

the excessive heat of summer occasions a most pestiferous stench. The houses are some of stone, but still more of wood, low and wretched. I cannot present the reader with a catalogue of handsome buildings. But the number of churches is wonderful; there are upwards of two hundred and fifty, and nearly every Bojar or noble has one in his court. Every church has from one to three towers, but in other respects are very simple, with few ornaments and a low roof, but on the walls are numberless paintings of saints. There are also a vast number of convents. The religion of Wallachia is the Greek. Here is a metropolitan church, with its metropolitan, that is, an archiepiscopal church, with its archbishop. It stands on a hill, and is remarkable for its number of beautiful paintings, which represent devils and angels, and the last judgment. In a framework before the church hangs a huge bell, worthy of notice. It was to me very striking that you heard here so little ringing of bells. The Turks have very much restricted the use of them. Instead of the tolling of a bell, they have a singular bell-ringing, or rather puppet play. Aloft on the tower are set up a couple of boards, and are struck with hammer, as a drum is beaten; that is the daily call to church. Is it Sunday or a festival, they hammer on an iron or other metallic plate; after this knocking, the bells are sometimes also rung. Besides these numerous Greek churches, there is also a catholic one, and one of the reformed Lutheran, in the last of which the preaching is in the Hungarian language, for here are many reformed Hungarians. There is also a Swedish church, or what is called the Kolze, built by Charles XII. which is now sold to the Wallachians. Bukarest is a great city, with many suburbs, and nearly nine miles long. The Kelle flows nearly through the middle of it, and supplies the city with its water. A cask is drawn about in a little cart, and you hear on all sides the cries — "Appa hop!" that is, "Buy water!" Every family has a similar cask, into which the water is poured. They then put a little alum into it, and after it has been well stirred about, and has stood an hour, it is clear and drinkable; but at it comes direct from the river it is in the highest degree impure. A cask of water commonly twenty, in winter even as much as forty parah, or from one to two silver groschen. All dead cattle, cats and dogs are flung into the Kelle, of the latter an incalculable number. On the banks of the Kelle wild dogs take up their abode, which are called Kell-dogs, and which find the inhabitants enough to do; but they have now found a good means of reducing those troublesome animals, in the Gipsies, who, here constituting the especial outcasts of society, are employed for their annihilation. They drive round the city in waggons, and strike the dogs dead. You often see from forty to fifty dead dogs in their waggons.

ENTERING WALLACHIA BY STEALTH.
After a short stay in Cronstadt, I met with two comrades of the same profession as myself, both Bohemians. We found ourselves very friendly together, since we were in similar ease and with similar views; they, too, would fain enter Wallachia, and had no permission. We were referred to a peasant, who it was said would probably put us across the frontier if we paid him twenty florins conventional muntz (about two pounds English). We resolved to try this, and marched in the night from Cronstadt to the village peasant. The man immediately shut us up in a cellar, where we lay till the next night; then at nine o'clock we arose. At first it was a faint moonlight, but this vanished behind clouds: it became dark, and finally Egyptian dark; and we groped along for probably twenty miles through deep defiles, and over hill and dale. We then came into the district of the keen frontier watch, where the watch stations stood at about a hundred yards from each other, and continually gave the parole call to each other; yet the darkness favoured us, and we got luckily through. After a march of two hours farther, the peasant quitted us, and we had to find the way ourselves. When we had done this for some time, we came past a Wallachian civil-watch. We had not gone many yards when some one came running after us. We took no notice, did not allow ourselves to be disturbed, but marched briskly on. In this manner we went on for two hours, when we fell in with a miserable hut, which looked like a Wallachian public house. It wanted yet an hour to sunrise. We were weary with our long march, wet through and hungry, and we wanted to rest ourselves a little, and breakfast. In these public houses you get nothing to eat except what you bring with you; and we now produced some bacon and bread and cheese, that we had purchased at Cronstadt. We ordered an okka (two bottles) of wine, and were in the act of slicing the bacon, and were intending thoroughly to enjoy ourselves, when at once two huge Wallachians, in Wallachian costume, a pistol in the girdle, a little cartridge pouch by the side, ornamented with buttons, and with a tremendous leathern whip with a short handle in the hand, entered, and began, in good Wallachian style, to flog away at my two comrades, who sat in full activity in front of the table. They were startled with such a morning salute. I held myself backward behind the table; but it whizzed in my ears, and my heart beat like a drum. At length I took courage, and as six years before I had learned a little Wallachian in the country, I asked the men what was the meaning of this; they said it was because we had not stayed at their call and shown our passports, and they threatened to drive us back again over the frontier if we made any opposition. For this, however, we had not the slightest desire, but the most profound respect for the frontier authorities, as we knew pretty well how things would have gone before them. I, as a Prussian, had less fear, but my companions, as Bohemian and Austrian subjects, had more cause of dread

from this unauthorized entrance into a foreign country. When the Wallachians had become somewhat quieter, we ordered them an okka of wine, and begged of them to let us proceed. But that availed nothing, till we at length began to show money, and bargained with them for about a dollar and a half; this was their weak and assailable side, as is the case universally with the Turkish officers: they finally let us go. This was only the beginning, the real misery came afterwards.

MISERIES OF TRAVELLING.
The brooks had everywhere overflowed the ways, and bridges, as already observed, there are none. The heavy loamy soil was thoroughly soaked; we had a regular water road, through which we must march to the feet of the mountains. We had to wade seventy times through the water, now up to the knee, now the arms, with an occasional change up to the knees in mud. Thus it continued up hill and down for five successive days. We were never dry the whole day through. In the last water I had nearly left my modicum of life thus far from home. It was a strong stream. I attempted it twice, and arrived safely at the middle of the current; but here the flood rushed so rapidly upon me, that the water was up to my throat; and I was obliged to retreat again. Had I been but a little taller! My comrades, who were of greater stature and strength, were finally obliged to come to my assistance, and thus I was brought through, after many an unsuccessful endeavour. We were all wet to the skin, even our clothes in our knapsaks were soaked through, and made a sorry appearance. Besides this it was December, and extremely cold. All was already very wintery, and the mountains around covered with snow. If it had but been summer, then the water pilgrimage might have made us sport; but now we were obliged to go on in our wet clothes till evening, before we reached an inn and could dry us a little. Fortunately we obtained something warm, which in this part of the country, where the bakers only have fire, is a rare chance. We stretched ourselves, after this adventurous and painful pilgrimage, comfortably out in the warmest places; for after the many cold water baths we were somewhat watery, or rather quite out of spirits. We had a quarter of lamb roasted, and did not delay to empty some okkas of wine. This gave us again some comfort and refreshment.

THE EASTERN WOMEN.

Behind the lattice closely laced
With filagree of choice design—
Behind the veil whose depth is traced
By many a complicated line—
Behind the lofty garden wall,
Where stranger face can ne'er surprise,
The inner world her all in all,
The Eastern Woman lives and dies.

Husband and children round her draw
The narrow circle where she rests;
His will the single perfect law,
That scarce with choice her mind molests;
Their birth and tutelage the mind
And meaning of her life on earth,
She knows not elsewhere could be found
The measure of a woman's worth.

If young and beautiful, she dwells
An idol in a secret shrine,
Where one high-priest alone dispels
The solitude of charms divine.
And in his happiness she lives,
And in his honor has her own,
And dreams not that the love she gives
Can be too much for him alone.

Within the gay kiosk reclined,
Above the scent of lemon groves,
Where bubbling fountains woo the wind,
And birds make music to their loves,
She lives a kind of fairy life,
In sisterhood of fruits and flowers,
Unconscious of the outer strife
That wears the palpitating hours.

And, when maturer duties rise
In pleasures' and in passions' place,
Her dutiful loyalty supplies
The presence of departed grace;
So hopes she by untiring faith
To win the bliss, to share with him
Those glories of celestial youth
That time can never taint or dim.

Thus in the ever-closed harem,
As in the open western home,
Sheds womanhood her starry gleam
Over our being's busy foam;
Through latitudes of varying faith
Thus trace we still her mission sure,
To lighten life, to sweeten death,
And all for others to endure.

A Jorum of Punch!

Novel Publication.—Mr Alderman Gibbs begs to inform the Parishioners of Saint Stephen's, Walbrook, and the public in general, that he has just published a work of a very curious and novel description, entitled, "The Accounts of the Churchwarden of Saint Stephen's, Walbrook." A work of this description not having been published for very many years, it is hoped that the public, and especially the parishioners of Saint Stephen's, Walbrook, will duly appreciate it. It is illustrated by an immense number of figures, and is altogether very cleverly got up.

Triumph of the British Constitution.—An unfortunate calf, destined for sausage meat, having been found on a butcher's premises, in a condition said to be unfit for human food, was sent for into the police office yard, that the Magistrate himself might judge of it. This glorious privilege awarded to the calf, of being

tried by one of his own peers, is quite in conformity with the splendid provisions of our unparalleled constitution!

Fashionable Intelligence.—The practice of fitting up residences in the Italian style, has been followed by Mr Timkins, the common law clerk in the respectable office of Slash & Sellemoff. Mr Timkins having heard much of the splendid palazza at Venice, has aimed at rendering his apartment as Venetian as possible, and has already covered the floor with some Venetian carpeting. The window is fitted with a Venetian blind; and in order that the Italian character of the room may be as much as possible preserved, he has placed an Italian iron over the chimney piece.

Lord Brougham and the Foxes.—"Lord Brougham," says the Semaphore of Marseilles, "has just purchased a forest in France, full of Foxes." His lordship will himself superintend the education of these interesting animals. His proficiency in the old Fox school of politics, will enable him to give lessons in cunning even to Monsieur Reynard.

Od, Rat it.—A company has just been formed in Paris, with an immense capital, for the purpose of destroying rats. If such a company were to be formed in England, Lord Brougham, Lord Stanley, and Sir James Graham would be entitled to ask for protection from the magistrates, on the plea of their lives being in danger.

The Height of Grandeur.—A writer in one of the provincial papers, in an outburst of enthusiastic loyalty, declared the other day that "our beloved Queen sits on the highest throne in Europe." This must be very inconvenient, considering that her Majesty has not the longest legs—which, in order to sit at ease on the highest throne, would certainly be required.

Novel Discovery.—The antiquarians of Saint Stephen's, Walbrook, were much puzzled the other day, by the discovery of a very curious looking document, which an old parish clerk recognised as "A Churchwarden's Account." However, there was something written on it which, for a long time, could not be made out; at last, one old gentleman having somewhat better eyes than the rest, discovered it to be the word "audited!"

THE SHARPER.

When the Sharper has bolted, and left not a name
Nor address that is likely to find him;
How little he thinks it his tailor may blame,
That he left such a long bill behind him.

On board the swift steamer he paces the deck,
And his step grows perceptibly bolder;
No longer he dreads every moment a check,
From that horror—a tap on the shoulder.

No, away with such thoughts, his cheroot he may light,
With a blithe heart he leans o'er the gunnel,
And he carelessly puffs [to each lady's delight]
All his cares and his smoke 'bout the funnel.

Mud for the Million.—In consequence of the muddy state of the streets, orders have been given that every householder in the city shall sweep the footpath before his own door. It is fortunate for Lord Brougham, he does not reside in the city, for he would have tolerably hard work to clear away all the rubbish that is laid at his door. We understand that the noble lord intends given to the citizens the benefit of his experience, by publishing a new handbook, to be called—"Every Man his own Scavenger."

Provincial Legislature.

Extracts from the Journals.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, February 26.

Mr S. Earle moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the more efficient inspection of Flour, Fish and other articles. Leave granted.

February 27.
Mr Street moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the management and disposal of the Indian Reserves in this province. Leave granted. The said bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr End, by leave, presented a petition from the Reverend Hector Drolet, John Ritchey, Esquire, and one hundred and thirty three others, inhabitants of the parishes of New Brandon and Caraquet, in the county of Gloucester, praying aid towards the establishment of a post communication from Bathurst to Shippegan; which he read. Ordered, that the said petition be received and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr W. H. Street, by leave, presented a petition from the Reverend Benjamin G. Gray, D.D., and one thousand four hundred others, of the city and county of St. John, praying that no Law maybe enacted restrictive of secret Societies of Protestant association; which he read. Ordered,—that the said petition be received and lie on the table.

Mr Fisher, by leave, presented a petition from Peter and Donald Stewart and Company, of Dalhousie, in the county of Restigouche, praying for a return of extra duties paid on Timber, or such other relief in the premises as the House may deem meet; which he read. Ordered, that the said petition be received and lie on the table.

February 28.
Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—a bill to amend the charter of King's College; a bill to authorize the Roman Catholic Bishop of this province to hold Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, to him and his successors forever; a bill to revive an act passed in the first year of the Reign of his late Majesty King Wil-

liam the Fourth, and also an act in the second year of the same reign, relating to the preventing of the importation and spreading of Infectious Distempers within the Towns and Settlements in the counties of Charlotte and Northumberland; a bill to amend an act, intitled "an act in addition to and in amendment of the Laws now in force, for regulating Elections of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly in this Province."

The Committee of Trade recommend the return of duty paid by Alexander Rankin and company, of Miramichi, on behalf of William Letson, praying a return of duty on rough Tallow imported in 1843.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill to authorize the erection of a Marine Hospital at Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, and to make further provision for sick and disabled Seamen, not being Paupers, belonging to this Province, so far as the same may relate to the Port of Dalhousie. Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill to repeal all the Laws now in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province. Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

On motion of Mr J A Street, Resolved, that a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the present state of the Laws for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in this Province, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In compliance with the address of the House of the twenty fourth instant, the Lieutenant Governor communicates to them, in continuation of the papers laid before them by Message of the sixth instant, copies of the Correspondence he has held with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the Revenue Departments.

From the numerous letters and despatches we select the following.

Fredericton, N B., 25th July, 1843.

My Lord,—Having received, after the close of the last Session, your Lordship's Despatch, No. 146, of the 12th April last, on the subject of the "Bill for the Consolidation of the Revenue Departments, and to provide for the collection and protection thereof," the measure which has received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, has necessarily been postponed till the next year; and as time will thus be afforded to obtain Your Lordship's further instructions on a subject of so much interest to the Province, I am prompted again to submit to your consideration, the circumstances which have appeared to call for greater facilities being given to the warehousing system, than are at present provided for.

In the Despatch above mentioned, your Lordship has objected to the eleventh and twenty second clauses of the Bill, as operating to contravene the Imperial Statute, for the appointment of Free warehousing Ports, by the Queen in Council. This objection is quite conclusive, but as the introduction of those clauses was intended to remedy an inconvenience very generally felt in the Province, and one which seriously affects its Trade and Revenue, I am induced to hope that this may admit of being removed either by an alteration of the statute, or by some greater facilities in the appointment of Free Warehousing Ports by Her Majesty in Council.

The principal ports in the Bay of Fundy are Saint John's and Saint Andrews, where goods are warehoused to a large extent; these ports not being frozen up during the Winter, owing to the high tides in the Bay, Ships can enter at all seasons of the year; but as the Rivers are closed during the Winter, it is customary to send up in the Fall of the year to Fredericton and other places, the whole of the Winter supplies for distribution in the Country. In like manner, the northern ports of Miramichi, Bathurst, and Dalhousie and others along the coast in the bay of Chaleur and Gulph of Saint Lawrence being closed in the Winter, must receive all their supplies in the Autumn, and not having the privilege of warehousing, the Merchants must advance the Duties on the whole supply, for a long Winter consumption. This has at all times operated as a serious check on the trade of the Province, obliging the merchants to limit their importations to the smallest amount of the most necessary articles for which they can obtain ready sale during the winter, thereby shutting out free competition, and enhancing the price of goods to the consumer.

From the inconvenience so generally experienced, a practice has grown up of taking Bonds for Provincial Duties, payable in eighteen months; but the practice has been attended with irregularity and uncertainty in the collection of Duties; and it has been discontinued in the present year at Saint John's, though not at the Out Ports; and from the pressure which continues in the money market, a very general complaint exists on the part of Merchants, as to the difficulty of advancing the duty on Goods which they cannot warehouse for winter consumption except at the port of Saint John's. The settlement of the Disputed Boundary has presented another difficulty in the increased opportunities of smuggling, which have always been considerable. There is a preventive establishment maintained by the Province in the several minor Ports, and along the inland Frontier; but there is, notwithstanding, much illicit Trade carried on along the Coast, and from the disposition of the Frontier Settlers on both sides of the Boundary Line, and the facilities presented to them in a closely wooded country, and in descending the numerous streams and rivers which the fair trader must ascend, the Revenue of the Country cannot fail to decline, while lawless habits are encouraged.

As the duties of the officers of Customs are confined to the Ports in which they are immediately employed, and as the protection of the