

POETRY.

Hope.

To hope that cheers us through the life of life,
And animates us when with care opprest;

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

French Steamships.

1st great line—from Havre to New York.
Four steamships are to be placed on this line:

2d great line—from Bordeaux to Martinique.
Three steamers are to be placed on this line:

3d great line—from Marseilles to Martinique.
Three steamers are to be placed on this line:

4th great line—from St. Nazaire to Rio Janeiro.
Four steamers are to be placed on this line:

5th great line—from St. Nazaire to Rio Janeiro.
Four steamers are to be placed on this line:

6th great line—from St. Nazaire to Rio Janeiro.
Four steamers are to be placed on this line:

7th great line—from St. Nazaire to Rio Janeiro.
Four steamers are to be placed on this line:

8th great line—from St. Nazaire to Rio Janeiro.
Four steamers are to be placed on this line:

9th great line—from St. Nazaire to Rio Janeiro.
Four steamers are to be placed on this line:

10th great line—from St. Nazaire to Rio Janeiro.
Four steamers are to be placed on this line:

11th great line—from St. Nazaire to Rio Janeiro.
Four steamers are to be placed on this line:

12th great line—from St. Nazaire to Rio Janeiro.
Four steamers are to be placed on this line:

teen hours. In all—thirteen days four hours sailing, and one day eight hours of stoppages.

4th secondary line—from Rio to Monte Video, five days six hours, and five hours stay;

The marriage of the Marquis of Ormonde, and Miss Frances Jane Paget, daughter of the Governor of Chelsea Hospital, was solemnized last week.

Twenty pieces of field Artillery, were shipped in Liverpool last week for the Mexican Government.

The number of deaths in London, during the week ending September 23, was 983, being 138 above the weekly average of the last five summers.

A new cap, similar to that worn by the Emperor of Russia's body guard, is worn by the British Infantry of the line, in lieu of the present chako.

A boy has been exhibiting in Germany, who has the power of emitting three vocal sounds at a time, and can therefore execute pieces in three parts.

A man named Mason, committed suicide the other day, in London, through fear of having his goods distrained upon for rent. His wife had previously had two husbands, both of whom committed suicide under mental delusion.

Two Russian Princes, with unpronounceable names, are now in England, collecting all the most approved agricultural improvements in use there, for the improvements of their estates.

The streets of London are now all swept by machinery.

The salary of the Irish stipendiary magistrates has been reduced from £400 to £350 a year.

An insolvent living at Brussels, who had won £1,671 from Lord Ward, at billiards, was last week ordered by the Court to pay £471 of it to the assignee of his creditors.

A steamship to be called the Junas, is being built in Chatham Dock Yard, the stem and stern of which are to be exactly alike, & a rudder is to be fitted to each, so that she will be able to reverse her course without turning round. She is also to have bowsprits at both stem and stern.

By a proclamation issued, all public officers and others are enjoined to cut, break, and deface every gold sovereign of less weight than five penny weights, two grains and a half, and every gold sovereign of less weight than two penny weights, thirteen grains and one eighth, which are not allowed to pass current.

From an official report it appears that the Roman Catholics have in India, China, and the rest of Asia, sixty-nine bishops, twenty coadjutors, 1836 priests, and 2,211,000 members.

IRELAND.

At the adjourned meeting of the Repeal Association, on Wednesday, September 20, the motion of Mr. John O'Connell for the expulsion of Mr. Wm. Connor, on account of his proposition to pay no rent, tithes, &c., until the Union should be repealed, was suspended by his own withdrawal from the association. The following letter was read by the Secretary:—

"Sir,—In consequence of the general reputation by the Repeal Association of the notice of motion attempted to be given by me on Monday last, I beg leave most respectfully, to tender my resignation as a member of the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland.—I am &c

Wm. Conner.

T. M. Ray, Esq.,—On the motion of Mr. J. O'Connell, seconded by Mr. O'Neill Daunt, the resignation of Mr. O'Conner was unanimously accepted.

The weekly meeting of Monday, Sept. 25, was very crowded and enthusiastic.—Mr. O'Neill Daunt handed in several sums from Ulster, announcing that half the contributors were Orangemen. He referred in terms of triumph to the Repeal meeting in Liverpool, observing that there was, to be sure, "a shindy in the Amphitheatre, but their friends were more numerous than their enemies. He then reviewed the progress of the Repeal agitation, and stated that the council of 300 would be sitting in Dublin before New Year's-day. A letter was read from Lord French, announcing his acceptance of the office of arbitrator in his district. Letters to the same effect, from various parts of Ireland, were read. Wilson Gray, Esq., of the American bar, was admitted a member. On the motion of Mr. Samuel Gordon, (formerly an Orangeman,) a committee was appointed to

draw up an account of the absentee landlords and the sum remitted to them. The weeks rest was announced to be £689, 11s 6d., and the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday.

The adjourned meeting of the association was held on Wednesday, Counsellor Scully in the chair. Mr. O'Connell, who was received with enthusiastic cheering, and who looked remarkably well, commenced the business by moving for a further investigation of the charges of extermination against Mr. Smith, which was agreed to.

Mr. Reay, then read letters from the following places in America:—From Boston, transmitting £29, 3s.; from Savannah, \$500 dollars; from Massachusetts, £100; from Hartford, Connecticut, £67; from New Jersey, £30, 12s.; from Newark, New Brunswick, £40; from Louisiana, £174—a bill of Exchange on T. Martin and Son of Liverpool, from Cincinnati, £113, 10s.; from Philadelphia, per Judge Doran, £50, and from New York, per Hon. Judge James, \$1400, the several receipts of which were announced and enthusiastically cheered. Mr. O'Connell moved that the contributors from New Brunswick should be admitted members, and a vote of thanks to the American contributors belonging to the free States, alluding at the same time to the correspondence accompanying the remittances from the southern States; as abusive towards himself, and savouring very strongly of blasphemy in its defence of slavery. The people of Ireland who yet opposed him should look to the conduct of the association. France had tendered him aid; but he rejected it, and he thought his reply would put an end to that matter. To their American friends, who loved Ireland better than slavery, he moved the marked thanks of the meeting, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. O'Connell then read a number of letters, covering remittances; among them one from Enniskillen with £25; from Connemara with £109; from Lismore with £192; from Dungarven with £50; and various other letters from other places from £20 down to £5. He then spoke of the meeting of Sunday last as the most majestic spectacle he ever beheld, and said the men were as moral as brave, for at the last Waterloo assizes there were only three men in Gaol for trial, and one of them was a foreigner. Mr. Daniel O'Connell, jun., handed in £5 from the "Irish Sons of Freedom," Liverpool, and from the same place £36, 14s 2d., per Mr. George Smyth Esq. He said that a Protestant gentleman, who had witnessed the lead attack on the Repealers at the Amphitheatre, stated that he was so disgusted that he declared, that on his return to the North of Ireland, he would endeavor to "make all the Repealers he could. If, in the row on that occasion the Repealers did not strike their opponents fairly, it was from fear of spoiling their beauty, for so ugly a set of fellows he never saw in his life. Mr. O'Connell said that the row at the Theatre was not caused by the Orangemen, but by the Carpenters, who were filled with fanaticism through such fellows as Mr. McNeill, and that they were aided by some Chartists and Ribbonmen. He then moved the thanks of the Association to the Liverpool Repeal wardens and collectors, which was carried. Mr. O'Connell cautioned the people against the Ribbon System, which he denounced.

The Bishop of Norwich & Father Matthew.

On Friday evening last, there was a large tea-table demonstration at Norwich, in which city "the Apostle of Temperance" has been dispensing his pledges. The proceedings were of the usual character, and the place of meeting much crowded. We subjoin some passages from a somewhat romantic speech of the Bishop of Norwich, delivered upon the occasion:—

"My coming here this evening, gratifying as it is to my feelings, I may nevertheless say, was attended with some hesitation and doubt. I know that my being here, and taking this step, will be to expose myself to obloquy and to every thing which party misrepresentation,—to all the odium which party malevolence,—may think fit to invent. (Loud cheering) I, however, came not here unadvisedly; I saw the effects before I came, and here I am to abide by the consequences. (Renewed cheering.) This is a cause

in which my duty, urged on by the inward dictates of my conscience, called upon me to be here in its support. (Cheers.) It was the spirit of the Almighty which dictated to me that I should go on in support of this cause of honesty and virtue, and which is so well worthy of it. And now, reverend, sir, and friend from another island, allow me to greet you (addressing Father Matthew, who rose amidst enthusiastic applause.) I meet you not here as a Roman Catholic priest. I differ from your creed; and I candidly and openly avow it in your presence, and before this great assembly, that I am hostile to it.—But, reverend sir, I meet you here in a more noble and comprehensive character. I meet you here, not as a priest, but, like myself, a christian brother. (The right reverend prelate here crossed before the chairman, and extended his hand to Father Matthew, which was cordially grasped and shaken by the latter, amidst the most deafening cheers of the assembled thousands.) I meet you, I repeat it, as a christian brother, upon neutral ground, where all denominations of christian may delight to visit and unite together in a common and a holy cause. [Hear, hear.] I have watched your conduct, sir, for many a year. Yes sir, long since, as you may remember, when I censured you in public, may I not add, abused you, I have watched your proceedings. The public reports upon which I founded those proceedings, I subsequently discovered to be founded in malignancy and falsehood. [Hear, hear.] The result was, that I appealed to you as a christian and a man of honor to let me know really how the case stood. You answered me most nobly and honorably, and I believed you. I abused you, sir, no more. I felt that some apology was due from me for the wrong I had done you, and here I am to receive you. Men of Norwich, citizens of this ancient town, to you I address myself. [Here the Bishop took Father Matthew by the hand and led him forward.] I call upon you to receive this wanderer upon a sacred mission; give him a christian welcome, for he comes to do a christian work. [Here the vast assembly rose.] I trust you will not be led away by the ribaldry I have alluded to. Receive him in that spirit of honest christian charity which as Englishmen, you are bound to do. Aid him in carrying out this great work of temperance, which will be the means of maintaining England as it ever has been, first and foremost amongst the kingdoms of the world. You will then do that which is a duty to your Queen and to your country, and, finally do your duty to that God who made you, and the Saviour who redeemed you. The Right Rev. Prelate here sat down, evidently deeply affected.

AGRICULTURE. Winter Food for Sheep.

Every farmer is aware, that one of the chief difficulties in the raising and management of sheep consists in preserving them through winter, without disease or loss.—Hence every fact or hint in relation to their winter management becomes of the first importance. It is indispensably necessary that sheep should be kept in good condition, in order to prevent disease; and it is a secondary point, yet one to which much attention should be paid, to make use of the cheapest kinds of food.

With regard to the quantity and nature of food, it should be such as to keep them in a strong healthy state, and rather full of flesh, yet not partaking too much of fatness. This good condition, even if maintained at a considerably greater immediate cost, will be found by far the most profitable in the end; for independently of the constant danger of loss by death, when sheep are ill kept, they shear much less wool, and the future progeny is much weaker, in consequence of such imperfect management.

One of the most necessary requisites to be observed is constant and regular feeding. Sudden changes, from scanty to plentiful food, are highly detrimental, as is also the reverse. Perhaps the only exception to this remark, is the case of ewes rearing lambs, which require better feeding than in ordinary times.

The quality of the food is a thing of

much consequence, and the quantity must be adapted to the quality. It is satisfactorily ascertained, that hay alone, is not adapted to keeping sheep in the best condition. Still less is it if they are not allowed a constant supply of water. But the intermixture of roots, and particularly mangel wurtzel, is found to produce an excellent effect. A very successful manager of sheep, whenever he feeds any kind of roots or grain to them, first gives them a foddering of straw in order to fill them, as he does not consider the roots digest so well on an empty stomach. In order to be able to proportion the different kinds of roots, grain, &c., according to their nutritive qualities exist in them respectively.—The following table exhibits the results of the experiments of the distinguished agriculturist De Raumer, on the effects produced by an equal quantity of several substances in increasing the flesh, tallow, and wool of sheep.

The first column of figures is the produced weight of the living animal; the second, produced wool; and the third, produced tallow.

Table with 3 columns: Food, lbs. animal, lbs. wool, lbs. tallow. Rows include potatoes, mangel wurtzel, wheat, oats, barley, peas, rye with salt, do without salt, buckwheat, good hay, do with straw, and fodder.

These results agree nearly with those of De Dombale, and with those of a number of other agriculturists.

It has also been ascertained by the experiments of some eminent agriculturists, that 1 lb. of oil cake is as nutritious as two pounds of hay.

200 lbs. of good sound straw of peas and vetches are equal to one hundred pounds of hay.

300 lbs. of barley and oat straw are equal to a hundred pounds of hay.

400 lbs. of wheat straw are equal to a hundred pounds of hay.

It will be perceived by the above table, that wheat produces the greatest increase in the flesh of the living animal, though but little greater than oats; that peas, wheat, rye, and hay mixed with straw, produce the greatest increase of wool;—and that barley and wheat causes the greatest increase of tallow. That, as an average, grain generally gives about three times the increase in the flesh, that roots and hay do, when in equal weight; that grain produces about twice as much wool as is caused by an equal weight of roots, and several times the amount of tallow, that is produced either by roots or hay. But as an equal weight of mangel wurtzel may be raised at an expense of less than one tenth of what is required for the production of most kinds of grain, the vastly superior economy of its use as food for sheep, for every thing except fattening, will be at once perceived.

De Raumer found, that sheep ate with avidity eight pounds per head of mangel wurtzel a day, intermixed with straw; during which time they drank one quart of water, and remained in good and healthy condition.

That they ate two pounds of peas per head daily, drank from two to three quarts of water, and remained fine and healthy. It was necessary to soak the peas to prevent injury to the teeth.

That wheat produced nearly the same results as peas.

That they do not eat rye ready, and it appears not well adapted for their food.

That of cats and barley, they ate about two and a half pounds per head daily, with avidity, did extremely well on it, and drank about three quarts of water in twenty-four hours.

That buckwheat produced excellent effects upon them, which they eat with avidity.

And that of good hay they ate four and a half pounds daily, and drank from two and a half to three quarts of water.

As a large number of fine-wooled sheep have been introduced into the country within a few years, it is absolutely necessary, in order to render them most profitable, that they be well sheltered during winter. In those countries of Europe which are most famous for the growth of fine wool, strict attention is given to this subject, and sheep are not only sheltered in the night, but whenever the weather demands it during the day. It is said that on this depends in a great degree the fineness and quality of the wool. Sheds, at least, should always be provided for the most hardy breeds of sheep, much more so, then, ought they to be for the more tender, fine-wooled varieties. Henry D. Grove, of Hoosick, Rensselaer county, who has been uncommonly successful in raising and wintering fine-wooled sheep, says that shelter against the inclemency of the weather, "is almost as necessary to the health and good condition of sheep, as food itself, and for this reason stables for this purpose are of great benefit. Not only do sheep do much better, but it is also a saving of fodder and manure. The latter is as important as the former; for manure properly applied is money to the farmer; and it is well known that sheep manure is of the best kind. These stables ought to be so constructed, as to admit of a great quantity of hay being put over head; and for this reason I would recommend a side hill facing the south, and a dry spot around

it, for their location. Each full grown sheep requires six square feet including racks. These ought to be so constructed as to have a manger attached to each, for the purpose of feeding grain and roots, and to catch the hay the sheep draw through the racks. The stables ought to be eight feet high at least, nine feet is preferable, and sufficiently ventilated. It is also necessary to have windows for the purpose of light. The difference between wool grown in a dark and light stable, is really surprising. In a dark one, wool does not grow so luxuriantly as it has in a light one.

Of this fact I have witnessed the most surprising proof. Over head the stable ought to be tight, that no fodder, chaff, &c. may fall in the wool, which reduces its value.—The stables ought to be littered with straw from time to time, to keep the wool clean and add to the comfort and health of the animals.

The first PRODUCTIONS in the WORLD for THE HAIR! THE SKIN! & THE TEETH!

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore Hair, (including Whiskers, Mustachios, and Eyebrows.)

CAUTION!—Numerous pernicious compounds are universally sold as "MACASSAR OIL." To ensure the real article, see that the bottle is enclosed in a wrapper, (a steel engraving of exquisite workmanship, on which are engraved, "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," in two lines.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR. This elegant and fragrant Preparation thoroughly eradicates all Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Freckles, Tan, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin, heals Sunburns, Stings of Insects, and reduces its inflammation. It imparts a youthful rosiness to the most bilious Complexion, and cures the Arms, Hands, and Neck, transparently fair and delightfully soft and smooth.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE. A FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER, of Oriental Herbs. It eradicates Tartar and decayed Spots from the Teeth, preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl like whiteness, and fixes the Teeth firmly in the Gums. Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scoury from the Gums, strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy red; it removes unpleasantness from the mouth, which often remain after levers, taking medicine, &c. and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE, OR IMPERIAL DYE. Changes Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c. to a beautiful Brown or Black. Price, 4s.—7s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT. Immediately relieves the most violent Tooth-Ache, Gum-Bleed, and Swelled Gums. Price 2s. 6d.—4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

OBSEERVE!—To protect the public from Fraud, The Hon. Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps have authorized the Proprietors Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden.

Which is affixed to the Kalydor, Odonto, and Alsana. None of these are Genuine without the Stamp.

Beware of Imitations! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed ready to receive the name of "GENUINE," and under the lure of being cheap. Be sure to ask for "Rowland's Articles." Sold by every Perfumer and Chemist throughout the civilized world.

General Agency AND Commission Office, 18, CORNHILL, LONDON, Opposite the Royal Exchange. To Merchants, Commercial News Rooms, Public Libraries, Agricultural Societies, Officers of the United Services, Printers, Publishers of Newspapers and Colonists generally.

P. L. SIMMONDS, General Agent and Commission Merchant, begs to acquaint his friends and the Colonial public in general, that he is prepared to receive orders for the supply of newspapers, periodicals, stationery, printing materials, fancy articles, &c., of every kind and quantity, and goods of every description, of first-rate quality, at the very lowest market prices of the day; and to transact business upon the most liberal terms, provided, he is previously furnished with funds or drafts, at either long or short dates, or a reference on some London or Liverpool house for payment.