#### ne! That dvisable to o try your e, or any if you hit acknowame place,

- was in wife wrote - " He is nd, worse church-a fellow has

eral towns is, (Gnildged a new at musicily teasing ldn't go to ne to you?" bt there ?" were neganravelled. lid go to will, the cely taken a voice ho sawed and every ller came. e former. signation. Bear what er applied r. . Why ery night. " To be rase, and ery thing an's lege undertamis-meavas oblige to put this erg

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#### JOURNAL. BAY CONCEPTION AND

Vol. III.

# WEDNEFAY. SEPTEMBER 7, 1836.

No. 115.

SATE

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# ADVENTURE ON THE ADIGE.

(From "Solitary Walks through many Lands," by Derment Conway.]

Those of my readers who have walked on the banks of the Adige, below Rovigo, will know that about a league, and a half from not lie along the river side, and the shore that town, there are one or two islands in the for three or four hundred yards from the midst of the channel, between which and channel of the river, was overflowed to the the shore the water is not more than a foot | depth of probably three or four feet; and, deep; and those who have never stirred besides, it was difficult to see in what way from home have probably heard that the human aid could extricate me: no boat Adige is extremely subject to violent in an- | could reach the island : and if a rope or dations, equally remarkable for the sudden-ness of their rise and fall, owing to its. It improbable that I should catch it, as it pleasure. I often open the leaves where lie went down head foremost, and having struck mountainous origin and short course.

lands. The water was as pure as crystal, gently flowing over a fine pebbly channel; the island which might he about forty yards | fall. from the shore upon which I stood, though In this dreadful and perilous situation, evmore than double that distance on the other | ening passed away; no one appeared, and side, was inviting from its extreme green- the river still continued to rise. The sky one side ; a flower to which I am extremely | rushed by, darker and more impetuous, evepartial. Three or four trees also grew upon ry few moments reminding me, by the wrecks its edge, the trunks inclining over the water, which it bore along with it, of the frailty of and with but few branches. After a day's the tenure by which I held my existence .-walk, nothing is more agreeable than wading | The shores on both sides were changed into in a stream; and as I had sufficient time to wide lakes; and the red sun went angrily spare, I resolved upon reaching the island. down over waste of red waters. Night at This was soon accomplished; I found the length closed in-and a dreadful night it depth nowhere exceed two feet, and the is- was. Sometimes I fancied the tree was loosfancied it to be; and having culled a large bouquet, I lay down upon the hyacinth bank island was swept away, and that I was sailing and gave myself up to those pleasant recolfragrance of this flower brought along with it. I had lain I think about a quarter of an hour, entirely forgetful of time and placea busy actor in scenes far removed by both - when my attention was slightly roused by a distant sound, which I supposed at first wation of about ten feet above the island, when the flor d reached it. As it came nearstant; and I saw it rush beneath me, bearing along with it the insignia of its power and fury-huge branches and roots, frag-

was possible also, that the river might rise tle struggling and buffeting, succeeded in tion which brought me to the land, without no higher, and speedily subside. The first gaining the bank, which I once thought I having seen anything whatever to guide me of these chances was one of very improbable occurrence, for this part of the country is but thinly inhabited-the high road did was impossible for me to stir from the tree these withered hyacinths, and I cannot say, On the evening of one of the last days of upon which I was seated; and as to any like- that when I look upon them, I ever think turned round on the bow as a pivot, and May, I arrived opposite to one of these is- lihood of the water subsiding. there was no they have been dearly purchased. appearance of it; it was at all events impossible that this could happen before night-

ness, and from a profusion of hyacinths on lowered and looked threatening; the torrent land when I reached it, as agreeable as I had ening from its roots, and sloped more over the water; sometimes I imagined the whole down the torrent. I found that my mind occasionally wandered, and I had the precaution to take out of my pocket a silk handkerchief, which I tore in several strips, and tying them together, bound myself round the middle to a pretty thick branch which air, clouds of sand from the west northwest supported my back; this, I thought, might quarter. At this moment we were passing prevent me from falling if giddiness seized to be thunder, a good deal having been me, or momentary sleep should overtake heard to the northward in the course of the me. During the night many strange fancies the Euphrates to choose a berth and make day; and when it continued, and grew loud- came over me, besides that very frequent fast; which was done more as a matter of er, I still supposed it was one of those pro- one of supposing the island sailing down the longed peals which are so frequent to the torrent. Sometimes I fancied I was whirlsouth of the Alps. Soon, however, the ing round and round; at other times I sound changed, and seemed like the sea; thought the current was flowing backward; and as it became still louder I started op in now and then I fancied I saw huge black bosome alarm- and what a sight met my eye! dies carried towards me upon the surface, At the distance of a few hundred yards, I and I shrunk back to avoid contact with saw a mountain of dark waters rushing to- them; at other times I imagined something wards me with inconceivable velocity, like a rose out of the water beneath, and attempted perpendicular wall, and now roaring louder to drag me down; often I felt convinced I drove her bow off, and thus rendered it than the loudest thunder. Not a moment heard screams mingle with the rushing torwas to be lost ; the level of the island would rent, and once, all sound seemed entirely to be instantly covered, and to gain the shore cease, and I could have ventured almost to the heavy gusts, her head falling into the was impossible-for we cannot run through descend, so certain I felt that the channel stream, as she passed close by the Euphrates water with the swiftness with which we pass was dry; one or twice I dropped asleep for which veesel had been backed opportunely over dry ground. I instantly made for the a moment, but almost instantly awoke with to avoid the concussion. The engines were largest of the trees, and had gained an ele- so violent a start, that if I had not been fastened, I must have fallen from my seat. The night gradually wore away; it was er, its power appeared resistless; it seemed warm and dry, so that I suffered no inconvese if it would sweep the island from its very nience from cold. I became nearly satisfied foundations; and I entertained not a ray of of the stability of the trunk, which was my hope that the trunk upon which I was seated only refuge; and although deliverance was would escape the force of the torrent. It uncertain, at all events distant, I made up came, and the tree remained firm-it cover- my mind to endure as long as 1 could; and ed the island, and all its vegetation in an in- thus I passed the night under a starless sky, and the dark flood roaring beneath me. Before morning broke, I felt assured that the waters had begun to subside; the noise I thought was less : I fancied I saw shrubs apments of bridges, implements of household pear above water on the island; I then wad- the word was immediately passed for all to ed to the part which was dry, and lay down, exhausted with the night's watching, and aching with the position in which I had been the bank at the apparent distance of eight or obliged to remain. bly every moment; soon the island was entirely dry, and the inundation on shore had the people to remain steady until they reachalthough not fifty yards over, it would have been as impracticable an attempt to pass it, the torrent was too strong and deep to attempt a passage, especially, weakened as I was by the occurrences of the last twelve yet a second might carry it away; and the hours, and by the want of food. I had no certainty as to the hour, for I had not of ry obedience until the vessel went down all I could perceive the distance betwixt me and course remembered to wind up my watch the the water lessen; and, indeed, I was not evening before; judging from the height of after we had seen the bank for an instant. more than four feet above its surface. I had the sun however, the water had so much only two grounds of hope-the most languid diminished before noon, that in two or three ed out underneath the starboard ridge rope however, that ever was called by the name- hours more I might attempt to gain the shore at the moment when there was about four pense and troul le to which the Mexicans

my situation from the shore before nightfall, | entered the stream ; I found it then no- | fortune to get clear in the same way, through and bring others to my assistance; and it where deeper than four feet, and with a lit- the larboard side, and also to take a direcshould never have trodden more. The through darkness worse than that of night, bunch of hyacinths, which I had not for- When it cleared a little I found around me gotten to bring from the island, I still held Lieut. Lynch and Mr Eden, (both greatly in my hand. I have dried a few of them, exhausted) Mr Thompson, the Messrs. and kept them ever since; never do I smell Staunton, and several of the men. The hurthis flower, as I walk through the woods or ricane was abating rapidly, and as the disthe fields, that I do not experience in part tance from the vessel to the shore was very the sensations I felt when I lifted my head short, we indulged the hope that the rest of and saw the impetuous flood rushing towards our brave companions had reached the bank me; and however dreadful a reality may be,

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

LOSS OF THE TIGRIS.

We extract the following despatch from the Supplement of the London Gazette.

lower down. For an instant, I saw the keel at the other extremity; but her paddle, beams, floats, and parts of the sides were already broken up and actually floated ashore, so speedy and terrific had been the work of destruction. From the moment of striking the bank until the Tigris went down, it scarcely exceeded eight minutes; whilst the operation of sinking did not consume more than three : indeed the gale was so very vio-

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use, and dead animals. As regarded myself, the first and immediate danger of destruction was over; but a moment's reflection-one glaece around me, shewed that I had but small cause for congratulation. Betwixt the island and the shore, a torrent, that no human strength could withstand, rolled impetuously on; and as if its breadth had been as many leagues. The first rush had left the tree unloosened. flood was still rising-almost every moment it was possible that some person might see About three in the afternoon I accordingly feet water on the deck, and I had the good have been put by that event."

## "EUPHRATES STEAMER, ANAH, MAY 28, 1836.

"SIR,-It is with feelings of the deepest regret that I do myself the honour of informing you, that the Tigris steamer was totally lost, during a hurricance of indescribable violence, which after the short struggle of about eight minutes, sent a fine vessel to the bottom in five fathoms water, and deprived His Majesty of fifteen valuable men, and five natives in addition.

"A little after one, P. M., on that melancholy day, the flat boats being a little ahead, and the Tigris leading the Euphrates, a storm appeared, bringing with it, high in the over the rocks of Is Geria (deeply covered) and immediately after we made a signal for precaution, on account of our not being able to see our way through the sand, than from apprehension that the squall would be terrific. The Tigris was immediately directed towards the bank, against which she struck without injury, but with so much violence as to recoil a distance of about eight yards, leaving two men on the bank to make fast. The wind then suddenly veered round, quite impossible to secure the vessel to the bank, along which she was borne rapidly by working at full power, and every endeavour made to turn the vessel's bow to the bank. One anchor was let go, but the heel of the vessel made it impossible to get the other out, and she was then nearly broadside to the wind, with the engines almost powerless, and the waves rising to four or five feet, forced their way in at the windows. Lieut. Cockburn, the Messrs. Staunton, and some of the men made effectual attempts to keep out the water, for the fate of the vessel was already decided; and the fore part of the deck being under water, Lieut. Lynch came to report that the vessel was sinking, and save themse'ves. At this very instant, a momentary gleam of light faintly showed ten yards; and as there seemed every probashe went down, Lieut. Lynch encouraged the awning, the paddle boards, and the funnel; but the majority were close to the tiller, and all behaved with the most exemplaat once, and probably within half a minute

Lieut. Lynch, who was at my elbow, div-

lent that I doubt whether the most powerful vessel, such as a frigate, could have resisted it, unless she were already secured to the bank; and, for this there was in our case little or no time, as it was barely possible, in the position of our consort, to make fast and save the vessel.

I had little, or rather no hope, that the Euphrates had escaped, but the intrepid skill of Lieutenant Cleeveland and Mr Charlwood enabled them to get out two anchors in the very nick of time; and by the united means of two hawsers, and the engines working at full power, the vessel maintained her position at the bank until the storm abated : and as it required all the powers of a 50 horse engine, in the case of the Euphrates, to keep her hawsers from cracking, I infer that the 20 horse of the Tigris would not have bee sufficient to enable her to keep the position at the bank, even if the officers had succeeded in wearing her alongside of it.

Lieut. Lynch and Mr Eden continued cool and collected until the last moment, nor were any efforts wanting that skill or presence of mind could suggest to save the vessel in the first instance, and the lives in the second, when the first had failed; nor could anything be more exemplary than their conduct, and that of all on board ; scarcely a word was spoken, not a murmur was heard, and death was met with that exemplary degree of intrepidity and resignation which have been displayed by every individual throughout the arduous and trying service in which we have been engaged since January, 1835.

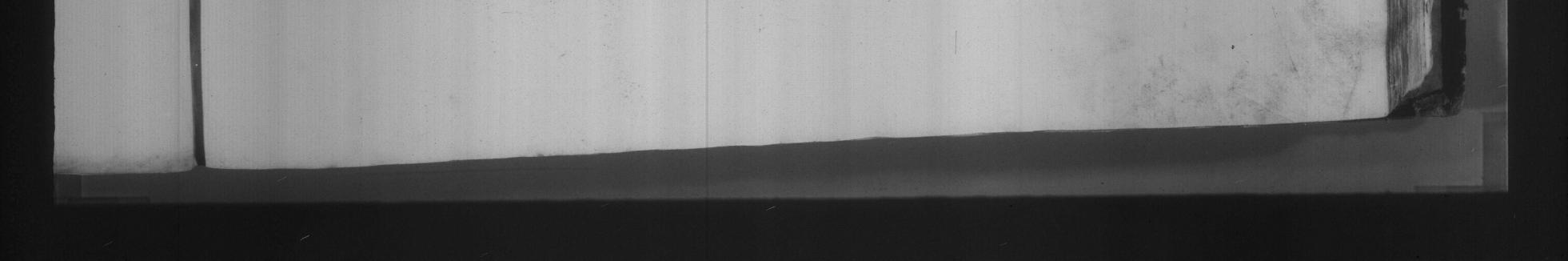
I have the honour to be, &c., F. R. CHESNEY. Colonel, commanding the expedition.

The following is a return of the officers and men lost by the before mentioned catastrophe :-

Lieut. R. B. Lynch, 26th regt., Bengal N. I.-Ensoff Sarded, interpreter-John Stru thers, engineer-Lieut Cockburn-1 sergeant 4 guuners, Royal Artillery-1 Sapper and Miner-5 seamen-5 natives. Total, 20.

MEXICO. The New Orleans Bee of the 24th June, has information from a private source, by the arrival of the Charles Goodwin, that the excitement continues to increase in all the Mexican provinces, where the news of the defeat and capture of Santa An-The water now continued to fall percepti- bility that the stern would touch it before na has reached. On the subject of Texas, the bitterest kind. The Charles Goodwin left Vera Cruz, June 15th, and brought 12,-000 dollars in specie. The New Orleans Courier says :-- " Great excitement existed there in consequence of the capture of Santa Anna, and that the inhabitants had threatened to murder all foreigners, particularly Americans. They said they were the sause of the Texan war, and considered it no more than right that all the American property should be seized to pay in part for the ex-

can do



# CONSERVATIVE FESTIVALS.

# SOUTH RUCKS CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday, the 27th filt., a meeting and it cannot be touched rashly without enof this Association took place at Windmill ing, Salt Hill. After the business of the committee had been transactea, a most respectable party of gentlemen of the county sat down to dinner. The Earl of Orkney rights and privileges, and, as a Commoner June. This important work, which is in Chandos, M.P.: Sir W L. Young, M.P.; Esq : G. Penn, Esq. ; Col. Higginson ; Dr. | our rights; but upon that same principle, I Hexter, Esq., &c.

sinstic cheers.

sion to propose "The Duke of Wellington other be left untouched ?- (Loud cries of Sun. and the Ilcuse of Lords." After the cheer- hear, hear, and cheers.) I appeal to you, ing, long and loud, had subsided,

for the manner in which you received the toast, and let me assure you that the House of Lords will at this juncture honourably and figuily do their duty. (Loud cheering.) and the Conservative Members of the House of Commons." (Cheers.)

sud-The noble chairman' made a slight distinction in the two last toasts, the one was the "Duke of Wellington and the England shew a bold and determined front Honse of Lords," but the other was, "Sir Robert Peel, and the Conservative Members of the House of Commons only." Now I say I would drink them en masse, for at no powerful body of the state, the loyal adheone time does the health of a friend more | rents of the King, and the real friends of the require our warmest wishes than when he is people. (Loud che rs.) For myself, I may in a doing state, in a condition approaching be allowed to say that I have never yielded dissolution ; now the House of Commons to any man in love for my country, attachnever was, at any time, in such a state as ment to its liberal institutions, and in my now, when its plight is such, that everybody | desire to preserve its Constitution free and | to a sound condition-a pure state of health. | ver made my public situation subservient to | (Loud cheers and laughter.) of Lord Orkney, whom he eugolised as an jence to the interests of my constituents, and excellent gentleman, a worthy friend, and | I never will .- (Loud and continued applausee steach supporter of Church and State. sided, required thanks, assuring the meeting me; that I have been your representative the confidence they had in him was deeply now for nearly eighteen years, and have the feit and appreciated, and he considered the proud satisfaction of knowing that I have expression of that feeling to demonstrate never abused your confidence-have never that they would support the Peers in the compromised your interests-and have never full and free exercise of their constitutional gone from my word ! Whatever my Juture ble Lord, "the Peers will do their duty: my happiest days have been passed in your but still I tell you if we are to do our duty | service, and that it is my greatest delight to in the house, you must do yours out of it .- meet my constituents as often as possible, to You must rally round us, and by the strength hear their opinions and to know their wishes of your aid and steady support, we shall I hope we may often and often meet again, dicate our constitutional privileges. We repeat my grateful thanks for your kindness, depend on each other, and mutually sup- my anxiety for your welfare, and my earnest nies of the two kings. In 1835 the expenses norted, no power can injure us." Lord wish in every way to assist your views and of the navy were at most 460,000 Grachmas; Orkney returned his thanks, and sat down contribute to your prosperity." Lord Chan- the departments of public instruction, indusamidst the loudest cheers Lord Orkney then proposed the health of the good, hospitable, and worthy Lord Lieutenant of the county. (Cheers.)

#### House of Commons proposing to remodel the House of Lords. The House is one of the three great estates of the realm-one of the integral portions of the Constitution;

dangering the safety and stability of the whole. If you destroy this equilibrium of History has determined to issue it on the the state, you destroy the state itself. The popular plan of publication in Weekly Shil-House of Commons is justly jealous of its in the chair, supported by the Marquis of of this land, I am equally tenacious of those W. M. Praed, Esq., M.P.; G. S. Harcourt, of other branches of the Legislature with Gosset, Okes, Cookeslev, Dupuis; William | the part of the House of Commons to inter-

fere or tamper with the rights and privileges On the removal of the cloth, the toasts of | of the House of Lords .- (Loud cheers) If "The King, Queen, Princess Victoria and such interference be tolerated, what is to be the rest of the Royal Family," "Church the end of it? How long are other instituand State," " Army and Navy," were giv- tions of the country to be preserved and en from the chair, and drunk amidst enthu- protected? What, for instance, will prevent Mc Grover, of Peau, then begged permis- if the one is to be altered, how long will the

whether you will submit to such domineer-Lord Orkney said -- As a Member of that ing of one branch of the Legislature over House, allow me first to assure you that I the other? I know you will not, but will provided for my duty there this evening, support the House of Lords as it deserves before I came to my duty here.-(Cheers.) to be supported, in any attempt to infringe I thank you from the bottom of my heart upon its independence or desiroy its rights. (Great cheering.) Your liberties as Englishmen were gained and secured to you by the blood of your ancestors, that never has degenerated; and who here would hesitate The next toast was, "Sir Robert Peel, to shed his blood in defence of those liberties and privileges? The sky is gloomy around us, and many and serious changes Mr Winthrop Praed in returning thanks are threatened. I hope that the storm may pass over, but I cannot anticipate that such will be the case unless the Conservatives of -(Cheers.) I know that the Conservative interest will gain fresh accession of strength and it will become, as it ought to be, the on the humblest, should wish it restored | unimpaired.- (Loud cheering.) I have nemy private ends. - (Great applause.) I have Lord Chandos then proposed the health never studied my own ambition in prefer-I glory in the recollection of the constant Lord Ockney after the cheering had sub- kindness with which you have ever treated amidst long continued applause. speech, proposed the Provost and Masters of Eton College.

THE STAR, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7 CAPTAIN BRENTON'S NAVAL HISTORY IN WEEKLY SHILLING NUMBERS .- In order to meet the wishes of a large class of readers particularly interested on the subject, and, in short, to render it accessible to every one, ling Numbers, commencing with the 25th every sense a national one, has now received which period he has borne a part in many a comprised in twenty-four Weekly Shilling trial by jury from being tampered with ? Numbers, the first of which will appear to-

> ject of which is thus stated :- " The petitioner cannot withhold the expression of his | there is any foundation for them. alarm and apprehension that a Bill for the incorporation of the Jews along with the Christian citizens of Great Britain and Ireof the Old Testament."

ing the Jury, said-" It seems to me sufficilibel.-Sun.

Extract of a letter from Athens, May 2 :--"The absence of the King is likely to promand in the Livada. There is no more moparticularly from the expenses of the jour- not of course be acceded to. cry. The relations of France with Turkey are site side to Conservatism, yet such was the vernment. The President of the Council to American policy than the very absurd ing that pervaded the entire school .- (Im- | of Navarino. This energetic language will |

The Messager has the following :- " The Russian Ambassador had, we are assured a long conference with the President of the Council, at Neuilly on Monday. It related exclusively to the respective positions of the proprietor of Captain Brenton's Naval Lord Ponsonby and M. de Bontenieff at Constantinople. The President of the Council it is said, insisted warmly that satisfaction should be given to the British Ambassador by the Sublime Porte. He founded his demand more particularly upon the privileges or of any interference on the part the sanction of His Majesty, who has ac- intimate connection of the French and Encordingly permitted it to be dedicated to himself. The gallant author is one of the ment, is said to have replied, that everything Hawtrey, and Revs. Messrs. Briggs, Carter, will not give my sanction to any attempt on oldest officers in the service, having been made him feel it to be a duty to take the nearly fifty years actively employed, during communication ad referendum." The same Journal also states that it has received informemorable engagement. The Work must, mation that M. Raynveal has made a new therefore, ensure a hearty welcome not only represent tion to the Government of the nefrom the naval profession, but also from the cessity of an intervention. It likewise says great body of English readers It is to be | that it has been assured that the Spanish government has opened negotiatiations for a new loan with an English company, under morrow, with numerous fine portraits, &c .- | the auspices of the Cabinet of St. James's, and that it may be considered as arranged. The amount mouth ned is sixty millions of JEws .- On the 17th May last Mr. Hawes france, and as security the administration presented a petition to the House of Com- and revenues of the late of Cuba is to pass mons from a Mr. Ebenezer Dermer, the ob- into the hands of the contractors. We repeat the above statements, but do not believe

> The French legislative session is nearly over. There are not deputies enough reland, if carried into execution, would be at maining in town to form a nouse, so that if most decided variance with the prophecies | it pleased the Peers to pass any amendments in the budget sent up to them, a kind of new convocation would have to take place m LIBEL LAW .- In an action against the o der that the amendments might be consi-Manchester Guardian, the Judge, in charg- detel. But the Peers are themselves tired of the length of the session, though not perent if in substance, the charge against the haps of their legislative laboars, which have plaintiff is proved. It is, that he, in confe- been remarkably scanty this year. They deracy with William Jones, entered into a will hurry the budget through the chamber scheme for obtaining goods without the in- | without even allowing themselves the privitention of paying for them. If that is lege of discussing any of its provisions .proved, I think it will be sufficient." We Not even the few rank Carlists, who sit. hail this decision as the commencement of a | among them found fault the other day with reformed and more rational mode of judging | the bill for a credit of 200,000 frances (8000)? the sufficiency of justification in actions of sterling,) allowed by the other Chamber to defray the expenses of the celebration of the anniversary of the "three glorious days."

> > The first series of the bills drawn som

mitted t brought hopeless but all which t linquis ly a bri At a burgh, to purc nell, as eloquer Israel, The charest Jassy examin ances, and in respect OLD Gentle vew tra introdu doubt age litt nut, if the tim to a sit The mentle the nat sulof empire on Me bourg age. tion as um, w revolu Fini cotton wharf. 11101111 tim w sheld Adve liavi ing, h hlung

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Lord Chandos returned thanks.

Lord Orkney next proposed the health of their honourable and respected representatives. (Vehenent applause.)

Lord Chandos, after returning thanks for the honour and compliment paid to him, as well for the manner in which the toast had been given and received, thus continued-" I anı at all times delighted at the opportunity . what they have so ably and truly stated, I have nothing to add but my entire concurrence. I hope that better days may come again, but at present we have to fight hard against wind and tide, and we are beaten upon questions most advantageous to the with the real interests of the country. I confess that I feel some alarm that the House of Commons may be led to vote that the Protestant religion in the sister Island is of no use, and may be done away with. I, for one, say that my vote shall always be given Protestant interest. I desire to withhold no rights from any class of people which they are fitted to receive, and to which they are company did not separate till a late hour. justly entitled; but I deny their right to interfere with ours, or to sacrifice us for their own purposes. I will not more particularly allude to the noted leader of that party than | man, sailed yesterday in the packet, for Lito say, that it is the duty of every man who values the independence and liberty of his tour in the United States and the Canadas.country to resist all attempts to impair and N.-Y. Albion, July 9. destroy the equilibrium and stability of the constitution. (Cheers.) It is our duty to stand by the King and Constitution : it is over a part of the country in the neighbor- burgh about 30 years ago, made the first exour duty to maintain inviolate the Protestant | hood of Lewisburg, Virginia. Whole fields religion in both countries. It gives me of wheat, corn, and rye, were entirely dedeep jain to see a notice on the books of the stroyed.

Rev. Mr Briggs returned thanks for the Provost.

Dr Hawtrey (Head Master of Eton College) after returning thanks said, althoug the the first people of the land, many of whose of the Porte towards the Pasha of Tripoliparents were conspicuous on the opposite now in close alliance with the French Goof meeting my constituents, and never more display of lovalty and conservative feeling has instructed Admiral Roussin to inform projects said by that paper to be about to be so than on such occasions as these. My hon in the youth of Eton College, that it needed the Porte that France can and will defend executed by the American squadron in the friends have already stated to you their opi- no direction from him, it could have no ad- her ally the Pasha, even though in so doing Mediterranean. nions of the House of Commons; and to ditional impulse. It was the universal feel- she should be driven to re-enact the scene mense cheering.) He thought such indica--one to which he referred with pride and country, by majorities which are at variance outbreak of the French Revolution, but that Hugon, not to quit these coasts. This squawhich inspired the hearts of the youth of dron is to cruise between Toulon and the Eton College now, was, if possible, more Gulf of Matare, and troops will always be broadly manifest, it was implanted in the ready to be embarked on board our ships, very heart's core. His earnest wish was that | and be carried whither they may be wantthat noble feeling should spread far and | ed." wide, and the true principles of conservafor the support and strengthening of the tism take deep root and flourish to the end. of time.-(Great applause.) Several other toasts followed, and the

Lord Aliamont, son of the Marquis of Sligo, and two other sons of the same Noble-

REWARDS TO INVENTORS .- In modern times the gallows, or drop, the guillotine, and the maiden, have been the general instruments by which human beings have been deprived of their existence. In the history of these fatal instruments there is a curious coincidence. The maiden, by which criminals were beheaded in Scotland, was introduced into that country by Earl Morton, and that nobleman was the first that suffered 'y it. Monsieur Guillotine, who gave his name to an improvement of the maiden, died also by his own invention; and Deacon Brodie, A bail storm on the 24th of June passed | a man of good birth, who was hung at Edinperiment on the powers of the drop he had neral use throughout Great Britain.

duce a general rebellion. The insurgents, time ago by M. Mendizabal on the Intenwho had retired to the frontiers, have already | dant of the Island of Cuba, to the order of advanced again. All the environs of Zei- Messrs. Rothschild and Co., have come touni are a prey to fire and sword. The back to Paris protested for pon-acceptance. smaller bands display a frightful audacity, On the arrival of the protests Measrs. Rothsand government troops do not move from | child despatched a courier to Madrid, with the plains. General Gordon the comman- instructions to their agents there to require der in chief of the Pelopounessus, remains | the deposit or security which is usually givinactive, and Gen. George, another English | en under similar circumstances. This will officer, who has been appointed to the com- be a new source of embarrassment to the mand in the Livada. There is no more mo-ney in the treasury. The King of Bavaria never been in so bad a condition as they are has promised Count d'Armansberg to lend | at present. The money drawn for on Cuba right and outy. "Yes," continued the no- lot may be, let me assure you of this, that him 2,000,000 of drachmas. The Count is will, according to all appearance, be forthanxiously expecting this relief. The English | coming in the end; but it is feared it will envoy has also promised an advance. The not be raised in time to prevent the return Government has expended, during the year of the bills drawn. The Intendant offered 1835, either in specie or credit, 25,230,000 to accept them on condition of their being drachmas. The treasury is also very much | made payable some months after the period ceather the storm that threatens us, and vin- but even should this be the last time, I will in debt on account of the present year, and specified in the bills. This, however, could

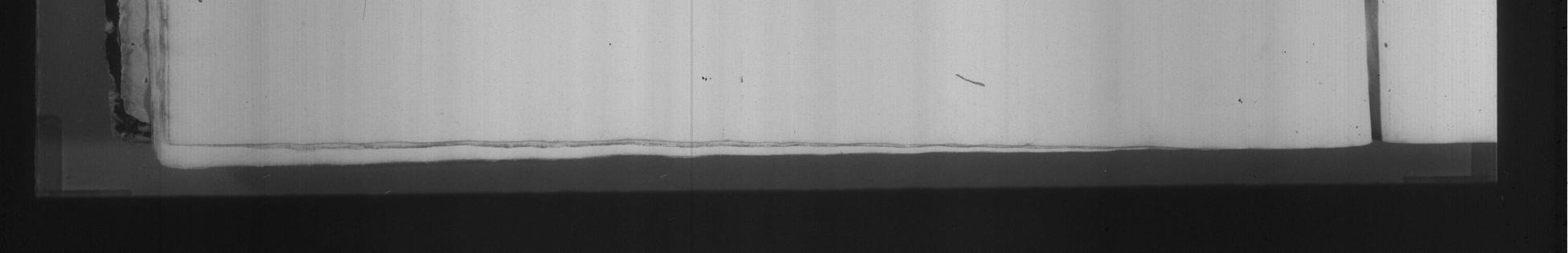
> The Toulonnias contains the following :--" Many conjec ures have been formed at Mados again returned thanks, and concluded try, highways, &c. have absolutely cost no- hon respecting the ulterior destination of the thing. The Nomos of Achaia and Messina American squadron in the Mediterranean. Lord Chandos in a very happily worded are only waiting for a favourable moment to It is generally believed there that the Comrise in mass, and plans of a similar nature modore is instructed to seize a favourable are formed by the inhabitants of Argos and opportunity for inducing the Emperor of Attica, who have the constitution and the Morocco to cede to the United States a point dismassal of the Bavarians for their rallying | on the coast of Africa, and that he has offered to afford succour to this Prince in case of a war between him and France." This kind youths at Eton College were the children of in danger of being disturbed by the conduct of gossip has wonderful charms for the less informed and less respectable portion of the French press. Nothing can be more foreign

By accounts from the African coast, it a bbe understood by the Sulian. A letter from pears that Gen Bugeaud had reached the tions bespoke a proud result for the country | Toulon says :- "We are assured that the camp at Tafna with all his troops. He had great armanients preparing here are not for | beaten the enemy whenever the latter came gratification. He remembered the feeling the Levant, but for Spain. What gives ere- in his way, and intended to proceed to Tic. that burst forth on the occasion of the first dit to these reports is the order of Admiral meson for the purpose of reinforcing the garrison of that place.

> The Courier Francais states that intelligence has been received from Morocso of the Emperor's readiness to make any atone-. ment desired by the French Government for the indirect aid afforded to Abd-el-Kader.

FRANCE.-In a discussion which took place in the Chamber of Deputies, June 9th the President of the Council said it was the intention of the French Government to persevere in its efforts to retain the French possession of Africa .- he remarked that if France should abandon Algiers, "the coast of Africa would be immediately occupied by some other great maritime power-by England, the United States, or Russia-or else she would become the prey of pirates, who seriously injure the French trade in the Mediterranean.

On Thursday the policy of retaining Alhimself invented, and which is now in ge- giers as a French Colony came to be dis cussed. The majority of the speakers ad-



mitted the burden which the new colony | HAYES'S report gives THIRTEEN THOUSAND brought upon France, and conceded the hopelessness of successfully colonizing it; but all dreaded the national degradation Bay. which they thought would attach to the relinquishment of what was originally certainly a brilliant conquest.

At a meeting of German Jews at Hamburgh, 1500 gold Napoleons were sul scribed to purchase a service of plate for Mr O'Connell, as a token of gratitude for his able and the minutes of the proceedings of the Board eloquent advocacy, in behalf of the Sons of Israel, in the British Parliament.

The French and French Consuls at Bucharest, who on hearing of the events at Jassy hastened to that place, are said, after examining the memorials stating the grievances, to have decided against the Hospodar and in terms not very compatible with the respect due to him.

OLD TREES. - Mr Jesse, in a letter to the Gentleman's Magazine, says that there are vew trees in England as old or older than the introduction of christianity in our land, no doubt can exist; the oak is probably of an age little inferior; and the Tortworth chesnut, if it were, as is believed, an old tree, in the time of King John, may be approaching to a similar date.

The celebrated Abbe Sieves, by turns a member of the Constituent Assembly and the national convention, a director and consul of the republic, a count and peer of the empire, and a member of the institute, died on Monday at his residence, Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, in the 88th year of his age. Being proscribed under the restoration as a regicide he took refuge in Belginm, whence he returned to France after the revolution of July.

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FIRE -The ship Emerald, loaded with cotton for Liverpool, at Roosevelt, street wharf, was discovered to be on fire early this morning. About one hundred bales of cotton wore destaevod. The ship was but slightly injured, -. Vere York Commercial Advertiser.

PROTESTANTS and TEN THOUSAND ROMAN CATHOLICS as the population of Conception

> Copy of His Excellency's Letter. Secretary's Office, 1st September, 1836.

SIR,

Having laid before the Governor of Education for Conception Bay, transmitted to me in your letter of the 30th ult., I am directed to acquaint you that His Excellency is sorry he cannot sanction the 11th rule of the bye-laws therein referred to, which will therefore have to be expunged. The rule or resolution founded on that before mentioned, will consequently be unnecessary.

His Excellency is pleased to approve of all the rest of the bye-laws adopted by the Board:

> I have the honor to be &c., JOSEPH TEMPLEMAN Acting Secretary.

#### INQUEST.

On the 3d instant, an Inquest was taken before JOHN STARK, Esq., Coroner, upon a view of the body of JOHN DAVIS, a seaman belong to the Brig Ringwoon, of Port-de-Grave, and who was found dead upon the new road at River Head. The Jury after a patient investigation returned a Verdict 'Found Dead." From the time of the arrival of the RINGWOOD at this place, the deceased had been drinking very hard, so that we fear he has proved another victim to the use of ardent spirits.

Arrived on Tuesday last, from Quebec, the schooner Minerva, with a cargo of flour and staves, shipped by Laycraft and Co., of that place, and consigned to Messrs. Dunscomb & Co., here. The vessel had been chartered by a Mr Thomas Casey, who with his wife and family, and Mr Thomas\* Ben-

Custom-House, Port of Carbonear. ENTERED. Sept. 5.-Brig Experiment, Bransfield, Lis-

THE STAR, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

bon, salt.

Custom-House, Port of St. John's. ENTERED. Aug. 26.-Schr. Alexander, Keating, Nova

Scotia, cattle. Dolphin, Boudrot, Cape Breton, cattle, butter.

Richard Smith, Langl is, Cape Breton, cat tle.

27 .- Greyhoond, Ring, Cape Breton, sheep. Mary, Drummond, Cape Breton, cattle. Scipio, Price, Cape Breton, coal.

Brig Charles, Harris, Liverpool, salt.

Schr. Thomas N. Jeffrey, Axtell, Bridgeport, coal.

29.-Brig Zante, Winsor, Liverpool, raisins, salt.

Terra Nova, Calder, St. Andrews, shingles, molasses.

Mary Jane, Follett, Demerara, molasses, rum.

Schr. Gull, Lamzed, Viana, salt.

c.eattle. Brig Ariel, Mann, Liverpool, gunpowder, other Monies seut by this conveyance.

coffee. 31.-Schr. Minerva, Tremblay, Quebec,

flour. Isabella, Fitzgerald, Miramichi, lumber. American Brig Ceres, Scudder, Boston, beef,

potatoes. Schr. Sophia, Keenan, Cape Breton, coal. Diamond, Stanley, St. Vincent, molasses, rum, sugar.

Enterprise, M'Chesney, Nova Scotia, cattle, sheep.

LOADING.

Aug. 26 -Selina, Rendell, Mediterranean. Samuel, Shapley, Europe. 27.-John Stuart, Campbell, Viana. Malvina, Hartery, New Brunswick. Hazard, Churchward, Europe. 29 - Habenero, Montes, Spain. 30.-Mermaid, Youden, Portugal. Lady Turner, George, Mediterranean. Highlander, Munden, Liverpool. Norval, Carmichael, Lishon. Pillhead, Butt, Cape Breton.

Notices

#### Conception Bay Packets

## St John's and Harbor Grace, Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet, being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accom modations, and otherwise, as the safety, com fort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

#### FARES.

Ordinary Passengers ......7s. 6d. Servants & Children .....5s. Single Letters ..... 6d. Double Do..... 18.

And Packages in proportion. All Letters and Packages will be carefulv attended to; but no accounts can be kept 30.-Packet, Graham, Nova Scotia, butter, | for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or

#### ANDREW DRYSDALE,

Agent, HARBOUR GRACE

PERCHARD & ROAG, Agents, ST. JOHN'S.

Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

### NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

AMES DOYLE in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further no tice, start from Carboneur on the morning of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, post tively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from

Oanne-The Rev. Dr Cooke, of Ulster, having objected to the usual mode of swearing, by kissing the book, and stated that lifting up of the hand, after the manner of the seceders or covenanters, would be more acceptable to the great bulk of presbyterians, it is supposed that some measure may be shortly proposed by which the lifting up of the hand may be substituted for kissing the book in the administration of oaths in our courts of justice, or that either method may be permitted.

The Montreal Gazeette remarks that in regard to the crops th y are enjoying the best of all prospects. The crops are some what backward, but their general appearance is health :

### THE STAR.

#### WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1836.

On the 30th ult. the BOARD OF EDUCATION for the Electoral District of Conception Bay, met at the COURT-HOUSE, to take into consideration a communication from IIis Excellency the Governor. The use of the Bible by Protestant children, in an hour, out of sel ool hours, had been previously determined upon and carried by a majority; the present meeting had heen convened in consequence of a recommendation of His Excellency, to re-consider the eleventh bye-law.

Mr. BROWN proposed that the eleventh bye-law which sanctioned the use of the Bible as aforesaid should be expunged which was seconded, and the following division took place.

For the Motion.	Ayainst it.		
Mr. Brown	Rev. Mr. Burt		
Rev. M. Dalton	Rev. Mr. Blackman		
Mr. Power	Mr. Ridley		
Mr. Pinsent	Mr. Stark		
Mr. Stirling.	Mr. Prowse.		
So the Chair man	declared the motion		
be lost.			

Mr. PROWSE then proposed and Mr. STARK seconded a resolution with reference to the eleventh bye-law, which went to declare that the eleventh bye-law should only apply to Protestant schoolmasters and Protestant children-this was adopted; some other business transacted and the proceedings forwarded to His Excellency for approval.

We do exceedingly lament that His Excellency in his reply has ordered the eleventh bye-law to be expunged as well as Mr. PROWSE's explanator rider thereon, (sanctioning all the others) so that the minority of the Board of Education with the Governor's sanction, have deprived Protestant children of the use of the sacred Scriptures. Here it may not be improper to notice that Mr.

nett of Carbonear, took passage in her for this port. The vessel sailed from Quebec on the 13th ult. with a captain and crew, who, as report says, knew very little about the management of her. However on the 23d, they were piloted into Presque, in Placentia Bay, by a man of the name of Murphy, without any stipulation as to the sum to be paid for his services; [when one Daniel Ryan came on board and having stated that Murphy was his servant, claimed as pitotage either ten pounds in dollars, or six barrels flour. Upon this being refused, as by far too exorbitant a demand, the matter was referred to Mr Bennett on the part of Casey, and a man of the name of Nugent on the part of Ryan, and these not agreeing Ryan intimated that he had a great number of friends on shore, and threatened coercive measures if his demands were not complied with. An order for £10 upon Messrs Dunscomb & Co., was thereupon offered him, which being refused, another upon Mr Sweetman, of Placentia Bay, where the vessel then lay, was proposed, and this being rejected, a Bill of Exchange on Great Britain for £100 to receive the difference, was tendered, but this also was objected to; and subsequently, Ryan with others went on board the vessel, cut open the hatches, threw some of the staves upon deck, and forcibly took possession of, and carried off, five barrels of flour. The vessel was then allowed to depart, and we have said, arrived here on Tuesday last, having a pilot from Placentia Bay on board. Such is the history which has been given us of this transaction and we cannot doubt that it will torthwith engage the attention of his Majesty's Attorney General here.-Public Ledger, September 2.

#### \* William

#### Office of the Secretary of the Province, Quebec, Jan. 13, 1836.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz. :-Patrick E. Mollov, Esq., to practice Phy-

sic, Surgery and Midwifery within this Province.

#### Married

At St. John's, on the 30th ult., by the Rev T. F. H. Bridge, John F. Trimingham, Esq., of the firm of R. F. Trimingham & Co. Merchants, of that town, to Sarah, daughter of George Winter, Esq., Deputy-Ordnance Storekeeper of that place.

#### SHIP NEWS.

Custom House, Port of Harbor Grace. CLEARED. Sept. 3.-Brig Spanish Packet, Watson, Mediterranean, 3000 qtls. fish, to load at Labrador. 5.-Schr. Trusty, Wills, Spain, 2400 gils. | Harbor Grace,

fish, to load at Labrador.

CLEARED. Aug. 26.-Schr. Nimrod, Cape Breton, bal

last.

Glory, Le Blanc, Cape Breton, ballast. Mary, Mermaud, Cape Breton, flour. Charlotte, Furneaux, Greenock, oil. Daniel, Lock, Malta, fish. John Fougeron, Cape Breton, dallast. 27.-Esperance, Rudderham, Cape Breton,

ballast. Clydesdale, Edie, Oporto, fish. Powells, Muggah, Cape Breton, ballast. Brig Grace, Hillary, Quebec, glass. Barque Manchester, Roddick, Brazils, fish. Schr. Olive Branch, Busher, Cape Breton, salt.

Uniack, Sanders, Nova Scotia, bread. 29.—Brig Atlantic, Frith, Jamaica, fish. 30.-Schr Eliza, Hubbard, P. E. Island, flour.

Spanish Brig Orestes, Jose Romaguero, Carthagena, fish.

Spanish Brig San Antonia, Laninaga, Malaga, fish.

mayflower, Stewart, Cape Breton, ballast.

Brig Christiana, Lawson, Oporto, fish. Richard Smith, Linglois, Nova Scotia, ballast.

Scipio, Price, Nova Scotia, ballast.

Edwin, Rowes, Havana, fish. Pomona, Gruchy, Gaspe, flour.

Ann Catherine, Munro, O'Neil Cape Breton,

salt. Dolphin, Boudrot, Nova Scotia, ballast.

Notices

TO BE SOLD OR LET. SEVENTEEN YEARS UNEXPIRED LEASEHOLD,

Of those desirable MERCANTILE PREMISES, situate at CARBONEAR, and lately in the occupation of MR. WILLIAM BENNETT, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP, COUNT. ING HOUSE, Four STORES, a commodious WHARF, and Two OIL VATS sufficient to contain about 8000 Seals. For particulars, apply to

BULLEY, JOB & Co. St. John's,

June 28, 1836.

#### Notice to crediturs.

THE CREDITORS of the Estate of ROBERT AYLES, Merchant, Carbonear. Insolvent, are informed that in pursuance of an Order of the Northern Circuit Court, a Dividerid of NINE PENCE in the Pound will be paid to such Creditors who have proved their Claims on the said Insolvent Estate, upon application to

<sup>1</sup>J. FITZGERALD JAMES HIPPISLEY Trustees July 13, 1836.

the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

#### TERMS.

Ladies & Gentlem	len			78.	6d	
Other Persons,	from	58.	to	3	6	
Single Letters				1	6	
Double do.				1	U	
And PACKAGES in	proport	ion.				
NR_LAME	S DO	YLE	n	ill	hold	

himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.

Carboner, June, 1836.

#### THE ST. PATBICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most repsectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerble expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET, BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The forecabin 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 or 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

rnings.	TERMS.		
After Cabin		7s. 6d.	
Fore ditto,		58.	
etters, Sin		6d	
Double D	0.	18.	•
Parcels in	proportion to	their siz	ze c
ght.	·		

The owner will not be accountable for euy Specie.

N.B.-Letters for SI John's, &c., will be received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kielty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr. John Cruet's. Carbonear, -

June 4, 1836.

Mo

## TO BE LET

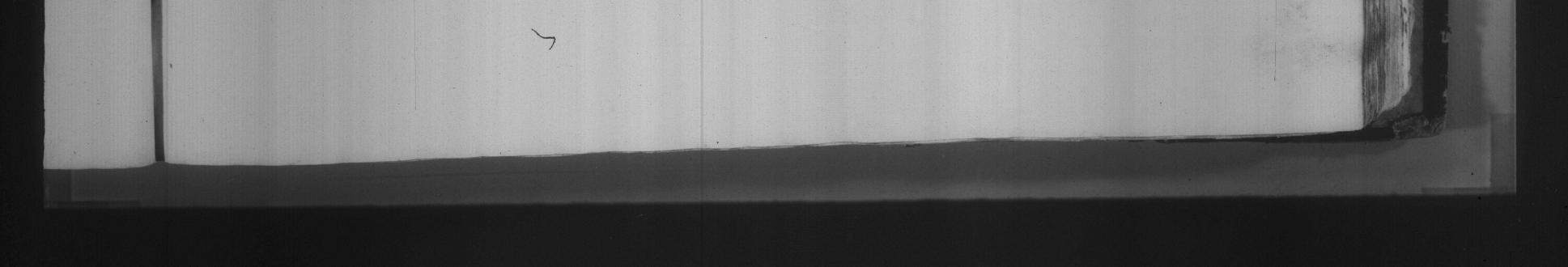
On a Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded ca the East by the House of the late Cartain STABB, and on the West by the Subscriber's Land.

MARY TAVLOR Wido.

Carbon, Feb. 9, 1835.

DLANKS of various kinds for Sale at Dhis Office



## POETRY

#### THE DYING WIDOW.

From the poems of Miller the basket maker.

Those cold white curtain-folds displace, That form I would no longer see ; They have assumed my husband's face, And all night long it looked at me;

I wished it not to go away, Yet trembled while it did remain ;

I closed my eyes and tried to pray-Alas! I tried in vain.

I know my head is very weak. I've seen what fancy can create; I long have felt too low to speak,-Oh! I have thought too much of late. I have a few requests to make : Just wipe those blinding tears away ;-I know your love, and for my sake You will them all obey.

My child has scarce a month been dead, My husband has been dead but five ; What dreary hours since then have fled ! I wonder I am yet alive. My child ! through him Death aimed the blow, And from that hour I did decline; His coffin, when my head lies low,

I would have placed on mine.

Those letters which my husband sent Before he perished in the deep ;-What hours in reading them I've spent ! Whole nights, in which I could not sleep; Oh ! they are worn with many a tear,

Scarce fit for other eyes to see; But oft when sad they did me cheer-Pray bury them with me.

This little cap my Henry wore The very day before he died :

And shall I never kiss it more-When dead, you'll place it by my side. I know these thoughts are weak, but, oh !

er than even in much lower latitudes. The following are the mean points, at two has opened warm. different elevations in this Province, about 300 miles from the sea coast, and as the will exhibit a comparison of a few latitudes, | cataract of water." nearly parallel to our own-

January :---

fact is confirmed from the result of some ob-

At highest, 29° 74 usually in January. At lowest, 27° 90 only occurs in Dec.

#### Difference, 1º 84

Mean between the extremes, 27° 97. For the first ten days in the month of June :--At highest, 28° 46.

At lowest, 28° 60 one day only.

#### Difference, 80.

Mean between the extremes, 27° 80. According to these experiments, it appears that the mean height of the barometer in this Province, is as great as can occur in more northern latitudes, or even at the poles .--From observations made by a recent traveller in Russia, at places in the 60 of north latitude, the greatest mean height of the barometer never exceeded 28 8, and the lowest mean, 27.

In conducting the above experiments, a small variation occurred from the difference of the elevations where the barometer was exposed, but I never found it exceed half an order. The conduct of Mr. B. is disgraceinch.

To exhibit the comparison between this latitude and others corresponding, the following scale is drawn up :--

Place.	Lat.	Weight of the Barometer.	Rang
New Bruns	45 20	27 97	1/2 11
Marseilles	43.17	27 0	V.
Genoa	44 0	26 93	14
Lyons	45 22		10-12
Paris	48 0	27 0	11/4 .

The general opinion is, that the range be-In addition to the above meteorological comes greater from the equator to the poles; theory of our climate, the Indians have long but a recent author has advanced some ex- observed, that the degree of cold during the periments, which limit any further increase beyond the 50 of north latitude, and this | rain which falls during the autumn.

servations made in Quebec in the winter of spring is, the more fayourable it proves to 1816, wherein the range was not found great- the fruits of the earth, as a frost generally

range is greater in the continent of America | east, while a change is attended often with than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, I | a slight rain, resembling the " spray from a

In the spring and summer, our most plea-For the two winter months, December and sant winds are the south west, and west north west ;- the former brings usually rethe weather, provided it is succeeded by a north west wind.

> ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.-Married, July 15, at St. George's Exeter, Mr. Joshua Stokes, of Sindbury, to Mrs. Ann Drake Paltridge, of Exeter. It is not a little singular, that these parties who are now getting in years, were acquainted in their youth, and about to be united in the bonds of wedlock; a difference, however, took place and they parted. After a while each got married, and in the lapse of years became single, when the courtship was again renewed, with precisely the same result as before-a quarrel and second separation. Each again got married, and having become once more single they resolved to put it out of the power of caprice or aught but death, to separate them more, by indissolubly uniting themselves in the silken bonds of Hymen.

RISING TO ORDER -Mr. A.-" I rise to ful." Mr. B.-" I rise to order. Mr. A. is a great liar." Mr. C.-" I rise to order.-Mr. A. and Mr. B. are both wrong. In fact, their language is unparliamentary; indeed, they are two blackguards." Mr. D.-"I rise to order. You (to Mr. C.) are a great liar." Mr. C.—" I rise to order. You're another." Mr. B. (with great agitation, and rising to order) -... You are all a set of low vagabonds." The Speaker-" Really, Gentlemen, this is beneath the dignity of the House, and I must call upon you to retract your offensive expressions." Mr. C.--"Certainly, if Mr. A. did not mean what he said, I could not mean what I said ; for, as what I said depends on what he said, though I called him a scoundrel, liar and blackguard, yet I most willingly retract those expressions as far as any thing personal could be under-stood, as having reference to the *honorable* members." Mr. B.—" Then I am perfectly satisfied." Mr. A.—" And I." Mr. D.—

PRINTER'S PENSION SOCIETY .- The ninth annual aquatic excursion in aid of the funds of this laudable institution took place on winter, are in proportion to the quantity of | Monday last. The Society has for its object the allowance of £12 a year to aged and in-

That the colder the early part of the firm members of the trade, and £8 to their widows. It is obvious that if the claims of those individuals whom this charity is defollows in April and May, when the spring | signed to protect, were more generally known to the public generally known to the public In winter, our prevailing wind, in fair at large, the society would be more exten-weather, is the north west, and in wet, north sively patronised than it is at present. The vessel engaged for the occasion was the Mercury, Captain Busby; and, judging from the number on bcard, there is no doubt but that the society will reap considerable advantage from the excursion. Mr Thomas Morris one of the late committee, freshing showers, and moderates the heat of and one of the earliest promoters of the society, was on this occasion presented with a very handsome silver snuff box, as a testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by the trade generally, for the very efficient services he has rendered to the society. Mr Morris returned his acknowledgen.ents for this gratifying proof of the manner in which services were appreciated by the subscribers in a neat and appropriate speech. The com-pany appeared very highly satisfied with the pleasure of the day, and departed with their best wishes for the success of the Printers' Persion Society.

> DVING REFLECTIONS. - Dr Robertson, the historian, in one of his last conversations with Dr. Erskine, expressed his joy in reflecting that his life on earth had not been altogether in vain. Epicurus a few hours only previous to his dissolution, speaking of the torments of his disorder to a friend, told him that the joy he then felt in his mind, in the review of his public instructions. stood in battle array as it were betwixt him and the sufferings which he endured. "I shall be happy," said the pious Sturm, "if at the close of life, 1 carry with me to the grave the merit of having been useful to society." The soul-cheering expression "I have not lived in vain," was never more appropriately used that by Lord Grenville when he brought the Slave Trade Felon v Bill into the House of Lords, May 7th, 1811 IIis lordship then observed, that it had been his good fortune to introduce that Act into the House which was first passed for the abolotion of the Slave Trade. He considered he said the most houourable act of his public life, and he might say at the close of that life, "I have not lived in vain." Almost the last words the immortal Nelson uttered were "Thank God! 1 have done my duty."

# THE STAR, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

What will my vacant heart not crave? And as none else can love them so, I'li bear them to my grave.

The miniature that still I wear, When dead I would not have removed ; 'Tis on my heart-oh ! leave it there, To find its way to where I loved ; My husband threw it round my neck, Long, long before he called me bride; And I was told that 'midst the wreck, He kissed mine ere he died.

There's little that I care for now, Except this simple wedding ring ; I faithfully have kept my vow, And feel not an accusing sting; I never yet have laid it by A moment since my bridal day: Where he first placed it let it lie: Oh ! take it not away !

Now wrap me in my wedding gown, You scarce can tell how cold I feel: And, smooth my ruffled pillow down : Oh ! how my clouded senses reel : Great God ! support me to the last ! Oh! let more air into the room ; The struggle now is nearly past, Husband and child ! I come !

## A MINERALOGICAL DESCRIPTON OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In connecting a Meteorological Memoir with the Geology and Mineralogy of this Province, I cannot omit some variations of the barometer, which occur at different seasons and at different, places. They are not deduced from a regular series of experiments but are the result of observations made chiefly in the months of December and January, when a mission, connected with scientific researce, afforded me an opportunity of taking the highest elevation of the mercury. As these variations were diurnal, the annual mean is, necessarily, unascertained; but as this branch of scientific enquiry has many claims to attention, any data or result of observations that may be in the possession of individuals throughout the Province, will be proper tionately appreciated, if placed within the a ccess of the public.

Were the y, viations of the barometer carefully determin, 'd in different elevations of this and the adju cent Provinces, their height above the lovel of the sea would be correctly | day. ascertained, and many other important circumstances, connected with the gravity of Lee atmosphere, discovered.

The range of the baronieter is found to be greatest from the 38 th to 50 of latitude,consequently this section of America will exhibit a mean point, proportionste to this calculation.

Before I proceed to offer some remarks upon the effect of this variable climate on health and vegetation, I propose connecting with the Meteorology of the Province, a theory of Prognostics (predicting the weather,) adapted, as neat as possible, to the whole of the North East section of America. The in dications are altogether independent of those collected from the barometer, thermometer and hygromoter, being isolated, and the

greater part peculiar to this country. 1. Mists on the low grounds, which disappear as the sun rises, indicate dry weather ; but when covering or skirting the tops of highlands, forbodes rain the day following.

Vapor arising from lakes, and visible, 2. is a sure sign of rain.

3. When the leaves on shrubs and fores: trees are long in falling, a severe winter may be expected, as these show the summer to have been wet.

4. In the three summer months, June, July and August, when it rains immediately after a shift of wind, lightning and thunder will follow.

When either of the three winter 5. months, December, January and February, has been rainy and open, the spring will be cold and late.

6. If the winter is dry and severe, the spring will be wet and forward.-Late showers in the autumn, announce winter at hand.

7. A mild winter usually follows a dry summer.

8. If a south wind succeeds a north wind. rain commonly follows, but continues not

long. 9. Thunder is seldom followed by clear

10. Rain will follow a sudden change from cold to heat. 11. If the middle of July is fair or rainy,

the next six weeks will be similar. 12. If May is rainy, September will be

dry.

13. If the first days of November are warm and rainy, January and February will be cold and dry.

14. The rain coming from the south, with a high wind, will not cease out by a north wind.

15. The Aurorœ Borealis announces fair weather, oftener than high winds.

16. If a rain begins an hour or two after sun-rise, it will commonly continue all

17. When no storm occurs immediately before or after the vernal equinox, the ensuing summer is dry, at least five times out of six.

18. Six or eight days of fine weather in succession, with the occurrence of a south west wind, are commonly followed by a long dollars. The Pasha has thus realized the drought,

COURT OF THE MERRY MONARCH.-Charles the Second was the King's house, at Winchester, with the Dukes of York, Monmouth. and Lauderdale, Lord Rochester, and Sir Alexander Fraser, his physician. The Duke of York was dull, Monmouth silly, Lauderdale hideously ugly, and Fraser notoriously gnorant. The afternoon was stupid; and little. Charles desired Rochester to enliven it In a few minutes Rochester produced the following impromtu :--

Lauderdale the pretty,

And Monmouth the witty, And Fraser the learned physician; Ther'es the Duke for a jest, And, to crown all the rest,

There's Charles for a great politician. This gives a strong idea of the ease of Charles's societies, and it is odd to meet any thing new about a time so well known.

THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR .- Of all the qualities a sweet temper, is perhaps, the one least cultivated in the lower ranks of life.-The peculiar disposition is not watched : care is not taken to distinguish between the passionate child, the sulky, the obstinate, and the timid. The children of the poor are allowed a latitude of speech unknowr. among the higher orders, and they are free from the salutary restraint imposed by what is termed "company." When in the enjoy-ment of full health and strength, the ungoverned temper of the poor is one of their most striking faults, while their resignation under affliction, whether mental or bodily, is the point of all others, in which the rich might with advantage study to imitate them. -Tales of the Peerage and the Peasantry.

RATHER PROPHETIC .- Moore, in his Al-

A SIMILE .- Doctor Johnson being asked his opinion of a very small volume with a pompous title, replied, "that it was like placing an eight-and-forty pounder at the door of a pig-sty."

EGYPT .- The produce of cotton has this year amounted to 250,000 qtls. The average price at which it has been sold being 25 sum of 6,250,000 Spanish dollars.

TEN USEFUL MAXIMS.-1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. 2. Never trouble others for what you can

do yourself.

3. Never spend your money before you have it.

4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.

5 Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst or cold

6. We never repent of having eaten too

7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.

8 How much pain have those evils cost us that never happened ?

9 Take things always by their smooth handle.

10. When angry, count 10 before you speak; if very angry, 100.

A WITTY PARADOX -A Gentleman possessing much humour, who resides in a seaport, that flourishes in seasons of national hostility, but languishes when the sword is sheathed, was asked some time since this interesting question. " Sir, do you think we shall have a war ?" To this he replied, "I believe not; yet 1 am afraid we shall have no peace until we have a mar."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.-We learn from a late account, that Professor Meinicks, of the University of Halle, a town of much celebrity in the duchy of Magdeburg, has succeeded in producing a beautiful illumination by means of electricity and a factitious air, which does not burn but only shines, inclosed in glass tubes. As electricity may be propagated ad infinitum, it will in future be possible, by means of a single electrical machine, and application of the proper apparatus, to light up a whole city.

ZUMALACARREGUY .- The inscription on the manac, at the end of July and beginning of August, says, "Ah! Philippe, Leware! See to it your throne rests on the affections of dil, and Mina, having at their command the simple tomb of this hero consists of the folpopulation of Spain, and supported by the English and French governments,"

DANGER OF PROVERBIAL PHRASES. - A British adventurer had got into high favour at the Court of a Turkish Pasha. One day the latter was explaining to him a part of the policy by which he hoped to add another pashalik to his dominions. "Well, right," said the obsequious dependant; "you will undoubtedly very soon have two strings to your bow." The pasha started, and our h p less countryman was never afterwards seen.

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