

POETRY.

THE BREEZE IN THE DESERT.

BY MARY ANNE BROWN.

There came a soft, low sound,
A gentle breathing, like a distant lute,
And a light air a moment sigh'd around,

'Twas laden with the breath
Of Araby's light groves and sunny flowers;
It bore the scent of many a jasmine wreath,

And o'er the desert vast
Went the light murmurs of the cooling wind,
And fann'd the burning sands; and as it pass'd,

And to the lonely band
Of weary travellers, who wander'd there,
What tidings of another fresher land

Bore that sweet air?
O! on its lightsome wing
Came the loved memory of many a spot,

The bright green pasture, and the bubbling spring,
And the flower-mantled cut!

Tales of their pleasant home,
And those most dear, were whisper'd by the breeze;
And in its gentle murmurs seem'd to come

Greetings of love from these.
They felt the sweet wind blow,
And every breast was bared to take its part,

As if they wish'd its very breath to go
Into the very heart!
And even so when we
Are wandering through life's barren wilderness,

When not a spot of verdure we can see,
Or aught our way to bless;—
Come promises of love
And mercy, to our fainting spirits given,

Reminding us of brighter worlds above—
Breathing of hope and heaven.

AGRICULTURAL DINNER.

[The following speech of Mr. Everett—though now somewhat out of date—not having we believe, hitherto found its way into the columns of any of our contemporaries, we have much pleasure in laying it before our readers.—Ed.]

Mr. Everett, the American Ambassador, was a guest at the annual dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Derby, on the 14th July, and his health being proposed by the Chairman, Earl Spencer, made a speech, which strikes us as singularly happy.

Mr. Everett, upon rising to return thanks, was received with loud and long-continued cheering. He said—My lord and Gentlemen, I assure you, without affectation, that when I consider the kind manner in which you, my lord, have spoken of me and my country, I am almost overpowered by my feelings, and want words to express them (Cheers). Such a notice from such a company, of myself and my country, from this intelligent assembly of English noblemen, and gentlemen and yeomen—from you my lord, who have borne the flag of your country with honor on the sea—(cheers), and who sustain a position of such importance on shore—sir, I want words to thank you as I ought.—You have done me no more than justice, I assure you, in ascribing to me the kindest feelings towards the land of my fathers (cheers). My lord, I am a great believer in the efficacy of race and blood. I do not think it is confined to a question of short-horns and Herefords, and South Downs and Leicesters. I believe in the race of men as well as of the inferior animals (cheers). Attached as I am ardently, passionately, to my own country; desirous to strain every nerve in her service, and if need be, to shed every drop of blood in her defence—(cheers), yet I rejoice that my ancestors were the countrymen of your ancestors. My lord, the sound of my native language beyond the sea is music to my ears—(cheers). I do rejoice that when I speak my own tongue, I speak in the mother tongue, also, of a kindred people like yourselves—(cheers); and, my lord, if there is any meeting that ought to bring us together as brethren, it is not at a meeting of those devoted to the great parent art, the common interest of civilised nations?—(cheers). Oh, my lord, I believe that if the one-thousandth part of the energy, the skill, the treasure that has been expended by rival nations in the deadly struggle of what is called the "field," had been employed in generous emulation, to see who could excel the other in the arts of peace (cheers); I believe, my lord, if this had been done, your farmers would have driven us diplomats out of the field, (cheers); at any rate, you would leave us very little to do in carrying on angry international discussions. You have been pleased to allude to the important commercial connection between our two countries. It is important, and most earnestly and heartily do I wish that it may become more so (cheers). But there is a thought on this subject which has struck me since I listened to your lordship's instructive speech last evening, illustrating the incalculable importance of agricultural pursuits. The commerce between our two countries is the largest that is carried on between any two countries on the face of the globe. The annual commerce between Great Britain and the United States is nearly two-fold that which you carry on with any other people. The entire annual movement of this commerce both ways,—your exports to the United States,—your imports from the United States—either of them singly being twice as great as your commerce with any other nation. And yet what think you it amounts to? About as much as the value of the annual crop of oats and beans in Great Britain (cheers). I take the fact from the instructive essay of your worthy collaborator, Mr. Pusey. One more fact to show the importance of your agriculture. The whole foreign commerce of Great Britain, in pursuance of which you overshadow the ocean with your fleets and plant your colonies in the farthest Islands, is actually less in value than the annual grass crop of these Islands (cheers). So truly was it said that he was the greatest benefactor who could make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before (cheers). It does not become me, my lord—I will not say as a stranger—by your kindness you will allow me to throw off that name (cheers)—but as your guest—it does not become me to enter into great details on this occasion, but it struck me, on going over your implement-yard this morning, that however neglectful and inactive you may have been heretofore in the improvement of agriculture, there is nothing to complain of now. It does seem to me that there is an amount of science, of mechanical skill, of practical sagacity, of capital, and of attention on the part of the higher orders—of diligence and perseverance on the part of the intermediate and labouring classes, combined for the promotion of agriculture, that has never been equalled in the history of the world (cheers). And it is a most remarkable fact, if you will pardon me for indulging in a general reflection, that till lately all great discoveries and improvements in agriculture seem to have been the product of the very earliest infancy of mankind. Who can tell, my lord, when that instrument that lies at the basis of all civilization, the plough, was invented? Who can tell when man first called in the humble partners of his labor, the horse, the ox, the cow, the swine, the sheep, and took them into profitable alliance with himself? If you could find out who was the shepherd that first caught the wild dog, and taught him to help and tend the flock, you ought to rear a monument of brass, or a marble cenotaph to his memory—a higher monument than was ever raised to hero or monarch. Who knows where the cereal grains or the esculent roots were cultivated? There is but one of them, as you know, the potato, of which the history is known—all the rest retire back into the darkest antiquity. They were cultivated at a time when your ancestors were roaming over the morasses of the now beautiful, free and merry England—(Cheers); when our ancestors were roaming, painted savages, through the land. Aye, when the Romans and Greeks were living on beach nuts and acorns—[hear, hear.] It seems, in fact, that in reference to the progress of Agriculture, mankind has followed that curious law which Mr. Owen alluded to at the council dinner yesterday—the law that governs the ruminating animals in the tropics. He pointed out to us most beautifully that the ruminating animals there have a large fat lump between the shoulders. This is nou-

riched and grows in the first five months of the year, when there is plenty of food, and they get along with the hump as well as they can through the seven succeeding months of scarcity. So it seems with mankind with respect to agricultural discoveries. In the very infancy of the race they got this large fat lump between the shoulders, and for 3000 years they lived upon little or nothing else—[cheers and laughter.] The very plough that we read of in Virgil we may now see in use in the South of Europe. We see it still in the hands of the peasantry as we discover it in bas relief on the sculptured remains of antiquity. It is a most pleasing fact that this revival of the great art of agriculture in these latter days of the world is the work of the Anglo-Saxon race of which you have spoken. It has been left to you, and if you will permit me to say, to us, living as we do in this ungenial climate, beneath these weeping skies; (the rain was at this moment descending in torrents, and the observation was loudly cheered;) it has been left to us to do that which not Italy nor Greece has been able to do with all their sunny climate. Yes, and it is the want of those tropical luxuries, those enervating breezes of the south, that has given us that hardihood, that perseverance, that industry, that resolution, that are worth all the specie and all the gold of the tropics—(cheers.) Yes, it is this that enables you to make that boast in which I hope you will permit me for my country to join—

"Man is the nobler growth our soil supplies,
And souls are ripened in our northern skies."

(Cheers.) I beg your pardon for the length of time I have detained you. I assure you that when these shouts shall be heard across the Atlantic, as they will in 18 or 19 days, they will be echoed from hearts as warm as yours—[cheers].

NATIVE COUNTRY OF THE HORSE.—I have been at considerable pains to discover some satisfactory record as to the original country of the horse, and likewise to the precise era of his being reclaimed, and by whom, and at what period, his valuable services were made available in the chase. There seems pretty good evidence for supposing that Egypt, and not Arabia, was the native country of this animal, or at least the earliest recorded habitat to which we can trace him. In the 47th chapter of Genesis, ver. 17, we read thus—"And Joseph gave them (the Egyptians) bread in exchange for horses." This is the earliest notice of this creature extant, and refers his existence in Egypt to have been thus established, A. C. 1702. And again, in the 50th chapter of the same book—"And there went up with him (Joseph) both chariots and horsemen"—A. C. 1689. As these are the first mentions of the horse in the bible, I think we may safely arrive at the conclusion, that to the Egyptians belong the honour of having reclaimed this beautiful and useful creature as a servant. Subsequent to this, and after the Hebrews had escaped from Egyptian slavery, passed through the desert, and settled in the land of promise, we find the commands of God, through the lawgiver Moses, very strict against breeding or using horses, lest by this means intercours; with that nation should be renewed. "But [whoever shall be king] shall not multiply horses to himself, nor cause the people to return into Egypt, to the end that he should multiply horses." (Deut. xvii. 16.) What could more clearly demonstrate that Egypt was then the great place for breeding this animal?—The Sportsman.

THE PERSIAN HORSE.—Zenophon declares that, before the reign of Cyrus, Persia had, from its want of wealth, or the mountainous character of the soil, no horses; but that after his time, and encouraged by his example, every man in Persia rode on horseback. So great, indeed, was the predilection displayed by this nation for equestrian exercises, that it is understood that to this circumstance is to be attributed the name of Persia, which this country ever afterwards bore, it being taken from Peresh, a Chaldee word signifying a horseman. Immense numbers were subsequently bred by the Persians and Assyrians. We read of 150,000 feeding on one vast plain, near the Caspian gates. The Nysean horse, which the kings of Persia used in their expeditions, were celebrated as the finest in the world. I would here quote an observation made by Sir Gore Ousely in his travels. He examined all the relics of antiquity in Persia and other parts of the East, and amongst others, the sculptures on the ruins of Persepolis; but he says—"There are no figures mounted on horseback, although some travellers have mentioned horsemen among those sculptures. One would think that the simple act of mounting on a horse's back would naturally have preceded the use of wheeled carriages and their complicated harness; yet no horsemen are found at Persepolis; and we know Homer's horses are represented in chariots, from which the warriors sometimes descended to combat on foot; but the poet has not described them as fighting on horseback. The absence of mounted figures might authorize an opinion that these sculptures had been executed before the time of Cyrus, whose precepts and examples first inspired the Persians with a love of equestrian exercises, of which before his time they were totally ignorant.—lb.

CURRYING COWS.—Cows should be curried as often as horses, particularly when they are shedding their hairs. Independent of other consequences, it tends to prevent them from licking themselves, by which they too often swallow the hair and receive injury.

The Courier Francaise publishes the following remarks:—"The number, 13, is connected in a singular manner with the life of Louis Philippe, the King of the French. He was born in 1773; he emigrated in 1793. His emigration finished in 1813. He is at present in the 13th year of his reign. In 13 years the Tuileries of Paris will be of age. The King has 13 palaces—Chantilly, the Louvre, the Palais Royal, the Elysee, Bourbon, Neuilly, St. Cloud, Meudon, Versailles, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, Eu, Pau, and Rainy. The civil list amounts to 13,000,000. On the 13th of July the Duke of Orleans died. The King has 13 children and grandchildren. His life has been 13 times in danger since 1830. In fine, the King has seen 13 governments established in France, including his own."

STEAMER ST. GEORGE.

TO prevent the necessity of subjecting the St. George to the risk of entering any of the ports by night, she will, during the remainder of the present season, discontinue touching at Bequee on her return from Miramichi every alternate week, and will, instead thereof, enter Bequee every week on her voyage up from Charlottetown. She will, therefore, in future, leave Miramichi every Monday morning at ten o'clock, and Charlottetown, for Pictou, every Tuesday morning one hour after her arrival from Miramichi, and will leave Pictou, for Charlottetown, every Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, and will proceed to Miramichi, leaving Charlottetown at 8 o'clock, a. m., every Friday, and will call at Bequee, and there remain one hour, on her voyage up each week. Goods put on board at Bequee, to be conveyed to Charlottetown, as also goods put on board at Miramichi, for Bequee, will be charged freight as before. By Order of the Directors, THOMAS OWEN, Sept. 25th 1843.

CENTRAL ACADEMY.

THE Election of Masters for this Institution (in consequence of the numerous applications) occupied the attention of the Governors during the 22d and 23d inst., and terminated in the appointment of the following gentlemen:—Mr. John Irving Roddick, one of the Masters of the High School of the Mechanics' Institute, at Liverpool, to be Head Master. Mr. Frederick Gore, of Toronto, to be second Master. Mr. James Porteous, of Miramichi, to be Third Master. It is intended to open the School, under the new arrangement, on Wednesday, November 1st. Parties in the Island who have forwarded Testimonials, may obtain them by application at the Post Office, Charlottetown, on or after the 27th instant. CHARLES HENSLEY, Secretary.

MR. SEARS' PICTORIAL WORKS.—The Subscribers have just received, and offer for Sale, at their Establishment, in Water Street, several entire sets of Mr. Sears' splendid Works. Charlottetown, 8th Oct. 1842. COOPER & BREMNER.

THE LITERARY & HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC.

THE Society, in conformity with the Rules of the Institution, has resolved on offering for Competition, Prizes upon any of the subjects comprehended under the following heads:—

- 1—For the best Essay on the Plants of Canada, that are used by the natives and colonists in the useful or healing arts. The names of such plants to be given botanically, with their popular and Indian synonyms.
2—For the best Essay on the probability of finding Mineral Coal in Canada.
3—For the best paper on the Natural History of the Fishes of the St. Lawrence and its tributaries.
4—For the best account of the most efficient Steamboats in the Province, with their comparative powers, noting the form, draught of water, and usual speed, with a particular account of their engines, and every other circumstance that might seem to have an effect in determining their speed and operations—with the improvements that have been made within the last ten years in their furnaces and engines; also referring to improved paddles and the Archimedean Screw.
5—For the best means of preventing fires in buildings, and arresting their progress; and of extinguishing them when they do occur, as applicable to Canada at different seasons of the year.
6—For the best Essay on the different modes of heating and ventilating dwelling houses and public buildings in use in Europe and America, describing the different apparatus, with their applicability to this climate.
7—To the person who shall establish a new article of export, being the produce or manufacture of this Province.
8—For the best account of any one of the original languages spoken formerly, and still understood on this Continent; explaining its grammatical structure, or a vocabulary of its terms, or both, more especially of some of those of which no account has yet been published.
9—For the best illustration of any subjects connected with the History of this Country.
10—For the best illustration of some subject in moral or political economy.
11—For the best specimen of Poetry, descriptive of Canadian Scenery, Character or Manners, in the English, French or Latin Languages.
12—For the best Painting in Oil of a Canadian subject, painted by a student or amateur.
13—For the best Painting in Water Colours of a Canadian Landscape, by a young lady or gentleman.
14—For the best Architectural design for a Dwelling suitable for the residence of the Governor General of Canada.

Fourteen Prizes, consisting of the Society's First Prize SILVER MEDALS, are now offered, corresponding with the number of the subjects above enumerated, one of which will be awarded to the successful Candidate or writer of the best paper or essay in each.

The Society, it is to be understood, will reserve to itself the right of withholding the Prizes, if, in its judgment, no papers worthy of them should be presented.

CONDITIONS.

The Prize Productions to be in the English or French language, and to be open to all persons residing on the Continent or Islands of America.

Every Prize production is required to be accompanied by a sealed note bearing as a superscription the title of the production, and containing the author's name and place of residence, and to be transmitted, post paid, addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, so as to be received by him on or before the 20th February next.

The Prizes will be awarded the last THURSDAY in APRIL next, at ELEVEN o'clock, A. M.

W. H. A. DAVIES, Corresponding Secretary.

Quebec, 10th August, 1843.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWS-PAPER OFFICE, 320, STRAND, LONDON.

JOSEPH CLAYTON, Publisher of the SPECTATOR, and General Newspaper and Advertising agent, 320, Strand, London, respectfully announces to Proprietors of Colonial Journals, and the Resident Colonial Gentry, that he is able to supply them with the SPECTATOR, COLONIAL GAZETTE, and every other London and Country Newspaper in Great Britain, by the earliest conveyance after the appearance of each Publication.

J. CLAYTON has been induced to pay particular attention to this branch of the Newspaper business, in consequence of the complaints of the Colonial Press in not being supplied with English Newspapers with that regularity and despatch which is necessary to the success of a well-managed Colonial Newspaper establishment.

It will be absolutely necessary to accompany each order by payment of six or twelve months' papers in advance, or a reference to some firm in London for payment at the expiration of the twelve months; in which case one halfpenny extra will be charged on each paper.

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Table with columns for MORNING (Daily), EVENING (Daily), MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and SATURDAY. Lists various newspapers like Spectator, Colonial Gazette, Atlas, Court Journal, etc. with their respective prices per quarter.

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It will be desirable, in all cases, where any advantage exists in the mode of conveyance over the ordinary means of transmission, that gentlemen, desirous of availing themselves of such advantage, should point out clearly in what way such peculiarity can be rendered available for the purpose of accelerating the despatch of such Newspapers.

Orders for Advertisements received and promptly inserted in all the Foreign and Colonial Journals, and in the London and Country Newspapers and Magazines.

Editors of Colonial Papers, exchanging Copies with the COLONIAL GAZETTE, will oblige by giving this a place in their columns. Other Colonial Journals copying this Advertisement and sending a paper containing the same to J. CLAYTON, shall receive in return a packet of London Newspapers of late dates, as an equivalent for such insertion. 320, STRAND, LONDON.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of John H. White, of Charlottetown, Printer and Book-binder, deceased, are requested to furnish their Accounts, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment. JOHN DAVIS, jun., CHARLES WELSH, Administrators. Charlottetown, August 7th, 1843.

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"This work is an attractive one, not only from the very numerous neat embellishments which pervade it, but from the interesting matter which it comprises. It furnishes lives of the principal characters of the Old Testament, with accounts of the Creation, Deluge, Dispersion of Mankind, &c., and an extended life of the Saviour, comprising the outlines of the Gospel History. The whole is in a spirit and form well adapted for practical usefulness and spiritual improvement. The numerous historical and landscape illustrations of the sacred volume introduced into this work, will prove both amusing and instructive, to the young, especially, and it will be an entertaining and useful volume in the family. The illustrations are neatly executed on wood. The last hundred pages contain Thirty Dissertations on the Evidences of Divine Revelation, from Timpon's Key to the Bible, &c., and are exceedingly valuable. The work is in large octavo, with closely filled pages, and highly decorated by the very numerous illustrations and the binding. It will no doubt meet with a popular demand."

(From the Boston American Traveller.)

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The above valuable Works are now on hand and for sale by Messrs. COOPER & BREMNER, Colonial Herald Office. St. John, N. B. Aug 1, 1842.

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