

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BY ALEXANDER RODGER, GLASGOW.

God bless our lovely Queen,
With cloudless days serene,
God save our Queen;
Shield her from trials, woes,
Secret and open foes,
Till her last evening's close,
God save our Queen.

Grant her a happy life;
From faction's baleful strife
God save our Queen;
With men her throne surrounded,
Firm, active, zealous, sound,
Just, righteous, sage, profound,
God save our Queen.

Long may she live to prove
Her grateful people's love,
God bless our Queen;
Give her an Alfred's zeal,
Still, for the commonweal,
Her people's wounds to heal,
God save our Queen.

Guard all her steps in youth,
In the straight paths of truth
Lead our young Queen:
And as years onward glide,
Ever support and guide,
England's hope—England's pride,
God save our Queen.

BIRMINGHAM CONSERVATIVE SONG.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

'Tis the voice of our country, from cen-
to shore,
It calls on each Briton to slumber no
more;
It bids us arise, ere our birth-right be
gone,
And rally like men round the altar and
throne.

"The God of that altar, thro' tumult and
war,
Ever beam'd upon England his bright
leading star;
Ever pour'd on our father His blessing
divine,
And ne'er shall their children prove false
to his shrine.

"Round the Throne of our Monarchs,
For ages have stood,
Saints, heroes, and sages, the great and
the good;
No foe from without dared its ramparts
to win,
And it shall not be canker'd by traitors
within.

"Too long, oh! too long has a faction
held sway,
That piece-meal would dribble Old Eng-
land away,
That would take from her King and her
Nobles their own,
And cover with insult her Altar and
Throne.

"But it shall not avail them: the voice
is gone forth,
It rings through the empire, east, west,
south, and north;
For Britain, uproused and indignant, at
length
Now bares, like a giant, the arm of his
strength.

"Here we stand for old England, her
rights, and her laws,
'Tis the cause of our country—God prosper
that cause!
Unimpair'd to our children those rights
shall descend,
We will live to preserve them, or die to
DEFEND THEM!

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF A VISIT TO THE MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY.

"What now do we see? mid-
night—the blackness of darkness
—nothing! Where are we?
where is the wall we were lately
elbowing out of our way? It has
vanished—it is lost; we are all
walled in by darkness, and dark-
ness canopies us above. Look
again; swing your torches aloft!
Ay, now you can see it far up,
100 feet above your head, a gray
ceiling rolling dimly away like a
cloud; and heavy buttresses bend-
ing under the weight, curling and
toppling over their base, begin to
project their enormous masses
from the shadowy wall. How
vast, how solemn, how awful! The
little bells of the brain are ringing
in your ears; you hear nothing

else, not even a sigh of air. The
guide triumphs in your looks of
amazement, he takes advantage of
your feelings all so solemn and ro-
mantic: "Then that says the
mammoth an't rale tear-cat, don't
know nothing about it!" With
which truly philosophic interjec-
tion, he falls to work on certain old
wooden ruins, to you yet invisible,
and builds a brace or two of fires;
by the aid of which you begin to
have a better conception of the
scene around you. You are in the
vestibule, or antichamber, to
which the spacious entrance of the
cave, and the narrow passage that
succeeds it, should be considered
the mere gateway and covered ap-
proach. It is a basilica of an oval
figure, 200 feet in length by 150
wide, with a roof, with a roof
which is as flat and level as if
finished by the trowel of the plaster-
er, of 50 or 60, or even more, feet
in height. Two passages, each
100 feet in width, open into it at
its opposite extremities, but at
right angles to each other; and as
they preserve a straight course for
500 or 600 feet, with the same flat
roof common to each, the appear-
ance to the eye is that of a vast
hall in shape of the letter L ex-
panded at the angle, both branch-
es being 500 feet long by 100 wide.
The passage on the right hand is
the great bat room; that in front
the beginning of the grand gallery,
or the main cavern itself. The
whole of this prodigious space is
covered by a single rock, in which
the eye can detect no break or in-
terruption, save at its borders,
where is a broad sweeping cornice
traced in horizontal panel work
exceedingly noble and regular, and
not a single pier or pillar of any
kind contributes to support it. It
needs no support; it is like the
arched and ponderous roof of the
poet's mausoleum—

"By its own weight made steadfast and
immovable.
The floor is exceedingly irregular,
consisting of vast heaps of the ni-
trous earth, and of the ruins of the
hoppers or vats, composed of heavy
planking, in which the miners
were accustomed to reach it. This
hall was, in fact, one of their
chief factory rooms. Before their
day it was a cemetery, and here
they disinterred many a mouldering
skeleton, belonging, it seems,
to that gigantic eight or nine-foot
race of men of past days, whose
jaw bones so many thousand ver-
acious persons have clapped over
their own, like horse collars, with-
out laying by a single one to con-
vince the soul of scepticism.

"Such is the vestibule of the
Mammoth Cave—a hall which
hundreds of visitors have passed
through without being conscious
of its existence. The path lead-
ing into the grand gallery hugs the
wall on the left hand, and is, be-
sides, in a hollow flanked on the
right hand by lofty mounds of
earth, which the visitor, if he looks
at them at all, as he will scarcely
do at so early a period, after en-
tering, will readily suppose to be
the opposite walls. Those who
enter the bat rooms, into which
flying visitors are seldom conduct-
ed, will indeed have some faint
suspicion for a moment that they
are passing through infinite space;
but the walls of the cave being so
dark as not to reflect one single
ray of light from the dim torches
and a greater number being nec-
essary to disperse the gloom than
are usually employed, they will
still remain in ignorance of the
grandeur around them. In an at-
tempt which we made to secure a

drawing of the vestibule, we had
it lighted up with a dozen or more
torches and flambeaux, and two or
three bonfires beside; but still the
obscurity was so great that it was
necessary, in sketching any one
part, to have the torches for the
time held before it. It was, in
fact, impossible to light it up so
as to embrace all its striking fea-
tures in one view. We saw
enough of it, however, to deter-
mine its quality. It possesses not
one particle of beauty; but its
grandeur, its air of desolation,
combined with majesty, are un-
speakably impressive."

At a locksmith's window in one
of the principal streets in the city
"padding" are announced as only
capable of being opened by a spe-
cies of legerdemain. A wag ob-
serving the orthography, remarked
that at all events it was done by
"a spell."

The Boston Post says, "the
reason that cream is so scarce now
is, that milk has risen so high
that cream can't reach the top."

A Sunday-school teacher asked
a child, "Who killed Abel?"
"General Jackson." Another
inquired of a scholar, "In what
state were mankind left after the
fall?" "In the State of Ver-
mont."

Lord Nelson's opinions, with
respect to the officers of the navy
were the most liberal. Lord Bar-
ham gave him a list, and offered
him his choice of officers, when
he was going to take his last com-
mand: "Choose yourself, my
lord," said Nelson; "the same
spirit actuates the whole pro-
fession; you cannot choose
wrong."

Sailors, though they are the
best fighters in the world, are not
always the greatest scholars, or
theologians. One of these being
lately at Church, and hearing it
read that the ark was carried on
men's shoulders, left the church in
a great passion, affirming with an
oath, that master chaplain there
had told a lie, "for as now, do
ye see," says he, I have heard
that that same ark was big enough
to stow one Captain Noah, his
crew, and a great deal of live
stock."

Two sailors falling into a learn-
ed dispute, whether or no the King
(God bless him) was head of the
Church; which the one pertinaci-
ously insisted upon, the other as
resolutely denied, affirming that
power to be vested in the Arch-
bishop of Canterbury; a third
put an end to the controversy, by
observing, to the satisfaction of
both parties, that his Majesty sure-
ly was master of the Seas.

A Scotch political economist
being asked the meaning of *meta-
physics*, explained it as follows:—
"When the party who listens din-
na ken what the party who speaks
means, and the party who speaks
din na ken what he means himself
—that is metaphysics."

After the action, an Irishman,
named Phelan, who was cook's
mate of the Genoa, was observed
to skip about the galley with the
most ludicrous manifestation of
joy. On being questioned, he
shouted out, "Och, by the Pow-
ers I'm glad that the villains hav'
spoilt the coppers—the devil a shot
has touched them."

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbour Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet being now
completed, having undergone such
alterations and improvements in her accom-
modations, and otherwise, as the safety, com-
fort and convenience of Passengers can pos-
sibly require or experience suggest, a care-
ful 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 Por-
tugal 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 careful-
ly 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 & BOAG,
Agents, St. 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 fa-
vours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further no-
tice, start from Carbonear on the morning
of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, posi-
tively 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.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.
Single Letters 6d.
Double do. 1s.
And Packages in proportion.

N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold
himself accountable for all LETTERS
and PA KAGES 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 expense, he has fit-
ted 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 Gentle-
men with sleeping-berths, which will
be trusts give every satisfaction. He now
begs to solicit the patronage of this respect-
able community; and he assures them it
will be his utmost endeavour to give them
every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR,
for 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 abin Passengers 7s. 6d.
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single 6d.
Double, Do. 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or
weight.

The owner will not be accountable for
any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c.
received at his House in Carbonear, and in
St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick
Kielty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at
Mr John Cruet's.
Carbonear, June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of
Years.

A PIECE OF GROUND, situated on the
North side of the Street, bounded on
East by the House of the late captain
STABB, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1837.

Blanks

Of various kinds for SALE at the Office of
this Paper.

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