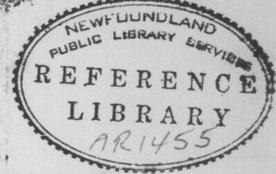


AND

Conception Bay Journal.



HEARTS RESOLVED AND HANDS PREPARED, THE BLESSINGS THEY ENJOY TO GUARD.—SM. 187.

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POETRY

A CHRISTMAS INVITATION, IN THE DORSET DIALECT.

Come down to marra night, an' mind
Don't leave thy fiddle-bag behind.
We'll shake a lag, an' drink a cup
O' yal to kip wold Chris'mas up.

An' let thy sister take thy yarm,
The walk woont do'er any harm;
Ther's noo dirt now to spwile her frock,
Var 'tis avrose so hard's a rock.

Ther ben't noo strangers that 'ull come'
But only a vew naighbours; zome
Yrom Stowe, an' Com'be, an' two or dree
Yrom Uncles' up at Rookery.

An' thee woot vine, a roozy face,
An' pair ov eyes so black as stoos,
The pirtiest ones in al' the piece,
I'm sure I needen tell these whose.

We got a back bran', dree girl logs
So much as dree of us can car:
We'll put 'em up athit the dogs,
An' make a vier to the bar.

An' ev'ry oone wull tell his tale,
An' ev'ry oone well zing his zong,
An' ev'ry oone wull drink his yal
An' dree or four shillin' al'right long.

We'll zap the tongs, we'll have a bal,
We'll shake the house, we'll rise the ruf,
We'll romp an' make the maidens squal,
A catchin' o'm at bline man's-buff.

Zoo come to marra night, an' mind
Don't leave thy fiddle-bag behind,
We'll shake a lag, and drink a cup
O' yal to kip wold Chris'mas up.

THE DEPARTINT YEAR.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither."

The year is dying! Mark his dis-
solution!
Collect thy thoughts, Oh! careless one,
and know

"Twas greatly wise to talk with our
past hours,
And ask them what report they bore to
Heaven."

Yes, I remember when the infant year
Brought with it hopes of happiness, and
dreams

Full of bright shadows, which before
them cast
Strange images of pure unclouded bliss.

The youth of giant nerve, and potent
limb,
And sparkling eye, and proud and
haughty mien,

And careless of events, stood vauntingly,
Th' adord of one—the treasure of his
friends

And by him, too, I marked an angel
form;

Gentle in manners, and in aspect meek,
An' e'en in loveliness surpassing beauty
Then others, too, I saw—a beauteous
child,

With the young year just springing into
life,
All life and happiness. Then next there
stood

The parent of a numerous progeny,
Who, with a father's pride, and mother's
love,
Seem'd, of all happy ones, the one most
blest;

The man upon whose brow the hand of
time
Had many furrows ploughed, and o'er
whose eye
Dimness prevailed, whose hand, still
palsied, shook;

Whose head was white with age—
infirmities
Lived when the year, the dying year,
was born—
Tis dying now. But yesterday I ask'd

For him—the youth with strong and
potent limb,
And the lov'd fair one by his side, who
stood
Lowly and lovely; and the infant child,
Who, with the year, was bask'ning into
life;
The parent next I call'd for; then the
seer,
Upon whose brow the hand of time had
play'd—
They liv'd not—all were perished! and
for aye,
The year now dying soon will perish
too.

San Sebastian, Oct. 4.—In a recent
letter I mentioned that his Excellency
Lord John Hay had left San Sebastian,
accompanied by General Jauregui, and
some officers of the Artillery and Ma-
rines, on a tour of observation through
this province (Guipuzcoa). His Lord-
ship was escorted by the light company
of the Royal Marines, and a detachment
of the mounted Artillery. Amongst
other places which he visited were the
towns of Tolosa, Aspetia, Ascotia, El-
goyhar, Placencia, Bergara, Onate, and
Villafranca, in all of which his Lordship
and General Jauregui were well received.
The following particulars respecting the
country through which they passed, and
which I have been favoured with by one
of the officers who accompanied the party,
will, I dare say, be found interesting,
and will be, perhaps, more so if related
in that officer's own words. He says,
"Every where the country is at peace,
and the fields filled with Carlist soldiers,
many of them working in their uniforms,
delighted to have exchanged the musket
for the hoe and mattock. In the towns
we met many of the National Guard,
who during the war had taken refuge in
San Sebastian, but who now have resumed
their former occupations, and are on
perfect good terms with their late op-
ponents, and not the least difference ap-
pears to exist between them."

Here and there, among the authorities
who came to compliment Lord John
Hay on his journey (many of whom
were of Carlist nomination), could be
observed the signs of a concourse ill at
ease, but no feeling of vengeance appears
to be entertained by either party. The
mass of the population, including all
those who have served in the ranks of
Don Carlos's army, appear to have
arrived at the conviction of having been
led into error; and they evince the
natural consequence of dislike and want
of confidence towards those by whom
they have been misled: they are there-
fore somewhat at variance with their
"Curas" and their former officers, but
most so with the first, who, with few ex-
ceptions, were in the interest of Don
Carlos. The power and influence of the
clergy of the provinces over the lower
classes have received a severe shock,
from which it is not likely to recover for
some time, if ever.

Madrid journals of the 9th contain no
news. Great preparations were in pro-
gress for the celebration of the birthday
of the Queen (the 10th inst.) The satis-
factory results of the debate upon the
fueros had spread universal joy through-
out the capital; all ranks and parties
were embracing each other, and ex-
pressing their congratulations upon the
adoption of a measure which promised
to be the bond of peace and union.—
This was the only topic of conversation
in the cafes and public places; patriotic
songs were heard in different quarters,
and serenades were given to several
Deputies who had exerted themselves in
bringing about this fortunate event.

A CORRECT ANSWER.—"Madam, do
you think frock-coats are becoming gar-
ments?"—"No Sir, they are garments
already."

THE HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG SAALFIELD.

The territory of this duchy,
though prosperous and thriving,
and larger than that of Saxe-
Meiningen, the native country of
the Dowager Queen, is still not
of a very considerable extent.—
The Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen
contains eighteen square (German)
miles, and 55,000 inhabitants; the
Duchy of Saxe-Coburg Saalfield
twenty seven and a half square
miles, and 85,000 inhabitants.—
The public revenue of Saxe-
Meiningen amounts to 350,000
florins, that of Saxe-Coburg Saal-
field to 500,000 florins. Prince
Albert is a younger son, and
would not succeed his father. In
establishing the Protestant faith
the House of Saxe-Coburg took
a prominent part, and there are
only a few Catholics in the small
district of Lichtenberg, the remain-
ing population generally professing
the Protestant faith.

It is not to be remembered, that
the ancestors of the Duke of Saxe-
Coburg Saalfield were among the
leaders of the Saxons, who came
over to this country when, in the
fifth century, the Romans quitted
Britain, which being exposed to
the incursions and devastation of
the Picts and Scots, applied to
Saxony for succours. Numerous
brave troops were then obtained
from the native country of Prince
Albert, and their descendants are
found in all ranks of the British
nation. In 819 the victorious
Egbert, to whom the family of the
Duke of Saxe-Coburg were relat-
ed, became King of the provinces,
having Saxon settlements, and he
then ordered that they should be
called England. Nineteen years
he reigned over this newly-es-
tablished kingdom, and was fol-
lowed by a long series of Saxon
Kings, under whose mild sceptre
this country improved and thrived
so much that it was generally
respected. Considering this, the
reging Duke of Saxe-Coburg
Saalfield cannot be considered a
stranger in this country, with
whose interests his house became
early connected. He is, more-
over, generally esteemed in Ger-
many, and beloved by his subjects.
Several years ago he issued a
liberal constitution, under which
the inhabitants of his dominions
enjoy perfect religious and politi-
cal liberty, and they never had any
complaint to lodge against him
with the German Diet of Frank-
fort.

The following is a sketch of the
life of his son, Prince Albert, born
August 26, 1819. His earliest
education the Prince received at
the Castle of Ehrenburg, were
eminent Professors, from the Col-
lege of Coburg, and other masters,
daily attended. When he had

completed his eleventh year, his
mother, Louisa, daughter of Au-
gustus, Duke of Saxe-Gotha Al-
tenburg died. This caused the
Duke, till he should have conerac-
ted another marriage, to put Prince
Albert under the care of his aunt,
her Royal Highness the Duchess
of Kent. He subsequently resided
at Kensington and Claremont, and
of course had an opportunity of
occasionally partaking of the edu-
cation intended for Princess Victoria.
They became, it appears, acquaint-
ed with one another in their early
childhood. On the 27th of Decem-
ber, 1832, the Duke of Saxe-
Coburg formed a second matrimo-
nial alliance with the Princess
Maria of Wurtemberg, and Prince
Albert then returned to Coburg in
order to resume and finish the
course of instruction which he had
begun there. When he had
completed his seventeenth year,
he entered the University of Bonn,
on the Rhine, and attended lectures
on the classics, mental philosophy,
history, statistics, mathematics,
poitics, and political economy.—
Among the numerous distinguished
Professors of that celebrated seat
of learning is Augustus William
Von schlegel. Thus a most fa-
vourable opportunity was pre-
sented to Prince Albert of pre-
fecting himself in English the
correct accent of which he had
before acquired at Kensington and
Claremont. When he had finished
his studies at Bonn, and returned
to Coburg, the inhabitants of the
Duchy vied with one another in
demonstrations of the heartfelt
interest they took in the prosperity
of the Ducal House. Deputations
were sent to the Duke to con-
gratulate him on the consummation
of this important period in the life
of Prince Albert. In 1838 he
came over with his father to this
country, to witness the Coronation
of her Majesty. They stayed
longer at the Palace of Buck-
ingham than all the other guests,
and the Duke of saxe-Coburg
saalfield was particularly distin-
guished by her Majesty, who
previously to his departure, con-
ferred on him, with great ceremony
and in the presence of a numerous
attendance of noble lords, the
Order of the Garter. On their
return from London preparations
were made for a tour to Italy, and
in December, 1838, they set out,
attended by Baron stockmar, who
has been for several years past
employed in the affairs of the duke
of saxe-Coburg and his relatives.
It was deemed necessary to make
a short stay at Munich, in order
to take on several questions re-
lating to Italy, the advice of the
King of Bavaria who had been
several times in Italy. To this
Bavarian capital, then the duke
accompanied the Prince