

POETRY.

COCKER, ON CHURCH REFORM.
FOUNDED UPON SOME LATE CALCULATIONS.

Fine figures of speech let your orators follow,
Old Cocker has figures that beat them all hollow.
Though famed for his rules Aristotle may be,
In but half of this Sage any merit I see.
For, as honest Joe Hume says, the "tottle" for me!

As, for instance, --while others discuss and debate,--
It is thus about Bishops I ratiocinate:
In England, where, spite of the infidel's laughter,
'Tis certain our souls are look'd very well after,
Two Bishops can well (if judiciously sunder'd)
Of parishes manage two thousand five hundred,--
Said number of parishes, under said teachers,
Containing three millions of Protestant creatures,--
So that each of said Bishops fully ably controls
Just one million five hundred thousands of souls.

And now comes old Cocker. In Ireland we're told,
Half a million includes the whole Protestant fold;
Therefore, if, for three millions of souls, 'tis conceded
Two proper-sized Bishops are all that is needed,
'Tis plain, for the Irish half million who want 'em,
One-third of one Bishop is just the right quantum.
And thus, by old Cocker's sublime Rule of Three,
The Irish Church question's resolv'd to a T;
Keeping always that excellent maxim in view,
That, in saving men's souls, we must save money too.

Nay, --if, as St. Roden complains is the case,
The half million of soul is decreasing apace,
The demand, too, for bishop will also fall off,
Till the tithes of one, taken in kind, be enough.
But, as fractions imply that we'd have to dissect,
And to cutting up Bishops I strongly object,
We've a small, fractious prelate whom well we could
spare.

Who has just the same decimal word, to a hair,
And, not to leave Ireland too much in the lurch,
We'll let her have Ex-t-r, solé,† as her church.

* The total, --so pronounced by this industrious senator.
† Corporation Sole.

THE ARMENIANS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Armenians, a people very imperfectly known in Europe, are the only nation in the world, besides the Hebrews, who have an ancient history, and can fortify their pretensions to antiquity by documentary evidence. Their records, which commence from the formation of the nation, under Haic, great great grandson of Noah, soon after the Deluge, were, in the fifth century of the Christian era, digested by the famous Moses of Choren, from writings of great antiquity, then extant, into a regular chronological narrative, which has been continued till the year 1780 by Father Chamich, and till 1827 by Mr. Avdall, an Armenian gentleman of Calcutta.

This ancient and interesting nation was converted to Christianity by St. Gregory the Illuminator, A. D. 302. After the General Council of Chalcedon, in 451, a schism unhappily took place amongst them, which has contributed perhaps as much as the tyranny of the Mussulmans to depress the nation. Art of the Armenians declared against the decision of the council, and in consequence two classes, or sects, were formed,--the Catholic Armenians, who, like most other Christians, recognize two natures in Christ, the divine and the human; and the Dissenters, or Schismatic Armenians, who ascribe to him the divine nature only. The latter are implacable enemies of the former.

Throughout India, Persia, Georgia, Turkey, and Russia, the Armenians exist in considerable numbers, amounting, in the whole to about 12,000,000. They are not only a commercial but a literary people, and seem to constitute, in a moral as well as physiological point of view, a link between Europeans and Asiatics. Their books, which are almost unexplored by European scholars (though they attracted the attention of Lord Byron at Venice, where there is an Armenian college), probably have preserved the only authentic relics of the history of the ancient world.

A pretty large proportion of the population of Constantinople is composed of Armenians, both Catholic and schismatic, the latter of whom, being the most influential with the Turkish Government, succeeded, about five years back, in making their antagonists objects of political jealousy, and a persecution was commenced against the Catholic Armenians, in which the most horrible cruelties were perpetrated upon innocent men, women, and children, many respectable families being reduced to utter destitution. The Sultan was fortunately warned of his error, and revoked the sentence of proscription and banishment, authorizing the Armenians to build churches, schools, and hospitals in any part of the empire.

In the midst of their joy the Catholic Armenians were visited by a dreadful calamity;--a fire, which broke out at Constantinople in August, 1831, reduced the suburbs of Pera, where they reside, to ashes, consuming their property, reducing their wealthy merchants to beggars, and leaving them without the means of restoring their church, hospital, or school. They have consequently been constrained to throw themselves upon the benevolence of other Christian nations, and have deputed one of their priests, the Rev. Narses Lazarian, with proper credentials, to London, for this purpose. Sir Rich-

ard C. Glyn, Bart., and Co., Lombard-street, and Messrs. Wright and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, bankers, have consented to receive subscriptions, and the Rev. Narses Lazarian purposes that the amount shall be remitted by the banker directly to Constantinople.

Having made some inquiries, and seen recommendations of the mission (amongst which is one from the Rev. Mr. Bramston, titular Roman Catholic Bishop of London), we have no doubt that this appeal deserves the attention of the charitable. --Times.

THE DUTCH EMBARGO.--By a Parliamentary return, it appears that 6 vessels were detained, during the embargo, at Plymouth, 8 at Rochester, 2 at Yarmouth, 12 at Portsmouth, 1 at Southampton, 2 at Cowes, 4 at Dover, 1 at Arundel, 1 at Cardiff, 3 at Penzance, 3 at Falmouth, 1 at Weymouth, 8 at Ramsgate, 1 at Newhaven, 1 at Harwich, 3 at Hull, 1 at Berwick, 2 at Newcastle, 2 at Liverpool, 2 at Holyhead, and 1 at Leith: total, 57. The cargoes mostly consisted of sugar, hides, coffee, indigo, and fruit.

A crime has been lately discovered near Chantilly which reminds us of the feudal ages. An inheritance having fallen to one of the noble families of that neighbourhood, and one of the sons, whose presence was required, not making his appearance, the father was asked what had become of his son. As he did not give a satisfactory account of his son's absence, suspicions arose, and, after some search, the young man was found in a subterranean prison, where he had been shut up for seven years, with an iron collar round his neck, by which he was fastened to a post. It appears that this young man wished to marry a person beneath his rank, which the parents prevented by this horrible means. No further particulars are as yet known on the subject. --Galignani's Messenger.

THE HARVEST.--For a great many years past there has not been so promising and abundant a harvest as the present. In Connaught, where I have been during the last week, the crops are in a more forward state than usual. In various parts of the country reaping has already commenced. At Castle Armagh, county Kilkenny, within a mile of Ross, 100 acres of white oats are now reaped and stacked. In the north the flax crop has nearly reached maturity, and is very abundant. --Globe.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Count da Ponte, Don Miguel's Minister in Paris, to Visct. de Santarem.

(Private.)
"PARIS, July 12, 1833.
"Most Illustrious and Excellent Senhor,--I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch No. 303, of the private series, and the circular No. 76.

"In the present circumstances, there is little or nothing of an interesting nature passing here with respect to our affairs. I have nothing worth communicating to your Excellency, except that there has been lately circulated a report that the Senhora Donna Maria da Gloria is to leave Paris for Portugal as soon as the news of the result of the expedition of the rebels to Algarve shall arrive. In fact, I believe her Serene Highness has left Paris for the purpose of going to some French sea-port during the bathing season. I must not, however, neglect to assure your Excellency, that the English Government strongly recommended the Algarve Expedition to the Marquis de Palmella, in order to augment, by the possession of that kingdom, the territory acknowledging the authority of Donna Maria, which would facilitate her recognition as soon as England resolved on that step. The Russian Minister told me the day before yesterday that the English Government was at this moment doing every thing in its power to prevent the successful issue which we might expect from the departure of Marshal Bournont, and it was necessary to exert every effort to bring the business with the rebels to a conclusion.

"The journals of to-day publish accounts of the progress of the rebel expedition in Algarve, and though these accounts are exaggerated, it is impossible not to be surprised that the rebel forces should be able to hold Oporto, and at the same time to attack another point of the kingdom--that they should pass off Lisbon with seven or eight steam-boats, in the face of a squadron ready in the Tagus of more than double the enemy's strength!

"Such are the observations which I have to-day heard made by many of our friends, and I have not been able to answer them."

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Aug. 7.

"We continue to go on admirably here. Don Pedro is making even his enemies like him. He goes about everywhere, and says pleasing things to all with whom he comes in contact. He has frequently been in the street and on the water soon after 5 o'clock in the morning, and he does every thing without unnecessary ceremony. His experience and trials have, I believe, taught him wisdom. How great the contrast between the two brothers: one by his courteous manners

attracting the love of all around him, the other every thing that is bad and detestable. As a foreigner, I feel quite attached to Pedro, and what must the feeling of the poor Portuguese be, who, by his presence, and his success have been relieved from a load of misery, under which they have for five years been bending to the earth! Troops from the ranks of Don Miguel are daily flocking to Don Pedro's standard. Molellos's division is quite broken up. The force that fled from the capital on the 24th have been committing great outrages, but they have suffered the greatest privations, and it is doubted if one-third of them will be able to join their friends under Bourmont. The Conde de Basto, the brigadier of police, Conde de Carvalho, and the Duchess de Cadaval, have died at or near the Caldas. Some chests of church plate, sending from Ramalhao to be embarked as part of Don Carlos's baggage, have been stopped by the Government. He is yet, it is said, with Miguel, and we hear that the Spanish frigate is hovering about the northern coast of Portugal to receive him, but is closely watched by Don Pedro's vessels. Admiral Napier is about to sail for off Figueira, which place will no doubt rise in favour of the Queen, immediately on his making his appearance. One of the line-of-battle ships is going to Oporto; two corvettes and an armed store-ship have gone to Madeira, and two vessels are fitting out with all expedition to go to the African settlements to ease the hearts of the poor political prisoners, and to change the Government there. We hear that Miguel intends raising the siege of Oporto, and to fortify himself in Amirante.

"We have no communication with Spain, nor with many parts of this country, including Figueira and Vianna, off which places several of our cruisers were, and prevented all access. There it is at least an effective blockade."

Intercepted Private Letter addressed to the Viscount de Santarem.

London, July 17.

Sec. 1.--When every thing was ready to be sent to Portugal, namely, two steam vessels, the Lord of the Isles and the United Kingdom, some 30 officers of all arms, near 500 picked sailors, and several excellent gunners, the news arrived that our squadron had sailed from the Tagus, and had been captured by Napier. The journals of the 15th inst. gave the particulars of that disastrous event, and yesterday, the 15th, our expedition was to have put to sea in the night. As there were now no ships by which to send the supplies, all that could be done was to despatch the officers and men, while the material was countermanded, and every thing had to be undone again what I had been so solicitous to get ready. I cannot write to your Excellency to-day more in detail on any thing. I have no time, nor will my head bear it. The resolution of the government to order the sailing of our squadron under existing circumstances, and after directing us here to make the preparations alluded to, is called both by our friends and enemies an unparalleled error. I have conversed with the ministers of the Great Powers, as well as with other individuals; all are of the opinion, all blame that step severely. All consider our cause, if not as lost, at least extremely difficult to retrieve, and the only hope still cherished by those who take an interest in us is the consideration that Marshal Bourmont must now be at the head of our land forces, and will perhaps be able to do something if the troops and people continue faithful. It is, above all things desirable to prevent Lisbon from falling into the hands of the rebels; for as soon as this government receives intelligence of their being in possession of the capital, it will acknowledge the rebel government, and we may look upon our cause as lost without remedy. The government may thence infer how important it is to defend the capital to the utmost extremity.

2. There are still here fourteen or fifteen officers, selected by Bourmont, and are all very able men. As we have now only the army to look to, I shall endeavour to despatch them to some point of the Portuguese coast, where to land under the present circumstances of the blockade, &c. It will be advisable for your Excellency to have general orders sent to the ports on the coast to favour the landing of these officers wherever they may present themselves, furnished with my requisition or general passport, such as I gave to the Marshal himself.

God preserve your Excellency,
ANTONIO RIBEIRO SARAIVA.
To the most illustrious and most excellent Senhor the Viscount de Santarem, &c.

SELECTIONS.

Some amusing anecdotes are on record touching the rather incongruous association of our sailor-king with the turf, one of which we will venture to repeat. Previously to the first appearance of the royal stud in the name of William IV., the trainer had an audience of his Majesty, and humbly requested to be informed what horses it was the royal pleasure should be sent down? "Send the whole squad," said the King; "some of them, I suppose, will win."

A sportsman by touching his horse near the withers with his whip taught him to kneel immediately. When shooting, and a dog came to the point, he made his horse kneel, and persuaded those present that the horse was an excellent pointer. A gentleman having purchased the gelding, was fording a river with him, when having touched his withers, he was true to the touch, down he dropped in the stream, and soused his new master in the water. The latter, in a great passion, asked his former owner what he meant by selling him a horse that played him such a trick in the water? "Oh!" said the other, "you bought him as a pointer, and at the time he went on his knees he was pointing a salmon." --Edinburgh Paper.

CHOLERA.--We have heard it asserted by persons who have been in different countries where the cholera was raging in a manner unknown in England, that whenever it is practicable to bathe, especially in sea-water, it has been found to be an excellent preventative. After coming out of the water the body should be rubbed very well with rough towels.

A TERRIFIC SEA MONSTER.--A boat belonging to Mr. Catt brought on shore at Seaford, a few days ago, a fish of an extraordinary kind. Its fins resembled the arm and hand (with finger nails) of a human being, and it had two protuberances or sort of pockets on each breast, which were filled with small fish. When taken from the net, it followed the fishermen round the boat; and, in order to get rid of "so ugly a customer," they procured weapons and despatched it forthwith. --Brighton Gazette.

HARMONY BETWEEN RIVALS.--Lady Gage, the wife of the first baronet, Sir John, ancestor of Viscount Gage, when first a widow was only seventeen, beautiful and rich; she was courted by her three husbands, Sir G. Trenchard, Sir John Gage, and Sir William Hery, at the same time; and to appease a quarrel that had arisen respecting her between them, she threatened her everlasting displeasure to the first that should be the aggressor--when, as she had declared for neither, by balancing their hopes against their fears, stifled their resentments against each other--adding, good humouredly, that if they would keep the peace and have patience, she would have them all in their turns which singularly enough did happen.

Lieutenant Coke, in his Subaltern's Furlough, says he was struck, on his first visit to the strangers' gallery, in the American House of Representatives, to see at its entrance the following admonition:--"Gentlemen will be pleased not to place their feet on the board in front of the gallery, as the dirt from them falls on the senators' heads."

PAGANINI IN TROUBLE.--Some short time since, a provincial manager, but little more than 100 miles from London, prevailed on this distinguished violinist to visit his theatre upon sharing terms, the receipts to be deposited in a box, with an aperture cut in the top for the introduction of the cash, and the key, as per agreement, was to be left, to prevent deception or robbery, in the custody of the great magician. The night arrived, and myriads crowded to witness the exhibition. Paganini played, and delighted--and was, in turn, delighted himself by the cheering prospect in view of large receipts. On the termination of the performance, he proceeded to unfold the golden treasure, when lo! on exploring the box, he discovered, to his great horror and astonishment, that the manager, or some legerdemain trickster, determined to "lower the pegs that produced his concord of sweet sounds," had inserted a corresponding aperture in the bottom of the box, which conveyed the money, amounting to £110, into some other receptacle as fast as it was put in, and finally into the pocket of the manager, who had long previously made a hasty exit, leaving poor Paganini only a few solitary shillings as the reward of his night's work.--It is whispered that the money-box was of Birmingham manufacture. --Liverpool Journal.

The Rev. Mr. Forbes, a Scotch clergyman, in the county of Ross, has been found liable in £250 damages to one of his parishioners, for libelling him from the pulpit, in the presence of the congregation.

There is now being erected, at Stonyhurst College, the most magnificent place of worship which the Catholics will have in the three kingdoms. It is supposed that this church, or rather cathedral, will be completed in about sixteen months hence. The style is Gothic, and the expense will exceed £10,000.

An honest Scotchman, on hearing of the birth of the heir to King Leopold, and his intended title, exclaimed,--"Well, gude, gude, that the little Duke of Brawbant may prove a brav bantling!" Many a worse pun has cost more trouble, for honest Sawney never perceived it until it was pointed out.

CHICKENS HATCHED IN OVENS.--The number of chickens hatched in ovens every year, in Egypt, is calculated at about one hundred million.

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