

Perpetual Joy.

If Spring put forth her beauteous grace,
And smiled from field, hedge-row, and lea—
I know where beams a lovelier face,
Whose smile is bright for her me.

If sun & sunset proudly glow,
Beneath her wealth of fruit and flower,
And silver-bosomed river flow,
And listening trees their waves embower

And all its beauty, brightness, joy—
By sun, still turn to that dear home
Where beauty beams that never can cloy,
And fear of change can never come.

Should Autumn wave its yellow hair,
Kissed by the breezes with delight,
And heaven its richest glories bare,
To woe and cheer man's wondrous sight.

O, richer locks are wreathed for me,
Whose wind-kiss'd waves breathe sweeter airs!
A richer heaven, bright, sunny, free,
Undimmed by clouds, cheers all my cares.

And well I know when Winter's night
Brings storm, or frost, or hail or snow,
And leafless trees shriek with affright
At howling winds which ceaseless blow.

That peace and joy will brightly reign
Where her dear voice is sweetly heard,
And her dear smile suits forth again,
Though storm and rage the world has stirred.

And thus for me perpetual peace,
Perpetual joy, and sunshine wait;
For love's dear memories never cease
And love's dominion needs not state.

Miscellaneous.

OUR CLAIMS ON CHINA.—We apprehend that Lord Elgin's instructions will be so few and pitiful that he will scarcely have much opportunity of going wrong. Of course, after the failure of the Emperor of China to enforce the observance of the former Treaty on the tributary and almost independent Cantonese, and after the consequent rupture we have now to deplore, it will be necessary to demand fuller means of communication with the officials and population of China, and that the engagement shall on no account be evaded or postponed. Whatever demands are made will be in the interest of all nations, and very rich, as we firmly believe, in the interest of the Chinese themselves. For our part we do not believe that any part of this earth was made for the exclusive use and enjoyment of any one particular race. In point of fact millions of the Chinese cannot live without us and the use we make of the earth's surface, and as little can we do without them and the hill slopes they cover with the fragrant and restorative tea plant. We allow the Chinese to enter our colonies and our great commercial ports, to share our commerce and divide our gold-fields. They have the free range of every town, village, street, or road in the British dominions. It is only a matter of convenience whether we insist on a reciprocity of communication to this extent through the territory of China. But we beg to observe very emphatically,—and we press it on the notice of all whom it may concern,—that since it is a matter of necessity for us to give the Chinese something for their silk and tea, and no trade on earth can be carried on for ever on the condition of money and money only for goods—and since out of this necessity has arisen that irregular traffic in opium which the more narrow-minded philanthropists—that is, about ninety-nine out of a hundred of them

—are always laying to the charge of England,—not only our interest, but our reputation and humanity itself, demand that we should have every opportunity of substituting some other merchandise than opium. It has been said, indeed, that the Chinese have so few wants, and that labour is so cheap there, that we can never hope to bring our manufactures into competition with the *as*, even if it were human to drive their labour out of the field. As the same objections have been made to every step in the economy of labour, the extension of trade, and the commercial intercourse of nations everywhere and in every age, we set them down at their proper worth. For our part, then we admit no limit to what we may demand from those whimsical, subtle and faithless barbarians, so long as our demands are regulated by equity and in the interest of all nations. What it may at this moment be convenient to demand is another affair, and one which we presume may be left to Her Majesty's advisers.—*London Times*.

GOVERNMENT ARTISANS AND EMIGRATION.—Upwards of 2,000 workmen in various departments of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, having received notice to leave, in accordance with the reductions in the last army estimate, a memorial has been adopted at a large meeting of the men, and forwarded to Lord Palmerston, strongly recommended by the heads of the departments:—"That in consequence of the extensive reduction now being made in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, a large number of artisans and labourers will be thrown out of employment. That in Canada and other of the British colonies there is a demand for labour such as your memorialists are capable of performing, and their presence there, they have every reason to believe, would be welcomed, but of this they are unable to avail themselves for the want of means to procure their transport thither. That your memorialists therefore, humbly beg your lordship will be pleased to interest yourself in procuring from government the grant of a free passage, with rations, and the use of necessary stores, for a voyage for themselves and families to the Canadas, Australia, or elsewhere." The above memorial has received the favorable consideration of the War Office, and it is confidently believed that the means of free emigration will be provided for the whole of the men.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIENCES OF A DROWNING MAN.—On the 15th, whilst the *Suzerland*, Capt. Conway, from New York, was beating up the channel, one of the crew James Smith, fell overboard when one of the Great Ormshead. The sea was raging wild and high, and some time necessarily elapsed before the boat was launched for the almost hopeless task of rescue. The man was known, however, as an athletic fellow, and a good swimmer.—As the boat neared the unfortunate man, they were horrified to see him deliberately take out his pen-knife and cut his throat.—They hailed him, but the noise of the storm seemed to prevent any recognition, and he alternately arose and descended with the waves. Ultimately they succeeded in rescuing him, and bringing him on board, with blood flowing from his neck. When interrogated as to his singular conduct, he said he entertained not the slightest hope of being saved, and rather than undergo the horrid and tedious death of drowning amid the storm, he thought of hastening his end by cutting his throat. We are glad to say the poor fellow now lies in a fair way for recovery on board the ship in the river.

HIGH-SPEED NAVIGATION.—At a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, held last week, in London, a paper was read by Mr. Robert Armstrong "on high-speed navigation, and on the relative efficiency of the screw propeller and paddle wheels."—As regards power, it was stated that the length of the vessel was the most important element for obtaining speed. It was affirmed that by an increase of two hundred feet in the length of the *Himalaya*, and by a proportionate increase of power, a speed of 22 miles per hour might be attained, and the voyage from Liverpool to New York be accomplished in five days. With respect to the comparative efficiency of paddles and screws, it was stated that experiments made with the *Himalaya*, a screw ship, and the *Atrato*, a paddle wheel steamer, the engines of the former were 20 per cent. more effective than those of the *Atrato*, and the consumption of coal 14 per cent. less for a given power realised.

A horse, with a sleigh-load of furniture at his heels ran away a few days since in Wellington street, and dashing at great speed down the hill towards where Pouley's bridge was, tumbled head foremost down the chasm, and strange to say, escaped without injury.



GOVERNMENT SALE!
ON SATURDAY, 18th INST.,
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED BY ALFRED SAINWY, ESQ., A.C.G. TO SELL at the COMMISSARIAT STORES, Water Street, Montreal,

113½ Boxes Compressed Vegetables.
The above is in fine order and put up in Zinc Cases, and is well worth the attention of Lumbers, Grocers and others.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.
C. F. HILL,
Auctioneer to H. M. Commissariat.

ORDNANCE LANDS.—TENANTS ON THE BYTOWN ESTATE in the City of Ottawa, and on the CANAL LANDS, now the Property of the Provincial Government, are hereby notified to pay all rents and arrears due, to the undersigned, at the ORDNANCE LANDS OFFICE, in this City, between the 1st and the 15th days of MAY next, ensuing.

Legal proceedings will be taken against defaulters without delay, arrears of rent and consideration money will be received at this office, every lawful day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Land Agent.

City of Ottawa, 3rd April, 1857.

CARLETON COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—This SCHOOL will be continued until further notice, under the Superintendence of Mr. ROSS.

The following are the terms of Tuition:—The usual branches of an English Education (including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and History), **One Pound per quarter.** Book-keeping, Mathematics, Latin, Greek and French (when taught in connection with the foregoing), each **Five Shillings additional per quarter.**

School Fees payable quarterly in advance.
By order of the Board of Grammar School Trustees.

THOMAS WARDROPE,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 9th April, 1857.

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