

come; but never did Abreyo, the captain of banditti, once abuse the hospitality or betray the confidence of any one; and shall Abreyo, the muteleer, be more dishonorable than the robber? Señor Estrangero, you once did me a service, and gratitude is one of the very few white spots on the black disc of Abreyo's character. I am come to protect your property, and not to take it!

Mean you so, Abreyo? and is it necessary?

Taking up his hat, which he had laid on the table with the brim downwards, he held it up with the left hand, that I might see, fastened at the bottom of it, a small golden image of the Virgin and Child, which he then turned towards him, and, crossing himself most devoutly with his right thumb, first on the brow, then on the mouth, then on the breast, which, as he finished, he struck three times on the heart with his closed hand, and bowing to the image, and then to me, and placing the hat again most reverently on the table, he raised himself to his full height, and, looking directly in my face, replied, 'I have said it.'

He then hastily informed me, that while taking his supper at the little posada, where he was in the habit of feeding his mules when he came to town, he overheard three African negroes, one of whom appeared to be a servant of our own, conversing in Arabic, a language he himself spoke fluently, respecting the intended robbery, and that all the appalling domestic knowledge he had been playing off against me had been gathered from their conversation. 'They are to enter the house through the pantry window, on the ground floor, looking into the by-street round the corner, which, together with the pantry door leading into the hall, has been left open for the purpose, and through which the chests and other valuables are to be passed to the sloop. I must now leave you for a while,' continued he, refilling his glass, and lighting another cigar. 'But as soon as I dispose of my horse and mules in yonder thicket over the bridge, I will come to you again and we will set a trap for the three blackamoors that they will think laid for them by the devil himself. In the mean time, do you await my return, without making any measures whatever. Mewling cats catch no mice. And now Rubio, an appellation familiarly given to one of light complexion, will you pledge me in a toast?' 'Most willingly,' answered I, refilling, and taking up my glass, almost unconsciously.

May Abreyo to-night prove successful in his enterprise!

In a moment more I had turned the key of the street door upon him.

To be Continued.

ADDRESS OF AN ARAB ROBBER.—While some of the Mamelukes were encamped about Minieh, a thief set his mind upon carrying off the horse, and wearing apparel of one of their Beys, and with this intention contrived, in the dead of the night, to creep, unperceived, within the tent, where, as it was winter time, embers were burning, and showed the rich clothes of the Bey, lying close at hand. The thief, as he squatted down by the fire, drew them softly to him, and put them all on; and then, after filling a pipe and lighting it, went deliberately to the tent door, and tapping a groom, who was sleeping near, with the pipe end, made a sign to him for the horse, which stood picketed in front. It was brought, he mounted, and rode off. On the morrow, when the clothes of the Bey could nowhere be found, no one could form a conjecture as to what had become of them, until the groom, on being questioned, maintained to his fellow servants that his master was not yet returned from his ride, and told them how he had suddenly called for his horse in the night; which at last seemed to give some clew to what had really happened. Upon this the Bey, anxious to recover his horse, as well as curious to ascertain the particulars, ordered it to be published abroad, that if the person who had robbed him would, within two days, bring back what he had taken, he should not only be freely pardoned, but should receive also the full value of the animal, and of the suit of clothes. Relying on the good faith of this promise, and possibly too, not a little vain of his exploit, the Arab presented himself and brought his horse; and the Bey also on his part, punctually kept his word; but since, besides the loss, there was something in the transaction that placed the Bey in rather a ludicrous light, it went hard with him to let the rogue depart so freely, and he seemed to be considering what

he should do; so that, to gain time, he was continually asking over and over again, fresh and more circumstantial accounts of the manner in which the stratagem had been conducted: the other was too crafty not to perceive that no good might be preparing for him, and began to feel anxious to get himself out of the scrape. He showed no impatience however, but entered minutely into every detail, accompanying the whole with a corresponding action, at one time, sitting down by the fire, and making believe as though he were silly drawing on the different articles of dress, so as to throw the Bay himself and all who saw heard him into fits of laughter. When he came at last to what concerned the horse, "it was," he said, "brought to me, and I leaped upon his back;" and so in effect flinging himself again into the saddle, and spurring the flanks sharply with the stirrup-irons, he rode off with all the money that he had received for the animal in his pocket, and had got much too far, during the first moments of surprise, for any of the bullets to take effect that were fired at him in his flight, and nothing further was heard of him or the horse.

LORD BROUGHAM.—Mr Brougham, father of the Lord Chancellor, was educated at Eton, and distinguished himself there as a classical scholar, if we may judge from his verses, which are published in the *Museæ Etonenses*. He was entered at Gray's Inn, and appears to have kept some terms, but was never called to the bar. In early life he was attached to his cousin, Miss Whelpdale, whose family lived in the neighbourhood of Brougham. On the eve of their marriage the lady died, and Mr. Brougham to beguile his grief, travelled to Edinburgh, at that period distinguished as the abode of the illustrious in literature. It was there that Mr. Brougham became acquainted with Eleanor, only child of Dr. Syme, and niece of Dr. Robinson, the historian, and having married this lady, he continued to reside chiefly in Edinburgh, even after the death of his father, which took place at Brougham in the year 1780. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Brougham took up his abode in the house of his intimate friend, the Earl of Buchan, eldest brother to Lord Chancellor Erskine; in that house (which is now No. 19, St Andrew's Square,) the present Lord Chancellor was born.

PRACTICE SUPERIOR TO THEORY.—In the course of the last month, a cause was tried in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, which involved, amongst other points, one that was intimately connected with the laws of mechanics. In the course of the inquiry, it became necessary to explain what effect would be produced on the force of a current of water proceeding under the effect of considerable pressure, if, on each side there was an opening by which the water could escape also. A senior Fellow, he being a senior lecturer too) of the Dublin University was examined, and he pledged himself to this statement,—that if water be made to flow through a tube or an open conduit, of uniform width and subject to uniform pressure, and that the quantity which the tube or conduit discharges under these circumstances be ascertained, it will be found, that if two additional openings be made in the sides of such tube or conduit, each of such opening be of equal area with the extreme opening of the tube, the three openings will, on the given level and with the given pressure, discharge three times the quantity of water which was in the first instant discharged by the open tube. This is theorizing with a vengeance. Nevertheless, the council upheld the doctrine as unimpeachable, until a practical man, Mr. Mullins, was called in, who produced a tube, into each side of which, but at irregular distances, another tube of equal diameter was inserted, these two lateral branches constituting, with the extremity of the tube, three distinct openings for the egress of the water, entering by the fourth opening, which formed the mouth of the tube. Mr Mullins stated, that he had repeatedly, in the course of the two preceding days, caused water to flow through this tube under considerable pressure; and that he found, when the lateral openings were closed, and the flow of water confined to the centre, or right lined tube, the quantity of water

which flowed out in a given time was fully equal to, or rather greater, than that which was discharged when the lateral tubes were opened, and the water allowed to flow freely through all the three openings. Verily there is a large difference between theory and practice.—*Monthly Review*.

SHORES OF THE POLAR SEA.—Captain Beechy also, in the *Blossom* frigate, was ordered to winter in Kotzebue Inlet, and in the summer of 1826 to endeavour to find a passage eastward, round Icy Cape, so as to meet the expedition of Captain Franklin. The ship, however, was prevented by ice from doubling Icy Cape; but Mr. Elson, the master, was sent in the barge to prosecute the voyage as far as possible to the east. On the 22d of August he arrived at a low, sandy point, on which the ice had grounded; and, as a compact field of ice extended northward as far as the eye could reach, Mr. Elson was obliged to relinquish all thoughts of proceeding farther. This point, which is the most northern part of the continent yet known, lies in Lat. 71 deg 23 min 29 sec., and long. 154 deg 21 min., which is 120 miles beyond Icy Cape. The point from which Captain Franklin commenced his return to the Mackenzie, on the 18th of August, is only 160 miles from the point reached by Mr. Elson four days later. Had Captain Franklin been aware, that by persevering in his exertions for a few days he might have reached his friends, it is possible that a knowledge of the circumstances might have induced him, through all hazards, to continue his exertions. Thus, with the exception of this short space of 160 miles, a continuous line of coast has been explored by British hardihood and perseverance, from Behring's Straits to lon. 108 deg.—*Dr. Lardner's Cyclopædia*, Vol. XVI.

VIEW OF VENICE BY NIGHT.—From the opera, in pursuance of our agreement to 'make a night of it,' we betook ourselves to a sort of cabaret in the Place of St. Mark, and there, within a few yards of the palace of the Doges, sat drinking hot brandy punch, and laughing over old times, till the clock of St. Mark struck the second hour of the morning. Lord Byron then took me in his gondola, and, the moon being in its fullest splendour, he made the gondoliers row us to such points of view as might enable us to see Venice, at that hour, to advantage. Nothing could be more solemnly beautiful than the whole scene around, and I had, for the first time, the Venice of my dreams before me. All those meaner details which so offend the eye by day were now softened down by the moonlight into a sort of visionary indistinctness; and the effect of that silent city of palaces, sleeping as it were upon the waters, in the bright stillness of the night, was such as could not but effect deeply even the least susceptible imagination. My companion saw that I was moved by it, and though familiar with the scene himself, seemed to give way; for the moment, to the same strain of feeling; and, as we exchanged a few remarks suggested by that wreck of human glory before us, his voice, habitually so cheerful sunk into a tone of mournful sweetness, such as I had rarely heard from him, and shall not easily forget. This mood however, was but of the moment; some quick turn of ridicule soon carried him off into a different vein, and at about three o'clock in the morning, at the door of his own palazzo, we parted laughing, as we had met; an agreement having been first made that I should take an early dinner with him the next day; at his villa, on my road to Ferrara.—*Moore's Byron*.

DWARFS.—The Romans kept Dwarfs as we do monkeys, for diversion; and some persons even carried on the cruel trade of stopping the growth of children by confining them in chests; most dwarfs come from Syria in Egypt. Father Kucher published an engraving of an ancient bronze, representing one of these dwarfs; and Cayleis another print of a similar bronze. Dwarfs commonly went unclothed, and decked with jewels. One of our queens carried a dwarf about for the admiration of Spectators. Dwarfs and deformed persons were retained to ornament the tables of princes.—*Hone's Year Book*.

A SHREWD GUESS.—A lad delivering milk was asked what made it so warm. 'I don't know,' replied he, with much simplicity, 'unless they put in warm water instead of cold.'