowering his voice, as he put up his hand to his mouth to screen the sound from Grace's ear; he added, "a queer story. Have nothing to do with her. I do not like her looks."

At these words, Mrs. Livingston raised her eye-glass, and, for the first time, gave a full and deliberate look at the poor girl, who partly turned away her face to conceal the tears she felt streaming down her cheeks, while the servant girl, who entered just then, did not scruple to follow the example of her superiors in giving Grace a stare, in which, however, good-nature seemed struggling with curiosity; but the man, who had caught the whisper of his master, looked back from the door with a grin that seemed to convey an intimation not quite so benevolent.

"You'll not suit me," was the calm and cold result of Mrs. Livingston's investigation, and Grace quitted the house with a crushing sense of insult and degradation she had never dreamed of before.

A passionate fit of weeping relieved her over-charged heart, as she retraced her steps to Mr. Franklin's house, where the warm and cordial sympathy of her humble but kind friends once more encouraged and soothed her.

(To be concluded in our next.)

BATHING IN THE DEAD SEA.—The correspondent of the New York American gives the following notice of a visit to this standing problem in the natural history of the Holy Land. The gentlemen of the party determined to test the reported buoyancy of the water by personal experience. They state, that where the water was five feet deep they were so buoyed up that they could only touch the bottom with their toes. Advancing to where the water was six inches deeper, their feet were suddenly taken from under them, and they were thrown in a horizontal position on the water. They could not maintain a perpendicular position without using some effort. They then swam to where the water was extremely deep, and endeavoured to sink, which they found it impossible, even with some effort, to do. They could walk on the water equally as well as on land, with their heads entirely above the surface. They found that they could sit and converse as easy as on a divan. A strong breeze came on from the south, and with it a heavy swell. They described the sensation produced by this riding on the sea, without a vessel or a plank under them, as very singular. One of them had never before ventured beyond his depth in water; while here, he was enabled, without the least sense of danger, to go any distance from the land. They became convinced that what had been said respecting the great specific gravity and buoyancy of the water of the Dead Sea is entirely correct.

METHOD OF CURING OBSTINATE HORSES.—A few days ago, as a carter was proceeding on the York road, near Doncaster, with a load of stones, his horse made a sudden stop, and refused, even after a most unmerciful whipping, to proceed. A gentleman told the infuriated carter he must not beat him any more. "What shall I do?" said the man, "my horse has stood here upwards of an hour; shall I stand here all day?" "Oh no, the horse must go, but you must not beat him any more. Get me a rope twice as long as the horse." The rope was obtained, secured to the horse's tail, and then passed between his legs forwards, after which a pull was given. The animal was frightened, and showed strong symptoms of kicking, but the pulling was continued; suddenly he started forward, and went off without any more beating. The gentleman said he had seen the same method tried, with a similar effect, on the most refractory asses ever bred. If this fact is disputed by those who have obstinate horses or asses, let them try the experiment.

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN IN ANCIENT ROME.—It is singular that most of the Roman revolutions should have owed their origin to women. From this cause sprang the abolition of the regal office and the decemvirate—from this cause rose the change of the constitution, by which the plebeians became capable of holding the highest offices of the commonwealth. The younger daughter of Fabius Ambustus, envious of the honors of her elder sister, the wife of a patrician, stimulated her father to rouse the lower orders to a resolute purpose of asserting their equal right with the patricians to all the offices and dignities of the State. After much turbulence and contest, the final issue was the admission of the plebeians, first to the consulate, and afterwards to the censorship, the prætorship, and priesthood—a change beneficial in the main, as consolidating the strength of the republic, and cutting off the principal source of intestine discord.

OPINIONS.—We are accustomed to regard freedom of opinion as a very sacred thing, and almost every man speaks of "my opinions" as something which he bears in particular respect. "I have a right to entertain what opinions I please," is a phrase often heard; and perfect freedom in the publication of opinions is a principle of social policy which has been powerfully argued for, and embraced by a large section of educated humanity. But while the words opinion and opinions are of this importance with mankind, how strange it is to reflect on the very little pains which most men take to ascertain whether their opinions are well-founded or not! It is no uncharitable presumption, that probably not one man in a hundred ever seriously considers how far the opinions which he cherishes have a sound basis, or whether they are in reality anything but a series of impressions which have been made upon him, or of mere sentimental biases, which he has insensibly contracted through the effect of circumstances, in the course of his lifetime.—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.*

UNITED STATES AND TEXAS.

We predicted a short time since, (says the Halifax Herald,) that the conclusion of a treaty between Texas and the United States would be the cause of the Mexican Minister's retiring from Washington. The arrival of the Acadia, on Friday afternoon, proves fully the truth of what we then asserted. A treaty has been concluded by Mr. Calhoun on behalf of the States, and Messrs. Vanzandt and Henderson on the part of Texas, for the annexation of the latter Republic to the States, and which only awaits the ratification of the Senate, before it can be put into operation. General Almonte, the Mexican Minister, has probably ere this sailed from New York, where he was remaining to hear the decision of the Senate on the Treaty; and we have little or no doubt that his arrival at Vera Cruz will be the signal for the commencement of hostilities against the United States. The Republic of Mexico is weak, and perhaps unable to inflict much injury on the States; but we are much mistaken if England and France will look on with folded arms, and allow the United States a further acquisition of Territory and depot for the importation of slaves.

The proceedings of the United States Government must be condemned by every well-thinking individual, for Mexico has never abandoned her right to the territory; and if she has suspended offensive operations, it is only that she may renew them by and by with more vigour.

We are happy to see that the Hon. Henry Clay, in a letter which he has published in the Washington "National Intelligencer," deprecates the union as compromising the national character, and hazarding the good relations existing with foreign countries. In speaking of the weakness of Mexico Mr. Clay says:

"But are we perfectly sure that we should be free from injury in a state of war with Mexico? Have we any security that countless numbers of foreign vessels, under the authority and flag of Mexico, would not prey upon our defenceless commerce in the Mexican gulf, on the Pacific ocean, and on every other sea and ocean? What commerce, on the other hand, does Mexico offer, as an indemnity for our losses, to the gallantry and enterprise of our countrymen? This view of the subject supposes that the war would be confined to the United States and Mexico as the only belligerents. But have we any certain guarantee that Mexico would obtain no allies among the great European powers? Suppose any such powers, jealous of our increasing greatness, and disposed to check our growth and cripple us, were to take part in behalf of Mexico in the war, how would the different belligerents present themselves to Christendom and the enlightened world? We have been seriously charged with an inordinate spirit of territorial aggrandizement; and, without admitting the justice of the charge, it must be owned that we have made vast acquisitions of territory within the last forty years. Suppose great Britain or France, or one of them, were to take part with Mexico, and, by a manifesto, were to proclaim that their objects were to assist a weak, a helpless ally, to check the spirit of encroachment and ambition of an already overgrown Republic, seeking still further acquisitions of territory, to maintain the independence of Texas, disconnected with the United States, and to prevent the further propagation of slavery from the United States, what would be the effect of such allegations upon the judgment of an impartial and enlightened world?"

The only excuse urged for these extraordinary proceedings, on the part of the States, is the following, in a letter from a Mr. Upshur to a Mr. Murphy:

"You will learn, from my last public despatch, forwarded by Mr. Abell, the apprehensions felt by this government in regard to the policy and measures of England in the Gulf of Mexico. She claims to have, at this moment, a controlling influence there, and her statesmen in Parliament speak openly of the necessity of maintaining her ascendancy. It is not possible to misunderstand her. So far as this government is concerned, it has every desire to come to the aid of Texas, in the most prompt and effectual manner.

"How far we shall be supported by the people, I regret to say, is somewhat doubtful. There is no reason to fear that there will be any difference of opinion among the people of the slaveholding states, and there is a large number in the non-slaveholding states with views sufficiently liberal to embrace a policy absolutely necessary to the salvation of the South, although in some respects objectionable to themselves."

NOVA SCOTIA.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—The last Halifax papers inform us of the appointment of Thomas Andrew Strange De Wolfe to the Office of Collector of Excise for the Port of Halifax; Also, of the appointment of Philip Dodd to the command of one of the Revenue Cruisers, in place of Mr. Stephens, superseded. Mr. Stephens was a vigilant, faithful, and tried Officer—there was no charge, no complaint against him, but he had the misfortune not to possess "affinity" to any Member of the Government, and he must needs be unceremoniously and unfeelingly dismissed, to make room for a brother of the Honorable Edmund M. Dodd. Even the Times, with creditable candour, says that "there was no complaint against the former commander, and if Mr. Philip Dodd does his duty to the Province as well, he will deserve its thanks."

Scarcely a week elapses without the people of Nova Scotia being furnished with some new proof of the want of sincerity and disposition to do justice of the present Administration. "We are opposed to Party Government—we are in favour of justice to all parties, and a fair and equitable distribution of patronage," say Lord Falkland and his advisers. Accompanying these declarations we have the appointment of Mather Almon on the ground of "affinity," giving the Tory party two to one in the Executive Council—John S. Thomson is driven from office because he would not basely sacrifice his principles and character, and become a red-hot Tory partizan—T. A. S. De Wolfe is appoint-

ed Collector of Excise, because he is a Tory—and Stephens is thrust out of office, and Philip Dodd thrust in, because, with the present Administration, "affinity" is a stronger claim to office than tried ability, experience, or a course of useful public service. Lord Falkland is placed in a most humiliating predicament. He has pledged himself to "administer the affairs of the Colony with the advice of a Board at which all parties should be represented;" but he is still surrounded by advisers of one political party only, and has either not the power or the disposition to govern upon his professed principles, and redeem his pledge to the Country. Every truly loyal subject must feel grieved to see the Representative of Majesty in a position (to use the mildest term possible) so undignified.

It is evident that the design of His Excellency's advisers to aggrandize their relatives and political partisans is at the bottom of his difficulties—they will make a free use of His Excellency's name in connection with their acts—and the effect on his reputation or position will be a secondary consideration with them while the prospect is open to the accomplishment of their purposes.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

To the Editor of the Halifax Register.

Sir; As the "Press" has done me the honor to notice my services to the Province, and to express surprise at my recent dismissal by the Lieut. Governor, silence on my part might be construed into a consciousness of the existence of some charge against me—or at least might wear an appearance of ungratefulness towards the public.

I never can forget the unanimity of kind testimony which has been borne to the efficient discharge of my duty; and I can assure my friends that, to this moment, I am unconscious of the existence of the slightest possible shade upon my conduct or character.

Some years ago, Sir, I may be said to have originated the plan of preventive service in aid of our Fisheries. I received my appointment from the late Governor, Sir Colin Campbell. I laboured enduringly and constantly for the success of the great experiment which was being made. That experiment succeeded. I exerted myself in collecting statistics and making extra professional and long reports. In fact, I spared no pains to render myself useful to the Government and to the Province. Yet, here I find myself, at the end of four years' service, unaccountably and summarily superseded.

A person unacquainted with the circumstances might suppose that His Excellency had some great though unknown cause for depriving me of a situation which he never gave me, and the duties of which, all parties admitted, I comprehended and discharged—while his lordship conferred it upon one untried and unknown, unless as the Brother of the Hon. Mr. Dodd, of the Executive Council. I assure you, Sir, and the public through your columns, that I never heard a charge insinuated against me.

Some Gentlemen, formerly Lord Falkland's friends, freely exerted themselves for me last year. His Lordship and they have since quarrelled. It would be a melancholy thing if his Lordship had endeavoured to deprive me of bread, merely to give them pain. I will not be ungenerous enough to charge his Lordship with such littleness.

I have heard, Sir, of the necessity of strengthening the Government, by putting all the patronage into its hands; and that the Hon. Mr. Dodd desired my situation for his Brother, Mr. Philip Dodd. The policy may be a sound one, but it is sometimes, as in my case, very oppressive. Besides, there may be a chance that the Government may be strengthened by weakening the Province, and that a Councilor's wisdom at the Council-Board may not be equalled by his brother's firmness and intelligence on board a ship.

I will not charge His Excellency with caprice towards me, or vindictiveness towards those whom he may have supposed to be friends of mine. If his course has been dictated by such weakness or such feeling, time will best determine whether his course has been directed wisely.

I rely upon the probity and liberality of the Province; I thank the "Press" for its generous recognition of my claims; and I retire, for the present, happily conscious that if I have suffered loss, I have neither provoked it by passion, nor deserved it by misconduct.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

A. STEPHENS.

April 4, 1844.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1844.

ABOUT Twelve o'clock this day the ST. GEORGE arrived from Picton, with the first May Mail from England, thus putting us in possession of London dates to the 3d and Liverpool to the 4th inst. The most striking items of intelligence will be found embraced in the following Summary:—

The Duchess of Kent is now on the Continent, visiting the royal families of Belgium and France. She is not expected to return to England until August.

By the balance sheet of the year's revenue just published, we are gratified to find that the excess of income over expenditure reaches the large amount of £2,095,427. When we recollect in how melancholy a manner the reverse of this was shown in the beginning of 1843, that there was, in fact, an excess of expenditure over income of more than four millions, there is indeed ample cause for rejoicing. The reduction of the Three-and-a-half per Cents will add another half million to the national income.

On the 28th April, it was announced in both houses that the East India Company had issued orders for the recall of Lord Ellenborough from India, in accordance with the power given to them by the law, but that such recall was not the wish or the desire of the government. The step appears to have taken the country completely by surprise, though there is much reason to believe that the Court of Directors has long been much dissatisfied with the policy of his Lordship, especially as regards the attacks upon the Amereers of Scinde, and upon Gwalior; his attending on the field of battle, where he could be of no use, and where his death (owing to his high station) might have produced great mischief; his conduct with regard to the gates of Somnauth; his congregation of large and expensive armies, apparently for the mere purpose of display; his wanderings from one end of India to the other; his disregard of the advice of his colleagues; his disturbance of the rules of the Directors, and his strong language in reply to their remonstrances. It is expected that Sir James Graham, who has become highly unpopular at home, will succeed him.

We regret to have to announce the premature demise, in the prime of life, of Lady Walsingham, on Sunday last, at the residence of her father, Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart., in Cavendish Square, London.

TURKEY.—The news from Turkey is at once startling and characteristic. The Government had issued a summons to its Mussulman subjects, commanding their attendance in their mosques on a stated day, to hear an imperial decree which materially affected their interests. All the troops in the garrison were got under arms, and with their assistance the mosques were surrounded, and some 15,000 men, including the survivors of the famous Janissary corps, were seized under pretence of military service, and transported in steamers and ships of war to the Islands in the sea of Marmora. They were then rigidly examined: many of those who were known to be living in service were sent back to their masters, while the rest were ordered to be enlisted in the naval or military services. This extraordinary measure is attributed, not to any actual necessity for fresh conscripts, but to a prevailing rumour that a conspiracy was in progress for the purpose of making a general attack upon the Franks, as a retaliation for the late concessions to France and England in regard to renegades. On the 28th ultimo the Porte added 8000 men to its army; and it was said that a levy of 10,000 Armenians, 7,500 Greeks, and 3,000 Jews, was about to take place for service in the arsenal, rope-works, tanneries, the cloth factories, &c., in order to strengthen the naval and

military force of the empire; 8,000 men being about to be sent to Syria. The Porte has given way on the subject of converts to Mahometanism. A communication to this effect had been made to the British Ambassador. In future, seceding converts are not to be punished on the spot, in the provinces, as heretofore, but are to be sent to Constantinople, to be dealt with by the government according to circumstances—that is to say, are not to be put to death. The Porte is about sending Fuad Effendi on a special mission to Madrid, nominally to congratulate the young Queen on her majority, but really to treat of the existing differences between Spain and the Emperor or Morocco. Reschid Pasha, the Pasha of Roumelia, has been ordered to send troops to repress the excesses of the Albanians. The excesses committed have been much exaggerated.

A letter dated Constantinople, April 17, says:—The Porte has sent 2000 men in steamers to Salonica, for the purpose of keeping in check the riotous Albanians. As is customary at Constantinople, Russian Agents are said to be at work exciting these disorders. A report has been presented to the Sultan by the Greek Patriarch, detailing in vivid terms the atrocities committed by the Albanians. The English and French Ambassadors have had frequent conferences with the Porte. It is said that the negotiations with Persia are broken off, the Porte having refused to recognise the commissioners.

IRELAND.

The Irish repeal agitation and the government endeavour to effect its suppression are again occupying a large share of the public attention. The Easter Term of the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin, it will be remembered, commenced on the 15th of April, and on that day the Crown served the traversers with the usual notices, that the Court would be moved for judgment on the following Friday, after the allotted four days had elapsed. The counsel for the traversers entered a motion for a new trial; and on the 16th, Mr. O'Connell supported the motion by filing an affidavit, in which he declares that he is not guilty of the conspiracy laid to his charge; and that the omission of the names from the special jury list was the effect and result of design and contrivance, to prejudice him on his trial. On the 17th, O'Connell's attorney, Mr. Pierce Mahony, filed an affidavit to the same effect. The Attorney-General, on this course being pursued, determined that the charges contained in the affidavits should be met in the fullest possible manner; and for this purpose required affidavits from every person in any way connected with the preparation of the jury list—from the clerks of the peace, in whose office the lists were prepared: from Mr. G. Magrath, head clerk in their office, and registrar of the Recorder of Dublin, and whose duty it was to see the lists prepared; from all the clerks and sub-clerks in the office of the clerks of the peace; and from Mr. Kemmis, the Crown Solicitor. Mr. Magrath makes oath that he believes the total number of qualified names omitted from a special jury list of seven hundred and forty-one persons, was twenty-four; that of those fifteen belonged to one class, and that the slip of paper on which their names were, was discovered in a packet of papers, not having any connection with the trial; that of the other nine names, five were placed on the common, instead of the special jury list, and that for the omission of the other four he can only account by accident, and the complicated nature of the duties he had to perform. He further deposes that he is himself a Catholic, and that he never had a design to falsify the list. The affidavits of Messrs. Archer and Dickenson, the clerks of the peace, fully support the deposition of Mr. Magrath; as do also those of the clerks, sub-clerks, and of Mr. Kemmis, so far as their knowledge extends. The affidavits entirely rebut all actions of fraudulent dealing or corrupt suppression with which the government officers have been so freely charged.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Whiteside opened his motion for a new trial. His objections were substantially the same with, and urged in the same order as, those set forth in the notice served on the Crown officers. On the grounds of unfair commentary, of baseless suppositions, and numerous misdirections as to fact, &c., the learned gentleman contended that he was entitled to a new trial, and called upon the court to grant it. He did not conclude until three o'clock on Friday afternoon. Mr. Harehall followed, on behalf of Mr. Ray. On Saturday, Mr. Moore addressed the Court for the Rev. W. Tierney, and Mr. O'Hagan on the part of Mr. Duff. The Solicitor General then replied for the Crown.

When this interminable motion shall have been disposed of, the Crown will move that sentence be passed, and then the traversers will (it is boasted) assert "their privilege in talking, if possible, for the remainder of the term." So that, if they succeed in this stratagem, and if the Court sanction it, they may not be called up for judgment until the first day of next term, the 22d of May. Meanwhile the repeal association actively continues its deliberations and collections of rent. At the meeting on Monday, Mr. O'Connell intimated his intention, as soon as the prosecutions were over, to bring forward his plan for the renewed agitation of repeal. The leaders of the cause, he observed, would certainly, in his opinion, be sent to gaol, but government would nevertheless fail in the object of these prosecutions, if they failed in damping the repeal agitation. He then exhorted the people to peace and perseverance.

The *Mary Jane*, from Cadiz, with a cargo of salt, arrived at Port Hill, a few days since. We are, however, still without any arrivals at this port from Europe, though there have been several arrivals from the United States and elsewhere during the past week.

MARINE INSURANCE.—The Subscribers to the Prince Edward Island Marine Insurance Company having met, pursuant to public advertisement, on Saturday the 10th May, inst.—the Hon. James Peake having been called to the Chair, and the Hon. W. Swabey having consented to act as Secretary, for the purposes of the meeting—

It was moved by Charles Hensley, Esq., seconded by the Hon. T. H. Haviland;

That Two hundred Shares, and upwards, having been subscribed, as required by the 17th Section of an Act to incorporate a Marine Insurance Company, and ten days' notice having been duly given, by public advertisement, of the present meeting, it is Resolved, that the Company be now formed and organized, in conformity with the regulations prescribed in the above recited Act of the General Assembly of this Island.

Which Resolution being carried unanimously; on the motion of the Hon. T. H. Haviland, seconded by Daniel Brennan, Esq., it was—

Resolved, 2dly, That the Meeting proceed to elect Thirteen Directors, by ballot.

The Hon. James Peake and the Hon. Wm. Swabey having been appointed Scrutineers, reported the election to have fallen on Charles Hensley, Daniel Brennan, T. H. Haviland, Andrew Duncan, James Peake, Wm. W. Lord, Dennis Reddin, William Swabey, James Yeo, John Davis, jun., Benjamin Davies, Robert Longworth, and Patrick Walker, Esquires.

The Meeting then proceeded, in the same manner, to elect a Secretary and Broker, Treasurer, Auditors of Accounts and Solicitors, when the Scrutineers reported the election to have fallen on—

Thomas B. Tremain, Esq., Secretary and Broker.

Charles Hensley, Esq., Treasurer.

James D. Hassard and David Wilson, Esquires, Auditors of Accounts.

Hon. Robert Hodgson and James H. Peters, Solicitors.

The thanks of the Meeting having been voted to the Chairman, the Meeting adjourned.—*Gaz.*

The Officers and Men of the Fire Engine Company, No. 2, beg to acknowledge the receipt, from Mr. David Wilson, of a Donation of Three Pounds, as a premium for being first at the fire at his premises on the 14th January last, and for their efficient exertions there, which sum has been by a unanimous vote of the Company reserved in Captain Davies's hands, to be appropriated for the general purposes of the Engine.—*Id.*