

a bit I have to say, and maybe your worship's heart will soften to the poor boy. O Tammy, Tammy, sorry the day ye were born, and ye in this throuble!

We are strangers in this free kintra, your honor, and sorra a stroke of work, barring maybe just now and then sawing a bit of wood, your honor, has my husband been able to do, and me just after dying with the fever, and, please God, my poor babby did die! Well, yer honor, it's suffer we did; and poor Tammy that boy, your worship, used to heg; and thankful we'd be for the bits of bones and cold victuals he got; but—it was starving we were, and he know'd it; and the father dying, your honor; and so, that was the way he came to take the loaf, warn't it Tammy, na vouneen?

Your story, my good woman, does not alter the fact! quoth Justice.

Tammy O'Rielly, you are sentenced to the House of Correction for a period of six months. Smith & Co. have stopped payment.

What rusty looking man is that passing with a bundle under each arm, and with a countenance so care-worn and unhappy?

O, that is Mr. Smith. He failed six months ago, and he is not able to get into business again. He is an honest man, and industrious, and he is doing all he can to support his family.

Who is the pale woman sitting by her midnight lamp—stitch, stitch, stitch?

It is the wife of the broken merchant; she is trying to earn a few dollars to buy her children clothes.

And that sickly looking, dejected young girl I see every day passing to and from the dressmaker's?

It is the oldest daughter of Smith. She is dying with the consumption; but she must work, or her little brothers and sisters will starve.

But take care, get out of the way; quick, quick, you will be run over!

What a splendid carriage! Yes, that belongs to Mr. Deville. He only borrowed and ruined his friend—but the boy stole a loaf of bread to keep his mother from starving.

From Graham's Magazine.

THE PENITENT HUSBAND.

BY ROBERT MORRIS.

Thou art not here with lips of love to greet me; Thy gentle voice I miss at morn and even, My spirit pines once more to see and meet thee.

Without thee, home is not earth's pictured Heaven! Thy smile away, the hours are dull and cheerless,

And Time moves on as if his wings were lead; I cannot crush with footstep firm and fearless.

The thorns that o'er life's pathway Faith hath spread.

Thou art not here to soothe or share my sorrow, To chase the phantoms of the mind away,

To whisper "all will shine again to-morrow," And pour along my path love's sunny ray;

Thought, like a restless dove, with tireless pinion, Flies far and fast, and still again returns;

Thou art the olive of my heart's dominion, And for thy presence all my being yearns!

Come back! come back! fair truant—never doubt me; Thine, wholly thine, henceforward I will be;

The world, alas! is dull and cold without thee, A charm thou hast, a priceless charm for me. I miss the song that soothes at twilight's hour,

The flute-like notes that melt upon the ear, The tones that touch with feeling's magic power;

Wedded and true—I would that thou wert here!

Come back! come back! and let us, re-united, In weal or woe, in sunshine and in storm;

True to the faith and love we early pledged, Move on, one spirit kindling through each form!

And if, upon the past, a moment turning, We see an error on its record graven, Oh! let it be to us a gentle warning,

As, true to truth, we fit ourselves for Heaven.

From the Halifax Morning Post.

TRADE OF THE EAST.

ANCIENT AND MODERN COMMERCIAL PROGRESS.

The trade between the East Indies and the Western World, has, from the very earliest ages, been productive of immense wealth to the latter; and the overland mail or contemplated canal across the Isthmus of Suez, is but following in the steps of those, who have in all ages pursued this route; including King Solomon, the Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, Genoese, Venetians, &c.

The earliest records point to the time when the Egyptian Empire, flourished in all its grandeur. Many writers have supposed the fables relating to the Bæchus, and conquest of India, are indicative of the Egyptian Sesostis; the first to build ships capable for the purposes of war with which he navigated the Red Sea, and after subduing the Islands, steered through the Straits of Babelmandel, to India.

King Solomon built ships on the Ezion Geber.

Sir W. Jones believes Bæchus to be the Rama of the Hindoos, a great conqueror, lawgiver, and improver of navigation and commerce. The Greeks called him the God of wine; but his Empire wants records—the Assyrians being the first recorded Empire.

ber, on the Arabian branch of the Red Sea, to go to Ophir—generally supposed to be the Islands of Ceylon, or the Malabar coast. Solomon's ships, it appears, were manned by Tyicians, who had thus early made themselves famous as navigators. The voyages were undertaken for the purpose of procuring the luxuries of life; consisting of gold, precious stones, and timber, for ornamental purposes—thereby showing a considerable degree of civilization among the Hebrews and the Phoenicians. This intercourse, like the Egyptian; was of short duration, but of immense importance to their respective countries. The successors of Sesostis and Solomon, did not extend the encouragement and protection, so necessary for the prosecution of such a traffic; and it was allowed to decline, and finally became extinct.

The Phoenicians were the next who sought to enrich themselves by a trade to India.—From their central position on the shores of the Mediterranean, between the eastern and western continents, they were enabled to do so with great facility, and succeeded in engrossing the trade of both. Instead of transporting their merchandise from the Red Sea to the Nile, they made themselves masters of Rhinoculura, a port on the Levant, near Ezion Geber; thence the voyage to Tyre was easy of accomplishment. They sailed along the coasts of Persia, and Arabia, seldom losing sight of the land till they reached the mouth of the Indus, their principal Emporium. In this channel the commerce of India continued to flow for many years. Tyre, in consequence, became the Queen of Cities, and the Phœnic mariners extended their voyages to Ceylon, on the one hand, and to the then barbarous Islands of Britain, on the other; and it is worthy of remark, that this superiority was maintained long after their political independence was lost—the Persian Sovereigns deriving their revenues from taxation on the imports and exports.

Darius Hystaspes, fitted out an expedition at Caspatyres, on the upper part of the Indus, and placing it under the command Seylax of Caryandra, directed him to sail down the stream until he should reach the ocean. This he accomplished; but from the manifold difficulties encountered, two years and a half were occupied before reaching the mouth of the Persian Gulf. The accounts were so favorable that Darius extended his conquests over all the regions on the banks of the Indus.

From this source was derived one-fourth of the revenues of the Persian Empire.

These conquests do not appear to have affected the prosperity of Tyre, who continued the undisputed mistress of the commerce of Asia, up to the time when all her greatness was utterly destroyed by Alexander—the destruction of which is one of the most atrocious acts recorded in history. That Prince, after conquering all the northern part of Hindostan, was compelled to retract from the banks of the Ganges; and now turned his attention to the consolidation of the various territories he had subdued. It was in this campaign he decided on making Babylon the metropolis of his mighty Empire, at the suggestion of Callanus, a Brachman philosopher, who, placing before Alexander a dry hide, and placing his feet on the centre, explained to him by this emblem that the proper way to hold in subjection his extensive dominions, would be to fix his capital in the midst of them.

Babylon thus selected as his future capital, Alexander travelled as far as the mouth of the Indus, where he built a City called Barce, hoping by this means to concentrate the trade by which the Phœnicians had been enriched. From Barce he despatched Alarchus to follow the coast of the Erythrean sea, now called the Indian Ocean, to ascend the Persian Gulf, and the river Euphrates, by this route returning to Babylon, and acquiring a complete knowledge of the navigation.

The death of Alexander shortly after this was successfully accomplished, put an end to these projects for the benefit of his Empire; his successors never following up the advantages.

The Grecian Sovereigns of Bactria, about a century after, subdued a great portion of Hindostan; but little communication existed, and the dynasty after having continued 130 years, was swept away by an irruption of the northern Tartars.

The next who was lured by the profits of the Indian trade, was Ptolemy Philadelphus, who, in order to facilitate it, commenced a navigable canal from the Red Sea to the Nile. The design being abandoned, Berceus was founded on the western shore of the Red Sea, but not proving a good port, Myors Hornos was selected, and here all the rich commodities of Arabia, India, Persia, and Ethiopia, were landed; thence conveyed to Coptos, on the Nile; re-shipped and floated down to Alexandria. Caravansaries were built, and wells dug, to facilitate the toilsome journey across the dry and sterile region.

The Egyptian mariners were content also to pursue the coasting navigation of their predecessors; like them making no effort to pursue a direct course across the Indian Ocean, and proceeded no farther than the mouth of the Indus. Egypt continued to enjoy the lucrative trade to India, till that and her Sovereignty also passed into the hands of her Roman conquerors.

The Romans carried the trade between Egypt and India to a greater extent than had at any time previously existed. Alexandria under its influence became a City of immense wealth, and continued its importance for a long period. The Romans had also another route by the way of Mesopotamia, on the Euphrates; and Syria; Palestine, &c. on the Mediterranean. This route was desirable, as having in

its desert passage a fertile spot or oasis, on which Solomon had founded a City, known to the Greeks as Palmyra, one hundred and fifteen miles from the Mediterranean, and eighty five from the Euphrates.—This City had acquired great wealth under Aleander, from its trade between India and Syria, and its magnificent ruins are sufficient proof of its former greatness. Its decline began from the period of its subjugation of Aurelian.

Egypt had for some time previous to the capture of Palmyra, become a Province of the Roman Empire. It was a Roman navigator who had the courage first to sail from the Arabian Gulf, boldly across the Indian Ocean.

There are two claimants for this honor, but Hippalus is undoubtedly deserving of the honor. Having closely observed the direction of the winds, periodically, he took advantage of westerly Monsoon, and arrived safely at his destination. The other was blown down as far East as Ceylon, by a tremendous storm, about the same time; which historians generally agree as having taken place about the year 50, and in the time of Claudius.

The Roman commerce to India, continued to increase in the same ratio as their extension of power and civilization; and Alexandria continued to be the station of most importance.

The increasing luxury of the Western World, afforded the Romans a certain market for the disposal of the commodities of the East; and they were benefited in proportion. In the reign of Aurelian, a pound of silk was worth its weight in gold in the Imperial City. A considerable commerce was also carried on by the Romans, in return for the products of the East, in fine woollens, vessels of glass, &c. It is a curious fact that for centuries after the Romans had been accustomed to the use of this beautiful product of the East (silk) they had not the most remote idea of either the mode or the locality of its production.

The Romans continued to enjoy, almost without a rival, the trade to India, up to the time, and for some time subsequent to the removal of the seat of Empire from Rome to Constantinople, when the maritime states of Italy succeeded in resting this lucrative commerce from the subjects of the Eastern Empire, and retained it up to the advanced period when the Portuguese discovered the passage to the Cape of Good Hope.

The promotion of the religion of Mahomet in the seventh century, put an end to all existing relations between the eastern and western world. From the well known success that attended that wide spread importance, nearly all those places through which this intercourse was carried on, fell into the hands of the followers of the prophet. During this period Alexandria was shorn of a great portion of its trade, Constantinople becoming the Emporium through which flowed all the supplies of Indian commodities for the European states. The route of communication was by the rivers Indus and Oxus, and the Caspian Sea. This traffic soon passed into the Venetians, who having lent their aid to overthrow the Imperial throne of Constantine, gained large possessions in the Archipelago, and extended privileges those of their citizens who had settled at Constantinople. Under the all absorbing influence of mutual interest, they speedily revived and extended the Eastern trade, making Alexandria again the centre of it, and thus was commerce again returned to its former channels.

The Genoese, seeing the advantages accruing to Venice from this source, in spite of the exclusive character the trade to India had acquired, united with the Greeks to restore the Imperial family to the throne; and having succeeded A. D. 1261, the former advantages of the Venetians were conceded to them, and from the secure footing established at Constantinople. The Genoese continued for a time to enjoy, undisturbed, their commerce to India. The alliance of the Mameluke Sultans of Egypt with the Venetians, enabled them once more to revive the trade, and the commerce of the Indies once more flowed through the city of Alexandria.

But the time had now arrived when the discoveries of other nations were to turn into a new channel the trade of the East, and by diverting from the shores of the Mediterranean the communication heretofore existing, revolutionize more effectually, more successfully sap the foundation of the Mediterranean nation's prosperity, than all the wars and intrigues with which the whole history of those nations is so rife.

The Portuguese, then a powerful nation, having extended their conquests along the west coast of Africa, began to observe that the continent instead of increasing in width, as was always conjectured, contracted and took an easterly direction, conceived the project reaching India by the route they had so long pursued. An expedition having been fitted out at Lisbon, accordingly sailed from the Tagus under the command of Vasco de Gama.

By following the coast the Cape was doubled, and sailing along the south east coast of Africa arrived at the city of Melinda—discovering every where people of a very different race to any on the western continent, which alone the Portuguese had hitherto visited.—These being accustomed to visit the western coast of Hindostan, he placed himself under their guidance and sailed directly across the Indian Ocean, landing at Calicut on the Malabar coast, 22nd May, 1498, having been ten months and two days from the river, Tagus.

From this period, as has been observed, the trade of the East has flowed in the newly discovered channel, and the Italian Republic, deprived of their trade, sank almost immediately into insignificance.

How far it is practicable, and what the probable results of reopening the ancient route by a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and steam navigation, will form an interesting subject for enquiry.

New Works.

From Days and Nights in the East.

WOMEN OF A VILLAGE NEAR ALEXANDRIA.

On several occasions we were delighted to watch the parties of their women who came to the river for water. Blue is the only colour they are allowed to wear, and the arrangement of their dress is simple in the extreme; it consists of three pieces—a petticoat from the loins, a piece over the shoulders, the third, which is worn over the head, also serves for covering the face; in height they are rather above the European standard, and graceful as the statues of Greece; they use for transporting the water vases of a fine antique form; and as they moved along with these on their heads, the beauty of their figures and extreme elegance of their movements, left an abiding impression on the mind, akin to that produced by some fair vision.

ARAB WOMEN.

Having seated ourselves for some time on the brink of a well near Absalom's tomb, and drank of its waters from the pitchers of some Arab women, who came there to draw, we crossed the ravine by a bridge opposite this spot, and returned home, deferring until another day the further exploring of this awful locality. One of the women who drew for us at the well was very beautiful; like her companions, she wore a large white linen veil over her head falling in graceful folds on the shoulders; a sort of bodice or jacket, and a somewhat full petticoat, with a scarf and the waist, completes the costume; the feet and arms are bare, with the exception of massive bracelets on the latter; their limbs are beautifully formed, and all their movements graceful.

SYRIAN WOMEN.

The Syrian Greek women are, beyond comparison, the loveliest in the world. We saw many of those of Nazareth, who came down with their pitchers to the fountain of Nahor for water, in whom were visibly united all that painters may in vain endeavour to picture—all that poets dream. Their features combine the perfect proportion of the Greek model, with the character and expression of the daughters of Israel; their figures the united delicacy and voluptuousness of form which the finest Grecian statues possess. The costume of those we saw this evening was well suited to its wearers. Their long hair, which was plaited, fell over their shoulders, and was in many instances ornamented with great numbers of gold sequins, and some pearls. In others, flowers of brilliant hues replaced the "pearls and gold;" but all wore the full loose trowsers, drawn tight at the ancle, (which not unfrequently, was encircled with silver bracelets;) the peticoat reaching only to the knees, and the upper vest, open at the breast; it is neither bodice, tunic, or jacket, but something between each.

WOMEN OF DAMASCUS.

Kharouf is a good fellow; and besides doing all he could to make us comfortable in his own house, took us to day to those of one or two of his friends, in which we found the principal apartments beautified (as his own) with fountains and flowers, and where we saw some ladies, whose beauty (like most of the Damascenes) was of the same style I have described as distinguishing in so eminent a degree those of Nazareth. Here we had the same form and feature, with all the advantage that added richness of costume could bestow. This climate is favourable to the preservation of beauty. We found the mothers of grown-up daughters scarcely less fair than they. All have an unembarrassed manner, and converse easily. Their voices are by no means their least perfection, for they have a peculiarly silver sweetness.

The costume of the ladies we saw to-day is of the same style as that I have described elsewhere, only of richer materials. Their hair, ringed with jewels and flowers, fell on their shoulders. The bosom, as is the custom, is uncovered. A vest of silk, brodered with silver or gold, fits close to the back and waist; and its sleeves, open to the elbow, display the arm. Full mulin trowsers descends to the instep; and a full tunic of the same material, bordered with flowers of silver, and fastened round the waist by a long scarf, completes the most beautiful of dresses.

From Hastings's work on Consumption.

ORIGIN OF CONSUMPTION. Among the remote causes of phthisis the hereditary is almost universally allowed to be most frequent; but exceptions to this rule are sufficiently numerous to show that there is still much to be learned before this subject can be cleared up. Children, whose parents have both perished from this disease, are supposed to be more liable to it than those deprived of but one; I cannot say that my experience leads me to this conclusion. In several instances in which both parents died of consumption, I have seen, out of a large family, but one or two children cut off, the others remaining healthy; sometimes on the other hand, the whole family has been destroyed. Similar calamities have appeared to me as frequently where one parent only had been afflicted with the disease. At other times the families of consumptive parents enjoy excellent health; whilst on the contrary, the children are sacrificed to the disease—the parents, at the same time, being apparently in health.