For the Pearl. THE SHIPWRECKED DEAD.

I.

As Day's last parting light was shed I sat beside the deep, And thought upon the shipwrecked dead That in its waters sleep; The brave, the fair, the young, the old... The rich with all their shining gold, O'er whom its billows sweep ! Beneath the dark insatiate wave What thousands find a watery grave !

н.

Of all that vast unnumbered host
Who sailed with hopes so high,
Yet reached no more the sheltering coast,
None speak and none reply !
Each heart is cold and lifeness now,
And pale in death each beauteous brow,
And dim each lustrous eye.
Their rest is in the dark deep caves,
O'er which are piled Old Ocean's waves.

ш.

When burst the dark tempestuous storm Amidst the lightning's glare—
When frowned Destruction's awful form, What frantic fear was there !
When life's last hour drew near its close,

No aid was nigh—all hope was o'er— The seaman sank to rise no more !

18.

Yet far more dreadful is the fate Of those whom tempests spare, To feel their hopeless, helpless state.

And breathe the bursting prayer ;---Of those who watch the distant sail, But find their hopes of succour fail,

Their woes still worse to bear ;---Of those of maddening thirst who die Beneath the bright yet painful sky.

v.

O God1 it is a fearful thing
On scarce a plank to be,
Without one ray to which to cling,
Alone amidst the sea!
Yet far more fearful still to view
The remnant of a gallant crew
Look up for help to Thee !
Ent, oh ! to see the maniac eye,
And hear the wild inhuman cry ! !!

vi.

How few that make the deep their home, That rove from clime to clime,

Escape unharmed its path of foam, And live beyond their prime !

How great the hosts its storms that brave, Yet sink beneath th' o'erwhelming wave,

Cut off before their time !

The Colonial Pearl.

cannons, the ammunition : all the materials of war were prepared here, and stored in different magazines. Three large quadrangles of deep water, communicating with the lagoons by means of a canal, were surrounded by spacious buildings, under whose roofs the ships remained until the moment of launching them. The greatest pride of the Venitian Arsenal was the double Galleys; they were in fact swimming fortresses, low in the sides, large and able to contain a crew of one thousand men. They were moved by oars in calm weather : and none but a noble could be captain of these galleys of Venice, which they swore to defend against twenty of an enemy. Every thing fabricated in the Arsenal was sacred; the ropes, canvas, the very nails, were stamped with the arms of St. Mark, and woe to him who was found in too close connection with any thing 50 consecrated. The Venitian ships were renowned for their strength and swiftness. Two circumstances were mainly instrumental in the perfection they attained. The first was, that the excellent artisans of the arsenal, protected and munificently rewarded by the republic, remained steadily in one branch of manufacture, which was transmitted from father to son : the second was the great care used in the selection of ripe and mature wood in the forests of Istria and Dalmatia; this was immersed for ten years in salt water, and acquired, on subsequent exposure to the air, great hardness and solidity. The arsenal had its own government, as though it were a small State. The operatives under the superintendence of their captains or heads, manufactured every thing required for the complete equipment of the vessels, under the government of the nobles, who resided within its walls. Their office lasted three years, contrary to the customary policy of Venice, which was not to leave a noble in any situation of authority more than a few months. The only other exceptions were the doge and the procurators of St. Mark. Frequent change of directors was found embarrassing among works which required habit, time, and diligence, to understand their arrangement aright. All the artisans were under the inspection of a chief, the "admiral" of the Arsenal, whose most splendid prerogative it was to act as a pilot to the Bucentaur in the ceremony of the espousal of the sea.

VALUE OF CHARACTER TO YOUNG MEN.

No young man who has a just sense of his own value, will sport with his own character. A watchful regard to his character in early youth, will be of inconceivable value to him in all the remaining years of his life. When tempted to deviate from strict propriety of deportment, he should ask himself, should I do this? Can I endure hereafter to look upon this?

It is of amazing worth to a young man to have a pure mind, for this is the foundation of a pure character. The mind, in order to be kept pure, must be employed on topics of thought which are themselves lovely, chastened, and elevating. Thus the mind hath in its own power the selection of its themes of meditation. If youth only knew how durable and how dismal is the injury produced by the indulgence of degrading thoughts; if they only realized how frightful were the moral deformities which a cherished habit of loose imagination produces on the soul—they would shun them as the bite of a serpent. The power of books to excite the imagination, is a fearful element when employed in the service of vice.

The cultivation of an amiable, elevated, and glowing heart, alive to all the beauties of nature, and all the sublimities of truth, invigorates the intellect : gives to the will independence of baser passions, and to the affection, that power of adhesion, to whatever is pure, and good, and grand, which is adapted to lead out the whole ature of man into these scenes of action and impression by which its energies may be most appropriately employed, and by which its high destination may be most effectually reached. The opportunities of exciting these faculties in benevolent and self-denying efforts, for the welfare of our fellow-men, are so many and great, that it is really worth while to live. The heart which is truly evangelically benevolent, may luxuriate in an age like this. The promises of God are inexpressibly rich; the main tendencies of things so manifestly in accordance with them ; the extent of moral influence is so great, and the effects of its employments so visible, that whoever aspires after benevolent action, and reaches forth to those things that remain for us in the true dignity of his nature, can find free scope for his intellect, and all-inspiring themes for his heart .- New York Evangelist.

and they often forget it entirely at their first moulting. In general it is a good plan to separate them from the other birds, even after they are perfect; because, owing to their great quickness in learning, they would spoil the air entirely by introducing wrong passages; they must be helped to continue the song when they stop, and the lesson must always be repeated while they are moulting, otherwise they will become mere chatterers, which would be doubly vexatious after having bestowed trouble in teaching them. Different degrees of capacity are shown here as well as in other animals; one young bullfinch learns with ease and quickness; another with difficulty, and slowly; the former will repeat, without hesitation, several parts of a song; the latter will hardly be able to whistle one part, after nine months' uninterrupted teaching; but it has been remarked that those which learn with most difficulty remember the songs which have once been well learnt better and longer, and rarely forget them, even when moulting. The instrument used is a bird-organ, or a flageolet, but generally the former. Many birds, when young, will learn some strains of airs whistled or played to them regularly every day; but it is only those whose memory is capable of retaining them that will abandon their natural song, and adopt fluently, and repeat without hesitation, the air that has been taught them. Numbers of bullfinches, which have been taught in the manner described, are brought from Germany to London every spring, and are frequently advertised for sale in the London newspapers. - Yarrell's British Birds.

REGULATION OF DIET.

Many shut themselves up entirely in unpleasant weather, during the long winter, or whenever they find a pressure of business within or unpleasant weather without; and yet they eat just as voraciously as if they had exercise every day. To say that no attention is to be paid to diet, is madness. You must pay attention to it sooner or later. If you are faithful to take regular vigorous exercise every day in the open air, then you may eat, and pay less attention to quantity and quality. But if you take but little exercise, you may be sure that you are to be a severe sufferer if you do not take food in the same proportion. I do not ask you to diet, that is, to be as difficult, and as changeable, and as whimsical as possible, as if the great point were to see how much you can torment yourself and others; but I do ask you to beware as to the quantity of food you hurry into the stomach three times each day, without giving it any rest. It is the quantity, rather than the kinds of food, which destroys sedentary persons; though it is true that the more simple the food the better. If you are unusually burried this week, if it storms to-day, so that in these periods you cannot go out and take exercise, let your diet be very sparing, though the temptation to do otherwise will be very strong. When by any means you have been injured by your food, have overstepped the proper limits as. to eating, I have found in such cases that the most perfect way torecover is to abstain entirely from food for three or six meals. By this time the stomach will be free, and the system restored. I took the hint from seeing an idiot who sometimes had turns of being unwell: at such times he abstained entirely from food for about three days, in which time nature recovered herself, and he was well. This will frequently, and perhaps generally, answer instead of medicine, and is more pleasant. The most distinguished physicians have ever recommended this course. It is a part of the Mahommedan and Pagan system of religion that the body should be recruited by frequent fastings. Let a bull-dog be fed in his infancy upon pap, wrapped in flannel at night, sleep on a feather bed, and ride out in a coach for an airing; and if his posterity do not become short-limbed, and valetudinary, it will be a wonder. - Todd's Stu-

What hearts-what hopes are wrecked at sea! O Death! what myriads bow to Thee!

V11.

Ye wanderers of the dark blue wave, The sport of every gale, Whom nought but help from Heaven can save When storms your path assail---Where e'er life's fragile bark is cast, The soul is safe from every blast, If moored " within the veil !" O gallant hearts ! much need have ye To trust in Him who rules the Sea !

J. McP.

Queen's County, April, 1840.

THE ARSENAL OF VENICE

The Arsenal of Venice, for many ages the richest and best furnished in the world, was an important element in the power of that republic. It resembles a small eity, and is surrounded by walls and towers, on which strict watch is maintained by a numerous band of sentinels: a precaution which past experience has shown to be not superfluous. Here are many suites of rooms, furnished with a prodigious quantity of arms for men, horses and ships. One of these rooms contained enough to equip ten thonsand, and a third fift? thousand. In one magazine was stored all that was necessary for arming a galley at all points. The republic feasted Henry III. in one of those apartments, and, during the banquet, gave him the striking spectacle of the launch of a ship of war. The masts, the sail-yards, the cordage, the canvas, the iron-work, the

TRAINING BULLFINCHES.

In Germany those young bullfinches that are to be taught to sing particular times, must be taken from the nest when the feathers of the tail begin to grow, and must be fed only on rapeseed soaked in water, and mixed with white bread. Although they do not warble before they can feed themselves, it is not necessary to wait for this to begin their instruction : for it will succeed better, if we may say so, when infused with their food, since experience proves that they learn those airs more quickly, and remember them better, which they have been taught just after eating. It has been said that these birds, like the parrots? are never more attentive than during digestion. Nine months of regular and continued instruction are necessary before the bird acquires what amateurs call firmness ; for, if the instruction cease before this is obtained, they would destroy the air by suppressing or displacing the different parts,

dent's Manual.

THE TEARS OF YOUTH. -- Tears do not dwell long upon the cheeks of youth. Rain drops easily from the bud, rests on the bosom of the maturer flower, and breaks down that only which hath lived its day.

A rugged countenance often conceals the warmest heart; as the richest pearl sleeps in the roughest shells.

Lawyers find their fees in the faults of our nature, as wood-peckers get the worms out of the rotten parts of trees.

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