

POETRY

The following are from an unpublished Volume of "HYMNS ON THE CHURCH SERVICE," by a Newfoundland Missionary from the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

"WHEN THE WICKED MAN TURNETH AWAY,  
&c. &c."  
When conscience wakes the sleeping soul,  
And tells of all its load of sin,  
What pow'r its anguish can controul,  
Or bid it be at peace again?

Stern justice seems her arm to bare  
To strike at once th' unpitied blow,  
And the fix'd eye of mite despair  
Rests on the gulph of death below.

But hark! the voice of mercy breaks  
Upon the ear;—the Mighty Lord  
The everlasting Saviour speaks,  
And comfort drops upon his word.

When the poor slave of sin has felt  
Its burthen and its galling chain,  
And owns with contrite heart his guilt  
And seeks the ways of life again:

The wickedness that he has done,  
God in his mercy will forgive,  
For lo! his own beloved Son  
Died on the Cross that we might live."

REND YOUR HEARTS AND NOT YOUR GARMENTS, &c., &c.

Not the vain man who proudly throws  
Beliefs on the o'er his sin,  
The form of godliness who shows  
To hide some cherish'd lust within;  
Will the Almighty e'er receive  
Into his arms of pard'ning love,—  
The hypocrite can never live  
With the redeem'd of Christ above.

God dwells with him of humble mind,  
And he that trembles at his word;  
And ev'ry penitent shall find  
Great is the mercy of the Lord.  
Lord! let thy grace our hearts direct,  
Ours let the contrite spirit be,  
That when thou sealest thine elect,  
We may be own'd and blessed of Thee.

MILITARY ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote connected with the battle of Orthes, relative to Lieut. Macpherson, whose heroism at Badajos we have already recorded will not be uninteresting. — He was still a Lieutenant at the period of the battle of Orthes, attached to the light Company of the 45th foot. Just before the attack commenced, the regiment was drawn up in line, partly hidden by a kind of hedge or bank. The bugles had sounded the recall, and the light troops were hastening back to form in the rear. As the files opened to let them through some of the enemy's tirailleurs had followed them nearly up to the line, which made Macpherson anxious to see the whole of the men fall in before he himself retired. The skirmishing was still kept up as they fell back, and an occasional man fell on both sides, as these expert shots rapidly loaded as they moved, and then with deadly accuracy turned to stop the advance of their enemy. The gallant Macpherson, in his anxiety to do his duty, was left almost the last, when he was about to effect his own retreat; but just at this moment he perceived one of the enemy's sharpshooters, raising his piece to take a deliberate aim at him. This man had ventured thus far alone; for his comrades, having come within range of the fire from the line, had commenced retiring. Col. Macpherson's own description of his reflections are at the same time amusing and painful.

I saw the man, he observed, taking a deliberate aim at me. What to do I did not know. I could not get at him before he could fire; while to run would have been equally useless—I should then be shot in the back; for I knew that he was one of those picked men who never missed anything; in fact I could think of nothing else to do, but to stand fire. The fellow was a confounded long time taking his aim, as if determined to make sure of his mark; so I put myself in an attitude, by presenting my right side to him, putting my arm straight down to cover me, and screwing myself up as small as possible; but I can assure you I felt smaller than I looked, as I thus stood like a target to be shot at by a fellow that could hit any one of my buttons that he pleased. At last, bang went his piece, and I felt in a moment he was right. I did not fall, but staggered a few paces backwards, and then felt very much inclined to reach my soldiers, some of whom had seen the whole affair without being able to lend any assistance. My right arm was rendered un-serviceable, and I felt confident that the ball had entered my body; but I was uncertain whether or not it had found its way out.— I staggered towards the line, but must have fallen, had not a brave fellow, named Kelly, (an Irishman, and one of our crack shots,) seeing that I was hit, run forward to support

me. As soon as I felt his friendly grip around my body, I mustered fresh strength, although bleeding profusely, both inside and out.

Kelly commenced a dialogue, observing, "by my sowl, sir, you're badly wounded, sure." I felt very faint, but replied, "Yes, Kelly, I think so; feel if the ball is out." Kelly watched its course, and then placing his hand upon my bosom, "where it should have made its exit, exclaimed, "No, by my sowl, then it isn't, and you're spaking yet.— But where's he that did it?" Without at the moment, any feeling of revenge towards him whom I then thought my destroyer I pointed in the direction from whence he had fired, and there on the very same spot, stood this daring fellow, deliberately re-loading, to have another shot at my assistant, or to finish me. But Kelly quitted his hold of me for a moment, and I saw his unerring gun raised to his shoulder. The French soldier was unmoved. Kelly fired, and he fell dead. The Colonel, in relating this accident, spoke with much regret of the fate of his gallant enemy.—Robinson's Life of General Picton.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

The American Monthly Magazine contains a very interesting article on the Antiquities of North America. The article details an account of the discovery, about eighteen months since of a human skeleton, in the town of Fall River, in Massachusetts, which we have never seen published, or heard before. It says:

The skeleton was armed with a breast plate, a species of mail, and arrows of brass, and is supposed to have been either one of the race who inhabited this country for the time anterior to the so called aborigines, and afterwards settled in Mexico or Guatimala, or one of the crew of a Phœnician vessel, that blown out of her course, thus discovered the western world long before the Christian era. The following is the account given of the discovery of this interesting relic of antiquity: In digging down a hill near the village, a large mass of earth slid over, leaving in the bank, and partially uncovered a human skull, which on examination was found to belong to a body buried in a sitting posture; the head being about one foot below what has been for many years the surface of the ground. The surrounding earth was carefully removed, and the body found to be enveloped in a coarse cloth, made of fine bark, and about the texture of a Manila coffee bag. On the breast was a plate of brass, thirteen inches long, six inches broad at the upper end, and five at the lower.— This plate appears to have been cast, and is from one-eighth to three thirty-seconds of an inch. It is so much corroded that whether or not anything was engraved upon it, has not yet been ascertained. It is oval in form—the edges being irregular, apparently made so by corrosion.

Below the breast-plate and entirely encircling the body was a belt of brass tubes, each four inches in length, and three sixteenths of an inch in diameter arranged longitudinally, and close together, the length of a tube being the width of the belt. The tubes are of thin brass, cut upon hollow reeds, and were fastened together by pieces of sinew. This belt was so placed as to protect the lower parts of the body below the breast plate. The arrows are of brass, thin, flat, and triangular in shape, with a round hole cut through near the base. The shaft was fastened to the head by inserting the latter in an opening in the end of the wood and then tying it with a sinew through the round hole, a mode of constructing the weapon never practised by the Indians, not even with their arrows of thin shell. Parts of the shaft still remain on some of them, when first discovered the arrows were in a sort of quiver or bark, which fell in pieces when exposed to the air. The skull is much decayed, but the teeth are sound, and apparently those of a young man. The pelvis is much decayed, and the smaller bones of the lower extremities are gone. The integuments of the right knee four or five inches below and above, are in good preservation, apparently the size and shape of life, though quite black. Considerable flesh is still preserved on the hands and arms, but none on the shoulders and elbows. On the back under the belt, and for two inches above and below, the skin and flesh are in good preservation, and have the appearance of being tanned. The chest is very much compressed, but the upper viscera are probably entire. The arms are bent up, not crossed, so that the hands turned inwards, touch the shoulders. The stature is about five feet and a half; much of the exterior envelope was decayed, and the inner one appeared to be preserved only where it had been in contact with the bones.

The preservation of this body may be the result of some embalming process; and this hypothesis is strengthened by the fact that the skin has the appearance of having been tanned; or it may be the accidental result of the actions of the salt of the brass during oxydation; and this hypothesis is supported by the fact that the skin and flesh have been preserved only where they have been in contact with or quite near the brass;

or we may account for the preservation of the whole, by supposing the presence of salt-petre in the soil at the time of the deposit. In either way the preservation of the remains is fully accounted for, and upon known chemical principles. That it was not an Indian needs no argument. We have seen some of the drawings taken from the sculptures found at Palenque, and in these the figures are represented with the breast plates, although smaller than the plate found at Fall River.— On the figures at Palenque, the bracelet and anklets appear to be of a manufacture precisely similar to the belt of tubes just described. These figures also have helmets precisely answering the description of the helmet of Homer.

TONTINES.—The system of tontine was invented by a Neapolitan of the name of Tonti, in the 17th century, and was first brought into operation by Louis 14th, to relieve himself from extreme pecuniary difficulties.— His tontines were divided in a number of classes, arranged according to the ages of the subscribers; and survivors for the time being, received an equal share and annuity granted to the class to which they belonged, until only one remained, who thereupon, became entitled to the whole. The first and second French tontines were united into one and the survivor in these schemes, who was the widow of a Paris surgeon, and who had ventured £30 in the undertaking, received for her last years' annuity 3,600 dollars.— In modern times the same principle was adopted, but in a much altered and improved plan. The plan now commonly adopted, is for the shareholders to name lives in respect to their shares, during the continuance of which lives, the stockholders are entitled to a fair proportion of the profits of the estates and when the lives are reduced to a certain fixed number, the shareholders who have named the surviving lives divide the estate among themselves.

One of the best things that we remember to have heard of, was a saying of a poor player who was present at the burial of Kean. The church was crowded, and boys busy around the windows to catch a glimpse of the coffin of the great tragedian. "Ah," said the player, "Kean draws a full house to the last."

The late Duchess of Gordon had so ardent a desire to hear Mr Pitt speak in the house, that she was induced to adopt the expedient of entering the gallery habited as a man. The duchess, had not, unfortunately, made a secret of her design; and scarcely was she comfortably seated, in expectation of the minister's speech, when the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared, and very politely whispered her Grace that her sex was discovered and that there existed a standing order of the house against the admission of any females in the gallery. "Pray inform me sir, (inquired the duchess) whether there exists any standing order of the house for turning a female out who has once got in?" a question that so effectually posed Mr Coleman, that he effected his retreat, leaving the adventurous lady in quiet enjoyment of her place.

A SIMILE FOR LOVE.

Quoth Tom to Bill, 'I've thump'd my brain  
An half hour and above,  
And for my life I cannot find  
A simile for love.'

'La what a dolt! sir, love is like  
The measles, or being hung;  
Folks never have it twice, you know,  
And always catch it young."  
Quebec Paper.

POST OFFICE.

THE following is a List of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE at ST. JOHN'S, and which cannot be forwarded without the POSTAGE being PAID.

HARBOR GRACE.

George Jewel, care of Mr Soper  
Wm. Carney, care of James Pendergast

CARBONEAR.

Daniel McKenna, care of Thos. Foley  
Widow Guess, otherwise Fanny Walsh, }  
care of the Rev. Charles Dalton. }  
Mrs Jane Gould, care Bully & Job, St Johns }  
William Bemister, ditto. }  
Wm. Bennett, junr. Goss, Pack, & Frger. }  
Ellen Harrington, care of Dennis Bonden }  
Thomas Conway, do. John Maney. }  
Thos. Pendergast or Jane Ryan, J. M'Carthy }  
John Adams, Brig Liberty, Mr Chancey. }  
Catherine Connors, Edward Pike. }  
Dennis Fitzgerald, John Fenlon. }  
Daniel Martarty, }  
Eugena Fitzgerald, John Kiely. }  
Wm. Burke, Tavern-keeper, for John Cronin. }  
Ann Pippy, }  
John Snow. }

S. SOLOMON, Post Master.

St John's,  
September 14, 1836.

Notices

CONCEPTION-BAY PACKETS

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet, being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.

Ordinary Passengers ..... 7s. 6d.  
Servants & Children ..... 5s.  
Single Letters ..... 6d.  
Double Do. .... 1s.  
And Packages in proportion.

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,

Agent, HARBOUR GRACE

PERCHARD & ROAG,

Agents, r. JOHN'S.

Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the morning of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS.

Ladies & Gentlemen ..... 7s. 6d.  
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3 6  
Single Letters ..... 6  
Double do. .... 1 0

And PACKAGES in proportion.

N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.

Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR or the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning and the COVE at 12 o'Clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet-Man leaving St. JOHN'S at 8 o'Clock on those Mornings.

TERMS.

After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.  
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.  
Letters, Single ..... 6d  
Double, Do. .... 1s.

Packages in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House in Carbonear, and in St John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On a Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on the East by the House of the late Captain STABB, and on the West by the Subscriber's

MARY TAYLOR,

Widow.

Carrbonear, Feb. 9, 1836.

BANKS of various kinds for Sale at this Office.