For the Pearl
THE SHIPWRECKED DEAD.

As Day's last parting light was shed I sat beside the deep,
And thought upon the shipwrecked dead
That in its xaters sleep;
The brave, the fair, the young, the old-
The rieh with all their shining gold,
O'er whom its billows sweep
Beneath the dark insuliate wave
What thousands fini a watery grave!
Of all that vast unnumbered hos: Who siiled with hapes so high,
Yet reached no more the sheltering coast,
None speak and none reply!
Eac! heart is cold and lif neese now,
And pale in death each beauteous brow, And dim each lustrons eye.
Their rest is in the dark deep caves, O'er which are pileal Old Ocearn's waves.

## ill.

When burst the dark tempestuous storm A midst the lightning's glare-
When frowned Destruction's awful form, What frantic fear was there!
When life's hast hour drew near its close,
What loud tumultuons cries aroseWhat slrieks of wild despair ! No aid was nigh-all hope was oer-
The seman simk to rise no more
Yet far more deendful is the fale Of thase whom tennests spare,
To feel their hopeless, helpleses state.
Aud breathe the bursting prayer ;-
Of those who wateh the distant siait,
But find their hopes of suceour fail,
Their woes still worse to bear;Of those of naddening thirst who die
Beueath the bright yet painful sky.
O Godl it is a fearful thing
On searee a plank to be,
Without une ray to which to eling,
Alone amidst the sen!
Yet far more fearful still to view
The remmint of a gallant crew
I.aok up for help to Thee!

Dat, oh! to see the maniac eye.
And hear the wild inhuman ery !!

How few that make the deep their home,
That rove from clime to clime,
Liscape unharned its path of foam, And live beyond their prime!
How great the hosts its storms that brave.
Yet sink beneath th' oerwhelming wave,
Cut off before their time!
What hearts-what hopes are wrecked at sea?
() Death! what myriads bor to Thee!

## vir.

Ye wanderers of the dark blue wave. t'be sport of every gale,
Whan nought but help from IIearem can sare
When storms your path assail....
Where e'er life's fragile bark is cast,
The soul is safe from every blast.
If moored "writhin the veil ?"
${ }^{0}$ O gallant hearts! mush need have ye
To trust in Him who rules the Sea!
J. Mcl'.

Queen': County, April. 1 sin.

THE ARSENAI OF VENICE
The Arsenal of Yenice, for many ares the richest and best furnislod in the world, was an important element in the power of that republic. It resembles a small city, and is surrounded by walls and towers, on which strict watch is maintained by a numerous band of sentinels: a precrution 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 thonsum, and a third fifty thousand. In one magazine was stored all that was necessary for arming a galley at all points. The republic fensted Henry III. in one of those apartments, and, during the banguet, gave him the striking spectacle of the launch of a ship of war. The masts, the sail-yards, the cordage, the canass, the iron-work, the
cannons, the ammunition : all the materials of war were prepared here, and stored in different mayazines. 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 mails, were stamped with the arms of St. Mark, and woe to him who was found in too close connection with any thing so consecrated. The Venitian ships were renowned for their strength and swiftuess. Two circumstances were mainly instrumental in the perfection they ${ }^{2}$ attained. The first was, that the excellent artisans of the arsenal, protected and munificently rewarded by the republic, remained steadily in one branch of manufacure, 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 sulsequent exposure to the air, great harduess and solidity. The arsenal bad its own goverument, as though it were a small State. The operatives under the superintendence of their captains or heads, manufactured every thing required for the complete efuipment of the vessels, under the goverament of the nobles, who resided within its walls. Their ofice 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 execptions were the doge and the procurators of St. Mark. Frequent elange of direetors was found embarrassing among works which required habit, time, and diligence, to understand their arrargement aright. All the artisans were under the inspection of a chicf, the "admiral" of the Arsenal, whose most splendid prerogative it was to act as a pilot to the Bucentaur in the eeremony of the espousal of the sca.

## Valle of chaliacter 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, hie should ask himself, shuuld I do this? Can 1 endure hereatter to look upoii this?
It is of amazing worth to a young man to lave a pure mind, for this is the foundation of a pure character. The mind, in order to be kept pure, must be employed on topies of thought which are themselves lovely, clastened, and elevating. Thus the mind hath in its own power the selection of its thenes 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 cherislied hahit of loose imagination produces on the soul-they would shum them as the bite of a serpent. The power of books to excite the inagination, is a feaftu! elenent when employed in the service of vice.

The cultivation of an amiable, elevated, and glowing heart, alive to all the beaties of nature, and all the sublimities of truth, iuvigorates 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 graud, which is adapted to lead out the whole nature of man into these seenes of action and impression by which its energies may be most appropriately employed, and by which its ligh destination may be most effectually reached. The opportinities 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 whine to live. The heart which is truly evangelically benerolent, may luxuriate in an age like this. The promises of God are inexpressibly rieh; the main tendencies of things so manifestly in accordance with them ; the extent of moral intuence is so great. and the effects of its employments so risible, that whoever aspires after benevolent action, and reaches forth to those thiags that remain for us in the true dignity of his mature, can find free scope for his intelleet, and all-inspiring themes for his heart.-Neur Fork Erangelist.

## training bullfinches.

In Germany those young bullfinches that are to be taught to sing particular twes, must be taken from the nest when the feathers of the tail berin to grow, and must be fed only on rapesed sonked 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 nirs more quickis, 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 montis of regular and continued instruction are necessary beiore the bird acquires what amateurs call brmness; for, if the instruction cease before this is obtained, they would destroy the air by suppressing or displacing the different pats,
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 quiekness in learning, they would spoil the air entirely by introducing wrong passages; they must be thelped to continue the song when they stop, and the lesson must al ways 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 slown 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 montlis' uninterrupted teaching; but it has been remalked that those which learn with most diffeculty remember the songs which have once been well learnt better and longer, and rarely forget them, even when moulting. The instrument used is a bitd-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 capalle of retaining them that will abandon their natural song, and adopt fiuently, and repeat wilhout 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 advertized for sale in the London newspapers. - Farrell's British Dirds.

## REGULATION OF DIET.

Many slint themselves up eutirely 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 soonir 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 ine 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 stomadh 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 lyurried 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, thougl 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 to recover 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 tines 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 Mahommelan 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 flamel 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 Student's Manual.

The Tears of Yourh.--Tears do not drell long upon the cheeks of youth. Rain drops casily 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 licart; 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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