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colours,  
to 1 1/2 inch.  
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and Tea kettles

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Glass,  
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Lamps,  
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Rooms.  
S. R. R.  
The attention  
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the following  
rooms are  
available for  
rent at 10  
per year.

each.  
30 per piece.

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THE  
ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.  
AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK BY  
GEO. N. SMITH.  
TERMS.  
15s. a year, delivered in town or by mail.  
17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.  
ADVERTISEMENTS.  
Inserted according to written orders, or continued  
till forbid if no written directions.  
First insertion of 12 lines and under, 3s.  
Each repetition of 12 lines 3d. per line.  
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d. per line.  
Each repetition over 12 lines 1d. per line.  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

ON SALE  
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,  
AT JACKSON'S INN, FREDERICTON,  
On Saturday the 14th day of October next,  
VIZ:  
The Lot of Land called the Marsh Farm  
about 9 miles above Fredericton, on the St.  
John River, containing 500 Acres, of which  
100 acres are under cultivation, with a fine  
orchard; and will cut 100 tons Hay. On the  
premises are a large two story dwelling house  
and a small one, with three barns; the re-  
sidue of the Land is covered with Spruce,  
Pine, and hardwood timber. Its nearness to  
the River St. John makes it of great value  
for Farmers and lumbermen, as it is said 5 M.  
of spruce and Pine can be produced per acre  
in addition to which there is a celebrated  
mountain of superior granite, within a few  
miles of the River St. John, together with  
an inexhaustible quarry of Limestone, equally  
near the River, and also a Brick Yard.  
It may not be generally known that no  
other Line or Granite Quarries are as yet  
discovered between Woodstock and the line  
kms at St. John, a distance of 150 miles.  
Both granite and lime have been used from  
these quarries at Fredericton and highly ap-  
proved of; therefore to an enterprising man  
with some capital, this property is well worth  
examination, as it must soon become of im-  
mense importance.  
Also, One Acre of land called the landing  
at Bowen's farm near the mouth of the Po-  
kiss Stream.  
Also, a Farm and timber land at Lake  
George, called the Morris Mill Lot, contain-  
ing 770 acres, on which are, a saw mill, and  
dam nearly new, a grist mill, with two runs  
of stones one of which is French Burr,  
also an oil mill and kiln, all of which are now  
in successful operation; with a lease of tim-  
ber land from the Government for the use of  
this Mill, and others to be erected, for five  
years of 13,400 acres, perhaps few or none  
to equal this mill privilege and property on  
the River Saint John, combining so many  
advantages.  
Lake George is 10 miles in circumference  
with numerous tributary streams, yielding a  
supply of water for several miles throughout  
the season.  
This property is well deserving the atten-  
tion of Capitalists, as it is allowed by the  
most experienced Lumbermen on the Schoo-  
diac River, who have viewed the same that  
the immense tract of yellow pine on the bor-  
ders of Lake George is greater than any one  
body of pine known together.  
The new Road from the St. John River to  
the Magdalen settlement goes through this  
property, which is in a fine farming country  
well fitted up with settlers. On it is about  
12 acres of meadow land, which can be  
made to cut 20 tons of hay, and about 15 acres  
are under cultivation, with an orchard.  
The following calculation may be relied  
upon, as it is known that merchantable boards  
are now worth at Fredericton \$16 per m. and  
clear \$22 dollars.  
CALCULATION.  
Suppose 3 saw mills on Lake George each  
to cut 600 m pine boards annually. 1800 m.  
feet would be produced, worth in St. John or  
Fredericton at the lowest rates, merchantable  
\$12, clear \$20; say to average \$14 per m.  
for clear and merchantable is \$25,200  
Allow estimate on 1800 m. 3s. 6d.  
Cutting and delivering to mill 12s. 6d.  
Sawing ..... 7s. 6d.  
Hauling to Shore ..... 7s. 6d.  
Transporting to St. John ..... 9s. 0d.  
Incidental charges ..... 3s. 0d.  
Charges on 1800m feet, is \$14,400  
Profit to the mills per an \$10,800  
or \$2,700

As no merchant is yet established here,  
and the country is rapidly settling, this place  
undoubtedly opens a very fair prospect for  
enterprise.  
Also, West Farm, containing 430 acres,  
on which is a House and Barn, the land is  
remarkably well timbered with pine and  
spruce warranted 6m to the acre, there is also  
on this lot, two mill privileges on the Ma-  
guday Stream, so called, distant from the  
saw mill at Lake George 3-4 of a mile.  
Also, the Irvin Farm, containing 200 acres  
on which is a House and Barn, cuts 10 tons  
hay, and is also well timbered with Spruce  
& pine.  
Also, the Gurtley Farm, containing 220  
acres; cuts 20 tons hay, with a good house,  
barn and orchard.  
Also, the Donnelly Farm, containing 220  
acres; cuts some hay, and has a good house  
thereon.  
Most of the above situations have many ad-  
vantages, and the Lake George tracts may  
be made a most valuable establishment for  
a young merchant or for a Company.  
TERMS OF SALE.  
15 per cent at the day of Sale  
25 per cent in 6 months,  
25 per cent in 12 months,  
35 per cent in two years on interest.  
Applications previous to the day of sale may  
be made to JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. Fre-  
dericton, or to JOHN WILSON, Esq. St.  
Andrews, who are authorised to treat with  
parties desirous of becoming purchasers.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.  
THE QUEEN.—The demeanor of the young  
Queen on entering on her regal duties has  
won the admiration of all who beheld it. The  
abrupt plunge into public business—the sud-  
den transition from the parental side to the  
Privy Council—the novel situation of ap-  
pearing without any female attendance in the  
midst of a large assemblage of men, were cal-  
culated to embarrass one who had been less  
skillfully prepared for the part of the Sovere-  
ign; but the Queen acquitted herself with a  
self-possession and a modesty which asto-  
nished and gratified all who witnessed the  
scene. Without attaching too much impor-  
tance to acts of ceremony, it may be inferred  
from the manner in which this youthful  
Queen performed her first Royal duties, that  
she brought to them a well-balanced mind.  
Any unsuitable excitement would have ap-  
peared in agitation. Her first acts of authority  
she performed with dignified calmness, and her  
steadiness of deportment only faltered under  
the affectionate greetings of the people on  
her proclamation. It is evident that the  
Queen has been excellently prepared for her  
high fortunes, and our best hopes are that  
her future life will be the ripened fruit of her  
wise education. Never had a Sovereign a  
more brilliant prospect. Stormy as is the  
political aspect of the country, she appears  
in it as the Rainbow of blessed promise. The  
young Queen of England has not a preju-  
dice or an enemy to encounter, except per-  
haps, in the lowest dregs of faction. The  
Queen Victoria may make the monarchy be-  
lieved as a beneficial institution. We will not  
glance at the other side of the course which  
she will run. Her Majesty has, in all human  
probability, a long reign before her, and it  
is her option to fill it with a nation's hap-  
piness and a nation's love. She has much  
time before her for weal or for woe, and the  
better course is the broader, the smoother,  
the plainer—the course in which she finds her-  
self, the course in which she is placed, the  
course which she adopts in the simple, but  
expressive and eloquent declaration which  
she delivered with a voice that spoke con-  
science in the sentiments.—*Examiner*

OF THE PROSPECTS OF THE REIGN OF QUEEN  
VICTORIA, it would be premature to speak.  
The good she can render to her people will  
depend mainly on the selection of able and  
honest advisers. Her Majesty's youth has  
been spent in too much seclusion to justify  
us in venturing upon any anticipation as to  
the tendency of her views, or the temper  
and character of her mind. It would be the  
shallow mockery of a court panegyric to sug-  
ger unbounded wisdom from inexperienced  
womanhood; but if the example of Her Ma-  
jesty's exemplary mother, of her Royal un-  
cle, and the Dowager Queen, may be presu-  
med to take effect upon a nature susceptible of  
immediate impressions, we may look forward  
with confidence to the healthful promises of  
the future. Those who object to the natural  
influence which the Duchess of Kent is sup-  
posed to exercise over her royal daughter  
ought to be reminded that her royal high-  
ness was appointed by act of Parliament to  
the responsible station she held during the  
minority of the Queen, and that the act which  
nominated her as regent of this Kingdom  
should her daughter succeed to the throne  
before she reached her majority, was brought  
into the House of Peers by Lord Lyndhurst,  
who was then Lord High Chancellor. The  
objection, therefore, comes with a bad grace  
from the quarter in which it originates, and  
not even the mortification of subsequent disas-  
ters can relieve its abettors from the disgrace  
of having raised it now. The manner in  
which the Duchess of Kent discharged her  
onous duties is above all praise. Her  
unremitting tenderness, her judicious dis-  
tribution and management of the time and  
health of her charge, and the unwearied an-  
xiety she exhibited to render the Princess wor-  
thy of the high destiny to which she has been  
called, entitle her to the respect and admi-  
ration of the country. As to the charge of po-  
litical predilections, we believe it to be a pure  
fabrication. The Duchess of Kent carefully  
avoided political associations of all kinds, and  
observed a studious neutrality throughout the  
minority of the Princess.—*Atlas*

The following portrait of our youthful So-  
vereign was painted by Mr. O'Connell, in a  
speech delivered to the National Association  
of Ireland last week:—"The King," he  
said, "was dead, but the throne was filled by  
one whose conduct would help to reconcile  
them to the loss of the late venerated So-  
vereign. It was impossible to speak of the  
Queen without recollecting her youth and  
her sex. The peculiarity of her situation  
threw around her a gleam of sunshine and  
romance like the subject of a vision. He  
had been present at her proclamation. He  
saw her during her first appearance in pub-  
lic, after high office had devolved upon her,  
and as a man and a parent, he could not  
help loving her, so young, so innocent. It  
was impossible not to recollect that on her  
depended the happiness of the most intel-  
lectual, most exalted, and the mightiest nation  
on the face of the earth—that she was at her  
tender age, Sovereign of an empire so vast  
that upon its limits the sun never set. There  
she stood in her youth and beauty, commencing

# SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

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ing a reign which he trusted would be one  
of happiness and glory to her people. But  
it could not be happy and glorious if distractions  
that had so long existed, were not done  
away with for ever. He rejoiced, however,  
that the prospect was bright. The youthful  
sovereign was endowed by nature with high  
capacities, and these had been richly and  
duly improved by the tender care of a virtu-  
ous and most excellent parent."

## POETRY. NO CASH.

I had a dream which was not all a dream:  
(Oh! that it were a dream!) that cash had failed.  
There was a general want of that most useful,  
And much esteemed article; 'twas scarce,  
And passing scarce and did not pass unnoticed.  
For all did feel it. Ledger, Journals, Day Books  
Were narrowly surveyed, and memorandums  
Made of debts outstanding; and checks with lists,  
As long as their own arms of monies due,  
Were sent forth early, and returned at eve,  
As penitents as when they sped them forth.  
Then their employers duly gently chide.  
And some did take their bills, and personally,  
Entreated payment from their customers:  
Who one and all did solemnly aver  
That Cash was Cash, and that they had it not.  
How were excuses made, and promises  
Very abundant;—yet, the scarcity  
Continued and increased—beggars talked  
Of trade encroached upon and rights invaded.  
For all were beggars then—and they who thought  
Even from their particular friends to borrow,  
Were disappointed.—Most prodigious bargains,  
Were offered for "ready money down."  
And were refused.—Little tidings, bills,  
Of ten or fifteen shillings were presented  
With a request they might be paid in Cash.  
In many diverse moods did men enquire  
His strange calamity: some were resigned  
And quietly sat down and thrust their hands  
Into their empty pockets, guarding them:  
"Looking like Patience on a monument"  
Smiling at grief. Others, unhappy weights,  
Looked at their purses, or their bank accounts  
And shook their heads and sighed. And some  
were crasy.  
Peevish and testy. Others in the streets  
In little groups would meet, and speculate  
Upon the scarcity which all agreed,  
Was by the banks occasioned, that did  
Refuse their discount: therefore they were sad.  
And yet, while all the country mourned, some  
Wights rejoiced therein: say some were pleased,  
Attorneys grin'd, anticipating suits;  
Yes, Notaries did chuckle and protest  
The times were not so bad.

## FARMING. PLOUGHING IN WHEAT.

We have long been of the opinion that the  
farmers of Maine did not work or stir their  
land enough. Mr. L. W. Whitman, of Winthrop,  
has related to us an experiment which goes  
to prove the importance of using the plough  
more, and of covering wheat when sown  
more effectually than it is done by the har-  
row. Last year he ploughed up a piece of  
sward land, that had become bound out, as it  
is called, and sowed upon it Peas and Oats.  
He had a fair crop. Late in the fall he  
ploughed the piece again. In the spring he  
ploughed it once more and harrowed over,  
he then put the plough through it again,  
making three times in all. When he had  
ploughed a part of the land the last time, he  
concluded to sow wheat on the remainder  
and plough it in. This he did; and after-  
wards sowed wheat upon the first ploughed  
piece and harrowed it in. He also passed  
the harrow over the piece in which the wheat  
had been ploughed, so that the whole of the  
land was used alike. He put ashes to the  
amount of ten bushels to the acre upon the  
whole piece. The result at harvest was, a  
good crop on the whole land, but a decided  
advantage in the piece where the wheat was  
covered by the plough. It yielded more per  
acre than the wheat sown by the harrow.

## FRUIT TREES.—SENTINEL CATS.—R.R.

Brook, Esq., of Melton lodge, near Wood-  
bridge, has four or five cats each with a col-  
lar, a light chain and swivel, about a yard  
long with an iron ring at the end. As soon  
as the gooseberries, currants and raspberries  
begin to ripen a small stake is driven into  
the ground or bed, near the trees to be pro-  
tected, leaving about a yard and a half of the  
stake above the ground; the ring is slipped  
over the head of the stake, and the cat thus  
tethered in the sight of the trees, no birds  
will approach them.—Cherry trees and wall  
fruit trees are protected in the same manner  
as they successively ripen. Each cat, by  
way of a shed has one of the largest-size flow-  
er pots laid on its side, within the reach of  
its chain, with a little hay or straw in bad  
weather, and her food and water placed near  
her. In confirmation of the above statement  
it may be added, that a wall of vines, be-  
tween two and three hundred yards long, in  
the nursery of Mr. Kirk of Brimpton, the  
fruit of which in all previous seasons had  
been very much injured by birds, was in  
1834, completely protected, in consequence  
of a cat having voluntarily posted herself cen-  
try upon it.—*Trans. Hor. Society.*

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,  
SEPTEMBER 1837.  
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.  
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and  
Commander in Chief, has been pleased to make  
the following promotions, &c.  
Third Battalion Charlotte.  
Captain Joel Ingersoll, to be second Major,  
11th September, 1837.  
Captain J. Hauey, to retire with his rank.  
TO BE CAPTAINS.  
Lieutenant J. Appleby, vice Hauey, dated  
11th September.  
Lieutenant W. Ferris dated 15th do.  
TO BE LIEUTENANTS.  
Ensign E. Wilson, dated 11th September.  
TO BE ENSIGNS.  
William Chadley, Gent. 11th September.  
George Fountain, " 12th "  
William Dunham, " 13th "  
William Price, " 14th "  
Bartholomew Fitzgerald " 15th "  
Thomas Batson, " 16th "  
John Calder, " 17th "  
Augustus Benckert, " 18th "

## MISCELLANEOUS. THE FISH POND AT LOGAN.

In the course of my travels last summer  
I visited, among other places, the fish pond  
at Logan, and I think that an account of  
that remarkable, and I believe unique, ad-  
junct to a gentleman's country seat, will  
prove interesting to your piscatorial readers,  
and to lovers of natural history in general.  
Before, however, I proceed farther, I beg to as-  
sure you that though I may inadvertently make  
some statements as to what I *heard*, I will re-  
late the facts which came under my own ob-  
servation with the strictest adherence to truth.  
Logan is situated on the Rhinns of Gal-  
loway, Wigtonshire; N.B., about half way  
between the town of Port-Patrick and the  
Mull of Galloway, and is about a mile and a  
half, or thereabouts, from the sea coast,  
where the pond is situated. The pond was  
originally a small basin in the rock, with  
which the sea communicated by means of  
natural tunnel; but as the bottom was very  
little below the medium level of the sea it  
was nearly dry at low water. It having oc-  
curred to Colonel McDowell that by increas-  
ing the size and depth of this basin he  
might at all times, and seasons of the year,  
have a constant supply of sea-fish he quarried  
and blasted the rocks both at the sides and  
bottom till he had formed a circular excava-  
tion of about fifty feet in diameter; and there  
is now, I believe at low tide, about eight feet  
of water left, so that the fish have an ample  
allowance of their native element at all times  
and a fresh supply every flood tide, which  
rises in the pond about six feet. There is a  
high wall built on the upper edge of the rock  
surrounding the pond, to prevent poaching  
in this unusual "reservoir," and a grating  
is fixed before the tunnel to prevent the es-  
cape of the fish; and below high water mark  
the sea-weed clings to the rocks, giving  
them in that respect a perfectly natural ap-  
pearance. A cottage, in which a female  
keeper and her son reside, adjoins the pond.  
When I arrived the keeper unlocked a  
door, and I was advancing forward, when I  
was startled at the appearance of a large eagle  
—the osprey, or sea-eagle—which, with  
glaring eyes and the outstretched pinions,  
seemed to menace the approaching visitor;  
but the start which his unexpected appearance  
gives you is only an involuntary tribute on  
your part to the skill of the artist who stuff-  
ed him. The door opens to a small landing  
place at the top of a flight of steps which  
leads to the water's edge, where there is a  
platform of rock, which, at the time I was  
there, was only about two inches above the  
level of the water; and below the ledge on  
which I was standing was another about a  
foot under water—less or more. No sooner  
did the party make their appearance at the  
top of the stairs than there was a general  
commotion among the fish, and they rushed  
towards the platform, pushing and jostling  
each other in their eagerness to get to the  
place where they are usually fed, just as barn  
door fowls do at the sight of the person who  
feeds them. We came provided with a quan-  
tity of mussels—scalded for the purpose of  
getting them more easily from the shell—a  
kind of food on which the cod and other fish  
in the pond thrive most amazingly; and I  
was informed that after having been thus  
stall fed—if I may so term it—for a few  
weeks, they greatly exceed in flavor and juiciness  
their untamed brethren of "the open  
sea." I held a mussel between my fingers,  
about two inches below the surface of the  
water, and immediately a cod of about ten  
pounds weight took it, winning the prize by  
a head, from three or four more of similar di-  
mensions, all of which rushed towards my  
hand at the same time. It required all the  
nerve I could muster to prevent me from jer-  
king back my hand at the moment the cod  
with widely extended jaws, took the bait.—  
I made several attempts to get hold of one  
of them, but they all slipped from my grasp ex-  
cept one small cod of about four or five pounds  
weight, which I succeeded in making a pris-  
oner; and having raised him out of the water  
and examined him at my leisure, I re-  
turned him to his native element, at which  
he seemed much pleased as I would have  
been in regaining terra firma after an in-  
voluntary immersion. There was one large  
cod of about ten pounds weight that I made

several attempts to get hold of, but without  
success, as from his great size and strength  
he always escaped, and as he could not  
throw dust in my eyes he revenged himself  
by darting off his tail that sent the water fly-  
ing over me. After taking a short run he al-  
ways returned to the ledge of rock on which  
I stood, nothing daunted by my repeated at-  
tempts to seize him.  
At that time of my visit there were only  
three kinds of fish in the pond, viz, cod,  
flounder, and a small fish—of about three  
pounds weight—the name of which has es-  
caped my memory; but they frequently pre-  
serve salmon in the same way, besides other  
kinds. The manner in which they keep up  
the stocks is this. The son of the female who  
had charge "Preserve" goes out to sea in  
a boat with a tub or well, and when he catches  
any fish that he thinks will do, he preserves  
them in the well, from which he transfers  
them to the pond, where in due time—from  
a month to six weeks—they become tame.  
A curious circumstance occurred on one occasion  
when he put a mackerel into the pond; there  
was a general chase after the unfortunate  
fish, which only saved itself from being de-  
voured by the large and most ferocious deni-  
zens of the place, by running itself on the  
ledge of rock.

## BALLOONING—DREADFUL DEATH.

The rage of ballooning received a fatal shock  
Monday evening. Mr. Robert Cocking, a landscape  
painter, had an invincible desire to descend from  
the skies in a parachute of his own construction.  
For many years he had been urging Mr. Green to  
allow him to descend from his balloon, but never  
obtained permission until Monday last. His pa-  
rachute was from Vauxhall Gardens, about twenty  
minutes before eight. The balloon had ascended to  
a considerable height. Mr. Green supposed about  
a mile and a half from the ground; the parachute  
was unopened; to drop as an eye-witness who  
saw it from his garden in Norwood described it to  
us, like a large Swan through a vacuum. The fate  
of its rash occupant was thus described as an in-  
quest held at the village of Lee in Kent, on Wed-  
nesday, on his corpse.  
John Chamberlain, shepherd to Mr. Richard Nor-  
man, of Barnet Ash Farm, in the parish of Lee,  
said that on Monday last, about a quarter past nine  
o'clock, he saw the balloon and something hanging  
from it, which presently fell. At first it came down  
like a thunder, that is, with respect to the noise; it  
frightened all the sheep. It appeared to come  
down in a lump together, and he thought it turned  
over and came down on the last. By the time it  
reached the ground, he had got over the hedge, as  
that he could see it fall. The basket, or car, caught  
at the ground first, and the other part of the pa-  
rachute fell partly upon it. The machinery was broken  
to pieces, and covered a large space of ground.  
The deceased was in the basket up to his chest,  
with his head out; he was laying on his back, and  
the basket appeared to protect the body from any  
weight. He could not say whether the basket came  
down on the edge of the bottom. He ran and lifted  
up the parachute, but on seeing the deceased there,  
he became frightened, and let it down upon  
him again. He heard a groan when he first went  
up to him. The deceased did not move his eyes,  
nor any part of his body; his wig lay a short dis-  
tance from his head. There was no hat. Soon  
after this Mr. Norman came up; and he informed  
that gentleman that there was a man underneath.  
Mr. N. presently directed him to get two hurdles,  
which he did. He should say, that two or three  
minutes elapsed between the time the parachute left  
the balloon, and when it touched the ground. A  
great many persons quickly came up.  
Mr. Green examined it great length. He men-  
tioned his own reluctance to the experiment; and  
the desire of the Vauxhall proprietors to prevent it  
although they should have had to return the money  
to the visitors. He had nothing whatever to do  
with the construction of the Parachute. The pa-  
rachute was in shape an inverted cone, not very un-  
like an umbrella turned up side down. Its circum-  
ference was 107 feet 4 inches. From the bottom of  
this machine, which was composed of fine iron  
wire, a basket of wicker was suspended, in which  
Mr. Cocking placed himself. The distance between  
this basket and the car, was between 40 and 50  
feet. Mr. Green gave the following account of the  
accident.  
"Upon their arrival over Kennington Common,  
witness was desirous of throwing out loose ballast;  
but was prevented from doing so in consequence of  
the canvas tube attached to the balloon and para-  
chute, to assist the descent of the ballast, having  
become disordered. He was fearful of damaging  
property or of injuring individuals by throwing out  
the ballast bags, until after they had cleared the  
metropolis and suburban districts. Over Kenning-  
ton Common the balloon was stationary for some  
time; and the deceased bery addressed witness and  
his companion (Mr. Spencer) by inquiring their at-  
titudes. Mr. Green replied, that they were about a  
thousand feet from the surface of the earth. The  
deceased said, "Very well; but let me know when  
we arrive about fifteen hundred feet, and at every  
additional five hundred, until we arrive at five thou-  
sand (near a mile), for that is the altitude at which  
I wish to descend." Mr. G. replied in the affirma-  
tive; and continued affording the deceased this in-  
formation, until they arrived at the before men-  
tioned altitude, when the witness said that he did not  
think he could ascend any higher, from the weight  
that was attached to the balloon. The deceased  
then said "Very well I shall soon leave you. After  
the lapse of a couple of minutes, the deceased again  
spoke and said, "Good bye, Green; good bye,  
Spencer." Witness and Mr. Spencer then seized  
hold of the ropes of the car to prevent a sudden  
jerk, as they expected momentarily that the de-  
ceased would liberate himself. They shortly after felt  
a slight jerk. Witness was about to quit his seat for  
the purpose of looking over the car, when all of a  
sudden the shock was renewed, and the balloon  
commenced ascending with the velocity of a rocket  
and then witness and Mr. Spencer became convinced  
that the descent of the parachute had taken place.  
Such was the rapidity of the ascent of the balloon  
after it had been relieved of its additional weight  
that for a few minutes the spectators were in greatest  
dread, and narrowly escaped suffocation from the  
descent of the gas by the pressure after the valves of  
the balloon had been thrown open.  
"Mr. Green felt convinced that, as the parachute  
had released the pressure of air in the ascent, it  
would descend safely; and was surprised as well  
as horrified when he heard of the dreadful accident.  
Throughout the whole of the experiment Mr. Cock-  
ing was quite composed and fearless. He was 60  
years of age; married, but without children.

MONTHLY ALMANAC					
1837.	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Old day
Friday	1	8	15	22	29
Saturday	2	9	16	23	30
Sunday	3	10	17	24	31
Monday	4	11	18	25	
Tuesday	5	12	19	26	
Wednesday	6	13	20	27	
Thursday	7	14	21	28	
MOON'S PHASES					
D	SUN	MOON	High	Water	D H
M	R & S	R & S			
1	5 23 7	7 43 8	0 10		New 1 7 m
2	5 29 7	9 14	2 40		First q 7 6 m
3	5 33 7	10 09	7 10		Full 14 8 m
4	5 37 7	11 06	11 15		Last 21 11 a
5	5 43 7	12 08	1 30		New 29 4 a
6	5 47 7	1 11	5 5		Clock fast
7	5 53 7	2 19	11 20		15th 4 min.
8	5 57 7	3 24	6 74		











