The Talcekin Guserver.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR:

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The Garland.

THE ANT AND THE CRICKET.

on the bankeupt and the hanker.

silly young Cricket accustomed to sign summer and began to complain when he found that at home, is cuphoard was empty and winter was come.

Not a crumb to be found

On the snow-covered ground,

Not a flower could be see,

Not a lonf on a tree;

"Oh! what will become," says the Cricket, "ofme?"

At last by starvation and famine made bold,
All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold,
Away he set off to a miserly Ant,
To see if to keep him alive he would grant
Him shelter from rain,
A mouthful of grain,
He wished only to borrow,
If not he must die of starvation and sorrow.

If not he must die of starvation and sorrow.

Says the Aut to the Cricket, "I'm your servant and friend,
But we ants acver borrow, we ands acver lend;
But tell me, dear Cricket, did you lay anothing by
When the weather was warm?" quotot the Cricket, "not I,
Ny heart was so light,
That I sang day and night.
For all nature looked gay?"

"You sang, sir, you say?
"Go then," says the Aut, "dance winter away."

The summit of this hill is 240 feet above the level of the basin below, over which it rises perpendicularly on the north, and with a more gradual slope to the south-west. Inclining along the summit of the hill, by a path leading to the north-west, the ruins of an old military post are passed on the left; and a view of the river is again obtained. The portion seen is the upper basin, which is immediately above the falls.—Turning to the right, a grove of sprace, herdlock, and birch trees, conceal from the eye the abyss, from whence an immense column of steam-like vapour is seen ascending. A hollow trenulous sound now vibrates on the enr, and, on arriving near the spot from whence it proceeds, it seems as if it came from the ground beneath, rad that the foot was also sensible of the tremulous motion.

Emerging from the grove, which, in the direction of the vapour, consists of stunted trees, the traveller unexpectedly finds himself standing on the edge of a rugged precipice overlooking the cataract, the denfening roar of which now suddenly affects the ear, on which is trikes with rather more painful sensations than the first gentle sounds had prepared the tympanum for receiving. The spectator starts back, with an involuntary shudder, from a sense of danger which it requires some nervous resolution to overcome, and restore the mind to a fit state for contemplating the sublime scenery with which he is surrounded.

The river dashes down a precipice 74 feet in perpendicular height, by three divided streams. The central one is the largest, and falls from a curve-line. The water is received into a dark narrow caldren below, where the aginated current, having much the appearance of rolling Beeces of wool, sends up columns of vapour, which, as they catch the sun-beams, display the most beautiful prismatic colours. Turning round, the spectator perceives that the water again descends from the horrid gulf below by a narrow crooked chasm, which leads to the basin on the other side of the Portage Hill, and through which it is u

The state of the control of the cont

to the sun as a source of heat, there have been two opinions among philosophers; one class believing that the sun is an intensely heated mass, which radiates its heat and light around, like a mass of intensely heated iron; and another class holding that heat is merely an affection of state of an ethereal fluid, which occupies all a space, as sound is an affection or motion of air, and that the sun may produce the phenomena of light and heat without waste of its temperature or substance, as a bell may without waste continue to produce sound: holding further, that the sun, below its luminous atmosphere, may be habitable even by such animals as live on this earth. Those who take the first view, are awakened to the dread contemplation of a universe carrying in itself, if its laws remain constant, the seeds of its certain decay, or, at least, of great periodical revolutions; the others may view the universe as dostined to last nearly unchanged, until a new act of the will of its Greator shall again ulter or destroy it.—Dr. Arnott's Natural Philosophy. to the sun as a source of heat, there have been

The Press in Scain.—Ferdinand has published a new decree against the Press in Spain; that no printer shall print a single line without previous permission of the Council of Castile, that no printer shall print a single line without previous permission of the Council of Castile, the Subdelegate of the Press, or the Subdelegate of the Press, or the Subdelegate of the provinces, under a penalty of five hundred and fifty francs, and two years' exile from the town, where the offence has been committed.—The seventh article forbids the printing of any book, or writing against the Catholic religion, or the Scriptares, in whatever language it may be, against good morals, against the form of the Spanish Government, against the form of the King, &c. The ninth article prohibits all prints representing subjects mentioned in the malignity of the author, or writings; the punishment of death even will be pronounced if the crime of high treason or sacrilege.

No. 16.

Argument for Christianity.—Some of the converts to Christianity in the South Sea Islands are represented as having given reasons for their faith in the divine origin of the converts to Christianity in the South Sea Islands are represented as having given reasons for their faith in the divine origin of the converts to Christianity in the South Sea Islands are represented as having given reasons for their faith in the divine origin of the converts to Christianity in the South Sea Islands are represented as having given reasons for their faith in the divine origin of the converts to Christianity in the South Sea Islands are represented as having given reasons for their faith in the divine origin of the converts to Christianity in the South Sea Islands are represented as having given reasons for their faith in the divine origin of the converts to Christianity in the South Sea Islands are represented as having given reasons for their faith in the divine origin of the converts to Christianity in the South Sea Islands are represented as having given reasons for their fai