

## Poetry.

(From the New World.)

### THE PRAIRIE LEA.

O'er the Prairie lea is the home for me,  
For there I'm lord of all I see;  
The chase, the chase o'er the boundless space,  
And the grassy course for me!  
I fly unseen o'er fields of green,  
Where hoof-crush'd blossoms scent the air,  
And the pheasant springs, on startled wings,  
From her wild and lonely lair.

Oh! the Prairie lea, &c.

The trumpet's sound, the war-steed's bound,  
The fluttering banner's starry field,  
The cannon's roar, the spouting gore,  
To some a stormy joy may yield;  
But, oh! give me the prairie lea;  
Its peaceful scenes are dear to me;  
The hunter's cry, the cloudless sky,  
Oh! these are joys for me!

Oh! the Prairie lea, &c.

The wolf leaps out, at the merry shout,  
The fox steals through the dewy mead,  
And moor-cocks cry, as off they fly,  
From the deer and panting steed;  
And, oh! at night, what wild delight!  
As home we fly with careless tread,  
No fence to leap, no path to keep,  
On the way to our grassy bed!

Oh! the Prairie lea, &c.

My loved one's there, as soft and fair  
As down upon the snow-owl's breast,  
And soul as true as the sky's deep blue  
Of the clear and cloudless west;  
The prairie bride was the city's pride;  
But pomp and ease she left to roam;  
Afar with me, on the prairie lea,  
The light of the hunter's home!

Oh! the Prairie lea, &c.

(From Sir Samuel Romilly's Memoirs.)

### A CLEVER DEFENCE, THE CAUSE OF A MAN'S EXECUTION.

A case has been lately laid before the Attorney-General and me, by direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, to consider the expediency of prosecuting for a libel the printer of a weekly newspaper called the *Independent Whig*, which has brought some facts to our knowledge that demand the most serious attention. A sailor of the name of Thomas Wood was tried by a court martial at Plymouth, on the 6th of October last, on a charge of having been concerned in the mutiny and murders which were committed on board the *Hermione*. It was in September, 1797, that the mutiny took place, and the prisoner being only, as was supposed, of the age of 25 when he was tried, could not have been more than 16 when the crime was committed. The fact was proved but by a single witness, who, however, was the master of the *Hermione*; he swore positively that the prisoner, who, he said, at that time bore the name of James Hayes, was the very man whom he remembered on board the *Hermione*; and that he saw him taking a very active part in the mutiny. Notwithstanding the positive oath of the witness, thus indentifying the prisoner, yet, as the witness said that he had never seen the prisoner since, and as the appearance of a man generally changes very considerably in the nine years which elapse between the ages of 16 and 25, little reliance could be placed on such testimony. It was, however, the only evidence in support of the prosecution. But what was wanting in the evidence for the crown was supplied by the prisoner's defence. It was delivered in writing, and was, in truth, a supplication for mercy rather than a defence. The following passage contains the whole substance:—"At the time when the mutiny took place, I was a boy in my fourteenth year. Drove by the torrent of mutiny, I took the oath administered to me on the occasion. The examples of death which were before my eyes drove me for shelter amongst the mutineers, dreading a similar fate with those that fell, if I sided with, or showed the smallest inclination for mercy; and then follow entreaties for compassion on his youth, and a declaration that he had not enjoyed an hour's repose of mind since the event took place. The court found him guilty; he was sentenced to be hanged; and on the 17th October, the sentence was executed. In the meantime, his brother and sister, who were in London, heard of his situation, and made application to the Admiralty. They insisted that their brother was innocent; that he was not even on board the *Hermione*, but was serving as a boy in the *Marlborough*, at Portsmouth, at the time the mutiny took place; they procured a certificate of this fact from the Navy Office, and transmitted it to Plymouth, where it arrived previous to the execution. The guilt of the prisoner, however, appeared so manifest from his own defence, that no regard was paid to the certificate, and the execution took place. This proceeding was animadverted on in the *Independent Whig*, in several successive papers, with very great severity. The members of the court martial called upon the Lords of the Admiralty to punish the author of these libels; and, in consequence of this, they were laid before us. The Attorney General suggested, at the consultation, the propriety of making some enquiry into the facts before the prosecution was instituted. We neither of us entertained any doubt of the man's guilt; but yet the Attorney General thought that it would be advisable to be able to remove all possible suspicion on that point. An inquiry was accordingly set on foot by the solicitor of the Admiralty; the result of which was, that the man was perfectly innocent, and was at Portsmouth, on board of the *Marlborough*, when the crime was committed in the *Hermione*. He had applied to another man to write a defence for him; and he had read it, thinking it calculated to excite compassion, and more likely to serve him than a mere denial of the fact. The Attorney General prevented any prosecution of the printer.

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT IN PRINTING.—A few weeks since a newspaper, printed in one of

the western states, was exhibited to us as a specimen of a new method of printing, by means of a press so constructed that the paper is made to pass through it, and receive the impression, as it comes from the paper mill, before it is cut into sheets.

We have since seen a specimen of stereotype printing, in which an entire book was printed in this way. The plates we understand are placed upon two rollers, one for printing each side of the paper, the size of the roller requiring to be increased according to the dimensions of the book, or the number of pages to be printed at one operation. The specimen to which we refer consisted of 168 pages of a common 12mo. size. The plates being thus arranged, in their proper order, the paper is made to pass over these rollers, and to receive an impression on both sides, being unwound from the roll into which it is formed in the process of manufacture, and after being printed and dried, being again rolled up, in a state ready for the binder. The size of the roll may be of any desirable dimension—a single copy of the work occupying some three or four yards in length, and being successively repeated, in the same space, to any desirable extent. We learn from our informant that the whole process of printing, including the inking, is performed by the action of the machinery—that it requires no attendance, except the putting in of the large rolls of paper, which are taken directly from the paper mill, and removing the printed rolls, as fast as they acquire the proper size. The performance of the press, when our informant saw it, was equal to about ten yards, which is equivalent to 12 or 15 sheets of common size, in a minute; and he was informed that it might be made to work with double that speed. The impression, in the copies which we saw, was such as would be called good work by Boston publishers. The name of the inventor of this press is Trench, and the press belongs to Mr. Vail, of Morristown, N. J., by whom it is kept in operation at his paper mill. The design of the invention appears to be, to execute the printing upon the paper as fast as it comes from the mill. Our informant showed us at the same time some fine specimens of embossed letter and note paper, of delicate texture, from the same paper mill.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

POWER OF INDUSTRY.—It was a beautiful expression of a Chinese sage, that by time and industry a mulberry tree becomes a silk shawl. If the following statement be correct, it affords a still more striking proof of what human ingenuity can accomplish. In the manufacture of steel, an article may be raised from one half-penny to 35,000 guineas! A pound of crude iron costs one half-penny; it is converted into steel, that steel is made into watch springs, every one of which is sold for half a guinea, and weighs only the 10th of a grain; after deducting for waste, there are in a pound weight 7,000 grains. It therefore affords steel for 70,000 watch springs, the value of which, at half a guinea each, is 35,000 guineas.

DEATH OF SIX HUNDRED SLAVES BY SUFFOCATION.—The Cape of Good Hope shipping list contains the following dreadful account of the loss of 700 slaves, and subsequent wreck of the slaver:—"The last accounts from the Mozambique states that two slavers, one a ship and the other a brig, were wrecked in Mozambique harbour during a hurricane from the south-east, but the crews of both, and two hundred slaves on board the brig, were saved. The ship had arrived the preceding day, and had not taken slaves. It was reported of the brig, which was commanded by a Spaniard, that she originally had on board nine hundred slaves, but during a hurricane the hatches were battened down, and on opening them, after the hurricane had subsided, it was discovered that 300 of the slaves had died from suffocation and want of food. The gale recommencing, the hatches were battened down a second time, the consequence of which was, an additional three hundred slaves perished from the same causes, and one hundred of the remaining 300 slaves died on the passage to Mozambique harbour, whither she repaired for the purpose of getting a further supply.

Nearly 1500 of the youth of Calcutta are receiving an English education, in combination with thorough scriptural instruction, in the literary institutions maintained in that city by the General Assembly's Board of Missions, and the London, Church and Baptist Missionary Societies.

Five of the Professors in the University at Halle, Germany, were originally Israelites; and three in the University of Prussia. Some of the converted Jews are men of the highest attainments, such as Drs. Neander, of Berlin, Brains, of Breslaw, and Stahl, of Erlangen. These are all persons of eminent literary reputation, and now faithful followers of the Lord Jesus.—*Chas. Observer*.

THAMES NAVIGATION BY STEAMERS.—The Thames between London Bridge and Chelsea is now provided with projecting floating piers, extending in many places, as at Hungerford Market, far into the river, and although undoubtedly a great obstruction to the navigation, are very convenient to passengers who proceed short distances in the numerous small steamboats, which have entirely superseded the trim built wherry of the industrious waterman.—There are no fewer than twenty-five steamboat piers between London Bridge and Chelsea, and the traffic is so great, especially in fine weather, that others are about to be formed, including one on the city side of Blackfriars bridge, the Surrey side being already provided with one. The only pier, however, below the wharf at London bridge, is one at Lower Shadwell, which has been recently formed, and opened for the embarkation and landing of passengers. The river Thames has now become the most important public highway in this kingdom, and perhaps in Europe. The

number of passengers always afloat is enormous, and it sometimes happens that there are 10,000 persons going up and down the river at one time in steam vessels, including those proceeding to and from the continent. The language of an old statute (6 Hen. VIII., c. 7) declared that it was "a laudable custom and usage within this realm of England, tyme out of mynde, to use the river of Thames in boats and barges." The river was then almost exclusively the medium of communication between the royal palaces of Windsor, Westminster, and Greenwich, as well as the means of access to and from the splendid mansions of the nobility which then graced its northern shore. Steam on the Thames has almost superseded all other modes of conveyance. The watermen, 14,000 of whom served in the navy during the late war, are deprived of their occupation, and are the only body who have not benefited by steam. Capital to the amount of five millions is employed in steam navigation, and 150 steam vessels are constantly engaged on the river.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL is like a stream, which has no cataracts to astonish us with their magnificent thunder, but which winds along the tranquil valley, asserting its existence only in the life and verdure which appear along its course.

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.—It is an exquisite and beautiful thing in nature, that when the heart is touched and softened by some tranquil happiness or affectionate feeling, the memory of the dead comes over it most powerfully and irresistibly. It would almost seem as if thoughts and sympathies were charms, in virtue of which the soul is enabled to hold some vague and mysterious intercourse with the spirits of those we dearly loved in life. Alas! how often and how long may those patient angels hover over us, waiting for the spell which is so seldom uttered, and so soon forgotten.—*Dickens*.

Exercise and amusement combined, produce tonic effects increasing all the secretions and powers of life. Many of the invigorating passions, pleasant amusements and gratification of passions produce great tonic effects.

SAM SLICK says: whenever a fellow is too lazy to work, he gets a license, sticks up his name over his door, calls it a tavern, and nine chances to ten but he makes the whole neighbourhood as lazy and as worthless as himself.

TO PREVENT THE TASTE OF BUTTER IN BUTTER.—In some of the best districts in England, the taste of the cream and butter is affected by the manure used on the pastures, and the following means are adopted to prevent it:—

The first method is almost universally practised on the milk and cream brought into the London Market, in order to prevent the taste being affected by the different kinds of food on which their cows are fed.

1st Method—Dissolve a pint of nitre (Salt Petre) in a pint of pure water, and put a quarter of the pint into every fifteen gallons of milk as brought from the cow. This will effectually prevent any bad flavour, and cause the milk and cream to keep sweet a long time. The quantity of nitre is so very small, that it does not at all affect the wholesomeness of the milk.

2d Method—Let the cream get well sour; and before churning, take a quarter of a pint of the cream and put it into a well scalded pot or jar, into which gather the next cream, and stir it well; do the same with each successive gathering until enough is saved, and well soured, ready for a second churning; then take out a small quantity and commence anew as before.

The cream being sour before churning, is no detriment to it, and this method will prevent any bad taste in the butter.

CHURNING BUTTER.—Every good housewife knows that at times, from some peculiar cause—likely extra sourness or bitterness of the cream, much difficulty is experienced in making the cream into butter. A lady writer in the *Indiana Farmer*, recommends the following course in such cases. We have for years used soda or saleratus for the same purpose, and found them usually successful.

"I wish to inform my sister butter-makers of the means I used, which so successfully removed the difficulty. I churned perhaps three hours, to no purpose, and then tried to think of something I had read in the *Indiana Farmer*, or some other periodical. I could not remember precisely, but I recollected the reason stated was, the cream being too sour. I then thought of soda (pearlash I presumed would do as well), and dissolved a large teaspoonful in a pint of warm water, and as I poured it in, churning at the same time, it changed in a moment, and gradually formed into a beautiful solid lump of sweet butter."

SALTING BUTTER.—On some occasions, a part or the whole of the butter may, perhaps, be disposed of fresh; but in general it must be salted before it can be carried to market; and as this part of the process requires as great nicety as any other, a few remarks on the subject shall be added. After the butter has been beaten up and cleared from the milk, it is ready for being salted. Common salt is almost the only substance that has hitherto been employed for the purpose of preserving butter; but I found by experience, that the following composition is in many respects preferable to it, as it not only preserves the butter more effectually from any taint or rancidity, but also makes it look better and taste sweeter, richer, and more marrowy, than if the same butter had been cured with common salt alone. I have frequently made comparative trials with the same butter, and always found the difference much greater than could be conceived. The composition is as follows:—Take of sugar one part, of nitre one part, and of the best Spanish great salt, or best rock salt, two parts; beat the whole into a fine powder, mix them well together, and put them by for use. Of this composition, one ounce should be put to every 16 ounces of butter.—*Anderson's Essays*.

## MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters, Charlottetown, June 15, 1840.

HIS Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to order that the Annual Inspection of Militia do take place as follows:—  
Monday 27th July—Tracadie Cross Roads, Saint Andrew's and Morel Bridge.  
Tuesday 28th—Head of St. Peter's Bay, Goose River, Saint Margaret's and Tulloch.  
Wednesday 29th—Surveyor's Inlet and East Point.  
Thursday 30th—Souris and Bay Fortune.  
Monday, August 10th—Johnston's, Bagnall's, New Glasgow and Cavendish.  
Tuesday 11th—Haslem's, Barratt's, and Princetown.  
Wednesday 12th—Campbell's Pond and New London.  
Thursday 13th—St. Eleanor's and Port Hill.  
Casampeque and Richmond Bay, by the Senior Officer present—the returns to be transmitted to the Adjutant General with as little delay as possible.  
Friday 14th—Captain Clark's, Bedeque, Seven Mile Bay, Cape Traverse and Tryon.  
Saturday 15th—Crapaud and Sable.  
Monday 24th—Charlottetown Ferry, Meeting House, Lot 49, Cross Roads to Cherry Valley, Vernon River, and Orwell Bridge.  
Tuesday 25th—Belfast and Flat River.  
Wednesday 26th—Cross Roads and Montague River Bridge, Georgetown, and Brudenell Point Meeting House.  
Thursday 27th—Lewellin's Cross Road, Clow's Shipyard, Murray Harbour.  
Friday 28th—Cardigan River and Boughton River, by Captain Goff.

His Excellency has also been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:—  
2d Queen's County Regiment of Militia, Lieut. John Moore to be Captain, vice Jones, resigned. Lieutenant Francis Kelly to be Captain, vice Brown, left the Island.  
Ensign Charles Haszard to be Lieut., vice Moore; Ensign Alexander Macrae to be Lieut., vice Kelly; William Haszard, gen. to be Lieutenant, vice Wood, left the Island.  
Robert Gray Nelson, gen. to be Ensign, vice Charles Haszard.  
John Charles Clark, gen. to be Ensign, vice Macrae.  
Alexander Smith, gen. to be Ensign, vice Macdonald, deceased.  
5th Prince County Regiment—John C. Traverse, gen. to be Captain, vice Cody, deceased.  
By command of His Excellency  
The Commander in Chief,  
A. LANE,  
Lieutenant Colonel & Adjutant General.

## TEN POUNDS PREMIUM.

THE Committee of the Charlottetown Temperance Society offer the above Premium for the best Essay on the Traffic in Ardent Spirits, as bearing upon the Physical, Moral and Civil Interests of this Colony—such Essay to be the production of a member of a Temperance Society within this Island, and delivered in Charlottetown on or before the 15th December next. Judges will be appointed, and further arrangements regarding the manner of appropriating the Prize, will be made, and due notice thereof given hereafter.

J. B. COOPER, } Secretaries &  
W. NELIS, } Treasurers.

17th July, 1840.

PERSONS in the country who have in their possession Lists of Subscriptions towards the fund intended to be offered for the best Essay on the subject of Temperance, are requested to forward the same to the Secretaries of the Charlottetown Temperance Society, as early as possible.

## MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and requested to solicit subscriptions for the *MISSIONARY HERALD*, published by that body, begs to invite the attention of the friends of Missions to that publication, as an interesting and valuable organ of missionary intelligence. Specimens may be seen at the *Herald* and *Gazette* Offices, and with the Subscriber, who will be happy to receive and forward Subscribers' names. The *HERALD* is a monthly publication, and each number contains 32 octavo pages.—Terms, One Dollar and a half in advance, exclusive of postage.  
J. WADDELL.

June 23d, 1840.

## MILL SAWS.

JUST RECEIVED, from Philadelphia, via Halifax, one case superior finished MILL SAWS.  
DAVID WILSON.  
July 14th, 1840.

THE Subscriber intending to make an alteration in his business, respectfully requests an early settlement of Accounts from all persons indebted to him. A Valuable Stock of GOODS for Sale, for Cash only.  
ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.  
Charlottetown, 14th July, 1840.

COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGING for two or three Gentlemen can be had in a private house in Kent Street. For further particulars inquire at this Office.

## T. PARSONS & CO.

Horse Shoers and general Smiths (late from England).  
BEG leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the public generally, that they have taken the Smithery lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Jackson, Coach-maker, in Prince Street, where all orders in their line will be punctually attended to and faithfully executed. [ ] An Apprentice wanted.  
Charlottetown, 13th July, 1840.

## SUGAR AND RAISINS.

THE Subscriber has just received, per Schooner *Waterloo*, a consignment of Ten Hogheads of SUGAR, and a few half boxes of bunch RAISINS, which he offers, for sale low for prompt payment.  
KENNETH MCKENZIE,  
Water Street, opposite Mr. Peake's Brick House.  
July 14th, 1840.

WANTED—A Farm Servant, for a Farm in the vicinity of Charlottetown. As the highest encouragement will be given, none need apply unless properly qualified and well recommended. Inquire at the *Herald* Office.

## AURELIAN.

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE AURELIAN will stand for the season, commencing 1st May, at the Government House Stables. Terms, Two Pounds, and Five Shillings to the Groom—to be paid at the time.  
AURELIAN was imported from England last year by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, is a chestnut Horse, six years old, by Oppidan, dam by Pioneer, grand dam by Stavely, &c. &c. Oppidan was got by Reubens, out of Dorina, by Gohanna, &c.  
N. B.—Mares not proving in foal last year, will be served on payment of the Groom's fee only.  
The Aurelian Produce Cup, to be given by His Excellency, will be run for in September, 1843.  
See advertisement of last year.

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