

## POETRY

## MERRY ENGLAND.

My ancestors were Englishmen, an Englishman am I,  
And 'tis my boast that I was beneath a British sky;  
I prize my peerless birthplace for its freedom and its fame,  
In it my father lived and died, I hope to do the same.  
I've heard of foreign countries that are very fair to see,  
But England, "merry England," is quite fair enough for me;  
And he that on its happy soil is not content to stay,  
May leave it when he likes, and find a better where he may.

We may not have the mountains which some other lands may show,  
Their sides adorned with vineyards, and their summits crown'd with snow;  
We may not boast the grandeur, or the melancholy grace,  
Which tells of Time's destroying hand, or War's terrific trace;  
But we have fertile valleys, we have hills and dales and dells,  
Where peace and plenty smile around, and sweet contentment dwells;  
We've tall, tall cliffs, that beetle o'er, and battle with the spray  
Of a thousand waves that roll around a shore as free as they.

There's not a sea that on its breast a hostile fleet can bear,  
But England's flag is seen to fly in stern defiance there;  
There's not a clime, east, west, north, south, but echoes with the fame  
Of England's dauntless warriors, and rings with England's name.  
Our ancient institutions and our good old English laws  
Have wrung from e'en our bitterest foes their wonder and applause.  
Oh! his must be a coward's heart who would not make a stand  
For THRONE and ALTAR, HEARTH and HOME, in such a native land.

## GOOD OLD GEORGE THE THIRD.

I love one living monarch well,  
Yet would I laud the dead,  
Would turn me from the diadem'd,  
To wreathe a buried head.  
And though he pour a feeble song,  
Sincere must be the bard  
Who praises hands that, generous once,  
Can now no song reward.  
By British feelings, British hopes,  
My heart and harp are stirred  
To sing the English-minded king,  
The good old George the Third!

When crafty statesmen would have reft  
One jewel from his crown,  
The jewel from his Indian reign,  
He met them with a frown;  
"Old England's crown is on my head,  
Her centre in my hand;  
Take these—if Britons will it, but  
A bridge not my command!"  
O'erawed, the traitors shrunk away,  
The Isles delighted heard,  
And hailed with one applause voices,  
The good old George the Third.

The baffled traitors came again,  
A deeper scheme to bring,  
A scheme to sap our glorious church—  
By sanction of its king:  
"Firmly to stand by England's church  
I pledged a monarch's troth;  
A I dare bow me to the block,  
But dare not break my oath!"  
Each loyal heart in Britain leaped,  
Exultant at the word,  
And the Isles rang from shore to shore  
With—"Good old George the Third!"

Note.—For "Indian reign" read *Ireland*, and for "A scheme to sap our glorious Church" read *the appropriation clause, or the abolition of Church-rates*, and the allusion will be perfectly applicable to the "traitors" of the days of William the Fourth.

An artificial Harizon, invented by Mr. W. Kenish Carpenter of H. M. S. Excellent, has been tried under the following circumstances, with great success:—Several al meridian altitudes were taken by it on board the ship, which indicated the latitude within two miles; subsequent observations, taken by an officer,\* deduced the latitude within a few seconds. The same individual took observations in a

\* Mr. W. Moore, late Mate of H. M. S. Melville, M. S. Excellence, now of Yille.

was considerable motion (short, quick, and irregular)—a motion more difficult to observe in than a ship even in a gale of wind, even partakes of. The results were equally satisfactory. Several other trials, by nautical gentlemen, under different circumstances, have been made with the same correctness: the last were by a most experienced officer\* in the Dock-yard here, and compared with altitudes taken by a very superior sextant and reflecting artificial horizon, at the naval Collage, the deviations were only two miles. Having been so far tested, there is no doubt but the latitude may be obtained within two or three miles, which trifling error would be of little moment in ordinary cases at sea, where at present there are no means of directing a mariner when the horizon is obscured—a circumstance which at present is fraught with danger, and causes a great deal of anxiety and distrust. The instrument possesses the following advantages:—Altitudes of the sun may be obtained when the sensible horizon is obscured by haze or fog, independent of the motion of the ship, and enable the mariner to make use of his instruments for determining the position of his ship, either by night or day as it will also give a correct line of view on the darkest night; the attitude of known light can also be determined by it, making known its distance correctly, and consequent proximity of dangers to be avoided. The construction of the instrument is extremely simple, and partakes of an unerring law in nature; it is attached to the quadrant or sextant without the least inconvenience to the observer; while the trifling expense of it will make it available to all classes of mariners, and form a new feature in nautical science. It will be found particularly useful on our own shores, as well as those of America, the Baltic, &c. where the horizon is often obscured by fog for weeks together the sun being clearly seen every day while about the meridian. Mr. Kennish has also invented a Sounding Instrument on pneumatic principle, whereby soundings to the depth of 400 fathoms may be determined without reference to the line. He proposed an instrument of this nature in the year 1832, on similar principles to Capt. Erickson's patent sounding instrument, since brought before the public by that gentleman; but discovering a material defect in it, viz. that after the instrument is at any inconsiderable depth, the excluded air becomes so dense, that from ten to twenty fathoms after the first hundred the divisions become so minute as to be illegible, it was accordingly laid aside. Some time after, happening to see an instrument described in Nicholson's Natural Philosophy, vol 2nd, page 90, for the same purpose and on similar principles, called an instrument in its present construction in which the water is measured in a glass cone attached to the bottom of the cylinder whereby the divisions on the scale are rendered more equal, and at the same time so large, that each single fathom may be obtained as far as 200 fathoms, and every five fathoms as far as 400.

\* Mr. Sadler, Second Master Attendant

Effects of Prussic Acid upon a Rabbit.—On Saturday evening, Dr. Robinson, of London, delivered the third of a series of dissertations on poisons, before the faculty, at the Maidstone Infirmary. The subject of the evening was principally corosive and sublimated, on the mode of detecting which the learned lecturer imparted some most valuable hints. At the conclusion of the dissertation the effect of prussic acid was tried upon a rabbit. Three drops were administered from a glass, (the surface of which most probably extracted half the quantity,) and the animal immediately exhibited the usual symptoms—increased action of the lungs, dilation of the pupils, the peculiar shrill cry which in such cases is generally indicative of immediately approaching dissolution. In order to give it a chance of recovery, however, a few drops of ammonia were administered without apparent benefit. A constant stream of cold water was then poured upon the base of the skull and along the spine, when the animal shortly exhibited symptoms of resuscitation. It was then wrapped in warm flannel. In a quarter of an hour it was sufficiently recovered to walk. Dr. Robinson had in a former lecture mentioned that this mode of treatment had been discovered by accident. A cat, which had annoyed the apprentice of a chemist, was poisoned by him with prussic acid, and thrown by for dead. By mere accident, however, it fell under a stream of water, which was pouring from a pump, the effect of which was its gradual resuscitation. Benefiting by that hint, the same means have been since successfully taken prussic acid. No instance, however, had come within Dr. Robinson's knowledge where an animal had been restored after the symptoms which the rabbit exhibited; and the singularity of the case struck the faculty as being one a knowledge of which it was desirable should be promulgated. The rabbit is now in full health and vigour.

A fire happening at a public-house, one of the crowd was requesting the engineer to play against the wainscot; but being told it was in no danger, "I am sorry for that," said he, "because I have a long score upon it, which I shall never be able to pay."

A man having fallen into a river was assisted out by another, who happened to be passing. As he helped him up the bank, he inquired of him if intoxication had had been the cause of his falling in. The other, who was a wag, answered,—"No, Sir I really did not find myself in liquor till I was over head and ears."

An old man and a dashing young one conversing the youth, to show his penetration and discernment in the subject they were talking about, said he could smell a rat as far as anybody, "So I should suppose," cried the old man, "by the length of your whiskers."

During the indisposition of the late King of France, the wits of Paris would have it that he was no better than an ill-legitimate monarch.

Man, in a state of solitary indolence, is like stagnant water, which soon becomes putrid and corrupted.

## NOTICES

## CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

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 & 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 favours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings 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.  
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 PACKAGES given him.  
Carbonear, June, 1836.

## THE ST. PATRICK

EDMUND PATRICK, of the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expense, 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 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 ab in 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 Kieley'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 STARR, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR, Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1837.

## Blanks

Various kinds for SALE at the Office of this Paper.

THE AD

Vol. IV.

HARBOUR GRACE, C.

Notice

In the NORTHERN COURT, Harbour Grace, and JUNE Term,

IN THE MATTER OF ST. JOHN'S, NORTHERN DISTRICT, INSOLVENT.

WHEREAS the Insolvency of the said ST. JOHN'S, in due form of Law by this Court of Order, Whereas ROBERT WILLIAM W. BEMIST, Carbonear aforesaid, tors, of the said IN the major part in V of the said INSOLV chosen and appointed ESTATE of the said

N O T I S E

That the said ROBERT WILLIAM W. BEMIST, TEES, are duly Orders as the said Court shall from time to time make therein, to Realise the DEB the said INSOLV Indebted to the said IN their Possess FECTS belonging quired to Pay and with to the said T

By CHIEF

WE hereby certify that ROBERT WILLIAM W. BEMIST

THE Subscribers of the said SCHOLARSHIP, in his SCHOLARSHIP, he has commenced Room for the F friends, which will after the said both which School prize all the respectable Educational As proof of is a fair trial.

D

FROM the said on the last,

MICH

an APPRENTICE Court, about 1 black hair, full a Native of St. all Persons from the said DESEI scuted to the t

Bryant's Cov

ALL Persons against HOWELL, of ed, are request Subscribers for 25th Instant. the said Estate diate settlement MARY W. W. Carbonear,

HAY SEED

Harbour Grace