

POETRY.

[FOR THE COLONIAL HERALD.]

ODE.

O, sleep, my harp!—sleep ev'ry string;
Henceforth no fragrant rose,
Nor Mayflower—"pretty little thing"—
Shall waken thy repose.

A YOUTH OF 18.

Hypothegreen, July 29, 1842.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 18.

On the question that a sum of 3,070l. be granted for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Hume said that in 1818 this colony, through the lieutenant-governor, proposed to bear its own expenses, on condition that the appointment of the officers of Customs was placed in its own hands.

On the question, that a sum of 13,215l. be granted for defraying the expenses of the ecclesiastical establishments of the British North American provinces, and of New Zealand.

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(Lord J. Russell.) He was extremely sorry that the noble lord had taken this occasion to make a mere miserable personal attack upon him.

Lord Stanley said he had made no personal attack on the right hon. gentleman. In consequence of the observations of the right hon. gentleman, it was necessary for him to explain the precise circumstances under which he was called on to bring forward this vote.

Mr. Hume wished it to be understood, that if the house rejected his amendment, he should propose that Lord John Russell do pay the amount which he had promised to Dr. Selwyn.

Mr. W. Williams was sorry his hon. friend had not objected to the whole vote. It was an insult on the oppressed people of this country to call upon them to contribute to the ecclesiastical establishment of the colonies.

Mr. Packington objected to the inconsistency which appeared on these estimates, that while this country was paying to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, there was no vote whatever for a Protestant bishop of Quebec.

Lord Palmerston said he should certainly vote for granting this salary of the Bishop of New Zealand, as it was the proposal of his noble friend (Lord J. Russell); but he did not vote for it on the ground that this country ought to pay and maintain ministers of religion in all her colonies.

The committee then divided, when there appeared—
For Mr. Hume's amendment ... 25
Against it ... 131

Majority against the amendment... 106
The vote of 8,188l. for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of the Bermudas, and the expense of light houses, was agreed to.

18,667l. were voted to defray the salaries of the governors and Lieutenant-governors of the West India colonies.

24,000l. were voted to aid the colonial Legislatures in providing religious and moral instruction for the negro population.

5,000l. were voted for the relief of sick and destitute emigrants on their arrival in Canada from the United Kingdom.

The sum of 400l. for the establishment at Sable Island, for the relief of shipwrecked persons.

The sum of 200,933l. for the charges of the Commissariat Department.

The sum of 48,746l. for the arts and inventions' allowance in the Commissariat Department.

Extract from the Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1842.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—Your Society's valuable agent, the Rev. James Thomson, has renewed and completed his visit to the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Nova Scotia Auxiliary, at Halifax, has remitted £381 8s. 6d., and ordered 3799 Bibles and Testaments.

The New Brunswick Auxiliary, at St. John, has made remittances to the amount of £467 8s. 3d., and ordered 3001 Bibles and Testaments.

The Yarmouth Auxiliary has sent £26 17s. 8d., and received 170 Bibles and Testaments, besides a grant of 400 Bibles and Testaments towards supplying the destitute families in that district.

The Fredericton Auxiliary has remitted £125, and has ordered books to the amount of 408 copies; besides which it has received a grant of 1000 cheap Bibles and Testaments, for distribution among the settlers.

The Miramichi Gentlemen's Auxiliary, formed by Mr. Thomson during his late visit there, has remitted £30 8s. and ordered 112 Bibles and Testaments.

The Miramichi Ladies' Society has remitted £42 12s. 5d., and ordered 272 Bibles and Testaments.

The Auxiliary at Prince Edward Island has remitted £90, and ordered 1214 Bibles and Testaments.

The Newfoundland School Society has paid the sum of £73 15s. on account of books sold by their teachers in Newfoundland. A grant of 300 Bibles and 500 Testaments has been made.

SKETCH OF A FAT LANDLADY OF A NEW ORLEANS HOTEL.—The person of Mrs. Carmichael, the dimensions of which were seen in whatever direction she could be placed, very nearly six feet by four, was not only enormous in size, but so astonishingly out of all ordinary shape, as to make it no easy matter to clothe it at all.

She demanded, with a smile as sweet as it was possible a smile could be from lips so overwhelmed by cheeks. "Yes, madam, for all of us." "And for a goodish spell, sir?"

A PILGRIM.—In the ship *Harriet*, at New York, from England, came passenger Miss Harriet Newmore, returning from a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

Method of Ascertaining the Weight of Cattle while Living.—This is of the utmost utility for all those who are not experienced judges by the eye, and by the following directions the weight can be ascertained within a mere trifle.

LADIES' BEADWORK.—It is, perhaps, not generally known, that all the glass beads used for needlework are manufactured at Murano, near Venice.

FEEDING POULTRY.—Professor Gregory, of Aberdeen, in a letter to his friend, observes, "As I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you that it has been ascertained, that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay, *ceteris paribus*, twice or thrice as many eggs as before."

STATISTICS OF MUSCULAR POWER.—Man has the power of imitating every motion but that of flight. To effect this he has, in maturity and health, sixty bones in his hands, sixty in his thighs and legs, sixty two in his arms and hands, thirty seven in his trunk.

A RABBI.—When the late Rev. Claudius Buchanan was travelling in India, he obtained from the Jews in the city of New Testament into Hebrew, made in the sixteenth century. The translator was a learned Rabbi, and a translator of the general, faithful. The deed of the translator was to make an accurate version of the New Testament, for the express purpose of confuting it, and of repelling the arguments of his neighbours, the Syrian, St. Thomas, Christian.

GLASS SYRINGES.—These are beautiful instruments, are always superior to metal, are less expensive, and more easily kept in a cleanly condition. Even the piston is made of glass, improper as it might at first appear. The glass bladder or will give any desirable shape to the pipe which may be proposed.

Our earliest years.—It is a saying of Soutley's, that "as long as you may, the first twenty years are the longest half of our life. They appear so while they are passing; they seem to have been so when we look back to them, and they take up more room in our memory than all the years that succeed them."

BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—We understand, from a source that may be relied on, that Mr. Robert Sears, of New York, has expended alone, for advertising his *Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible*, during eighteen months, the sum of five thousand dollars!

THE FAMILY LIFE MEDICINE.—The celebrated *Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375, Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States.

COOPER & BREMER, Sole Agents for Prince Edward Island. George Fretz, valuable Medicines may also be had on application to Mr. Charlottetown, August 12, 1842.

she demanded, with a smile as sweet as it was possible a smile could be from lips so overwhelmed by cheeks. "Yes, madam, for all of us." "And for a goodish spell, sir?" "Very likely, madam; but that must depend on circumstances." "Of course sir, of course. Well then, I do not know, I rather expect I might make it convenient, provided any two of the ladies could lie together."—[New Monthly Magazine: Mrs. Lollope's "The Barnaby's in America."]

A PILGRIM.—In the ship *Harriet*, at New York, from England, came passenger Miss Harriet Newmore, returning from a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

This, if we mistake not, is the second visitation which that extraordinary woman has made, without any attendant, to Jerusalem,—wandering in the valley of Jehoshaphat, bathing in the stream of Jordan, washing her feet in Kedron, straying to the manger at Bethlehem, and back to the summit at Olivet, gathering pomegranates at Gethsemane, kneeling on Calvary, and stretching herself in the sepulchre "hewn in stone."

Armed with mailed men, that went to rehearse the temple and the tomb, whiten the plains of Syria with their bleached bones; and they journey towards Jerusalem. And yet a lonely woman, with no kindred on the soil, no knowledge of their language, and no money to bribe to protection, goes up from the shores of the Levant, and the plague touches her not. Civil war, that devastates, spares her. The robber, whose trade seems to have the prescription of ages, assaults her not in her progress.

And in the City where poverty and suspicion bar the door, and the zeal of the Moslem pilgrim, there the wicker gate of the decay opens for her reception, and the wasting meal and the decaying crust of the mendicant seem to be blessed to increase her comforts. It is delightful to sit and listen to the tales of the wayfarer towards Jerusalem, and the sojourner within its gates. Others go hedged about with firmans and decrees, defended with spear, supported with staff, and provided with scrip. They enter not the innermost recesses of the houses and hearts of the people, and yet attempt to describe their manners and their morals, by what they see at the wells, and hear at the caravansaries.

It is not strange that such should find all barren and waste, moral and physical, from Dan to Beersheba. But the traveller, whose wants require, and whose sex warrants, that she should be of the utmost chambers, that she should sit down with mother and children, she can learn the secret of their living, which is not revealed to the wandering world of travellers. She can tell what is devotion, and what is suffering. She can see and judge, and she will know, that beneath the exterior of strange customs, and binding laws, the feelings of women are the same in Syria as in America.

And, though the tyranny of custom may bind or crush these feelings there, yet they will, like the healthful herbage, force a growth, and perhaps sweeten and ornament the very object that has pressed them down. We shall learn something of this from the returned pilgrim.—U. S. Gazette.

METHOD OF ASCERTAINING THE WEIGHT OF CATTLE while Living.—This is of the utmost utility for all those who are not experienced judges by the eye, and by the following directions the weight can be ascertained within a mere trifle.

Take a string; put it round the beast, standing square, just behind the shoulder blade; measure on a foot rule the feet and inches the animal is in circumference; this is called the girth; then with the string measure from the bone of the tail, which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock; direct the line along the back to the forepart of the shoulder blade; take the dimensions on the foot rule as before, which is the length, and work the figures in the following manner: Girth of the buttock, 6 feet 4 inches; length, 5 feet 3 inches; which, multiplied by 23, (the number of pounds allowed to each superficial foot of all cattle, measuring less than seven and more than five feet in girth), makes 713 lbs; and allowing 14 lb. to the stone, is 50 stone 13 lbs. Where the animal measures less than nine and more than seven feet in girth, 31 is the number of pounds to each superficial foot. Again, suppose a pig or any small beast should measure two feet in girth, and two feet along the back, which multiplied together makes four square feet; that multiplied by eleven, (the number of pounds allowed for each square foot of cattle measuring less than three feet in girth), makes 44 lbs; which divided by 14, to bring it to stones, is three stones two pounds. Again, suppose a calf, sheep, &c. should measure four feet six inches in girth and three feet nine inches in length, which multiplied together, makes sixteen and a half square feet; that multiplied by sixteen (the number of pounds allowed to cattle measuring less than five feet, and more than three in girth), makes 264 lbs., which divided by fourteen, to bring it into stones, is eighteen stone 12 pounds. The dimensions of the girth and length of black cattle, sheep, calves, or hogs, may be as exactly taken this way as is at all necessary for any computation or valuation of stock, and will answer exactly to the four quarters, sinking the offal, and which every man may easily perform. A deduction must be made for a half-fatted beast, of one stone for twenty, from that of a fat one; and for a cow that has had calves, one stone must be allowed, and another for not being properly fat.—Cattle Keepers' Guide.

CHEAP BED.—In Spain and Portugal beds are made of the husks of corn, which are very durable, convenient and healthy. These beds are made in the following manner:—The husks are gathered as soon as they are ripe, and in a clear, dry day. The outer husks are rejected, and the softer inner ones are collected and dried in the shade, and when dry, the hard ends that were attached to the cob, are cut off. They are then drawn through a hatchel or comb, so as to cut them into narrow slips.—These enclosed in a sack or formed into a mattress like prepared hair, will be found almost equal to the best moss or hair mattresses; and are so durable, that with any ordinary care they will last from five to ten years. These beds could be easily made in this country, and would be found far more pleasant, comfortable and healthy, than beds made with moss, hair, or feathers. We have seen husk beds in this country; but they were so uncomfortable that we should suppose the makers had stuffed them into them not only the hardest outer husks, but cobs and stalks; of course they were unfit for use; but if they had been prepared according to the above directions they would have been found pleasant and comfortable.—Houston Telegraph.

LADIES' BEADWORK.—It is, perhaps, not generally known, that all the glass beads used for needlework are manufactured at Murano, near Venice. Tubes of coloured glass are drawn out to great lengths and fineness, in the same manner as those of more moderate lengths are made in this country for thermometers; these are cut into very small pieces, of nearly uniform lengths, on the upright edge of a fixed chisel. These elementary cylinders are then put into a mixture of fine sand and wood ashes where they are stirred about until their cavities get filled. This mixture is then put into an iron pan, suspended over a moderate fire, where, by being kept continually stirred, they assume a smooth rounded form. They are then removed from the fire, cleared out in the bore, and strung in bunches, constituting the beads we meet with them in commerce. Great quantities of these beads, packed in casks, are exported to all parts of the world.—Miss Lambert's *Hand-Book of Needlework*.

FEEDING POULTRY.—Professor Gregory, of Aberdeen, in a letter to his friend, observes, "As I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you that it has been ascertained, that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay, *ceteris paribus*, twice or thrice as many eggs as before."

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