



## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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### Notices

#### CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

##### 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 in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c.

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 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

—Terms as usual.

April 10

##### 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 fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after one 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 shall 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 Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.  
Fore ditto ditto, 5s.  
Letters, Single or Double, 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., will be 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 Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

##### St. John's and Harbour Grace Packet

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 at Noon, 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.

### SUPPOSED END OF THE WORLD.

There exists, however, at the end of the tenth century, a cause which would arrest our course, even had we intended to pursue our narrative beyond it; this is the almost universal expectation then entertained of the approaching end of the world. So strong was this belief, that it led the greater part of the contemporary writers, to lay down their pens, and for a while silence was complete; for historians cared not to write for a posterity whose existence was so doubtful. Pious persons who had endeavoured to understand the Apocalypse, and to determine the time of accomplishment of its prophecies, had been particularly struck with the twentieth chapter;—where it is announced that after the lapse of a thousand years, Satan would be let loose to deceive the nations; but that after a little season God would cause a fire to come down from heaven and devour him. The accomplishment of all the awful prophecies contained in this book appeared, therefore, to be at hand: and the end of the world was supposed to be indicated by the devouring fire, and by the first resurrection of the dead. The nearer the thousandth year from the birth of Christ approached, the more did panic terror take possession of every mind. The archives of all countries contain a great number of charters of the tenth century, beginning with these words; "Appropinquante fine mundi," (as the end of the world is approaching.) The almost universal belief redoubled the fervour of religion, opened the least liberal hands, and suggested various acts of piety, by far the greater number of which were donations to the clergy, of possession of which the testator alienated without regret from his family, to whom the universal destruction would render them useless.—Others, however, were of a more pernicious nature; many powerful men granted a full pardon to those who had been unhappy enough to offend them; several men gave liberty to their slaves, or ameliorated the condition of their poor and hitherto slighted dependents. We are struck with a sort of fright at the idea of the state of disorganization into which the belief of the imminent approach of the end of the world must have thrown society. All the ordinary motives of action were suspended, or superseded by contrary ones; every passion of the mind was hushed, and the present was lost in the appalling future. The entire mass of the Christian nations seemed to feel that they stood in the situation of a condemned criminal, who has received his sentence and counts the hours which still separate him from eternity. Every exertion of mind or body was become objectless, save the labours of the faithful to secure their salvation; any provision for an earthly futurity must have appeared absurd; any monument erected for an age which was never to arrive would have been a contradiction; any historical records written for a generation never to arise, would have betrayed a want of faith. It is almost matter of surprise, that a belief so general as this appears to have been, did not bring about its dreaded fulfilment; that it did not transform the West into one vast convent, and by causing a total cessation from labour, deliver up the human race to universal and hopeless famine. But doubtless the force of habit was still stronger with many, than the disease of the imagination; besides some uncertainty as to chronology had caused hesitation between two or three different periods; and though many charters attest "certain and evident signs," which left no room for doubt of the rapid approach of the end of the world, yet the constant order of the seasons, the regularity of the laws of nature, the beneficence of Providence, which continued to cover the earth with its wonted fruit, raised questions even in the most timid minds. At last the extreme period fixed by the prophecies was passed; the end of the world had not arrived; the terror was gradually, but entirely dissipated; and it was universally acknowledged, that on this subject, the language of the Sacred Scriptures had been misunderstood.—*Simondi's history of the Roman Empire.*

MARINE PHENOMENA.—On the 30th of October, while the Regent Lighthouse Tender was setting her trysail in a gale, 50 miles off Kinnaird head, Aberdeen, her stern boat was carried away. It appears from Edinburgh papers that this boat was picked up at the mouth of the Eyder about the 10th of February. She must therefore have drifted 390 miles in 103 days, or at the rate of 3¾ miles in 24 hours. A similar circumstance, but in the reverse order, occurred in the year 1809, while the Bell Rock Lighthouse was building. One of the buoys of the Eyder, which had drifted from that river, was picked up off the Bell Rock.—*Scotch Paper.*

TORNADO.—A singular natural phenomenon occurred in Panbride, near Arbroath on the 25th ult. The day was windy and stormy throughout, but at 3 in the afternoon, a heavy hail-shower came on, accompanied by a violent S.W. squall, during which a whirlwind burst out at Easthaven, a small fishing village, where the boats were drawn up on the beach: some of them were carried up perpendicularly in a cloud of sand, so thick, that they could not be seen for a moment.—Two of them in the fall, were dashed to pieces, and so completely smashed, that they were afterwards divided for fire wood; others were greatly injured, and carried by the sudden gust 60 yards from where they lay. In all, there were six boats within the sphere of the tornado, and the damage occasioned by it is estimated at £70. Lord Panmure, the sole heritor of the parish, sent £50 to the fishers to assist in getting new boats, and repairing such as would admit of it. The whirlwind seems to have been confined to a very narrow circle, as it did not reach any house in the village which stands near; if it had, the effects would have been far more disastrous, as it would probably have unroofed every one of them.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

##### ANCIENT MEXICAN COTTON MANUFACTURE.

—The cotton manufacture was found existing in considerable perfection in America, on the discovery of that continent by the Spaniards. Cotton formed the principle article of clothing among the Mexicans, as they had neither wool, hemp, nor silk; nor did they use the flax which they possessed for purposes of clothing; and their only materials for making cloth, besides cotton, were feathers, the wool of rabbits and hares, (known in commerce as coney's wool,) and the fibrous plant, called *maguel*. We are informed by the Abbe Clavigero, that of "cottons the Mexicans made large webs, and as delicate and fine as those of Holland which were with much reason highly estimated in Europe." They wove their cloths of different figures and colours, representing different animals and flowers. Of feathers interwoven with cotton, they made mantles and bed-curtains, carpets, gowns and other things, not less soft than beautiful. With cotton also, they interwove the finest hair of the belly of rabbits and hares, after spinning it into thread: of this they made most beautiful cloths, and in particular winter waistcoats for the lords. Among the presents sent by Cortes, the emperor of Mexico, to Charles V., were "cotton mantles, some all white, others mixed with white, and black, or red, green, yellow, and blue; waistcoats, handkerchiefs, counterpanes, tapestries, and carpets of cotton; and the colours of the cotton were extremely fine," as the Mexicans had both indigo and cochineal among their native dyes. They also used cotton in making a species of paper: one of their kinds of money consisted in small cloths of cotton; and their warriors wore cuirasses of cotton, covering the body from the neck to the waist.

Nothing definite has taken place in Spain. Lord Elliot has negotiated an important treaty for the exchange of prisoners.

PORTUGAL.—The following is the answer of the Queen to the message from the chamber of Deputies, in which they respectfully solicit her to take as early steps as possible towards a new marriage:—  
"Gentlemen Deputies of the Portuguese Na-

tion, "If I did not do justice to the grave motives which have determined the Chamber of Deputies of the Portuguese nation to send me the present message, I should witness with pain the interruption to my deep grief; but since the representatives of the nation, who, like me, are aware of the great loss which we have sustained, believe that in order to consolidate the institutions which emanated from my august father, of glorious memory, I should choose another husband. I reply to the political necessity which has dictated the present message, that I am a Queen and a Portuguese. In virtue of these two qualities, the Deputies ought to and may expect from me, the sacrifices which the country demands, and which will not derogate from my dignity."

EAST INDIES.—By accounts from the camp of Stekar, to the 13th of December, it appears that the army which had concentrated there, had commenced its march against the Stockawattes; the head quarters, the commissariat, and artillery under the command of Brigadier Parker and Major Irvine, and the remainder, under Brigadier Kennedy.—The latter division, which formed the advanced force, left the camp on the morning of the 10th, and on the 11th reached Keeroor, where a strong fort belonging to the enemy was blown up, and its position, a detached and steep hill, taken possession of, as well as the fort of Kutratull. On the 12th, they arrived at Nowtghurh from whence they were to proceed on the 14th to Joonjoono, in different detachments, and by different roads, but to arrive there on the 18th. Mr Trevelyan accompanied this division of the army in the capacity of agent.

A military force, consisting of several native regiments under General Brigadier Stevenson, commenced its march on the 10th of December, for service in Rajwura.

Colonel Charles Pozzi di Borgo, received from his uncle the day he married the Duke de Grillon's daughter, four millions of francs to set up housekeeping in Paris.

Lord Denham has been appointed Speaker of the House of Lords. His Majesty's letters patent, appointing the noble lord to that high office, and associating with him the present chairman of Committees of the House of Lords.

Our readers will learn with much satisfaction, that a plan of municipal reform, is to be laid before Parliament, without delay, and that all ten pound householders in corporate towns, are to have the right of voting for their civic rulers.

Lieutenant General Sir Hussey Vivian has arrived in town from Dublin, to commence the functions of Master General of the Ordnance.

Mr Charles Grant has been elevated to the Peerage, by the title of baron Glenelg of Glenelg in the county of Inverness.

The intelligence from the continent of Europe is not of an interesting character. The affairs of Spain seem to be in the same uncertain condition in which they have been for a good while past.

In Paris the trials for treason engrossed universal attention, and the opinion seemed to prevail that they would be given up.

The indemnity bill has not yet been brought before the Peers, they being still occupied with the trial of the Lyon prisoners.

Lord Melbourne has appointed as his assistant Private Secretary, the honourable W. Cowper, member of parliament for Hertford.

It is intended that chaplains in future admitted into the navy shall qualify themselves to teach the young gentlemen in their respective ships, such a course of mathematics as are requisite to further their knowledge of navigation. Chaplains at present, are allowed to act as schoolmasters, but they generally avoid it; the intention is therefore, to impose on them this useful and necessary duty.

METHODISM — IMPORTANT TRIAL. — We

congratulate our Wesleyan readers on the happy termination of the proceedings for an Injunction instituted by Dr. Warren in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, against the Rev. Robert Newton, and certain Trustees of two chapels in Manchester. The decision has fully established the authority of the Conference, as constituted by Mr Wesley's Deed Poll of 1784: and the subordinate jurisdiction of its District Committees, in the enforcement of an efficient discipline upon all the Preachers and Societies, during the intervals of the annual Meetings of the Conference. We consider that this decision will greatly promote the purity, order, and stability of Wesleyan Methodism, according to its present constitution; and that it completely recognizes all those great principles of its executive administration, for which its best friends supported by the almost unanimous approbation of the conference, have ever contended, and which they have faithfully maintained against the efforts of factious and revolutionary hostility. A day more interesting in its results to the Wesleyan Connexion has not often occurred, than that on which this elaborate and able *Judgment* of the Vice-Chancellor was pronounced. We regret that the short time allowed us for the examination of our notes, has prevented us from preparing so full and perfect a Report of the Proceedings as we wished. We hope to be able to supply such a Report, in a correct and authentic form on a future occasion; and especially to present our friends the complete *Judgment* of his Honour, as a Document of the greatest possible value and importance. In the mean time, we have reason to know that the defendants and their friends feel themselves under the highest obligations to Mr William Horne, Mr Rolfe, and Mr Piggott, their Counsel, for the extraordinary diligence and ability with which they conducted and advocated their cause, during every stage of these proceedings. They evinced in the discharge of their professional duties, talents, learning, and zeal seldom equalled, never we understand, surpassed on a similar occasion. \* \* \* We cannot omit to remind the Wesleyan Community that while they rejoice, as they may properly do, in their success their devout acknowledgments are supremely due, and should be most properly offered to that Divine Providence, which has once more so graciously protected the interests of their connexion. Nor can we refrain from the expression of our most sincere and anxious hope, that after such a decision, from a quarter entitled to the utmost respect,—a decision not grounded on any mere technicalities or niceties of law, but fully and explicitly embracing the principles of the case, and pronouncing upon the merits,—the agitations of certain circuits will speedily cease, and that many who have unwittingly, and in error, lent themselves for a time to those agitations, will now feel it their duty to desist from future aggression, and to resume their former peaceable position and habits, as Christians and as Methodists. We are sure that such a result will be hailed most joyfully and cordially, not only by the Preachers of the connexion, but all those friends in Manchester and elsewhere, who have so nobly supported the cause of truth and good order in this eventful struggle, and to whose disinterested and faithful exertions the *Methodism of John Wesley* is placed under obligations never to be forgotten.—*Watchman*.

COURTS MARTIAL IN INDIA.

(From the United Service Journal.)

It is impossible to contemplate, without alarm and disgust, the contempt into which the trial by court martial has lately been brought in India by its frequent and injudicious application to the most trivial and unimportant offences. Whilst in England a court martial on an officer of any distinction is extremely rare, and when it does occur, is contemplated with the most intense anxiety throughout the service, there is scarcely a post from India, which does not bring some accounts of some dozens pending or in prospect often for the most trivial offences, arising out of a general absence of discipline, and frequently as unsatisfactory in their results as they are vexatious and unwarrantable in their origin. Our excellent contemporary, the *Asiatic Journal*, publishes this month, a long catalogue of pending courts martial, with a bill of fare of those which are to come; and an exhibition more disgraceful to the authorities by whom some of these inquiries have been granted, or to the discipline of the service to which the parties belong, it is difficult to conceive. The catalogue opens with the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Dennie, of the 13th light infantry, who is charged by Lieutenant and Adjutant Brownrigg of the same corps, with clandestine absence from duty, signing returns of the regiment on blank papers, stating that he had obtained leave of absence, when that leave had not arrived, &c. In the next case, this identical Lieutenant and Adjutant Brownrigg is defendant on charges brought against him by Colonel Dennie, of having swindled the band master of the regiment out of buggy and horse; of drawing from the Canteen fund and not accounting for hav-

ing done so; and of having contracted debts with non-commissioned officers!! We are in perfect ignorance of the merits of either case, but we know that it too often happens that courts martial applied for under circumstances not very dissimilar to those to which we have already alluded, in a spirit of the basest malignity and revenge, and if a sound discretion be not exercised in the proper quarters in weighing the ostensible motives of such applicants, the general harmony and good feeling of the service must be destroyed, and such investigations cease, ere long, to produce any beneficial result. Nor are the decisions of the Indian courts martial less remarkable for their instability, than the charges on which they are founded. The judgment, which in England is commonly final, is in India, in three cases out of five, revoked; the commander in chief perceiving clearly that motives of personal rancour, and not such as should actuate a soldier and a gentleman, have sometimes influenced the decision. The Mofussil Ukbar, of Aug. 16, contains the following report of a court martial on a novel and somewhat singular pretence: Courts martial rise on our sight in as rapid succession as the visionary progeny of Banquo did to the Thane of Cawdor, and for all we can judge they are likely to be as endless. In the midst of the most fancied security, our military friends may be astounded with the intelligence of some impending accusations and an immediate trial. The newest case which report states is to come on the tapis is for the commission of a very novel crime, the unfrequency of which, as good christians we are bound to deplore. Captain S—, of Neemuch, we understand, has exerted himself very much in collecting subscriptions for the erection of a church, and this by some constructive process of his commanding officer, has been declared a military offence, and the captain is now under arrest previous to undergoing trial. The whole circumstances, as well as the circumstances, are of so extraordinary a nature, that we hesitated to attach credence to them until they were authenticated by authority on which we can rely.—What a fine field this martial would have for the exercise of love of courts martial if he were in England at the present juncture, and might be allowed to call a court of enquiry into the conduct of all the officers of both services who are exercising the utmost vigilance in the protection of a church already established. He might glut his apparently insatiate thirst for courts martial by one every day for the next twenty years. In another part of the same magazine we are told that Colonel Conway, Adjutant General of the Madras army, is about to be brought to a court martial for "having abused his power and authority for a considerable time past." It is stated that Captain Smyth of the 8th Madras cavalry, was brought to a court martial last year on a charge of a very disgusting nature, but that after a careful examination of the evidence adduced against him, he received "at the hands of his judges a most full and honourable acquittal," the charge having originated in a detestable conspiracy on the part of his accusers. Will it be believed, that in spite of the above sentence, Sir Robert W. O'Callaghan, the commander in chief, abusing most singularly his prerogative, persisted in making such public remarks on Captain Smyth's imputed offence, after his honourable acquittal by a court martial, as have rendered the unbiased opinions of his judges of little importance to him. Courts martial may well be at a discount in India. But will Lord W. Bentick tolerate a state of things so utterly destructive of all good faith and discipline in the army as this? It seems impossible.—If he does, military justice will become a scoff and a bye word in the land.

POPULATION OF CHINA.—Mr. Gutzlaff, in his recent work on China, quotes the following statement of the population of that country from the "Companion of the Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1832." The statement was published officially in China, as affording the results of the census of 1813; and Gutzlaff considers it the most certain account of the real population of that extensive empire:

Provinces.	No. of Individuals.
Chihle.....	27,999,871
Shantung.....	28,958,764
Shanse.....	14,004,210
Houan.....	23,037,171
Keangsoo.....	37,843,501
Ganhwuy.....	34,168,059
Keangse.....	30,426,999
Fukkeen.....	14,777,410
Formosa, natives.....	1,748
Chekeang.....	26,256,784
Hoopih.....	27,370,096
Hoonan.....	18,652,507
Shense.....	10,207,256
Kansuh.....	15,193,125
Barkul and Orumtsi.....	161,750
Szechuen.....	21,435,678
Kwanghing, or Canton.....	19,174,030
Kwang-se.....	7,313,895
Yunnan.....	5,561,320
Kweichow.....	5,288,219
Shinking, or Lecouhing.....	942,093
Kirin.....	307,731
Turfan Lebhor.....	700

Individuals	
	361,693,379
Also the following families:	
	Families.
Kihlung-Keang, or Teetchihar.....	2,398
Tunghee, or Kokonor.....	7,842
Foreign tribes under Ransul.....	26,728
Ditto ditto Sutchuen.....	72,374
Thibetan Colonies.....	4,889
Ele and its Dependencies.....	69,644
Turfan and Lobnor.....	2,551
Russian Border.....	1,900
	188,326
	4
Individuals, four in each family	753,304
Add Individuals.....	361,693,879
Total Individuals.....	362,447,183

Mr Tegg, the bookseller in Cheapside, has purchased of Mr Murray the copyright of the Family Library including the stock on hand of 180,000 volumes, for 50,000 dollars and paid the money down by a check on his banker.

Runjeet Singh, of Lahore, is about to send an Ambassador to the British Court. This prince wishes to adopt the laws of England and, for that purpose has despatched a camel to Calcutta to bring him from thence all the books of England; not being more as he supposed, than a decent camel's load.

A line of steam packets has been established by a company at Havre, to carry freight and passengers between that place and Hamburg, which leaves twice a week, their average passages are 5 1/2 hours. These vessels are 456 tons each, with double engines of 130 horse power, and 170 feet in length: they are very swift vessels, built in the strongest manner, and of the best materials. A serious disturbance lately occurred at the Medical school in Sheffield. A man and his wife both drunk and quarrelling, before the building, the populace mistook the woman's cries for an attempt on the part of the doctors to burke her for a subject. The mob collected broke into the house, and set fire to it; and the excitement was not allayed till the military were called out.

Of the Italian States which have been restored to nationality, the dominions of the King of Sardinia constitute the most important. With four millions of people, active, spirited and industrious, a fine army, a large tract of sea coast, which rears up 40,000 of the best seamen in the Mediterranean, possessing one of the finest Islands in that sea, the Sardinian monarchy holds a respectable rank among the second rate powers of Europe. Its flag navigates all seas in perfect security.

ROMAN POLITENESS.—Messala was united to Terentia, who had been first married to Cicero, and subsequently to Sallust the historian. After the death of Messala, she entered in extreme old age into a fourth marriage with a Roman Senator, who used to say that he possessed the two greatest curiosities in Rome—the widow of Cicero, and the chair in which Julius Cæsar had been assassinated.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—England, county members, 143; Isle of Wight, 1; Universities, 4; cities, boroughs, and cinque ports, 322—Wales, county members, 5; boroughs 18—Scotland, county members, 30; cities and boroughs, 23—Ireland, county members, 64; University 2; cities and boroughs 30—making in the whole 658.

At a distance of every two or three miles along the roads and canals of China are placed sentries, who communicate rapidly letters, public despatches, &c., from one part of the empire to another—from Peking to Canton in 12 days, which is at the rate of 50 leagues per day.

In the chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Marine submitted the project of a law for adding an extraordinary credit of 9,000,000 francs to the budget of 1835, for the support of the naval forces of France and the protection of the mercantile Marine.

FISHES HATCHED UNDER FOWLS.—The Chinese have taken a fancy to hatch fish under fowls.—For this purpose they collect from rivers and ponds the gelatinous matter which contains the eggs of fish, put it into vessels, and sell it to proprietors of ponds. When the hatching season arrives, a fowl's egg is emptied of its usual contents, and this gelatinous matter is put in. The entrance is hermetically sealed, and it is put under a hen. After some days the egg is opened, and placed in a vessel of water heated by the sun. This is kept in his rays until the little fish become strong enough to bear the external temperature.

EXTRAORDINARY.—The annals of physical science do not probably present another instance in kind so remarkable, as that of a man in perfect health losing from 50 to 60 pounds of flesh a year, as the case has been

with Mr Willard Fisher, of Cassagala for the last six years. Mr Fisher informs us that in September last, he weighed 247, and in January, 280 pounds; and should he continue to improve, as has been usual for him during the winter months for the six years past, he will by the first of March next, reach 300, when he will begin to fall away again, his health all the time being unimpaired.

LUNATIC VILLAGE.—The province of Antwerp in Belgium, possesses a Lunatic Village. It is called Gheel, and the poor creatures are allowed to roam at large in it; and where the infirmity does not incapacitate them, the inhabitants give them work. Many districts in the Netherlands, send their lunatics to reside in this village, and pay for their clothing. It is found that for one cure effected under confinement, ten are brought about by kindness and the absence of coercion.

MR O'CONNELL'S EXPECTATIONS.—Mr O'Connell has published in the Dublin papers, a long letter, in which he avows himself the devoted supporter of the present administration. He positively declares—"I have made neither terms nor stipulations with them. It suffices for me that their political interests as well as their political principles are ill identified with the cause of good government and of justice to the loved land of my birth—I do expect from the present ministry these advantages for Ireland—First, that the power and the insolence of the fell Orange faction must instantly cease. Secondly, the country will cease to be governed by its unrelenting enemies. Thirdly, the administration of justice in Ireland will be purified. Fourthly, the highest offices will cease to be abused by the dull and meritless foes of Ireland. Fifthly, from men I come to measures, and I feel my anticipations of good to Ireland rise upon me. The first principle to be worked out by the ministry is—the great principle of the appropriation of the surplus of the revenues of the establishment. Sixthly, the great question of the final extinction of tithes will be in the hands of a Ministry pledged and determined to do justice to the Catholic population of the country. Seventhly, the present ministry are publicly and unequivocally pledged to a thorough reform of all corporate abuses. There are many other benefits to be derived to Ireland from the present ministry, which I need not recapitulate, but which must necessarily flow from the principle on which they have undertaken the burden of public affairs, namely that of doing justice to Ireland.

PORT OF LONDON.—It has been computed that the total amount of property shipped and unshipped in the port of London in one year, amounts to nearly £70,000,000, and there are employed in the exports and imports, about 4,000 ships, and not less than 15,000 cargoes annually enter the port. On an average there are 2,000 ships in the river and docks, together with 3,000 barges and other small craft employed in lading and unlading them. There are also 2,300 wherries and small boats for passengers; in navigating the wherries and craft, 8,000 watermen gain a livelihood by it, and 4,000 labourers are employed in assisting in the lading and unlading the ships, besides the crews of the several vessels; and 1,200 revenue officers are constantly doing duty in the port of London.

THE HAGUE.—A letter from Terschelling says that it was discovered last week that the hull of the Latine trigate having drifted from the place where it was before, rose above the surface of the sea, at a depth of four and a half fathoms at low water. A boat keeps guard near it; and the English are expected with their new machines for the purpose of recovering the treasures which are on board this wrecked vessel.

THE LATE MRS. HEMANS.—In private life Mrs. Hemans had attached to herself many sincere and steadfast friends. She was remarkable for shrinking from the vulgar honours of LIONISM, with all the quiet delicacy of a gentlewoman; and at a time when she was courted by offers of friendship and service, and homages sent to her from every corner of Great Britain and America, to an extent which it is necessary to have seen to believe, she was never so happy as when she could draw her own small circle round her, and, secure in the honest sympathy of its members, give full scope to the powers of conversation which were rarely exerted in general society, and their existence, therefore, hardly suspected. It will surprise many to be told, that she might, at any moment, have gained herself a brilliant reputation as a wit, for the use of her illustration and language was as happy and quaint, as her fancy was quick and excursive; but she was, wisely for her own peace of mind, anxious rather to conceal, than to display her talent. It was this sensitiveness of mind which prevented her ever visiting London after her name had become celebrated; and, in fact, she was not seldom reproached by her zealous friends for under-valuing, and refusing to enjoy the honours which were the deserved reward of her high talents, and for shutting herself up, as it were, in a cor-

ner, when she ought to have taken her place in the world of society as a leading-star.—The few who knew her, will long remember her eager childlike affection, and the sincere kindness with which, while she threw herself fully and frankly on their good offices, she adopted their interests as her own for the time being. One or two traits may be further added to this imperfect sketch, though, as some further reminiscences of our friend may possibly be attempted by the writer of this notice, many things which remain to be said will be deferred to a more fitting time.—It may be told, that when young, she was remarkable for personal attractions; that her talents for music and drawing (merely another form of the spirit which was the living principle of her life) were of no common order. Her health had been for many years precarious and delicate: the illness of which she died was long and complicated, but from the first, its close was foreseen; and knew from those in close connexion with her, that her spirit was placid and resolved, and that she looked forward to the approach of the last struggle without fear.—It is consolatory to add, that her dying moments were cheered by the kind offices of zealous and faithful friends: for herself, her departure from this world could only be a happy exchange.—*Athenæum.*

Extract of a letter of the 24th ult., from Madrid:—"The country is traversed in all directions by the Carlist troops and bands, who every where paralyze the action of the government and the development of the public prosperity. These bands receive support from the convents, chapters, and fanatical population; they avoid encounters with superior forces, preferring to disperse themselves in order to re-appear at a few leagues distance. For the most part their leaders are old Royalist officers, and even priests or monks with the pistol, the crucifix and the carbine. These bands vary in number from 500 down to 30 men, according to the locality. It is difficult to attack them with advantage, on account of the country affording them all intelligence. It appears that government is aware from official reports that the Carlists under arms in Navarre amount to 31,000, in Biscay, 11,000, in Catalonia, 8,000, not in regiment, but fit to take the field. In the kingdom of Valencia there are 2,500, in Murcia, 600, in old Castile, 5,500, in La Mancha, 1,200, in Estremadura, 800, in Andalusia, including the province of Cordova and Ronda, 800. The number in Galicia is 6,000, nurtured by the intrigues of the Archbishop of St. Jacques, in the Asturias 1,400, in Arragon 900.—Here is wherewithal to disturb the most popular Government, and as these bands are in correspondence with the principal men of the cities, the police have enough to do. Our Journals daily give an account of the movement of the rebels, and accuse the ministers of inertness."

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that considerable interest had been excited by the extensive expedition sent out by the Boston (United States) Company for hunting wild beasts to supply the menageries of the United States.—A large party had proceeded in search of a camel-leopard, and had not been heard of for two months; the last accounts left them 2000 miles in the interior. A party of forty hunters had set out for the rhinoceros districts, and had endured much suffering in consequence of the extreme drought and the impossibility of their obtaining food for themselves and horses. A third party had been very successful, having already secured four leopards, two quaggas, and agnu. The fourth party had been accompanied by the celebrated Dr. Smith into Central Africa, and with him ascended the Compass Berg, the highest in that part of the country. The Doctor ascertained the height of the mountain to be 7,400 feet above the level of the sea, and the hunters caught two or three very rare animals and several beautiful birds.

Morrison, the advertising medicine vender, pays, it is said, upwards of seven thousand pounds a-year to Government, for the three half-penny stamps on the pill boxes.

The income of the Society of the Inner Temple is stated to be nearly £20,000 a year, and that of the Middle Temple £4000 a year, with upwards of £40,000 in the funds.

The Frankfort Journal announces that a portion of the objects of natural history and antiquities, collected in Abyssinia by Ruppel, have been lost on the coast of France, near Boulogne, on their voyage from Leghorn to Holland.

PAYING FOR PROTECTION.—On November 26, Bishop Ferwick paid 79 dollars 20 cents demanded as assessed taxes on the land and buildings of the late Convent of St. Benedict, which was destroyed by a mob in August last. Massachusetts, it appears, not only denies remuneration for injuries done in riots, but demands taxes on buildings which do not exist.—*Boston Paper.*

P. E. ISLAND, June 2.  
The Brig Grace, of Newcastle,—Ord. Master, arrived here with passengers on Fri-

day last. She sailed from Belfast on the 3d of April, with 129 adult persons, 29 between 7 and 14 years of age, and 63 under 7 years. On the voyage the measles broke out among the children, and carried 24 of them off; and a man labouring under an asthmatic complaint died also on the passage. The number landed, 196 were all in very good health.

BAY OF FUNDY FISHERY.—A number of American vessels (report says upwards of thirty) have already appeared far up the Bay of Fundy, and are drawing up the treasures of the deep, from the shores of Parrsboro' and the opposite coast. They frequently land in this township, and exchange American goods for herring, which are often taken in great quantities by the inhabitants. Not contented with cramming this Province full of wooden clocks, tin ovens, and half bound bibles, and transporting our cash for sights of elephants, tigers, and snakes, the Americans send their cotton yarn, (and often long yarn too) bohea tea, and potatoe gin, carrying off our fish for little more than a song. Moreover they take great numbers of fish within a mile of the shore, throw the offal overboard, which is rapidly destroying the fishery; and return to their homes with full cargoes: this to use an expression of their own, is "going the whole hog." Ask them where they are from, the reply is Campbell-lo; and if their answer be true, that desolate Island does indeed send out a mighty fleet of cod-killers. How long these abuses will remain has never been prophesied, but in all probability they will be done away when the fishery is annihilated.—*Novascotian, June 11.*

THE CANADAS.—A question put by Mr Roebuck to the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he had authorized Lord Aylmer to pay £31,000 either out of the military chest or out of the funds of Canada, after he had promised to him and to two deputies from Lower Canada that he would not do so gave rise to a good deal of warm discussion.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer complained of the publicity given to a private conversation, and urged the impropriety of Mr Roebuck availing himself of what never ought to have been published, in the question put by him. Mr Roebuck explained that he was no party to the publication, and had even deprecated it; but the conversation had been laid before the Assembly of Canada; who published it, and it having been printed in all the American papers, he conceived he had a right to speak of it.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he should be prepared to show that he had not departed from the promise given to the deputies.

Accounts from Spain state that the forces of Don Miguel have recently gained considerable advantages over those of the Queen and that her Majesty had called on Portugal for assistance under the treaty existing between the two countries.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1835.

We had thought that the Editors of the "PATRIOT" Newspaper in their general selections for the columns of that paper, had evinced a particular leaning in favour of a particular religious persuasion; but we must have been mistaken in so thinking, and the numerous readers of that paper, will, after delighting themselves with a close and satisfactory perusal of the "UNITARIAN SERMON" which occupied two of its pages last week, agree with us in the opinion, that a spirit of the most extensive toleration pervades the minds of the Editors. It is, of course, a matter of no consequence to the Editors of the "PATRIOT," whether the readers of that paper believe the doctrine of the Trinity, or not. But it is easy to tear the flimsy veil that covers the hypocrisy of their assumed toleration. With them, the Car of Juggernaut would be at perfect liberty to join the train of the "Great Liberator," provided that the wheels of the Idol were only directed in a way that would extract the marrow from the bones of the "Establishment," and then, verily would the Idol Juggernaut receive a reward proportioned to the auxiliary assistance it had given to the Idol Dan.

SHIP NEWS

HARBOUR GRACE.

CLEARED.  
July 9.—Brig Hit or Miss, Roberts, Figueira, 616 qtls. fish.  
10.—Brig St. Patrick, Brien, Liverpool, 20,689 galls. seal oil, 3101 galls. cod oil, 26½ cwt. old junk.  
14.—Brig Louisa & Frederick, Stevenson, Liverpool, 26,527 galls. seal oil, 39 galls. cod oil, 1516 galls. cod blubber, 2000 seal skins, 8 qtls. fish, 2 boxes caplin.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.  
July 11.—Schooner Union, Rendell, Figueira, 100 tons salt.  
16.—Brig William the Fourth, Clear, Lisbon, 93 tons salt, 17 cwt. corkwood, 2 qr-casks wine, fruit.

CLEARED.  
July 10.—Brig Old Maid, Dunn, Quebec, ballast.  
Brig Experiment, Williams, Poole, 20,125 galls. seal oil, 2000 seal skins, 1000 fir staves, 10 hides.  
17.—Brig Indian Lass, Stabb, Liverpool, 20,391 galls. seal oil, 9429 seal skins, 2 tons old junk.

ST. JOHNS.

ENTERED.  
July 12.—Schooner Packet, Graham, Antigonish, cattle, butter.  
Ocean, Hartery, Sydney, coal, flour.  
14.—Courier, Antigonish, cattle.  
Richard Smith, Moore, Sydney, shingles, butter, oats.  
Mary, Mermaid, Bras-dor Lake, cattle, sheep.  
Mary, Belfontaine, Arichat, cattle.  
Margaret, Martell, Cape Breton, butter, cattle.  
Amity, Stephens, Bay Verte, board, shingles.  
Catherine, Winsor, Eigueira, salt.  
Zephyr, Heath, P. E. Island, shingles.  
15.—Alert, Much, Sydney, potatoes.  
Shallop Ann, De Roche, Sydney, cattle, and sundries.  
16.—Schooner Mary, M'Donald, Arichat, cattle.

CLEARED.  
July 8.—Schooner Fair Trader, Gardner, Liverpool, N. S., hides.  
Brig Britannia, Farrel, Demerara, fish.  
Schooner Newfoundland, McDonald, P. E. Island, merchandise.  
10.—Argyle, P. E. Island, merchandise.  
Integrity, Johnston, Miranichi, ballast.  
Young Peggy, Pellet, Gaspé, bread, and sundries.  
Shaver, Edir, Hamburg, seal oil.  
Brig Leander, Wilkie, Greenock, seal oil, seal skins.  
Schooner Lady of the Lake, Bullen, Miranichi, ballast.  
Improvement, Wingwood, Demerara, fish.  
Brig Minerva, Goss, P. E. Island, ballast.  
11.—Schooner Charlotte, Furneaux, Oporto, fish.  
13.—Royal William, Davies, Demerara, cod fish.  
14.—Daniel, Champion, New-York, ballast.  
15.—Brig Terra Nova, Gordon, St. Andrews, ballast.  
Ormond, Long, Quebec, ballast.  
Schooner Bachelor, Caldwell, Quebec, rum, molasses, &c.  
Minerva, Caldwell, Montreal, rum, sugar, oil.  
Packet, Graham, Antigonish, salt.  
James, Huchings, London & Copenhagen, seal & cod oil.  
Brig Terra Nova, Percy, New-York, seal skins, herrings.  
Schooner Milly, Boudrot, St. Mary's ballast.

Notices

THE COMMISSIONERS for the Establishment of a LIGHT HOUSE

ON HARBOUR GRACE ISLAND, will receive Specifications and TENDERS for the erection of the said LIGHT HOUSE, to be constructed of WOOD, of which plans and further particulars may be had on application to

WM. JAS. HENDERSON, SECRETARY

Harbour Grace, July 21, 1835.

REMOVAL

STEPHEN J. DANIEL, BEGS Respectfully to acquaint his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC Generally, that he has removed his

ESTABLISHMENT,

To those eligible WATER-SIDE PREMISES, recently occupied by Messrs. PROWSE and JAMES, where he intends doing Business as usual.

Carbonear, July 15, 1835.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the POST OFFICE which cannot be forwarded without the Postage.

Mrs. Margaret Cahill, (care of Jas. Veary)  
Catherine Connors, (care of E. Pike)  
Dennis Fitzgerald, (care of John Fewton)  
John Day, South Side  
Wm. Connor, South Side  
Edward Welsh, Cooper  
Philip Smith, (care of Wm. Rogers)  
Mrs. Jane Morea  
Daniel McCarthy  
Wm. Harding, Cooper  
George Osard, Cooper.

S. SOLOMON, St. John's, May 25, 1835.

Notices

HARBOUR GRACE, } 8th MAY, 1835.  
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

In General Sessions.

IN pursuance of a Colonial Act passed the 31st day of May, 1833, in the Third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, King William the Fourth, authorising the Justices in Sessions to make Rules and Regulations respecting Entire HORSES going at large or astray, DOGS and GOATS, being at large, without being properly Logged and Yoked.

Ordered that throughout CONCEPTION BAY, in the said Northern District, No ENTIRE HORSES shall be allowed to go at large.

No DOGS shall go at large without a Log twelve inches long, and three inches square, or without Collars round their necks, with the Owners names thereon.

No GOATS shall go at large without Yokes, the bar of which, to be two feet and an half long.

All Constables residing in the said District are required and strictly enjoined to carry the said Orders and Regulations into effect as the Law directs. And all Persons concerned are desired to govern themselves accordingly.

By Order,

MATTHEW STEVENSON, Clerk Peace.

Gentel Board and Lodgings.

MRS CATHERINE MARA (Widow of the late Mr. THOMAS MARA) begs permission to acquaint her Out Harbour Friends, she is prepared to accommodate GENTLEMEN or LADIES, from any of the Out Ports, coming to St. John's, with comfortable BOARD and LODGING, at her House near the Old London Tavern—where every attention will be paid them, and on the most reasonable terms.  
St. John's, May 1, 1835.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE,

At any of the residences of the METHODIST MISSIONARIES, or at the STAR Office, PRICE, NINE PENCE EACH THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

A SERMON

From the 2nd Tim., 4th chap. 7th & 8th vs. Preached in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, at Port-de-Grave, on the 15th Feb., and at Bay Roberts, on the 22d Feb. 1835.

BY THE

REV. G. ELLIDGE, Wesleyan Methodist Missionary,

ON THE DEATH OF

MR. GEORGE VEY, Formerly of Port-de-Grave.

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate is privileged beyond the common walk Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of Heaven." Young's Night Thought

Carbonear, July 8, 1835.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at the Office of this Paper. Carbonear.

TO BE LET

ON A BUILDING LEASE,

For such a Term of Years as may be agreed on,

WATER-SIDE, well calculated for Shipping of every description. With a Plot of LAND, bounded by the Widow ANN TAYLOR's on the South-side.

For further particulars, apply to JONATHAN TAYLOR, Sen. Carbonear, June 17, 1835.

DESERVED

FROM the Service of the Subscriber, on FRIDAY, the 12th Instant,

ISAAC LONG

a Native of BONAVISTA BAY, about five feet ten inches high, sandy complexion; wore when Deserted the Service, a Blue Whitney Jacket and Trowsers, new Hat, and fine Shoes.

WILLIAM GORDON.

Musquito, June 13, 1835.

FOOLSCAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Cheap for CASH.

Carbonear, June 17, 1835.

POETRY

WHERE IS YOUR HAME, MY BONNIE BIRD?

BY MISS E. L. MONTAGUE.

"Where is your hame, my bonnie bird,  
That sings the lee-lang day,  
And wherefore chant ye wi' a voice  
Sae lightsome an' sae gay?  
Wha is't that hears the merry peal  
Your sweet voice pours amain,  
And what's the bird on yonder bough  
That answering sings again?"

"I hae a bonnie hame, gudewife,  
A hame on yonder tree;  
An' it's my sweet mate frae out of the nest  
That sings again to me;  
An' oh, I chant the lee-lang day,  
That my bonnie mate may hear;  
An' the callow young aneath her wing  
May ken that I am near."

"Whence do you come, my bonnie hound?  
Wi' footsteps like the fawn:  
An' wither, wither hae ye been  
Sin' I missed ye at the dawn?  
Oh, did ye gae the game to track,  
Or hear the laverock sing:  
Or did ye gae the deer to chase,  
Or plover on the wing?"

"Oh, I hae been to the field, gudewife,  
Where the warriors brave are sleeping,  
And sadly o'er each clay-cauld breast  
Their little ones are weeping.  
I did na track the fallow deer,  
Nor chase the winged prey;  
But I drove the vulture frae the dead,  
An' scared the wolf away."

"And why gae ye sae sad, my heart,  
An' fill the woods wi' sighing;  
An' why think ye o' the battle-field,  
Where the clay-cauld dead are lying?  
An' why beneath the auld aik tree  
Do ye pour the saut, saut tear;  
An' aye alane mak dolesome mane,  
An' groan when none are hear?"

"Oh, I maun greet, thou waefu' soul,  
An' oh, but I maun mourn,  
And for ever pour the saut, saut tear,  
For them that ne'er return.  
Three lie on yonder battle-field,  
An' twa 'neath yonder tree:  
O' five braw sons that I hae borne,  
Nane, nane is left to me."

THE DISCOVERY.

(FROM HOOD'S COMIC ANNUAL.)

"It's a nasty evening," said Mr. Dornton, the stock-broker, as he settled himself in the last inside place of the last Fulham coach, driven by our old friend Mat—an especial friend indeed, be it remembered, to the fair sex.

"I wouldn't be outside," said Mr. Jones, another stock-broker, "for a trifle."

"Nor I, as a speculation in options," said Mr. Parsons, another frequenter of the Alley.

"I wonder what Mat is waiting for," said Mr. Tidewell, "for we are full inside and out."

"Mr. Tidewell's doubts were soon solved,—the coach-door opened, and Mat somewhat ostentatiously inquired, what he very well knew—"I believe every place is took up inside?"

"We're all here," answered Mr. Jones, on behalf of the usual complement of old strangers.

"I told you so, ma'am," said Mat, to a female who stood beside him, but still leaving the door open to an invitation within.—However, nobody spoke—on the contrary, I felt Mr. Hindmarsh, my next neighbour, dilating himself like the frog in the fable.

"I don't no what I shall do," exclaimed the woman; "I've no where to go, and it's raining cats and dogs!"

"You'd better not hang about, any how," said Mat, "for you may ketch your death,—and I am the last coach this day,—an' t I Mr. Jones?"

"To be sure you are," said Mr. Jones, rather impatiently; "shut the door."

"I told the lady, the gentlemen could not make room for her," answered Mat, in a tone of apology,—"I'm very sorry, my dear," (turning towards the female,) "you should have my seat, if you could hold the ribbons—but such a pretty one as you ought to have a coach of her own."

He began slowly to close the door.

"Stop, Mat, Stop!" cried Mr. Dornton, and the door quickly unclosed again; "I can't give up my place for I'm expected home to dinner; but if the lady wouldnt object to sit on my knees—"

"Not the least in the world," answered Mat, eagerly; "you won't object, will you, ma'am, for once in a way, with a married gentleman, and a wet night, and the last coach on the road?"

"If I thought I shouldnt uncommodate," said the lady, precipitately furling her wet umbrella, which she handed in to one gentleman, whilst she favoured another with her muddy pattens. She then followed herself, Mat shutting the door behind her, in such a manner as to help her in. "I'm sure I'm obliged for the favour," she said, looking round; "but which gentleman was so very kind?"

"It was I who had the pleasure of proposing, madam," said Mr. Dornton; and before he pronounced the last word she was in his lap, with an assurance that she would sit as lightsome as she could. Both parties seemed very well pleased with the arrangement; but to judge according to the rules of Lavater, the rest of the company were but ill at ease. For my own part, I candidly confess I was equally out of humour with myself and the person who had set me such an example of gallantry. I, who had read the lays of the Troubadours—the awards of the old "Courts of Love"—the lives of the "preux Chevaliers"—the history of Sir Charles Grandison—to be outdone in courtesy to the sex by a married stockbroker! How I grudged him the honour she conferred upon him—how I envied his feelings!

I did not stand alone, I suspect, in this unjustifiable jealousy; Messrs. Jones, Hindmarsh, Tidewell, and Parsons seemed equally disinclined to forgive the chivalrous act which had, as true nights, lowered all our crests, and blotted our scutcheons, and cut off our spurs. Many an unfair jibe was launched at the champion of the fair, and when he attempted to enter into conversation with the lady, he was interrupted by incessant questions of "What is stirring in the Alley?"—"What is doing in Dutch?"—"How are the Rentes?"

To all these questions Mr. Dornton incontinently returned business-like answers, according to the last Stock Exchange quotations; and he was in the middle of an elaborate enumeration, that so and so was very firm, and so and so very low, and this rather brisk, and that getting up, and operations, and fluctuations, and so forth, when somebody inquired about Spanish bonds.

"They are looking up, my dear," answered Mr. Dornton, somewhat abstractedly; and before the other stock-brokers had done tittering the stage stopped. A bell was rung, and whilst Mat stood beside the open coach-door, a staid female in a calash and clogs, with a lantern in her hand, came clattering pompously down a front garden.

"Is Susan Pegge come?" inquired a shrill voice.

"Yes I be," replied the lady who had been dry-nursed from town—"are you, ma'am, number ten, Grove-place?"

"This is Mr. Dornton's," said the dignified woman in the hood, advancing her lantern,—and—mercy on us! you're on master's lap!"

A shout of laughter from five of the inside passengers corroborated the assertion, and like a literal cat out of the bag, the ci-devant lady, forgetting her umbrella and her pattens, bolted out of the coach, and, with feline celerity rushed up the garden, and down the area, of number ten.

"Renounce the woman!" said Mr. Dornton, as he scuttled out of the stage—"Why the mischief didnt she tell me she was the new cook?"

ANIMAL INSTINCT.

A seaman belonging to the wood party of a ship upon the coast of Africa, had straggled with his companions, and was using his axe freely in the woods, when a large lioness approached him face to face. The man, for the first moments, gave himself up for lost; but very soon afterwards, he began to perceive that the mander and expression of countenance of the lioness was mild and even mournful, and that he had no danger to apprehend from her. She looked at him and then behind her, and upward into the trees, and went a few steps from him upon the path by which she came; and then returned, and went again, and acted in short, much as a dog would act that wished you to follow him. The seaman yielded to her obvious desire, and she led him some little distance, till near the foot of a tall tree, she stopped and looked up, with plaintive cries, into its branches. The seaman, directed by her eyes and gestures, looked upwards also, and soon discovered at a considerable height an ape, dandling and playing with a cub lion which he had carried thither for his amusement. The wants and wishes of the lioness were now easily understood. The species of cat, differ absolutely from it in this as in many other particulars,—that it cannot ascend a tree; a distinction by the way, which ought to satisfy us at once of the error of those who talk to us of the lions in America, where in reality there is no lion, and where the puma and jaguar, which they call lions, so readily ascend a tree.—But equally in vain, would it have been for the sailor to climb after the cub; for the ape at the best, would have enjoyed the frolic of leaping from branch to branch, or from tree to tree, as he approached. The only chance therefore, was to fell the tree, before the ape, seated near its top should

have the sagacity to provide against the effect of the strokes of the axe at its bottom. To work therefore, he went—the lioness, which had seen other trees fall by the axe of the stranger, standing by, and impatiently waiting the event. The ape kept his seat till the tree fell, and then fell with it; and the lioness the moment the robber reached the ground, sprang upon him with the swiftness and sureness of a cat springing upon a mouse, killed him, and then taking her cub in her mouth, walked contentedly away from the benefactor to whose skill and friendly assistance she had made her sorrowful appeal. "I can so much the more readily," observed Mr. Gubbins, believe that even wild animals should put faith in the skill and helping disposition of mankind, as I have myself met with a few striking examples of that faith and expectation in domesticated species, to whose observation however, the human arts and powers must be more familiar. A short time since I was riding over a common, at some distance from my house, when a pig, which in the course of feeding, had so twisted the triangular yoke upon his neck that the narrow portion of it pinched his throat and threatened him with suffocation—no sooner saw me, than he came as near as to the fore feet of my horse, foaming at the mouth, and struggling to overcome his difficulty. That he believed in the power of a man to assist him was evident; but he had also his fears of that human power, as possibly more dangerous to his throat than all the pressure of his inverted yoke: so that whenever I alighted from my horse with the design of helping him he ran away, and yet as soon as I was again seated, he returned, continued to travel with me, close to the horse's fore feet, or as near to my own person as he was able, his mouth still foaming, and his efforts to escape suffocation still prolonged. In the end seeing a farm house on one side of the road, I pulled my bridle that way, the pig still accompanying me, till reaching the yard gate, I called to some of the people, and apprised them of the pig's presence and misfortune, as my best means of promoting his relief.

AN AZOREAN MARRIAGE.—Our journey hence was enlivened by an immense crowd of peasantry proceeding in merry song from the distant chapel of Santa Barbara, where a juvenile couple had just been united in the solemn bands of wedlock. All were clad in their best attire, according to the curious, picturesque costume peculiar to the Island, which for the men consists of a blue jacket, almost covered with buttons in front: a red, brown or party coloured waistcoat, with breeches unbuttoned at the knees, showing a pair of white drawers, which hang somewhat loosely beneath, with rude long leather gaiters, over shoes or raw hide sandals; the very singular hat called the carapuca, is made of felt, covered with coarse blue cloth, and has a rim (the under part lined with red cloth) six inches wide, terminating with a crescented gore in front, where the pointed ends of the gore are turned up and have the appearance of horns; a broad pendant lappet is attached to it behind, which covers the neck and shoulders. Over this costume is worn in cold weather a long blue cloak, which with the tall spike stick they usually carry, gives a most curious appearance to the general exterior of the peasantry of St. Michael's. The bride was clad in a short bright green dress, with a high stiff bodice surmounted by a quantity of lace, with a white spreading cap of flowing lace and ribbons, and large ear-rings, necklace, chains, &c., of gold—which according to their riches or importance, always distinguish the female peasantry of the Azores. The group, approaching our cavalcade stopped, when after a courteous obeisance and with complimentary expressions in favour of our nation, two of the wedding party, with guitars, commenced an air, or rather a dissonant repetition of chords accompanied by an extemporaneous epithalamium, to which the whole group occasionally responded in following chorus.—*Boid's Account of the Western Islands.*

CHINESE HUMANE SOCIETY.—The Canton river is frequently extremely turbulent, and in consequence of the difficulty of the navigation, accidents are continually happening to the boats of the Indiamen. The Chinese are always on the look out, to turn such circumstances to advantage; and when they hasten to the relief of persons in jeopardy, it is invariably with a view to make a profit by it. Before they will rescue a drowning man, they drive hard bargains with him, exacting terms according to the peril of his situation, and the power they possess to turn it to account. They do not appear to have any scruple of conscience about leaving a sufferer to his fate, should he refuse to accede to their exorbitant demands.

SYMPATHY BETWEEN TWINS.—The French papers mention some rather strange process of sympathy existing between twin brothers, now between five and six years of age. Although these children did not suffer much during the first year, it was noticed, that they suffered simultaneously, whatever was the nature and degree of the suffering. In 1831 they were both attacked with intermit-

tent fever on the same day, which also left them at the same time. In the following year, they both had cutaneous eruptions, the symptoms and effects of which were precisely similar. In the winter, they both had colds and coughs, and they invariably coughed at the same time! In 1833 they both had a contagious disorder, and were attacked with it so precisely at the same time, that it was impossible to tell which had communicated it to the other. In 1834, both had a sort of ague at the same time.—Notwithstanding all these strange points of sympathy, the two boys are said not to be in the least alike; the one is very delicate, the other robust; and their characters differ as much as their personal appearance.—These facts are adduced, by the French anatomists, as confirming the opinion, that the cause of disorders generally is to be attributed rather to air and diet, than to any peculiar conformation of body, or to any apparent strength or weakness.

MODERN EGYPTIAN FUNERAL PROCESSION.—As we returned to the town, we stopped to see a funeral pass by; the deceased belonged to one of the most respectable in the country; the procession was attended by women, who in turns waved their handkerchiefs in the air, or drew them tight round their necks as if to strangle themselves; they uttered at intervals the most piercing screams; sometimes they addressed a few words to the bier, and raised themselves on tip-toe, as if to see whether the corpse would reply. All these mournful scenes, all these expressions of grief, are, as you are probably aware, quite unknown to the Turks, who are never seen to lament at a funeral. Another difference deserves to be remarked: in Turkey the bearers of the body almost run, whilst here they march with slow and measured tread. The procession that we saw pass by stopped before certain houses, and sometimes receded a few steps. I was told that the dead thus stopped before the doors of their friends to bid them a last farewell, and before the doors of their enemies, to effect a reconciliation before parting for ever. This desire that the dead should leave none but kind remembrances behind them, and this anxiety that the affections of life should accompany them to the tomb, have something in them very touching; I confess that I was never more deeply interested than by such a spectacle.—*Michaud's Egypt and Palestine.*

SCENES ON THE NILE.—Amongst the barks that came down the river some particularly attracted my attention; we met boats on which a great number of bee-hives are ranged one above another in a pyramidal form. It is two months since these hives have been sent into Upper Egypt, where clover and sainfoin flourish better than in the Delta; the travelling bees who have thus got the start of spring, sojourn for some weeks in the plains of Thebes and Montfalut; they then come down the Nile, and stop in the Fayum covered with roses; and in every place where lands rich in flowers afford them booty; at the end of March they return to the Delta, whence they set out and are restored to the huts of the Fellahs, who own the hives. A different spectacle next attracts notice; it is a flotilla composed of several rafts; each raft is formed of earthen jars fastened together with branches of palm; as the flotilla goes down the Nile, the pottery of which it is composed is sold in the towns and villages that border on the river. At each station one raft is disposed of. When those who conduct the flotilla have sold all, their voyage is at an end, they quit the Nile and return home by land.—*Ibid.*

THE HINDOO CHARACTER.—A thorough conviction of the total and absolute depravity of the Hindoo disposes my heart to irritate against him, and makes me suspect the motive of every action to be bad. I cannot love him; I pity him; I deplore his low estate, and I would do every thing to raise him from it. The females I consider to be totally depraved and polluted in mind, from their youngest infancy; their conversation, their habits of social life, but chiefly what we profanely call "their religion," are the causes of the pollution of their minds. The exhibitions on the ears of their idols, the figures on their temples, and on their other public buildings, their images, their performers, and their songs, are all such as would astonish and confound the most abandoned libertines of the most degraded cities of Christendom, even of Islamism.—*Gordon's Christian Researches in South India.*

It is the opinion of medical men, that 75 per cent of the infirm poor of Ireland die of destitution, or of the epidemics to which their impoverished condition exposes them.

QUICK MATCH.—Says I "Sukey?" and I winked. Says she, "why John?" "But," says I, "I don't mean something Sukey." "The deuce John you don't! what do you mean?" "I mean to ask if you will have me. There, dang it, it's all out at last."—"Have you," yes John, and be glad too," says Sukey: and so we started off, and had the knot tied about the quickest, and if I didn't feel kinder funny, then I hope I may be shot.—*YANKEE.*