

Poetry.

[FOR THE COLONIAL HERALD.]

THE MILLENNIUM.

"Haste, thou sweet Millennium!"
 Let the sons of Israel say;
 "Haste, O Saviour, to return,
 And roll our long reproach away!"
 "We are scatter'd far and wide—
 Our harps are on the willows hung;
 We've rejected him who died,
 Whose tender heart for us was wrung."
 "Though we, through sin, were broken off,
 And other nations grafted in—
 Poor and despised, by Gentiles mock'd,
 Oppress'd by misery and sin—
 "Yet thou wilt come—thy word is sure—
 And we shall to our land return;
 Thou wilt our broken hearts restore,
 And cause us to rejoice—not mourn!"

Charlottetown, Dec. 1840.

O SCOTLAND, HERE'S A HEALTH TO THEE.

Air—"The Lea Rigg."

Old Ocean clasps thy stately form,
 Broad Heaven crowns thy lofty brow,
 And proudly, mid the sweeping storm,
 Thou look'st upon the scene below;
 Where from thy highest mountain height,
 Along the vale, around the shore,
 There's not a spot but beams with light
 Of glory from thy bright Claymore.
 No fetters but the chains of love
 Thy gallant sons have ever bound,
 And o'er thy soil as free they rove,
 Where'er they tread is classic ground.
 Then tho' thou boast no rosy bowers,
 That flaunt in sultry sunbeams bright,
 Yet thou art deck'd with lovelier flowers,
 That bloom in intellectual light.
 How gay, how gallant, rich and fair,
 Thy tartan shen, thy lofty plume,
 How fitting for the brave to wear,
 Or mingle charms with beauty's bloom.
 How sweet thy song, how bright thy charms,
 Thou sacred birth-place of the free,
 Thou land of glorious deeds in arms,
 O Scotland, here's a health to thee!

A CURIOUS CANDIDATE FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Among the advertisements of the *Ayr Advertiser* of Thursday last, we observe an electioneering address, "To the free and independent electors of the County of Ayr," signed "John Parker, Laird of Assloss and Sliderry Braes." The composition of this document is certainly unique. Mr. Parker having avowed his ambition to represent his native county, and being assured, from the signs of the times, that we must soon have a dissolution of Parliament, proceeds to state his religious and political creed:—

"I am warmly," he says, "nay, enthusiastically attached to the church of my forefathers—the glorious Kirk of Scotland—that church of many martyrs—and will spend the last shilling in her defence, against all the powers of hell, backed by the pious majority of the Court of Session."

This is at least explicit. In consistency with his religious opinions, the Laird of Assloss and Sliderry Braes thus candidly avows his political sentiments:—

"In politics I am an out-and-out-double-distilled-Radical—but take care—no Chartist or Socialist, the deluded followers of the unhappy Owen, formerly of Lanark Mills—a man who should have been in a lunatic asylum years ago. My models of eloquence are—the great Apostle of the Gentiles, magnanimous Paul; Demosthenes, and the first Earl of Chatham."

On the subject of character the Laird is as plain-spoken as on politics:—

"Now as to private character, which in an M. P. should be good, I refer you to every man, woman—I had almost said child—in Kilmarnock. My constitution, thanks to grace, is excellent, and was well tried in my younger years. My models of criminal and civil jurisprudence, are Sir M. Hale; Lords Talbot, Denman, Glenlee, Moncrieff, Jeffrey, Cunningham, and Fullarton. My books of consultation are the ever blessed 'Word of God,' all the puritanical divines, Chalmers, Gordon, Buchanan, &c. I am fond of agriculture, but not very practical, being seldom at home."

The Laird continues this strain of free and easy communication, and in openness and candour is certainly superior to most of the Non-Intrusionists:—

"I am ashamed to say I am still unmarried, but under God's grace, intend to play benedict soon; but as there are two to that bargain, pardon me for not saying more at present. If I am spared till next week, I shall (D. V.) have great pleasure in paying you all, if in my power, my personal respects, if I can get horses to keep up with my enthusiasm. Now, God bless the Queen and Prince Albert, and turn their hearts unto Himself; old Melbourne—not a bad fellow on the whole; worthy, excellent Fox Maule; and great success to

"JOHN PARKER,

"Laird of Assloss and Sliderry Braes.

"King's Arms Inn, Ayr, 27th Aug. 1840."

(From the *Edinburgh Phoenix*.)

Let us suppose ourselves carried back seventy years in the stream of time, and to live again the youthful subject of the young king, George III. Let us likewise imagine, that, in those days the divine spirit of prophecy had come upon us, unveiling to our sight the events of the future. In seven years from this time the British empire shall be rent in twain (American war, in 1776). In fifteen years men shall rise from the earth, and fly through the air (invention of balloons 1790). In twenty years the French monarchy, the oldest that ever was and now so flourishing, shall come to an end. A virtuous prince, (Louis

XVI. 1793) not yet king, shall in twenty years lay down his life on the scaffold; his wife and sister shall share the same fate. In those days, news shall travel with the speed of the wind, and what was done at the mid-day shall be known at the farthest bounds of the kingdom ere the setting of the sun (the telegraph, 1794). In twenty-six years a conqueror will arise (Bonaparte) who will water his horses in the Nile, the Jordan, the Tagus, and the Borysthenes. This conqueror shall restore the chair of St. Peter, and throw down that he had restored (dethronement of Pius VII.). Finally, he whom the world could not contain, shall die a captive on a rocky Island, (St. Helena,) neither in Europe, Asia, Africa, nor America, but in the midst of the vast ocean; a few feet of earth his empire, a willow his monument. In those days metals shall be found which float on the water, and burn under it (sodium, discovered by Sir Humphry Davy). Ships shall stem the stormiest ocean without sails or oars (steam ships). Carriages shall run without horses with the speed of wind (locomotive engines). The ordinary speed of the wind is 35 miles an hour; that of the engines on the Great Western Railway is 39. Men shall be conveyed to India from the mighty Babylon in a month; to America in ten days; from one end of England to the other in 8 hours. Bridges shall hang by a chain over the sea, while roads shall be made under it. (the Menai bridge and the Thames Tunnel.) To those days of blood shall succeed days of liberty.—The negro shall no longer be bought nor sold. The slave shall be set free. The Greek shall be freed from the Turk; the Catholic from the Orangeman. The very beasts in those days shall have laws to protect them. Those days shall be days of great light. Men shall plough without horses (steam plough,) they shall spin without hands (power looms;) they shall calculate by wheels (Babages' machine;) the sun shall engrave for them (Duguerrotype;) they shall write with lightning (electric telegraph.) One machine will print in one hour many thousand books, each of which will take a man many days to read; a man may buy a book for a penny, for a penny he may send it to the ends of the empire. They shall read the rocks instead of a book (geology,) and decipher the history of beings which lived and died ere man existed. In the heavens new stars shall be discovered; some sisters of the earth; some brothers of the sun (the planets, five in number, discovered since the American war; and the double stars by Sir William Herschel;) and of all the colours of the rainbow. In those days, likewise, they shall read the Pyramids (Young's and Campollion's discoveries). They shall find out the mouth of the Niger and the Magnetic Pole; the way to every thing shall have been discovered—but the way to be happy

TRADE OF CHINA.—All the legitimate trade of China with European nations (Russia excepted) is conducted at Canton. The Russians are the only nation not permitted to have a resident or factory here; the commerce between the two empires, which is very extensive, centres at Kiachta, on the borders of the empire, in Mongolia. The policy which has determined this regulation, as well as that which has fixed the only foreign mercantile port at almost the greatest possible distance from the capital, is probably dictated not only by a jealous fear of strangers passing the boundaries of the empire, but also from a desire, on the part of the government, to obtain the greatest amount of transit duties. The European trade, now so immense, originated in a commercial treaty between Emmanuel, King of Portugal, and the Emperor of China, in 1517. In 1634, some British ships first touched at Canton. In 1680, the direct trade of the East India Company with China commenced. In consequence of the extraordinary increase in the demand for tea, which, from being a luxury seldom seen, so late as the reign of Queen Anne, even in the houses of the nobility, has become a necessary of life, used by the poorest classes, the British trade with Canton has progressively and rapidly increased since 1700; and the great mass of the foreign commerce (which, exclusive of that of the junks, is estimated at \$80,000,000 yearly,) is carried on by the English and Americans. Until the expiration of their charter, in 1834, the British trade was entirely in the hands of the East India Company; and during the last three or four years of their monopoly, that body imported tea (which has always been the principal export from China) into England to the amount of 31,500,000 lbs. annually. After the expiration of their charter, the quantity was still greater. In 1834, no less than 150 British vessels, with a united tonnage of 82,470 tons, resorted to Whampoa, near Canton, and brought away 43,641,200 lbs. of tea. The import of that article subsequently diminished; but it is still greater than at any period during the Company's monopoly. In the season from Oct. 1, 1836, to April 10, 1837, the British traders took away 33,211,332 lbs. of tea, in the proportion of one part green, to three-and-a-half black. The total value of tea exported that year was \$20,255,065. Next to tea, raw silk and silk piece-goods are the principal articles of export; their aggregate value having amounted in 1837, to above \$10,000,000; then follow treasure, sugar, and a host of inferior articles. The trade between British India and China, has been greater in amount and importance than that between China and England. The principal export from India was formerly raw cotton, chiefly from Bombay; but opium has long exceeded that article in importance, having latterly been clandestinely imported into China to such an amount that its value has exceeded that of the tea exported. Very recently, however, the Chinese government have, in appearance at least, set vigorously to work to suppress the trade in opium, and to exclude it from the empire. But those best acquainted with China, believe, that the taste for

the drug is too firmly rooted among the population to admit of the government succeeding. The probability, however, seems to be, that the events that have occurred, particularly the confiscation of the opium belonging to British merchants, will lead to very material changes in the trade, and, perhaps, too, in our relations with China. A fleet of fifty or sixty vessels, of 300 or 400 tons burthen, are annually dispatched to Canton from the United States, and the whole of the American trade is valued at about \$10,000,000. About the same number of pounds of tea are annually imported into America. The Dutch usually send sixteen or seventeen vessels during the season; but many come from Batavia; and the import direct of tea from Canton into Holland, is not more than 3,000,000 lbs. a-year. About three or four French ships annually have appeared of late years at Whampoa; the trade of Spain, Sweden, Denmark, and Austria, with Canton, is very small.—*M'Culloch's Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Dictionary*; now publishing.

THE MODERN AMAZON.—The Glaneur du Haut Rhin, relates the following:—"There is at Colmar a woman who is with difficulty able to obtain the means of existence, but whose extraordinary life should make her an object of interest. She was born at Colmar, in 1783. Her father was a sergeant, and her mother one of the sutlers of the regiment. Her father was killed during the campaign of Calabria, and her mother's head was carried away by a cannon ball at the battle of Fleurus. In 1802 our heroine married a drum-major of the sixty-second demi brigade, named Girard. She became, like her mother, a sutler, and entered Spain with the division of General Donnadieu. She was present at the taking of Saragossa, then passed into Portugal, and returned to Barcelona, at which time she had eight sons, who all entered the army. From Barcelona she went into Austria, and was wounded by a lance at the battle of Wagram. She was present at the taking of Vienna, and was subsequently in garrison at Naples for several months. She then returned to Spain with her husband, and was decorated at the taking of Gerona, at which she assisted, carrying, on this occasion, a musket, and fighting with the troops. She next accompanied the expedition to Russia, and was reckoned among the twenty-five who remained at the famous retreat, out of four battalions of 1,000 each. She was present at Courbevoie, on the re-organization of her regiment, and was engaged in the affairs of Chalons, Troves, Bar-sur-Aube, and Brienne. She followed the Emperor, with her husband, to the Island of Elba, and was at the battle of Waterloo. In 1815, her husband was made adjutant in the artillery. In 1823, she accompanied him to Spain, and saw him killed between Barcelona and Garcia. On her return to France, in 1825, she married a sergeant major named Varin, and accompanied him on the expedition to Africa, in which all her sons were engaged. She lost her husband and two of her sons, one of whom was a drum-major, and the other master of a band, during this expedition, and was twice wounded herself. She returned to her native town last year, but has hitherto resisted every attempt to excite sympathy, by making her history known. A subscription has been opened for her at Colmar.

LORD BROUGHAM A SMOKER.—When Lord Brougham was in the zenith of his fame, ere he took his prodigious leap from the floor of the House of Commons to the woosack in the Lords, he certainly derived great benefit from a pipe. When he was working what may be called treble tides, he smoked a pipe between each spell, and returned with renewed vigour to his multifarious labours. After having mystified the box of common jurymen in the Court of King's Bench, he took one pipe in the afternoon, before proceeding to the House of Commons; and after having spoken for two or three hours, profusely mingling wit with wisdom and instructing his opponents while he flayed them, he returned home, to smoke another pipe before sitting down for an article in the *Edinburgh Review*. On the conclusion of the labours of the day he took another pipe, as a composer before going to bed, probably bearing in mind the advice of Lord Bacon, who recommends to those who value their health to seek repose with a tranquil mind.—*Leeds Intelligencer*.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—The recent mysterious fire on board the *Talavera* at Devonport dockyard, and the probable origin of it from the spontaneous ignition of oily substances mixed with tow and carbonaceous matter, have directed attention to the circumstances in which combustion takes place from the decomposition of such materials. It is a fact however better ascertained than can be accounted for, that fixed oils when mixed with any light kind of charcoal, or substances containing carbon, such as cotton, flax, or even wool, which is not of itself inflammable, heat by the process of decomposition, and after remaining in contact some time, at length burst into a flame. The spontaneous combustion takes place in waste cotton which has been employed to wipe machines, and then thrown away and allowed to accumulate into a heap. We have known an instance of the kind in a manufactory for spinning worsteds, where the waste wool, or "slubbings," as it is termed in Yorkshire, was thrown into a corner and neglected. It then heated, and was on the point of bursting into a flame, when the attention of the workmen was directed to the heap by the smoke and smell. In cotton mills the danger exists in a still greater degree, and it is believed that the destruction of many cotton factories has been occasioned by these means. The cause of this peculiar property of fixed oils deserves more attention than has hitherto been paid to it. If the fire at Devonport can be satisfactorily traced to this origin, it will be the means of setting on foot chemical

inquiry into a subject of much interest; and may, perhaps, tend to elucidate some of the hidden phenomena respecting combustion that are at present involved in obscurity.—*Inventor's Advocate*.

NOTIONS OF COMFORT.—I went once with Mathews over Warwick Gaol, and when he came to the "place of execution," he observed to the gaoler, that considering the extent of the county, and the number of executions which might take place, the drop struck him to be very small. "I don't know," said the man. "To be sure, six 'oud be crowded, but four 'oud hang very comfortable."—*Bunn's Stage*.

THE MONKS OF MOUNT MELLERAY.—Mount Melleray, County Waterford, or the Black Mountain as it is called, is now a perfect garden, though recently a barren heath, until the Very Rev. Dr. Ryan, Abbot of the Trappists, and his exiled brethren from France, obtained a grant of the tract from Sir John Kean, whose property is since considerably enhanced in value, as nearly all the vicinity is taken by industrious farmers, who acting upon the example of the Trappists, have brought into cultivation an expanse of land for centuries in a wild and barren state. Fields of rich corn and meadow pasture upon wild enclosed farms, every where meet the eye, and the surrounding country presents a most exhilarating aspect. When Dr. Ryan came into possession he had but 1s 6d. after defraying the expence of himself and his brethren to Mount Melleray. The order located here now consists of 80 members, whose dress is a long brown cloak. Their whole time is occupied in prayer or field labour, except the period devoted to rest. They retire to their beds at eight in the evening, and rise at two in the morning throughout the year. Their diet is strictly vegetable, and raised upon their own gardens, never tasting either fish or flesh meat, and no drink but pure water. In such matters they are rigidly austere. The chapel of the establishment is exquisitely beautiful, and excites the most enthusiastic admiration of every visitor. The abbot is most attentive to all persons resorting there, whether through curiosity or devotion, and visitors are treated with every hospitality. There have been great numbers this year from every part of Europe. The community observe the most strict silence, and their farming employment is laborious, and almost incessant.

BIBLE FOR THE BLIND.—The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury have just awarded the sum of £400 towards printing a Bible for the blind, under the superintendance of a Committee at Glasgow, and which was to be fully completed last month. It will be contained in fifteen volumes, large super royal quarto, and in all there will be 3,300 volumes printed. There will be in each 2,470 pages, each containing 37 lines, and will consist of 1,660 reams of paper, weighing 9,860 lbs. The New Testament has been already completed in four volumes, and contains forty-two lines in each page. No fewer than 10,850 volumes have already been published by the Glasgow Society for the Instruction of the Blind.

The usual excuses for Non-attendance at Public Worship.—Overslept myself; could not dress in time. Too cold; too hot; too dusty. Too wet; too damp; too sunny; too windy; too cloudy. Don't feel disposed. No other time to myself. Look over my drawers. Put my papers to rights. Letters to write to my friends. Taken a dose of physic. Been bled this morning. Mean to walk to the bridge. Going to take a ride. Tied to the shop six days in the week. No fresh air but on Sundays. Can't breathe in Church, always so full. Feel a little feverish. Feel a little chilly. Feel very lazy. Expect company to dinner. Stumped my great toe. Got a headache.—Caught cold last night at a party. Must watch the servants. Can't leave the house for fear of fire. Servants up to all sorts of mischief when I go to church. Intend nursing myself to-day. New bonnet not come home. Tore my muslin dress coming down stairs. Got a new novel, must be returned on Monday morning. Wasn't shaven in time. Don't like a liturgy, always praying for the same thing. Don't like extempore prayer; don't know what is coming. Don't like an organ, it's so noisy. Don't like singing with music, makes one nervous. Can't sit in a draught of air; windows and doors open in summer. Can't bear an extempore sermon, too frothy. Dislike a written sermon, too prosing. Nobody to day but our minister; can't always listen to the same preacher. Don't like strangers; too bombastical. Can't keep awake when in church. Snored aloud last time when there; shan't risk it again. Tired to death with standing to pray.—Hate to kneel; makes my knees stiff.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.—The following information was collected with much trouble by the Committee of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts:

Christians	260,000,000
Jews	4,000,000
Mahometans	96,000,000
Idolators	500,000,000
Total population of the world,	860,000,000.

An Article for Farmers.—A simple preventative from injury by lightning to corn and hay stacks, is that of merely putting a broken glass bottle as a cap on the point were the thatch terminates, in place of a spur or spiral pinnacle of reed that is mostly placed at their summit, both of which are, with the exception of iron, the best conductors of the electric fluid, and are generally the cause of the accidents which occur from the lightning; whereas glass is a non-conductor, and repels the flash instead of conducting it.

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