

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, from 20th March, to 13th November, 1840.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in hand, 20th March, 1840,	£212 14 7½
Interest on Warrant,	1 5 7½
Legislative grant, to certain indigent persons,	44 0 0
Do. do. in aid of Ladies' Benevolent Society,	30 0 0
Subscriptions for 1840,	21 10 0
Donations for do.	41 15 0
	£351 5 3
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid weekly allowances,	£28 14 1½
Out of Legislative grant,	26 9 6
Needle work,	10 8 2
Casual relief,	24 13 2
Merchants' Accounts,	37 5 11
Expenses incurred in fitting up Poor-house, Diet for Poor-house, from 19th March to 1st June,	21 5 2
Diet for Poor-house, from 1st June to 1st November,	23 14 11½
Firewood, Poor-house,	7 10 6
Half a year's rent, Poor-house, to 19th Sept.	10 0 0
Dr. Tremain's attendance and medicine, 4 months,	3 6 8
Sundries,	1 11 9
100 bushels Potatoes laid in,	3 14 3
Balance in hand,	114 19 11½
	£351 5 3

86 Annual Subscribers, 5s. each.

Mrs. Anwyl,	Mrs. J. Hodgson,
Barrow,	Miss Haviland,
Brenan,	Mrs. Jarvis,
Brecken,	Miss Jones,
J. Brecken,	Johnstone,
Butcher,	Mrs. Jenkins,
M. Butcher,	Livett,
G. Beers,	Lloyd,
Braddock,	Lane,
Brown,	Longworth,
Cumberland,	R. Longworth,
Cundall,	F. Longworth,
G. Coles,	Mackieson,
Conroy,	Mackenzie,
Cullen,	Macleaun,
Coles,	Macdonald,
Cantelo,	Macintosh,
Cross,	Moore,
Dalrymple,	Macdonnell,
Davies,	Miss Macgowan,
Desbrisay,	Mrs. Peake,
Davidson,	Purdie,
J. Davies,	Peters,
S. Desbrisay,	Reddin,
De St. Croix,	S. Smith,
Dealy,	I. Smith,
Dawson,	W. Smith,
Douse,	Stewart,
Lady Mary Fitz Roy,	Miss Stewart,
Miss Fitz Roy,	Mrs. D. Stewart,
Fanning,	Swabey,
Mrs. Fanning,	Shearman,
Forgan,	Thresher,
Goodman,	Trenaman,
Miss Goodman,	Tanton,
Mrs. Gates,	T. B. Tremain,
Gaffney,	Lady Wood,
Holl,	Mrs. Welsh,
Master & Miss Holl,	Wright,
Mrs. Hobbs,	Waddell,
Hooper,	Wilson,
D. Hodgson,	Webster,
Hazard,	Young.

Widow Fleming, to Miramichi,	0 10 6
McClure, do.	0 12 0
Harney and family,	1 10 0
Rose Mitchell,	0 6 0
W. & C. Gloucester,	0 5 0
Widow Patience's Shoes,	3 2 5
John Macnamara's clothes,	2 15 0
Woodroffe,	0 13 6
Cornish's funeral expenses,	1 0 0
McCanna's do.	1 0 0
	£24 13 2

People supported in Poor-house, between 19th March, and 1st June.

James Barratt,	11 weeks,
Murray,	11 do.
Ann Murray,	11 do.
Anty Lundy,	11 do.
Child Norris,	11 do.
Ann Harwood,	11 do.
John Frederic,	8 do.
John McCanna,	2 do.
Do. Aunt,	2 do.
	78 weeks, £21 5 2

People supported in the Poor-house between 1st June, and 1st November.

James Barratt,	21 weeks,
Murray,	21 do.
Ann Murray,	21 do.
Anty Lundy,	21 do.
Child Norris,	21 do.
John Frederic,	16 do. left.
John McCanna,	2 do. died.
Do. Aunt,	2 do. left.
Matthew Flynn,	18 do.
O'Toole,	5 do.
Child Renehan,	10 do.
Woodroffe,	5 do.
Samuel Jackson,	2 do.
Child Jackson,	2 do.
	167 weeks, £23 14 11½

The Ladies' Benevolent Society beg to express their acknowledgments for the liberality with which this institution has been assisted; but the heavy expenditure to which the Society has been subjected in establishing a Poor-house, and in its subsequent support, together with the numerous claims for casual relief, renders it necessary to raise additional funds—therefore a BAZAR for the sale of Ladies' Fancy Work will be held for that purpose early in the next summer, under the patronage of the Right Hon. Lady Mary Fitz Roy.

The Society avail themselves of this opportunity of thanking the Proprietors of the Royal Gazette and Colonial Herald, Newspapers, for the readiness with which they have at all times published their proceedings, free of any charge.

Gleanings from late English Papers.

WESTMINSTER MEDICAL SOCIETY.—On Saturday evening, Dr. James Johnson introduced a conversation upon the cold water system, now getting into much vogue in Germany and other parts of the continent, for the cure of various diseases, and even of pneumonia. The patients drink largely of cold water, and this often alternated with immersion in that liquid, when the body profusely perspires. Mr. Winslow gave an instance of some water drinkers who drank no less than five to six gallons daily, and stated that at Vienna a magnificent set of baths had been constructed, in which this system was put in operation.

THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES.—The Jews have just celebrated this festival; it commenced on Monday week, and continued till yesterday. They each take to the Synagogue leaves of the date tree, the citron, boughs of myrtle, and branches of the drooping willow. On Saturday last, being the intermediate one of the feast, a very impressive sermon was preached by Mr. H. N. Solomon, on the text "The feast of harvest home, at the year's circuit." This sermon was delivered in English, (prayers being always read in Hebrew,) and the object of the preacher evidently was to impress on the heads of the congregation, the necessity and expediency of making public preaching a part of their religious worship. The sermon was listened to with great attention, and appeared to make a deep impression on the minds of the congregation, more particularly that portion which gave a description of the manner in which this festival was celebrated on the restoration of the Jews under Nehemiah and Ezra.

PRODIGIOUS SINECURE.—The will of Lord Arden, deceased, has just been proved. The personal property alone has been sworn under the value of 800,000l. The registrarship of the High Court of Admiralty became vacant when his lordship was an infant of some few months old, and was actually given to and retained for him; until he was capable of officiating, the office was duly performed by deputy. In time of war the emoluments arising from his situation amounted to between 20,000l. and 30,000l. a-year. He held the same for upwards of eighty years. By an act passed last session, the present ministers have put this office, with that of the Judge of the Admiralty, upon such a footing as to prevent the possibility of a similar abuse in future.

THE ROYAL CRADLE COVER.—On Monday week, a meeting of Spitalfields' weavers took place in the large room attached to the National Schools, in Abbey-street, Bethnalgreen, for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of a committee, appointed on the 21st of July, with a view to the production of a piece of workmanship worthy to be presented to the Queen. The drawings prepared for the intended specimen were exhibited to the meeting, and excited much admiration, the dimensions of the piece of silk on which they are to be worked being six feet by four. The design is allegorical, and will, of course, include many figures, the minutest account of which would, after all, convey but a very inadequate notion of an undertaking that bids fair to be creditable to the skill and beneficial to the interests of those engaged in the manufacture of silk.

CONCLUSION OF THE HARVEST.—The Michaelmas Summer, with which the country has been blessed, has enabled the farmers in the north of England to gather up the residue of the harvest in excellent condition, and we may say that "nothing has been lost." The late crops of corn have been housed in safety; the second crops of clover have all been saved, which is rather a rare occurrence,—and the potatoe

crop, which is usually gathered in October, has been put in store in excellent condition,—leaving the land in perfect order for the reception of the wheat seed, which is now finding its way into the ground for the next year's crop. The result of the harvest has, on the whole, been much of the more favourable than was anticipated in the months of June and July; and the people of England, Scotland and Ireland have the guarantee of wholesome food at moderate prices for another year. The effect of this state of things on trade cannot fail to be most favourable, if it is not counteracted by actual war, or by a state of feverish anxiety for the peace of Europe, that is almost as mischievous to trade and manufactures as war itself.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The blessings of the present bountiful harvest have already become apparent in the poor man's board, in the reduction of price which is taking place in all the first necessities of life.

At this moment, in Glasgow, there are 3,000 public houses among 290,000 persons, included in 58,000 families, being nearly one public-house for every twenty families. The number of inhabited houses is about 30,000, so that every tenth house is appropriated to the sale of spirits.

Murrain among Cattle.—Within the last twelve months cows and oxen have suffered very severely in various parts of England, so much so, that many small graziers and dairymen have lost their entire stock. The disease was, at first, considered only epidemic; but the veterinary surgeons throughout the country have pronounced it to be highly infectious. The consequence has been, that cattle which have been affected with the above malignant disorder have been very judiciously kept apart from such as have been pronounced to be sound and healthy. A gentleman, residing near Plumstead, by way of experiment, a short time since caused the cows upon his estate to be inoculated with the vaccine virus (cow pox.) which appeared to operate as a preventative against the above malady: for, although his neighbours' cattle were dying around him in all directions, not one of his cows (seven in number) exhibited the slightest symptoms of murrain.

WILLIAMS, THE MISSIONARY.—The sum already subscribed for the widow and family of this deeply lamented individual amounts to £1,658 18s. 10d. Amongst the subscriptions we notice £82 from the Wesleyan Chapel, at Adelaide, South Australia.

ROTATORY ENGINE.—An engine upon this principle was tried last Wednesday in Leeds, in the presence of several engineers. Its enormous power in so small a compass, (the whole machinery, with the exception of the fly-wheel, being contained in a box 2½ inches in depth and 10 inches diameter,) surprised every one present; the speed was tremendous, making from 600 to 700 revolutions per minute. Its power was tested by placing breaks upon the fly-wheel, which was done to the extent that the shaft was actually twisted in two pieces, but no accident occurred. It is the intention of the inventor to apply the machine to propel carriages on common roads, for which purpose it appears admirably adapted; likewise for the purposes of marine navigation, where the small quantity of room it requires is a material consideration; in short, it will answer all the purposes wherein steam is required, and the expense will be considerably abridged. The inventor is Joseph Briggs, watchmaker, of this town.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

PATENT STEAM ENGINE.—During the last three weeks we have been working our printing machines, made by Napier, London, by a three-horse power patent steam engine, the first of the kind manufactured at the steam carriage works of Messrs. J. W. Rogers & Co., Newcomen Bridge Mills, North Strand, partners of Sir James Anderson, Bart., the boiler being on the same principle as that used in Sir James's steam-carriages for common roads. A plate of cast metal, four feet long by two feet broad, placed upon a frame of timber so as to allow a free passage of air underneath, supports the entire engine and boiler, occupying altogether a space of four feet by two feet in the machine room. The boiler is not set in brick, but appears like a stove, tastefully ornamented at top by an open scroll work, and the engine, which is supported by a handsome framing, has neither a beam or extraneous work of any kind, and is so simple in its construction, that it can scarcely go out of order. When we describe an engine of three-horse power, occupying, boiler and all, less space than the table at which we write, the vast advantages to many on that score alone will be manifest, but its economy is even more remarkable; from four to six pence covers all expenses of fuel for each publication, which occupies about two and a half hours. It is fully capable of striking off from fifty to sixty copies per minute, and we may add the extraordinary fact—that steam is got up, and the engine in full work, within fifteen minutes from the time of lighting the fire. We are anxious to give publicity to this, knowing that many persons are deterred from the use of steam power in consequence of the great space occupied. A machine like this can be erected in any room, boarded or otherwise, without the slightest danger, a fact which must enhance its advantages.—*Saunders's News Letter, Dublin, October 6, 1840.*

ADMIRAL PENN TO HIS SON.—Son William, I am weary of the world! I would not live over my days again, if I could command them with a wish; for the snares of life are greater than the fears of death. This troubles me, that I have offended a gracious God. The thought of this has followed me to this day. Oh! have a care of sin! It is that which is the sting of both life and death. Three things I commend to you:—First, let nothing in this world tempt you to wrong your conscience; so will you keep peace at home, which will be a feast to you in the day of trouble. Secondly, whatever you design to do, lay it justly, and time it seasonably; for that

gives security and dispatch. Thirdly, be not troubled at disappointments; for if they may be recovered, do it; if they cannot, trouble is then vain. If you could not have helped it, be content; there is often peace and profit in submitting to Providence; for afflictions make wise. If you could have helped it, let not your troubles exceed instructions for another time.

WARM, WARMER, WARMEST.—A house with a wife is often warm enough; a house with a wife and her mother is rather warmer than any spot on the known globe; a house with two mothers-in-law is so excessively hot, that it can be likened to no place on the earth at all, but one must go lower for a simile.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

READING IN CHILDHOOD.—Reading without intelligence injures the brain and stomach mechanically; reading with intelligence injures both in the less direct manner of nervous excitement; but either way, much and robust health are incompatible. Only let a child eager for knowledge be read to instead of allowing him to read himself, and the whole of the mechanical mischief is avoided; and again, let him be freely conversed with in a desultory manner, in the midst of active engagements and out of doors; and then, while an equal amount of information is conveyed, and in a form more readily assimilated by the mind, nearly all the mischiefs of excitement, as springing from study, are also avoided. In a word, let books in the hands, except as playthings, be as much as possible held back during the early period of education.—*Home Education.*

MR. BUCKINGHAM IN CANADA.—From the *Quebec Mercury*, of the 12th September, we find that in one of his lectures Mr. Buckingham entered into some interesting descriptions of Alexandria and Canopus, and the splendour which still hangs over them. In describing Pompey's Pillar, and the daring exploit of a party of British Naval Officers, who ascended to its capital, and ascertained that it had, originally, been surmounted by a statue, and thus put an end to a fiery dispute which had long raged between the Alexandrians, Mr. Buckingham related an interesting event which had that day occurred to himself. He visited the column, erected by Lord Aylmer, near the plains of Abraham, on the spot where Wolfe fell in the arms of victory; he there met Vice-Admiral Sir Thos. Harvey, whose flag is now floating in our harbour, and to whom Mr. Buckingham had previously been known. In the course of conversation, it appeared that the gallant Admiral was one of the band which achieved this enterprise, and left a memento of their deed, by planting an iron ensign staff, bearing a plate of copper, cut flag shape, and painted on one side with the Royal Standard of England, and on the other with the Union Jack. This display, as Mr. Buckingham observed, gave high offence to the ruling powers, but, as in every other instance where the British flag has been planted, it was not found an easy task to pull it down.

Poetry.

THE MARSEILLAISE HYMN.

The following free translation of this famous song will be read with interest at this time, when the French are singing its exciting strains in so many of their theatres:—

On, countrymen, on, for the day—
The proud day of glory is come!
See, the Tyrant's red banners in battle array
Are raised, and he dares to strike home!
Hark! will you not—can you not hear
The foe's fast approaching alarms?
They come, 'tis to wrest from us all we hold dear,
And slaughter our sons in our arms?
CHORUS.
To arms, gallant Frenchmen, to arms! 'Tis the hour
Of freedom;—march on in the pride of your power,
And fight, till the foe to your fury shall yield,
And his life-blood dye deeply hill, valley, and field.
Say, whom do these traitors oppose?
These Kings leagued together for ill;
Who for years have o'erwhelmed us with tyranny's
woes,
And are forging fresh chains for us still?
'Tis France they have dared to enthral!
'Tis France they have dared to disgrace?
Oh, shame on us, countrymen, shame on us all,
If we cringe to so dastard a race?
To arms! &c.
Tremble! ye traitors, whose schemes
Are alike by all parties abhorred;
Tremble! for roused from your parricide dreams,
Ye shall soon meet your fitting reward!
We are soldiers—nay, conquerors all!
Past dishonour we're sworn to efface,
And, rely on it, fast as one hero shall fall,
Another shall rise in his place.
To arms! &c.
Ye Frenchmen—the noble—the brave—
Who can weep, e'en in war's stern alarms,
Spare, spare, the poor helpless and penitent slave,
Who is marshalled against you in arms!
But no pity for Boullé's stern band,
Who, with reckless, and tiger-like force,
Would fain tear to atoms their own native land,
Without e'en a pang of remorse.
To arms! &c.
We will speed on our glorious career,
When our veterans are low in the tomb;
But their patriot deeds, when they fought with us
here,
In our memory for ever shall bloom.
'Twas their just—their magnanimous boast,
That for us they lived—battled—and died—
And we'll either avenge them on Tyranny's host,
Or be laid, to a man, by their side!
To arms! &c.
Freedom, dear freedom, sustain
Our hopes of revenge for the past,
And grant that our banner, o'er hill and o'er plain,
In triumph may float to the last!
Grant, too, that our foes may behold,
Ere death lay his seal on their eyes,
Our success in the patriot cause we uphold,
And which dearer than ever we prize!
To arms! &c.

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