

love, he has got it!" shouted Tresham, starting up; but the arm of Glenvalich pulled him down again. "Hush! be quiet," whispered he; "never do so—there may be twenty more deer near us, of which we yet know nothing—such a halloo would send them all off. Load your piece—load quickly." While they were performing this necessary operation, Maccombish, who had joined them, and was keeping watch around them, touched his arm, and pointing with one hand, showed him three fine stags moving off to the further hill, alarmed, no doubt, by the reports of the rifles, and probably by the exclamation of Tresham. "God bless me!" said the mortified young man, "this is a lesson I shall not forget; but who could have imagined it? A little further scrutiny by the practised eye of Maccombish, was sufficient to convince the party that there was no more game near them, at least in view; so, the hunters advanced to break the deer, as it is called, by cutting the throat, and disembowling it; and while Maccombish was performing this sportsmanlike duty, it was amusing to watch the raptures to which, when untrained by habitual caution, he now gave full way on the glad occasion of a successful shot. Apostrophising it in Gaelic, he addressed to it every reproachful epithet he could think of, as a villain who had so often baffled their murderous efforts: it was a scoundrel, and a rascal, and a devil, to whom he wished a bad end, and whose soul, heart, and liver, he gave to the devil; then changing his tone, he lavished upon it every expression of endearment in which his language is so fruitful, but which, when translated, often sounds strangely enough to English ears. It was his dear, his darling, his honey beast, his cattle, his love. He seemed to abandon himself to the very intoxication of delight; and it was singular to see a man habitually grave and reserved, acting as if for the time he had actually been deprived of reason."

These pages are full of equally lively sketches; and, appearing as they do at this season of the year, we hope the Highland lairds are prepared on an unusual extent of hospitality, descriptions like these being enough to turn the thoughts of three parts of our southern tourist to the land of the heather. We observe that Mr Fensler—we may surely put his name to a work that does him so much credit—has some lingering belief in second sight; but this cast of romantic superstition does not prevent his volumes from bounding in shrewd, rational and practical observations.

USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.

Description of the Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior.
Upon the Southern coast of Lake Superior, about fifty miles from the falls of St. Mary, are the immense precipitous cliffs, called by the voyagers, Le Potrail and the Pictured Rocks. This name has been given them in consequence of the different appearance which they present to the traveller, as he passes their base in his canoe. It requires little aid from the imagination to discern in them the castellated tower and lofty dome, spires and pinnacles, and every sublime, grotesque, or fantastic shape, which the genius of architecture ever invented. The cliffs are an unbroken mass of rocks, rising to an elevation of 800 feet above the level of the lake, and stretching along the coast for fifteen miles. The voyagers never pass this coast except in the most profound calm; and the Indians, before they make the attempt, offer their accustomed oblations, to propitiate the favour of their Monitions. The eye instinctively searches along the eternal rampart for a single place of security; but the search is in vain. With an impassable barrier of rocks on one side, and an interminable expanse of water on the other side, a sudden storm upon the lake would as inevitably insure the destruction of the passenger in the frail canoe, as if he were on the brink of the cataracts of the Niagara. The rock itself is a sandstone, which is disintegrated by the continual action of the water with comparative facility. There are no broken masses upon which the eye can rest and find relief. The lake is so deep, that these masses as they are torn from the precipice, are concealed beneath its water until they are reduced to sand. The action of the waves has undermined every projecting point; and there the immense precipice rests upon arches, and the foundation is intersected with cavern in every direction. When we passed this mighty fabric of nature, the wind was still and the lake was calm. But even the slightest motion of the waves, which, in the most profound calm, agitates these internal seas, swept through the deep caverns with the noise of distant thunder, and died away upon the ear, as it rolled forward in the dark recesses inaccessible to human observation. No sound more melancholy or more awful ever vibrated upon human nerves. It has left an impression which neither time nor distance can ever efface. Resting in a frail bark canoe upon the limpid waters of the lake; we seemed almost suspended in air, so pellucid is the element upon which we floated. In gazing upon the towering battlements which impended over us, and from which the smallest fragment would have destroyed us, we felt, and felt intensely, our own insignificance. No situation can be imagined more appalling to the courage, or more humbling to the pride of man. We appeared like a speck upon the face of creation. Our whole party, Indians and voyagers, and soldiers, officers, and servants, contemplated in mute astonishment the awful display of creative power, at whose base we hung; and no sound broke upon the air to interrupt the ceaseless roaring of the waters. No splendid cathedral, no temple built with human hands, no pomp of worship could ever impress the spectator with such humility; and so strong a conviction of the immense distance between him and the Almighty Architect. The writer of this

article has viewed the Falls of Niagara, and the passage of the Potomac through the blue Ridge, two of the most stupendous objects in the natural features of our country. The impression they produce is feeble and transient compared with that of the Pictured Rocks on Lake Superior. *Governor Cass.*

The great Bank of Newfoundland, is in every view one of the most astonishing phenomena on our planet. In length it is 600 miles, in breadth about 200. Some have imagined that it was originally an island, whose pillars had been shaken by an earthquake, and had in consequence given way. Others suppose that it has been formed by accumulations of sand carried along by the gulph stream, arrested by the currents of the north. It appears, however, to be one mass of solid rock. The Gulph-stream, by the way, is in itself a very interesting feature of these seas. The current is so powerful as to retard a vessel on its outward voyage from Europe sixty miles a day; whilst on a homeward voyage it increases the rate of sailing so much, that the sailors say they are "going down hill" when they are returning to Europe.

Looking beyond this World.—The philosophy of happiness must find its ultimate requisite in the hopes of religion. Man must be persuaded that his present life has a relation to a never-ending future, and that an eternal Providence watches over the universe, before he will abandon himself with a tranquil confidence to those irresistible laws by which he is borne along. He then marches towards the future, as he would confidently follow a guide of tried prudence and fidelity in a dark path.

ANECDOTE OF WILKES.—While a prisoner, Wilkes was at the zenith of his fame. Subscriptions were opened for payment of his debts: valuable presents were conferred on him; and his likenesses were multiplied to such almost incredible extent, that his portrait squinted at the traveller even from the sign-board of half the inns in the kingdom. He used to relate that one day, an old lady, behind whom he happened to be walking, exclaimed with much spleen, as she looked up to one of his public-house profiles, "Ah! he swings every where but where he ought!"

A COBBLER'S LAST.

Says Death to Crispin, "How d'ye-do?"

Says Crispin, "always mending;"

"Oh, then," says Death, "you must come now,

I'll not again be sending;"

"Take care," says Crispin, "ere I fall

I'll fight you till I'm cast;"

Then Death snatch'd up the Cobbler's AWE

And Crispin DREW HIS LAST.

UNITED-STATES

We are indebted to the Halifax Acadia Recorder, for the following analysis of President Jackson's Message to the Congress of the United States:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This Document has been received, and is of the length usual to similar papers. Published as it appears, it would occupy about seven of our columns, and would not be read by one tenth of our subscribers. Instead of this course then, we give an outline of it here, which may convey its spirit and chief features in more readable compass—American documents, speeches, &c. suffer greatly in interest from their verbose style. It is well to be explicit; but persons may be so—if they know how—in few words; and in state papers, a defect which prevents reading is a serious evil. We will arrange his Excellency's speech according to the topics introduced, and endeavour to give the substance of each under its proper heading.

After alluding to the Cholera, the Message says that the country presents marks of great prosperity and happiness; it excites to thankfulness for Divine protection, and to increased resolution to preserve the liberty and union which have produced such results.

COMMERCE.—It states that the rule, not to grant or demand any exclusive commercial privileges, respecting foreign intercourse has been found very beneficial—in producing peace, respect for the American flag, security for American property abroad, and increased navigation and mercantile operations. The increase of last year, is stated at 80,000 tons of shipping, and near \$40,000,000 in exports and imports.

FOREIGN POWERS.—France is alluded to in a general and friendly manner; and the change of its institutions, and personal character of its present Monarch barely touched on. By Great Britain it is said, the most amicable disposition has been shown; but domestic matters in that country have prevented the settlement of questions of some prospective consequence. A desire is expressed to preserve inviolate, the good understanding which exists towards a country to which the Americans owe so many of their institutions, and to which they are united by ancestry, language, and habits. The North-Eastern boundary question, is represented as being unsettled; renewed negotiations recommended by last Congress, were commenced, but not forwarded on account of the pressure of domestic concerns on the English Government. Claims on Spain also remains unsettled, but their amicable adjustment is expected. By late arrangements, American vessels are liable to no higher duty in the continental ports of Spain, than are levied on their own vessels. Claims against Portugal and Denmark have been amicably arranged; those against Naples, have met with delay; but results of late applications were unknown. With the rest of Europe, relations political and commercial remain unchanged and friendly. A treaty with the Sublime Porte is producing beneficial results. Trade with Mexico, Central America and States of the South, has increased, notwithstanding

the civil war which harasses these countries; tranquility is greatly desired on commercial considerations. Claims on Brazil have been suspended on account of late events in that country. The Piratical affair at Sumatra, is alluded to, and the chastisement given, approved of.—Wars and domestic concerns of Foreign Powers, are said to be only alluded to as they affect American relations; all intervention, even by expressing an official opinion is disclaimed.

TREASURY.—The finances are stated to be in a highly prosperous condition. The produce of the Customs for this year is stated at 23 millions of dollars; of public Lands only about two millions. Expenditure for all objects, beside the public debt, during the year, 16 1-2 millions; applied to principal and interest of debt, 18 millions. On the first of January next, the entire debt of the States will be reduced to about seven millions of dollars. The whole is expected to be extinguished in 1833. During the present Presidential term 58 millions of dollars will have been applied to the debt, without starting any other necessary expenditure.

TARIFF.—An adjustment consistent with public revenue, proper encouragement to home manufactures, and attention to the interests of every part of the Union is recommended. Notice is made of troublesome and dangerous opposition to the Revenue laws, in one portion of the Union; the local authorities, the laws, or if necessary, Congress, are mentioned as the sources of power adequate to the suppression of this evil.

BANKS.—The disposal of stock held by the government in corporations, and the deposit of such proceeds in the Treasury, are recommended. These stocks are said to yield little profit, and to tend to political corruption. Arrangements of the United States Bank, will cause delay in the appropriation of the public funds; doubts are expressed of that establishment being a safe depository of the money of the people, and the subject is recommended to the serious consideration of Congress.

PUBLIC LANDS.—An equitable disposal of the lands, granted by the several states to the United States, as a fund to meet contingent expenses, is advised. The speedy settlement of those lands is said to be desirable, as "the wealth of a country is its population, and the best part of the population are the cultivators of the soil." Evils and causes of discontent are pointed out in continuing these lands as a source of revenue, and their sale to settlers is recommended on various considerations.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—It is argued that the funds of the general government should not be applied to any improvements except those which are national in their character; and that a contrary system leads to a squandering of the money of the country on local objects; to the subversion of just legislation, and the purity of public men. The subject is warmly recommended to the attention of Congress.

WAR DEPARTMENT.—The late Indian war is alluded to, chiefly as exhibiting the efficiency of the Army. The inexpediency, expense, and danger of a regular standing army is dwelt on; the militia regulations are mentioned as defective, and deliberations on the subject recommended.

INDIANS.—It is maintained that the removal of the Indians from the Eastern side of the Mississippi to the Western, is wise and humane policy, and is becoming more popular among the tribes. The Georgian Cherokees, however, have refused to agree to liberal propositions, and the questions concerning them remain unsettled.

NAVY.—The protection which it has afforded Commerce, and the improvements in its pecuniary concerns, in its materials, construction, &c. are briefly noticed.

ELECTIONS.—Former views respecting the mode of choosing the President and vice President, and the tenure of office, are alluded to and enforced.

The imperfect judiciary system of several of the States is remarked on and reform advised. Public and honourable spirit is recommended to Congress, in the adjustment of questions interesting and important, not only to the United States, but to freedom everywhere. The Message concludes with the following paragraph:

"Limited to a general superintending power to maintain peace at home and abroad, and to prescribe laws on a few subjects of general interest, not calculated to restrict human liberty, but to enforce human rights, this Government will find its strength and its glory in the faithful discharge of these plain and simple duties. Relieved by its protecting shield from the fear of war and the apprehension of oppression, the free enterprise of our citizens, aided by the State sovereignties will work out improvements and ameliorations, which cannot fail to demonstrate, that the great truth, that the people can govern themselves, is not only realized in our example, but that it is done by a machinery in government so simple and economical as scarcely to be felt. That the Almighty Ruler of the universe may so direct our deliberations, overrule our acts as to make us instrumental in securing a result so dear to mankind, is my most earnest and sincere prayer."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The part of the Message which has excited the strongest sensation is that which relates to the U. S. Bank. In this city it produced a great decline in the price of U. S. Bank stock. On Wednesday of last week, this stock sold at 115 per cent. On Thursday, (in consequence, it is supposed, of information respecting the President's intentions, secretly obtained by some of the large dealers) it sunk to 111; and on Wednesday of the week, immediately after the arrival of the Message, it went down to 104 1/2. The fall of this stock within the last eighteen months is stated at about \$28 per share, which on 359,000 shares gives a total of nearly \$10,000,000. —*N. Y. Observer.*

SUCCOR TO THE POLES.—We understand that the West Point Cadets have transmitted \$500 to the Treasurer of the Polish Committee, as their contribution for the relief of these gallant exiles in America.

INDIAN EMIGRATION.—An Arkansas paper of the 7th ult mentions the arrival of a delegation from the