

in which any other names or sounds would just have done as well, what power and expression must such figures and hieroglyphics—(for the lamb, the dove, and the oread are all hieroglyphics)—what force must they have had, when language itself lent its figurative aid to the allegory? For instance, we own the aptness of the emblem of the lamb, because of the sportive innocence which appears about it; but what a force was given to the emblem, when it was brought to the altar by a worshipper, who was taught to give it the name of *Sch*, this He, or this is the substitute? We recognise the dove as a proper emblem of Spirit, because the fruit of the Spirit is love; but how much was the aptness of the figure enhanced, when the bird was known by the name (which Adam, with the approbation of God, bestowed upon it) *Jonah*, rest and peace? Thus, the objects themselves, or representations of them, were the best *texts* that could be employed to preach the doctrines of the kingdom of heaven. In this manner, these representations, figures, or texts were used in the earliest worship of the world. Thus, they found a place in the tabernacle and in the temple.—Thus, prophecy became filled with images borrowed from them. Thus, without a parable or allegory, drawn from these very works, our Lord himself never spake of the kingdom of heaven; and thus little as it may now be attended to, all those beautiful similes, figures, and allegories, by which truth is conveyed to us, in the pages of the Divine Word, had their origin in the inexhaustible store of hieroglyphics, which Divine Wisdom connected, from the first, with that language in which testimony was to be borne to the unsearchable riches of Christ.—*Morison's Religious History of Man.*

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, DISPENSING WITH COALS AS FUEL.

(From the Paisley Advertiser.)

We have this week to notice a discovery which will produce a greater change in the arrangements of domestic life, than any discovery perhaps that has been made for a hundred years past; we allude to the substitution of gas for coals in the warming of houses, in cooking operations, &c. &c. The principle on which this is done is so very simple, in its application so very easy, as to ensure the speedy and extensive adoption of the improvement in every place where a supply of gas can be obtained. The principle is as easy to describe as it is to apply, and is simply this: the mixture of gas with five or six times its bulk of atmospheric air, and the burning of the mixture through wire gauze.

The modes of this may be varied according to the taste and fancy of the consumer, and great room for the display of taste is afforded: but we shall describe one of the simplest modes of application as best suited for general purposes. Supposing then the fire is wanted near the ordinary position of the grate, a gas pipe is laid to the spot, and the jet is fixed pointing upwards, so as to be about 4 inches from the floor or hearth stone.—This jet is surrounded with a sheet iron pipe, or cylinder, of a diameter from 3 1-2 to 7 in. according to the quantity of fire wanted, and of the height required, say from 1 to 3 ft., and the top of the cylinder is covered with a piece of fine wire gauze, kept in its place by a small iron hoop, circumscribing the cylinder in the same way as the hair cloth is secured on the common sieve.

We have spoken of the mixture of gas with 5 or 6 times its quantity of atmospheric air, and the question may arise, how are we to mix substances which are neither visible nor tangible? It fortunately happens that no care on this point is necessary. The bottom of the cylinder which circumscribes the jet, and in which the mixture of gas and air takes place, has supporters fastened on it to

raise it an inch or two from the floor, or openings are cut out of the cylinder itself, so as to admit the air freely to enter at the bottom. These openings can be easily varied by dampers to admit such a quantity of air as may on trial be found most advantageous. The top of the cylinder may pass through an iron plate, which may be kept on a level with a wire gauze, and which plate will serve to hold cooking utensils in the kitchen, or mantlepiece ornaments in drawing-rooms, and bed-rooms. If this top plate as it may be called, which may be of any size or shape required, be exactly on a level with the wire gauze, then it will be necessary to place on it a small stand, so as to keep the bottom of a pan, or kettle, 3 or 4 in. from the wire gauze. A perforated piece of cast iron may be laid on the top of the wire gauze, for the purpose of raising the flame a little above it, and of thus rendering it more durable.

We need scarcely add, that any number of these fire places can be fitted up in a kitchen range so that if room permit, a dozen or a score of pots may be boiling, each on its own fire, while to make one boil fiercely, and another to simmer slowly, no labour with poker and tongs is required; all that is necessary is a small touch of the stop cock, by which every fire in the range may be made to burn with different degrees of intensity.

With respect to price; it is found that one jet will be quite sufficient for the cooking and warming purposes of an ordinary small family, occupying a room and kitchen, and who are in the habit of keeping only one fire burning. In the lighting of fires, no chips, peats, no puffing and blowing with the mouth or bellows is necessary; and what in many cases is highly important no time is lost. A person in kindling a fire has only to turn the stop-cock, apply a lucifer or other match, and his fire in a second is in readiness for boiling a kettle or frying a beef-steak, either of which it will do in a very few minutes. Here, then, are coals wholly dispensed with—here is a total escape from the nuisance of cinders, ashes dust, and what is still more annoying—smoke.

The discovery which we have been attempting to describe, we fear rather imperfectly, was made by Mr. James Cook, manager of the gas works here, a gentleman of taste and scientific skill, who has done more perhaps than any other man in Scotland, in improving gas illumination. As he has no intention of taking out a patent for his discovery, he has permitted us to describe it as fully as please, that all who choose may reap the advantages.

We may state in conclusion, that our office was yesterday fitted up in a plain way with this new variety of Promethean beneficence, so that those of our local readers who may not understand our description fully, may call and have that description illustrated by ocular demonstration.

(From the Newcastle Journal.)

The Melbourne Ministry, like Antæus, the oftener they are knocked down the more vigorous they rise. When the session of Parliament opened, the real and genuine strength of the case against them on the score of their Irish administration was such as ought to have sunk any Ministry

to perdition. Again, the outbreak of the revolt in Canada, precipitated, as it obviously has been, by the total want of skill and precaution on their part, would of itself have been sufficient to drive any ministry from office under ordinary circumstances. Let not these occurrences be lost upon the reflecting people of England. Now may be seen the difference between a constitutional and a whig-radical opposition—between a Lichfield-House conspiracy and the open manly bearing of that party which combines, not to obstruct, but to forward the public business, and to remedy the miserable blunders of those who uprightly hold the government of the country. The Conservatives, loyal on principle, feel they must have a good and sufficient reason to oppose the Ministers of the crown.—The sovereign's service is their primary object. Whig-radicals, in opposition, acted on the very reverse principle.—You are the government—therefore to be harassed, bullied, opposed, right or wrong, by all means fair or foul, till you can be worried into surrendering your offices. If the present ministry were treated as they acted towards Sir Robert Peel's government, where would they be? The answer is obvious. Where they ought to be, and where, in spite of their providential escapes, and unexpected trump hands, and off hand apologies, and ingenious excuses, and solemn plausibilities, the people are growing more impatient to see them.—Out. No system, and no men can be popular—to the honor of human nature be it said—who have not some heart, some sincerity, some moral earnestness of purpose, which may inspire confidence at least of their intentions. It is their utter want of this honest manliness of purpose, that renders these men loathed, despised, and feared on all hands. When it suited their purpose, they protested that Church spoliation was indispensable to the public interests; when their factious ends were no longer to be served by adhering to this doctrine, they introduced a Church bill without an appropriation clause. One year they mouthed the loftiest common places of justice, honor, good faith, decency, and so forth, on the pension list. When their party interests seem to require it, the pension list is thrown down as a prey to the Radicals. And so we might go through the whole catalogue of their public acts, proving them the meanest, shabbiest, the most incapable, and the most unprincipled set, who ever insulted a great nation by pretending to govern it. And because they happen just now to find it their interest to talk big about the honor of the crown, the integrity of the empire, and the guilt of treason, are we to be reconciled to their continuance in office, and to see them supported by the Quixotic forbearance of our Conservative leaders? We trust for better things. They have a hundred times deceived all parties; it cannot therefore incur the reproach of faction to mistrust, denounce, and stand aloof from their fairest guises, and their most plausible pretensions. In the words of a powerful and eloquent contemporary, practically the conduct of Great Britain is this—we will not hear of O'Connell as Minister, we will not tolerate Joseph Hume or Grote as Minister, but we are content enough to have those who cannot remain a day in office without pandering to the crochets of Mr. Grote, or to the foul suggestions of Hume and O'Connell, and executing their flagitious orders. There must be an end of this.—The present Cabinet are a disgrace to the name of Government, and a lampoon upon its functions. The power of England, her reputation, her influence, her safety, her constitution, her religion, the integrity of her empire, have one and all been undermined and endangered by them.

COAL IN FRANCE.—Some veins of coal have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Mantes, and close to the village of St. Martin-la-Garrene, which promise to be of considerable value. The celebrated Dolomieu had visited this spot in 1792, in order to ascertain the existence of coal there, that idea having been suggested by the discovery of several layers of bituminous earth, but he was unsuccessful. M. F. Garnier has been more fortunate, and states its position to be immediately under a layer of plastic clay, either greenish or greyish in colour, in a district bearing the marks of many violent convulsions.

DR. ARNOTT'S STOVE.—We have examined this ingenious invention in operation at the works of Messrs. Driver and Metford, and would observe that it

appears to answer all the purposes intended. The expense of maintaining a given temperature is not more than the sum stated in the work which Dr. Arnott has written in explanation of the principles of his stove. It is entirely free from the objection which all other stoves possess, of impregnating the air heated with the deleterious combination of azote and consequently produces a much healthier warmth.—*Hampshire Advertiser.*

THE CORONATION.—Her Majesty held a privy council at three o'clock this afternoon at Buckingham palace when the question of postponing the coronation from the day already fixed to a later period in the season was discussed we cannot state positively what determination has been come to or that up to this time any day has been fixed; but we have heard that it is probable the ceremony will not be performed until about the middle of August.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1838.

MR. BURTON,

SIR,—Will you be so kind as to let us no here what is the reason the Gentlemen don't begin our Road that is to be finished between this and Carbonear as I have been told the House of Assembly gave five hundred pound to do it with but I hear it is own to one of the Gentlemen that was Commissioner has given up his place and there is nobody to take his birth, I think the road out to be begun so that we may be able to get something to do instead of being idle and starving. Your obedient servant,
A HARTS CONTENT MAN.
Harts Content, May 31, 1838.

During the squall from the North East on Monday evening last, a boat in which were four persons on their way to Black Head was suddenly upset and notwithstanding that assistance was almost immediately rendered, a woman (whose name we do not know) who was one of the number was so exhausted from the immersion that she died soon after she had been brought on shore.—*Newfoundlander, May 24.*

It is distressing to learn that several Sealing Vessels belonging to this port and elsewhere have, for some considerable period, been ice-bound to the northward, in the neighbourhood of White Bay, and that the crews of these vessels have consequently been subject to much privation from the want of provision and other necessaries. It is pleasing to record however that the Association of Underwrits in this town have humanely despatched a well-equipped vessel with an ample supply of provisions for the relief of the unfortunate men.—*Times, May 30.*

The Supreme Court commenced its sittings on Monday last. The Hon. Judge Brentor, in briefly addressing the Grand Jury, (of which the Hon. J. B. Bland was chosen foreman) was happy to observe that the Calendar was "extremely light"—*Ibid.*

Died

At St. John's, on Saturday evening last, after a short illness, which he endured with becoming resignation, JAMES BLAIRIE, Esq., aged 62 years.
Mr. BLAIRIE was a native of Roxburghshire, in Scotland, but has long been a resident of this country. For a considerable period he filled the office of Clerk of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and for about 28 years he has discharged the arduous duties of Police Magistrate in this town.—*Ledger of yesterday*

SHIP NEWS

Port of St. John's.
ENTERED.
May 21.—Mary, P. E. Island, potatoes, oats.
Najolecn, New York, hams, cider, no-lasses.
23.—James, Cadiz, salt.
Haberdine, Teigumouth, potatoes.
Richard Smith, Sydney, lumber.
CLEARED.
May 14.—Rebecca, Figueira, fish.
Isabella, Sydney, bread, oatmeal.
Samuel, Oporto, fish.
15.—Odeiran, Figueira, fish.
Eagle, Miramichi, cordage.
Gipsy, Cork & Greenock, fish, rum, molasses.
Mary, Bahia, fish, brick.
18.—Sir J. T. Dnckworth, Jamaica, fish, beef, salmon.
Bermudiana, Barbados, salmon, beef, pork, fish.
19.—Coquette, Demerara, fish.
Helen, Greenock, seal oil, seal skins molasses.
21.—Devon, Viana, fish.
Garland, Pernambuco, fish.
Collector, Halifax, fish.

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