

that she had made greater progress in the different branches of learning than she had done. Upon her return from her visit to Violetta, her vanity being a little piqued, by these praises of her new acquaintance, she told her mother, that indeed, she had spent a very agreeable afternoon, and that Violetta was extremely pleasing; but that she had heard her read, and she did not think she read a great deal better than herself; and as for her writing, it was a mere scrawl, when her master was not present; that indeed, it was a fortunate thing to be well spoken of, but, for her part, she was seldom noticed, and had no one to give her a good character, or perhaps she might receive as much praise as others. Her mother penetrated into the cause of this complaint immediately, and found that it proceeded from disappointed vanity. 'My dear Harriet,' said she, 'suppress this desire of praise: the chief end of doing our duty should be to gain the approbation of our own minds.'

A fair character is a desirable thing, and will naturally follow propriety of conduct. Rather imitate the good qualities of Violetta, than envy her the praises she receives; take pains to read and write well, as she does, and you need not be under any apprehensions of not meeting with the same success. Improvement depends upon attention: with that, everything may be acquired; without it nothing: but remember, my sweet girl, it is possible to be very accomplished, and at the same time ill-natured. If you suffer yourself to feel uneasy at hearing others commended you will become envious, and that will make you wretched: for it must always happen, that when you are old enough to mix with the world, you will meet with persons that are either handsomer, richer, more fortunate, or more accomplished than yourself. Are you to be unhappy on that account? Far from it. Learn to be pleased with the happiness of your own situation; this is the true secret of enjoyment. You say that you love Violetta; are you not pleased to hear her well spoken of? 'Yes, mamma, I am willing she should be praised; but I wish to be praised a little too.' 'If you behave well, it is reasonable you should; and if the commendation of others without reluctance, you shall not only receive your due share of praise, but also more lasting marks of my esteem and love for you. You behaved remarkably well this morning: when your writing-master came, you were earnestly engaged in dressing your doll, and arranging your baby-house; as soon as I informed you that he was come and required your attendance, you did not hesitate a moment, but came cheerfully at my summons. You received my approbation for this ready obedience. Would you have been pleased, if your brother Charles had shown any discontent at my praising you, when you deserved it? 'I certainly should not.' 'Is it not equally unreasonable, that you should be jealous of the good character due to your admirable young friend?' 'I am sensible I have been in the wrong: in future I shall receive pleasure from the praises of Violetta. I will endeavour to imitate her, and then I shall be equally beloved.' 'Let us finish this conversation for the present,' said her mother; 'it is time you should take air and exercise. Go jump and play about the garden as much as you please.'

BRITISH JOURNALS.

Bells' London Messenger, Oct. 31.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The foreign intelligence of the week runs entirely upon one point—the resignation of M. Thiers, and the appointment of the ministry under M. Guizot, the recent French ambassador to this country, and who was appointed to that office by M. Thiers, the head of the recent administration. It will be immediately understood from this circumstance that the formation of the new ministry, is a matter of the utmost difficulty, inasmuch as M. Guizot, who is the intimate friend and old comrade of M. Thiers, and who has always been understood to hold the same general principles, and as co-operating with him in all his views, is invited to take the lead of the cabinet. We know, however, that there are shades of difference, as far as regards the carrying out particular measures, amongst persons who embrace the same general views, and it is understood that Guizot is by one or two shades less radical and revolutionary, less servile to the fury of popular passion and covetous of its favours than his friend and companion Thiers, and that he is regarded in France as a much more practical and politic minister. But strong doubts are still entertained whether he will entirely abandon the proposed course of M. Thiers, and whether he will thus commit himself with a party by whom he has hitherto been considered as one of the principal leaders.

It is the frequent error of ordinary journalists wholly to put out of their view such very important points in human conduct as the established rules of honour amongst gentlemen—to consider that place and office are everything, and that men of high talent and consideration act upon the shameful motives of personal interest only. All experience shows that no conclusions are more false than such as are deduced from these narrow views; whatever may be the standard of the religion and morality of the age, the point of honour is still very strong amongst gentle-

men, and accordingly modern history affords very few examples, where men, of the rank and character of political leaders, have at once abandoned their party and their avowed principles, and have gone over to the opposite ranks. We fear that we must still make up our minds to some violent proceedings in the French Chambers; we think, in fact, Guizot will not abandon Thiers entirely, and that the ministry, whatever it may be, will be still of such a character as to require important concessions from the four allied powers.

Under these circumstances, we entertain no manner of doubt upon one point of very great importance; we mean that Guizot, through he has consented to put himself at the head of the ministry, has only done so under the expectation, that the four allied powers, and England as their leader, will depart as regards the peace of France and the maintenance of the crown of Louis Philippe, from the offensive principle that they are bound to carry into effect, the Sultan's decree for the complete deposition of Mehemet Ali from Egypt as well as from Syria. It is, therefore, with much satisfaction, that we find the following very important statement in one of our daily papers of the first authority upon subjects of this head. "We have reason to believe that Lord Palmerston's rejoinder to M. Thiers's note, was couched in a friendly tone, but contained not a single material concession." We are also of opinion, that M. Guizot's acceptance of office is founded upon some substantial assurance which he has received from the British cabinet and its allies; that though they could not induce themselves to yield to the menacing tone of the Thiers cabinet and its auxiliaries, they will assume a widely different attitude towards his presumed successors. Under the above circumstances there exist a very reasonable expectation that the peace of Europe may yet be preserved.

We entirely agree in this view of the matter, that everything will now depend upon the amicable spirit in which the allies will meet the difficulties of the King and his minister, and that the peace of Europe will still be maintained if M. Guizot should be unable to come down to the French Chambers with some direct assurance, that the allied powers will not require the total deposition of Mehemet Ali, and will leave him in possession of Egypt, upon the restoration of the Turkish fleet, and the relinquishment of all the yet unconquered strongholds of Syria. Without some assurance to this effect it is impossible, we think, that M. Guizot can undertake the ministry, and it is still more improbable that he can carry a majority in the Chambers. Indeed; it appears to be the obvious policy of the court of Great Britain to regard itself as the personal friend and ally of Louis Philippe, and to make every concession, which is consistent with our notional interest and with our public dignity, to assist his escape from the distressing difficulties in which he is now personally involved. It is the common interest of the allies, as well as that of the French King, to prevent a new revolution in France, and the consequent interruption of the general peace, which would inevitably follow upon such a catastrophe. If a revolution should break out, it would be immediately followed by the establishment of a republican government, and by a furious onset of the whole French nation upon the Prussian provinces on the Rhine, and the States of Lombardy. It is in vain to console ourselves by the notion that the French people are wholly unprepared for war; so they were in 1792, and yet how much did they accomplish in the course of a few years! Compared, indeed, with the English navy, the French marine is subordinate, indeed almost contemptible; but it is not a naval war that we have only to apprehend; the reasonable subject of apprehension is that of a revolution amongst this most restless and mischievous people. If we were in Lord Palmerston's place we should deem it worth almost any cost to elude this tremendous peril, and to assist Louis Philippe to retain his crown. There could not be a greater misfortune to Europe than the abdication or dethronement of this vigorous Monarch.

When we had written thus far, the following important document was put into our hands, and from its intrinsic character we feel but little hesitation in adopting it as an authentic and official instrument. It is all that France can reasonably require, and it is all that the allied powers could, with any dignity or in sound reason, concede. It is but justice to one of our contemporaries to add, that this most important public document has been communicated to the public in the columns of the Morning Herald in the form of a dispatch addressed to Lord Ponsonby, the British ambassador at Constantinople, by the Right Hon. the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, dated Oct. 15:—

"My Lord,—Her Majesty's government having taken into consideration the act by which the Sultan deprived Mehemet Ali of the Pachaic of Egypt, the bearings of that act upon the present state of pending questions, and the course which it may be expedient to

take thereupon, have invited the representatives of Austria, Prussia, and Russia at their court, to submit to their respective governments that undoubtedly there is much force in the reasons which, according to your excellency's reports, induced the Sultan to take this step, and that while, on the one hand, this measure in no degree prevents the Sultan from reinstating Mehemet Ali, if he should speedily make his submission to his Sovereign; on the other hand it may operate as a powerful instrument of moral coercion upon Mehemet Ali, by making him aware that, if the contest between him and his Sovereign should be prolonged, and if the issue of that contest should be unfavourable to him, he might lose everything by his too obstinate resistance. That in this view, and in order to make the recent exercise of the sovereign authority of the Sultan useful towards affecting an early and satisfactory settlement of pending questions, it is the opinion of her Majesty's government that it would be expedient that the representatives of the four powers at Constantinople should be instructed to proceed to the Turkish minister, and state to him that their respective governments, in pursuance of the stipulations of the 7th article of the separate act annexed to the Treaty of the 15th of July, beg strongly to recommend to the Sultan that, if Mehemet Ali should at an early period make his submission to the Sultan, and should agree to restore the Turkish fleet, and to withdraw his troops from Syria, from Adana, Candia, and the Holy Cities, the Sultan should not only reinstate Mehemet Ali as Pacha of Egypt, but should also give him an hereditary tenure in that pachaic, according to the conditions specified in the treaty of July, and liable, of course, to forfeiture by any infraction of those conditions on the part of Mehemet Ali, or his successors. Her Majesty's government have reason to hope that this suggestion will meet the concurrence of the governments of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and your Excellency will accordingly take the steps pointed out in this dispatch, as soon as your colleague shall have received corresponding instructions. If the Sultan should consent to act upon this advice tendered to him by his four allies, it would be expedient that he should take immediate steps for making his gracious intentions in this respect known to Mehemet Ali, and your Excellency and Sir Robert Stepford should afford the Turkish government every facility which they may require for this purpose."

If Guizot should come down to the French Chambers, which are to assemble on Thursday next, with assurances of this kind, and founded upon the above and other public documents, we should hope that he will carry such a majority with him as will settle the question of peace or war. As regards the Parisian populace, and we fear also the French army, we have little hopes that anything will satisfy them, short of the perilous lottery of civil commotion and foreign invasion, but if the majority of the chambers shall go with the King and his ministry, we trust that the more grave and sober state of public feeling in the French provinces will enable the King to repel the turbulence of the mere populace of the great towns. A small majority, however will not do; it will give way in two or three successive meetings before the violence of public clamour. But it is almost impossible to anticipate what the lapse of a very few days may produce. The chambers meet on Thursday, the 5th of November, and everything will then be known.

The other foreign intelligence of the past week is scarcely worthy of any mention or remark, if we except two articles—the proclamation of General Espartero, as one of the Regency; and an extraordinary article, to say the least of it, from the German papers, to the effect that the Emperor of Austria also is about to abdicate his imperial throne, and to resign it to the more vigorous hands of his brother, the Archduke Francis.

We have only one observation to make upon the proclamation of General Espartero, that it is written and conceived en roi; he addressed the nation, and particularly the army, as his own by right—"Soldiers, after a short absence, I shall hasten to place myself at your head. I trust that you will continue to be deserving of my paternal affection." In what other terms would the sovereign of a nation address his army? It would in no degree surprise us if this fortunate soldier should repeat in Spain the example of Napoleon in France. Whoever possesses the undisputed and uncontrolled power over the army is in effect the master of a nation.

The other article,—the statement that the Emperor of Austria is about to abdicate,—is so singular that we shall subjoin it in the terms in which it is given.

The Magdeburg Gazette and the Universal Gazette of Leipsic publish the following correspondence from the banks of the Danube, dated the 14th inst.:—

"It is announced that an European Sovereign of the first order has an intention of imitating the example of the King of Holland by abdicating. Other reports, with more probability, qualify this report by asserting that this monarch merely intends to divide the sovereignty with his brother, under the title of co-Regent, in order to be able to act with more energy at a period which requires the greatest firmness."

The National says that "the monarch alluded to in the German journals is the Emper-

or of Austria, who has been always of a feeble constitution both of mind and body, and who a family agreement had disinherited many years before his father's death. The non-execution of this treaty is explained by the peaceable state of Europe at the late emperor's demise. The state of affairs has now assumed a warlike appearance, and the Treaty of London menaces the peace of the world, and Metternich, the Atlas of Austria, has been much enfeebled by an attack of apoplexy. Those circumstances have suggested to the Aulic Council the wish of confiding the government of the state to younger and more vigorous hands. The successor of the present emperor is his brother, the Archduke Francis Charles Joseph. The prince is but 38 years of age and has issue three sons and one daughter."

Colonial.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax Times, November 17.

Unhappy Affair.—At 9 o'clock on Saturday evening last, a young man of this town named Thomas Harrison, by trade a carpenter, went into the store of Mr Hugh Campbell in a state of intoxication, who ordered a coloured servant Brown, to turn him out, which was immediately done, and the shop closed. Harrison afterwards came in contact with a man and woman who were passing; and taking the man for Brown, struck him on the face; the stranger then knocked him down two or three times, and with the woman, who he was her husband, quietly walked away. An examination it was found that Harrison was stabbed in two places; one a little above the heart, and the other about the pit of the stomach. Medical assistance was immediately called in, but the young man lies in a precarious state. No trace of the man who committed this rash act, has yet been discovered.

An Irishman named Mesklen, has since been apprehended on suspicion, and committed.

Pictou Observer, November 17.

The Election for the County of Pictou, terminated this morning at New Glasgow, the return of Henry Blackadar and John Holmes, Esq. the Conservative, or rather Kirk Candidates. At the close of the poll the numbers stood as follows:

Blackadar	1006
Holmes	1003
Dickson	811
McGregor	779

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Saint John Observer, November 17.

Easterly winds have prevailed almost constantly for the last fortnight, part of the blowing with much violence. Sunday it veered round to South West, and blew heavy from that quarter. Several ships arrived on Sunday, and eight last night, one of which is the whale ship Pacific, of this port from a three years' cruise, with a cargo of 2200 barrels sperm oil.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, on Tuesday evening last, Mr George G. Parsons, First Teller, was elected Cashier in the place of Mr Alexander Balloch.

United States.

Washington National Intelligencer, Northeastern Boundary.—The survey undertaken by our Government of the territory in dispute between this country and Great Britain, has been brought to a close for the present season, the early approach of winter having put an end to the field operations. This survey, as our readers may remember, was under the charge of Captain Talcott, late of the Engineer Corps, and Professor Renwick of New York, a gentleman well qualified for an important trust, and in whose report the country may place implicit confidence. We are indirectly, that the explorations, thus far gone to establish the justice of the claim proposed by the United States.

Two Steam boats, the Express and the Monarch, were recently burnt on the Mississippi. The Express first caught fire, and the Monarch, and set her on fire. The boats were destroyed.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

From the National Intelligencer, [Harrisburg] November 9.

It has pleased the Almighty to give to the oppressed people of this misgoverned and suffering country, a victory over their wicked rulers. The news of yesterday, announcing the glorious triumph in New York and that Pennsylvania, too, had finally thrown her weight into the whig scale, had decided the contest, and sealed the fate of the Administration. The reign of incompetency, of corruption is at length arrested, and the country redeemed.

From the New York Evening Post, [Boreen paper] November 9.

General Harrison is the President elect of the United States; the returns from the counties of New York have decided that election. The time for a change has at length arrived; the time when the people, in