

Poetry.

[For the Colonial Herald.]

THE INTEMPERATE'S PARODY
ON BURNS'S "BANKS AND BRAES OF BONNY DOON."

CONFESSION:

How can ye coax, ye pipe and glass?
How can ye lure, ye beer and gin?
How can ye cloud my mental pow'rs,
And guilt and sorrow plunge me in?

Ye'll break my heart, relentless foes,
And fill my soul with deep concern;
Ye mind me of dear sober joys,
Departed—never to return.

Of have I roved in blithsome youth,
And wandered far, from clime to clime,
Midst all the bounteous good of life;
Yet none but sober joys were mine—

'Till pain, and care, and loss of all,
Taught me to seek your frantic glee;
And ah! ye gave me rosy joys,
But plunged the rankling thorn in me!

RESOLVE:

No more shall pipe or glass allure:
Deceiving beer and gin, begone!
Ye rivet fast the chains of those
Your aid who have depended on.

I'll join the Teeto's holy ranks,
And o'er my hated folly mourn;
So I shall a glad victor prove,
And sober joys of youth return.

R.

(From the Morning Chronicle of May 8.)

The Bishop of Exeter has done more for the promotion of religious peace in our Colonies than any Prelate of the Church to which he belongs. To his Lordship we are indebted for the opinions of the judges on the subject of the Canada Clergy Reserves—an exact copy of which, as delivered by the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas to the House of Lords, we this day lay before our readers. Whatever may have been the intention of the Right Reverend Prelate, he has called into being a document which cannot fail to have the most salutary effect, not merely in Canada, but in nearly all the Colonies of the British Empire in which sectarian differences have been productive of the most mischievous results. The claims of the Clergy of the Church of England to an ascendancy in the Colonies, after this calm and unanimous declaration of the Judges of England, (with the exception of Lords Denman and Abinger, who were absent,) will, no doubt, be abandoned, and the various religious communities, inflamed by the claims in question with the most violent feelings against the Anglican Church, will now be suffered to live together in peace and amity.

The Judges declare, that the words "a Protestant Clergy" in the Statute, 31 Geo. III., cap. 31, and first met with in the Statute 14, Geo. III., cap. 83, "include other Clergy than those of the Church of England," and "both in their natural meaning, and still more from the context of the clauses in which they are found," appear to be "used to designate and intend a Clergy opposed in doctrine and discipline to the Clergy of the Church of Rome, and rather to aim at the encouragement of the Protestant religion, in opposition to the Romish Church, than to point exclusively to Clergy of the Church of England."

But the opinions of the Judges are not merely negative. When desired to state, "if any other Clergy are included, what other?" they answer, "It appears to us that the Clergy of the Established Church of Scotland do constitute one instance of such other Protestant Clergy." By a reference to a number of acts they show not only that the Clergy of the Church of Scotland must be held to be a Protestant Clergy under the provision of the Act, 14 Geo. III., but that in British Colonies acquired by conquest since the union, and forming part of the dominions of the British Crown, the term, a Protestant Clergy, must be held to include the Clergy of the Established Church of Scotland.

This disposes of the Presbyterians, established and seceders, of Scotland and of Ireland; for in the Colonies they form one whole.

But the Judges, in admitting the Presbyterians to an equality with the Church of England in all the Colonies acquired since the Union of 1708—that is, in all but Jamaica, Barbadoes, and a few others of little importance—do not exclude other persuasions. The Clergy of the Church of Scotland constitute one instance; but they very considerably add, "although in answering your Lordships' question, we specify no other Church than the Church of Scotland, we do not thereby intend that besides that Church the ministers of other Churches may not be included in the term 'Protestant Clergy.'" All that they say is, that they do not find in the Statute Book the acknowledgment of any other Clergy answering the description. But now that the exclusive claims of the Church of England are disposed of, the Legislature will not suffer itself to be restricted by former Acts, but consider in what manner the peace and prosperity of the Colonies may be best promoted.

The emigrants, in their new country, are all imbued with a feeling of civil and religious equality; for the associations of the Mother Country having been torn asunder, and land being only valuable to the owners for the labour they can bestow on it, these circumstances imperatively determine the relation in which they stand towards each other. The principle which serves as the basis of the Bill of the Legislature of Upper Canada, is the only principle on which the Legislature of the Mother Country can hope to secure tranquillity, and inspire the Colonists with a wish to preserve the connection with the Parent State.

But the same principle of religious equality which prescribes the participation of all the Protestant persuasions in the Clergy Reserves, ought to include the Roman Catholics. It is on record that the Glengary and Irish Catholics ren-

dered more efficient services in the late disturbances than their Protestant brethren. Many of the Protestants were disaffected; but the Highland and Irish Catholics were loyal to a man; and their military merits are universally admitted. Why, then, should this deserving class of the population be rewarded for their services by an invidious exclusion? Why should the Catholics at home, too, be wounded through a degrading distinction between them and their Protestant fellow subjects?

Let us hope that the State will act with justice and liberality to all, persecuting no man on account of creed or confession. To act on any other principle in a colony will lay the foundation for endless heartburnings and animosities.

PRAIRIE SKETCHES.

COMMANCHES.—It was on the fifth day of our travel homeward, after leaving San Miguel, when the mountains were slowly lessening behind us, and far away before us stretched the great plains, that our attention was attracted, at about eleven o'clock, a. m., by the appearance of some three or four objects in motion, at a great distance, away to our right. A few distinct spots appeared, which would scarcely have been discernible at all had they not been in motion. We continued on our way with our eyes fixed upon the far horizon, where these objects were seen, not apprehending danger, though, being in a region much frequented by marauding tribes, we felt probably a sufficient mingling of apprehension to enliven our curiosity. It was soon evident that what we saw could not be buffalo, and a very few moments more brought us to the conviction that a band of wild horses was approaching us, for the swift and graceful lope of that animal became discernible, and as those in advance rose more distinctly into sight, other spots appeared behind, and little knots of five or six were seen scattered about the same portion of the prairie, all seemingly moving towards where we were.

Suddenly one of the Mexican soldiers, who had ridden off to some distance, for the purpose of scanning more nearly the advancing objects, was seen to turn and make back toward the caravan, seemingly in great confusion and surprise. When near enough to make himself heard, he shouted to us, "Indios! Indios! Comanches! Comanches!" and instantly the wagons were drawn up, forming a corral, into which all the loose animals were driven. Lieutenant Hernandez, who commanded our escort of twenty-five soldiers, furnished us by the Governor of Santa Fe, gave us now a specimen of his military capacities, and set about arranging for defence with great coolness and deliberation. Some description of these soldiers is necessary, as also the condition and strength of our whole party.

There were five leaders, each of whom employed from five to ten retainers or attendants. The chief of these leaders is entitled to first attention. He always rode a more than ordinary sized mule, rather rough looking, but very docile and very strong. His heavy saddle was ornamented with brass and silver headed nails, driven into the high pummell and back, and forming fanciful but unmeaning devices. The bridle—the wooden stirrups, with their thick and heavy leather guards—the Spanish bit, locking the poor animal's mouth up, and not suffering it to eat or drink, with the jingling ornaments hanging under the jaw—the skins hanging from the pummell, guarding the rider's legs from rain and cold—all these were more or less decorated with knobs and plates of fine silver, but so coarsely worked as to look no better than as so many bits of tin. Don Jose upon his mule, was a very formidable looking person for one who was so completely inoffensive. He was master of a very beautiful and very old double-barreled shot gun, and ditto broadsword. These were invariably every morning fastened securely to the pummell of his saddle, and taken off again at night, by a servant; and the writer, upon this emergency, finding Don Jose in some perplexity with his weapons, went to his assistance, and found that the shot gun was entirely useless, the nipples being broken and filled with fragments of caps, and the broadsword so rusted within the scabbard that no effort could extricate it, and it was not actually drawn during the whole course of our travel. Such was Don Jose for a warrior, and such, with little variation, may serve as a description of the other Spanish traders and their servants.

The uniform of the soldiers was as follows:—A round jacket, and pantaloons open on the outside from the knee down, with cuffs, collars, and other trimmings of red flannel; leather leggings tied round the calves and ankles, and coarse shoes. Their weapons were—a short *escopeta* or fusil, a long iron pointed lance, and a knife stuck in the belt. They were all mounted on mules, and each carried, hanging to his saddle, a long rope with a slip noose at one end, and a hollow gourd for transporting water.—They were in truth as good a sample of

"A tattered host of mounted scare crows!"

as were ever dignified with the name of soldiers, yet they manifested little alarm, and having been placed in the best defensive order by the lieutenant, and the brass cannon having been drawn in the front of the encampment, ready for action, each man planted his lance in the ground, cocked his fusil, and awaited the approach of the enemy.

Five of the objects which we had seen, were now swiftly approaching us, and the forms of the Indians were distinctly discernible, mounted upon their half-wild horses. Other groups were hurrying on behind, numbering in all something less than a hundred, though others were still rising into sight in the distance, and of course we could form no conjecture of how many were yet behind. Our lieutenant was undoubtedly a brave little fellow, (a man of slender but sinewy mould, well traced features, deep, dark flashing eyes, and an eagle nose,) and to his spirited conduct

on this occasion, it is likely, we were in a great measure indebted for our subsequent safety. After arranging the camp for defence, he took the bridle from his mule and placed it in the mouth of a swift horse, and jumping upon its naked back, he dashed off to meet the approaching Indians, ordering no man to follow him unless he should make signal for assistance, by firing his *escopeta*.

In a very short space of time he was at such a distance as made it impossible for us to distinguish his form from those of the Indians, until, presently, we saw him wheel and ride along in front of the approaching enemy, flourishing his short broad sword above his head, the blade of which glanced in the mid-day sun, glittering defiance at the red marauders.—Here the lieutenant took his stand, and a single Indian advanced to meet him. After spending a few moments in conversation, they advanced side by side towards the camp, and in twenty minutes more the whole scattered band of Comanches, numbering between three and four hundred, had advanced and completely hemmed in our camp, containing about sixty-five souls.

They were intimidated, however, by the bold and well-prepared appearance we made, though indeed much of it was but appearance; but, most of all, the sight of the cannon was most effectual in arousing their fears; and as one after another came nearer to reconnoitre us, their eyes were instantly fixed on the brass field piece. They sat upon their horses with as much carelessness as if they were lounging on buffalo skins within their wigwams. From men of sixty to boys of ten, all seemed equally at home upon horseback, and their whole appearance was entirely different from any Indians we had yet seen. There was no sign of civilization about them—from head to foot they were Indian—close fitting jackets of deer-skin, cut out in small crescents, which in a slight degree gave a resemblance of scale armour, long hair flying in the breeze; and not one of them was without a bow in one hand, and a bundle of barbed arrows in the others, while they held their slight but strong deer-skin bridles in their teeth. Five hundred arrows might have been launched at us there, before we could have fired one ball from our cannon, which conveyed such terror to our enemies. But although of all the Indian tribes, the Comanches is most warlike and dangerous to the trader, yet was this party that now crossed our path thoroughly frightened, and Lieutenant Hernandez understood their perplexity well, and knew as well how to profit by his advantage; and he talked to the savages as though they were all at his mercy, and he could if he pleased exterminate them all in an instant. They said they were in search of buffalo, and had no intention to molest us; upon which Hernandez told them they might depart, assuming an air as though he had magnanimously granted them their lives. They care little for the Spaniards, but they dread the Americans, and the first question these Indians asked of us was, how many Americans were in our party.

Hernandez, still maintaining his confident demeanour, ordered the camp to be struck, and the Comanches, after hovering around us for two or three hours, at last went off in scattered groups, as they had approached us. They were covered from head to foot with vermilion; and as they dashed along the prairie upon their untamed horses, with their long hair streaming behind them, they seemed like mounted flames of fire, and the very horses seemed to spurn the ground as though they were under the control of devils.—*Picayune.*

THE POPULATION OF GIBRALTAR.—The scene which now presents itself is of the most singular description, and such as I can liken only to a fancy ball. The stiff, erect person of the English soldier, buttoned to the throat, and his neck stuck into a high regimental stock, meets you at every turn; and as officers on duty or on lounge parade every second street, the walk of the private is one continued salute from beginning to end. How ill our men contrast with the noble bearing, the stately gait, and fine athletic person of the swarthy Moor, clad in his snow-white flowing hyke, red slippers and wide-spreading turban. Thousands of the children of Israel, dressed in their blue gowns and small black skull-caps, crowd the streets, hastening, with downcast eyes and plodding faces, intent upon some new speculation, or planning some untried method of gain or interest. Spanish contrabandists, in their high-peaked hats, spangled jackets, yellow leggings, and embroidered vests, swagger past you wherever you go; and merchants' clerks, in white jackets and upturned cuffs, bustle into the counting houses, while the fumes of tobacco, smoked in all shapes and forms, issue from every mouth. The shops are numerous, dear, and filled with French frippery and pinchbeck jewellery.—(*Wilde's Voyage along the Mediterranean.*)

NATCHES, according to Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography, was formerly the residence of the Great Sun, or principal chief of the Natchez, a powerful, and in comparison with their savage neighbours, a polished people. They had an established worship and regular laws, and on an altar, consecrated to the Sun, they kept up a perpetual fire in honour to the Great Spirit. In 1716, the French, whom they had received in kindness, were allowed to establish a post called Ste. Rosalie, in their territory; but bickerings, as usual, soon ensued between the whites and the Indians, and the latter, stung to madness by the injuries they had experienced, surprised the fort and put the garrison to death. The French, however, sent a great force into the country and the whole nation was exterminated or sold into slavery, except a few who joined the Chickasaws and Choctaws. The ruins of fort Rosalie are still to be seen at Natchez.

ELOQUENT DESCRIPTION.—Campbell, in his lecture on English Poetry, thus describes the launching of a line-of-battle ship:

"Those who have ever witnessed the spectacle of the launching of a ship of the line, will, perhaps, forgive me for adding this to the examples of the sublime objects of artificial life. Of that spectacle I can never forget the impression, and of having witnessed it reflected from the face of ten thousand spectators. They seem yet before me. I sympathize with their deep and silent expectation, and their fierce burst of enthusiasm. It was not a vulgar joy, but an affecting national solemnity.—When the vast bulwark sprang from her cradle, the calm water on which she swung majestically round, gave the imagination a contrast of the stormy element on which she was soon to ride. All the days of battle and the nights of danger which she had to encounter, all the ends of the earth which she had to visit, and all that she had to do, and suffer for her country, rose in awful presentiment before the mind; and when the heart gave her benediction, it was like one pronounced on a living being."

A country curate having to perform the ceremony of churching to the lady of the patron of the living of which he was curate, and not liking to designate a titled personage by the common appellation of woman, said, "O Lord, save this lady, thy servant." To which the clerk, determined not to be outdone, immediately responded, "Who putteth her ladyship's trust in thee."

SQUINTING.—A most interesting and delicate operation for the cure of strabismus, or squinting, has been lately applied to the human eye with the most perfect success, by Mr. Bennet Lucas. The report of the cases in the medical journals show, that the operation is unattended with the slightest danger to the organ affected. It simply consists in dividing the muscle which draws the eye in the wrong direction, and, when this is accomplished, it is impossible to detect, after the lapse of a few days, which of the visual organs had been the subject of operation.

A STRONG CEMENT FOR GLASS, WOOD, &c.—Steep isinglass twenty-four hours in common white brandy, then gently boil and keep stirring until the composition is well mixed, and a drop, if cooled, will become a strong jelly. Then strain it through a clean linen cloth into a vessel to be kept closely stopped. A gentle heat will dissolve this glue into a colorless fluid. Dishes of wood, glass, or earthen, if united with this cement, will break elsewhere rather than separate in the old break.—In applying the cement, rub the edges which are to be united, then place them together, and hold them for two minutes, and the work is done, and incomparably better than any thing else for the purpose.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A patent has lately been granted by her Majesty to a gentleman residing near this city, for producing a beautiful and sparkling wine, resembling the Foreign Champagne, from the green stalk of the Rhubarb plant grown in England. We understand the plant is very wholesome, and the quantity of wine to be made from it is immense—the annual produce of an acre of ground exceeding one hundred and fifty hogsheads.—*Bath Herald.*

STATE OF AGRICULTURE.—The science of agriculture is yet in its infancy, and the great improvements which we have witnessed within these last thirty years, and which, we rejoice to say, are daily and steadily progressing, fully bear us out in our opinion. By increasing improvements in the mode of culture, &c., new sources of production are developing themselves. There can be no reasonable doubt that England is quite capable of producing a far greater quantity of grain than it has ever yet done, that the land is quite adequate to produce grain in quantities sufficient for its immense population, provided the home grower be protected against foreign competition in his own markets.

LIQUID MANURE.—It is stated that in Belgium the urine of a cow is contracted for at 40s. a year, per cow. Why should this be worse than wasted in England? If a cow lives ten years, the liquid manure alone would be worth 20l. What would her bones ground to dust be worth? The great dairies about London are kept very clean, but the liquid manure, which would be so valuable for market gardeners, is lost, and runs off by sewers. In Belgium, the urine would be contracted for at the rate of 2l. per cow, per annum, which would produce 1200l. a year in a dairy of 600 cows, and would pay good interest for constructing large vaulted cisterns under each cow-house.

EFFECTS OF VEGETABLES UPON DIFFERENT ANIMALS.—Horses will not touch cruciferous plants, but will feed on reed grasses, amidst abundance of which, goats have been known to starve; and these latter again will eat and grow fat on the water hemlock, which is a rank poison to other cattle. In like manner, pigs will feed on henbane, while they are destroyed with common pepper; and the horse, which avoids the bland turnip, will grow fat on rhubarb.

A HINT TO FARMERS.—The Lexington, (Va.) Gazette says that a handful of ashes and lime, or lime alone, applied to each hill of corn, either when planted or after the corn is up, will effectually preserve it from the ravages of the cut worm.

LAZINESS.—Dr. Hall used to say that "Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in chains. I have experienced (he observed) that the more business a man has the more he is able to accomplish; he learns to economise his time; that is a talent committed to every one of you, and for the use of which you must account."

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