



AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1835.

No. 67.

Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c. &c.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.—Terms as usual.

April 10.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expense, he has fitted out to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET BOAT, having two Cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning and the COVE at 12 o'clock, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS.  
After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.  
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.  
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.  
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Riely's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

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

FARES.

Ordinary Passengers ..... 7s. 6d.  
Servants & Children ..... 5s.  
Single Letters ..... 6d.  
Double Do. .... 1s.  
And Packages in proportion.  
All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,

Agent, HARBOUR GRACE

PERCHARD & ROAG,

Agents, St. John's.

Harbour Grace, May 4 1835.

FORCE OF STEAM.

We often hear persons estimating the power of steam engines as that of so many horses. but the standard is not perfect to the mind without ascertaining what is equivalent to the power of a horse. Every nineteen cubic inches of water is convertible into twenty cubic feet of steam, by a quarter of a pound of coals; and as many times twenty feet, as any given engine is capable of being driven by or of using at any one time so many horses power is there in the engine.

The calculations of different engineers however, differ somewhat on this subject.—The power of a horse is estimated as being that of five men, or sufficient to raise 33,000 lbs. a foot high in a minute. His best and most easy draught is 137 lbs at the rate of three feet four inches in a second.

Watt estimated, that a cylinder of 31 1/2 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 6 feet, 17 1/2 times in a minute, and moved by the steam produced from four bushels of coal per hour, operates with a force of forty horses. He considered one fourth of his power lost by friction, and therefore adopted as his estimate of the horse power in his engines, the strength adequate to raise 44,000 lbs. one foot in a minute.

The expansive force of steam may be instantly condensed by the application of cold water. Four ounces will reduce 200 cubic feet to 40 in one second.

One of the most warmly contested questions connected with this subject, is the superiority of steam at high or low temperatures.

In England, except at the mines, low pressure or condensing engines are universally preferred. In our own country, particularly on the Mississippi, high pressure engines are much in vogue.

In a low pressure engine, the steam is not used at its highest expansive force, and is condensed in the cylinder alternately after each stroke of the piston.

In a high pressure engine, the steam passes off after being used in the cylinder into the air, or some vessel where it is applied economically to heating water to be repumped into the boiler.

In low pressure engines, the steam is rarely worked over 12 lbs to the inch, in high pressure engines, it is commonly used at from 50 to 100 lbs. The dangers resulting from explosion are very little in one case and very great in the other.

The tubular boilers recently adopted in locomotive engines, are a contrivance that resulted from the necessity of the case, a want of room, and a necessity for large quantities of steam. There is at present a series of valuable experiments going on as to the best sizes of tubes, the best method of construction, their best position, vertical and horizontal, and the best method of using them, either for hot air or water. The principal difficulty has occurred in securing them from the effects of contracting and expanding, or in other words in making them tight. They are entirely free from danger, no accident having as yet occurred from their use. On our railroads they sustain ordinarily a pressure of steam of from 50 to 70 lbs.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

THE ANSWER OF THE CONFERENCE TO AN ADDRESS RECEIVED August 1st., 1835.

TO MR GEORGE COCKMAN.

SIR,—The "Address to the Methodist Conference assembled in Sheffield," dated August 1st, 1835, professing to proceed "from a numerous meeting of Wesleyan Delegates," and signed "George Cookman, Chairman, Ralph Grindrod, Secretary, has been read to the Conference, who have directed me, as their President, to return the following answer:

It is with the greatest surprise that the conference have listened to a statement in the address, that the persons described are "Wesleyan Delegates," and are "commissioned by a vast number, comprising tens

of thousands of members of societies."—This surprise is founded on the fact that no information has yet reached the conference, from any quarter, to justify the belief that any considerable number of our societies have either wished for or concurred in the appointment of delegates to any such meeting. Indeed not a single circuit or society, nor even any one collective body of trustees in the whole kingdom, has announced to the conference its mission of any individual or individuals for purposes so irregular and unconstitutional: so that the delegation or commission, if it have really taken place to anything like the extent asserted in the address, (which is a matter quite unproved, must at all events, be allowed to have been accomplished by means the reverse of those which are fair, open, and manly, and to come before the connexion in a character singularly unauthenticated and equivocal.

2. But even if this mighty objection to the statement of the "address" as to Wesleyan delegates could be removed, there is another which the conference considers to be altogether insurmountable. It is founded on the broad and obvious principle of Methodism, and indeed of society in general whether civil or religious, that such a plan of confederated delegations as that to which this address appears to refer, designed to interrupt or supersede, or intimidate the regular jurisdictions of our community, is calculated to subvert the purposes of agitation and faction, but can never consist with the maintenance of Christian order, edification and peace.

3. The conference are constrained, on a calm review of various circumstances, to entertain the conviction, that the meeting from which the address has emanated, instead of being, as it is delusively termed, a meeting of Wesleyan delegates, is in reality an adjourned meeting of the body of persons calling themselves "The Grand Central Association" of which a provisional meeting" was held in Manchester in the month of April last. This conviction is confirmed by the notorious facts, that the Manchester meeting in April formally resolved and agreed, that an adjourned meeting of delegates connected with it should be procured and assembled in Sheffield at this very period; and that of the placards and other advertisements published on this occasion, some expressly speak of an "adjourned meeting" of the said Association, and others, though professing to call an "adjourned meeting of Wesleyan delegates," are as expressly stated to be issued by "the central committee of the Association." The last mentioned advertisements were signed by "William Smith" and "William Wood," the chairman and Secretary of the Association's committee; and the very address now under consideration bears the signatures of the chairman and secretary of the provisional meeting of the Association held in Manchester. It is therefore clear to the conference, that this address is in truth a communication however disguised, from the "Grand Central Association" itself or from persons who by attending its meetings, and other unequivocal tokens of sympathy and encouragement, are virtually identified with, and responsible for, the projects and proceedings of that Association.

4. Taking this view of the origin and character of the present address, the conference deems it due in christian simplicity and candour to announce at once its deliberate and unalterable resolution, not to hold any intercourse with the said "Grand central Association," or with any other meeting however denominated, into which persons who continue to be leading and active members of that confederacy shall be notoriously admitted, and receive approbation and sanction.

That Association was avowedly formed on principles which we deem to be subversive of the essential constitution of Wesleyan Methodism. It has, in the meeting at Manchester, and elsewhere, openly fraternized with various persons belonging to parties who have for a number of years ceased to have any connexion with our body, and are distinguished by the violence and injustice of their attacks on its numbers and its system.

It has adopted a regular scheme and course of "Agitation," in disgraceful imitation of certain political proceedings; by public meetings and other means of disturbance, to the ultimate divisions of our societies and to the great annoyance and discomfort of those of our flocks who are desirous to live in peace and godly quietness. It has most wickedly, though happily with little effect, endeavoured to injure the public funds of the connexion, and thus, by persuading those who hearkened to its counsels to "stop the supplies," has placed itself in practical hostility to those great Institutions of Piety and Mercy both at home and abroad, to the promotion of which the funds are devoted. It has, by various publications attacked in the most unmeasured and bitter language, that system, which alone can with any truth, or honesty be designated as Wesleyan Methodism, and advocated the substitution for it of other and widely different plans of ecclesiastical government and discipline, plans which are subversive of the scriptural rights of the Christian Ministry, and inconsistent with the pure and faithful discharge of the functions of the pastoral office; plans which, therefore, are not Wesleyan Methodism, and which it can only serve the purposes of delusion or self-deception to miscall by that honoured name. It has both in mixed meetings, and by means of the press carried on and encouraged a regular course of slander and calumny, directed against the conference and its members, in reckless violation of the requirements of truth, of piety, or brotherly kindness, and even of common decency itself; and is identified with a system of periodical vituperation and abuse, such as never before assailed a body of Christian Ministers and Pastors, on the part of the persons still strangely professing, for the most part, to desire religious communion with the very men whom they habitually revile, and hold up to public reprobation and scorn.

5. While the Conference, in the fear of God, announce their firm resolution on this subject, and are persuaded that it will have the cordial approbation of the great mass of our societies,—and especially those whose standing, piety, intelligence and active support of Methodism best entitle their opinions on such topics to respectful consideration, they feel it also due to their beloved flocks in general, to those among the dissatisfied portions of their societies, whom they willingly consider rather as the deluded and misled, than as the deluders and misleaders of the party, and to their own sincere and long cherished sentiments of what is right and fitting, to make the following declaration: viz., That it is their intention to take into their most affectionate and careful consideration, partly at this conference, as far as time can be found for such a task, when the indispensable business of their session shall have been transacted, and partly at the earliest subsequent opportunity, some of the most material of those subjects of discipline which have of late excited the attention of the connexion. They will engage in this work not for the purpose of making any one of those revolutionary changes which the Association has demanded or of abandoning any of those vital and important principles of pastoral administration which are embodied in Wesleyan Methodism, as now generally understood and exercised among us; but in order to carry out the principles already recognized into yet more extensive and satisfactory operation, especially in financial affairs of the connexion, and to provide if possible, additional guards and securities for our people, in reference to the calm and temperate exercise of those scriptural powers which belong of right to the Pastoral office, and are essential to the faithful discharge of its salutary and divinely appointed functions.

6. The conference also is most happy to take this opportunity of declaring, that, while decidedly opposed to the recognition of any divisive and agitating Association or confederacy whatsoever, they are at all times ready to receive with the most respectful attention, the friendly communications and suggestions of any member of their societies, (if unconnected with the



“Grand Central Association,” or any such mischievous combination.) on topics tending not to the subversion, but to the conservation of our doctrines and discipline, and of the great and vital interests of the connexion. They are willing to appoint proper persons, members of their body, to converse freely and kindly with any such persons, who may request it, in order to afford such friendly explanations and pastoral counsel as they may need in the present crisis. And if any parties supposing themselves aggrieved or injured by certain acts of local discipline which have occurred during the last year, be disposed to forward their complaints to the Conference in a peaceful and christian spirit, and will promise to refrain, in the meantime, from all hostile proceedings, provision shall be made as far as possible, to meet such cases by Special Deputations from the Conference to the circuits concerned, which Deputations, in conjunction with the District committee, shall be charged to enter upon a fair and impartial revision of those transactions, and to do justice to all parties, on the basis of those long tried and Scriptural principles which the laws and usages of Methodism have ever recognized, and from which the Conference, by the blessing of God, are resolved never to depart.

Signed,  
on behalf and by order of the Conference,  
RICHARD REECE,  
PRESIDENT.  
Career Street chapel, Sheffield.  
August 6, 1835.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ABDUCTION.

On Tuesday last a case of assault was brought before the Magistrates of this borough, arising out of one of the most singular cases of abduction it has been our lot to record. It appears that a Mr. Ade, holding a highly respectable situation in the Customhouse at Liverpool, had placed his only daughter, a child about ten years of age, in the care of Mr. R. Tripp, a retired tradesman of Bristol, residing in Somers-street, Kingsdown. Mrs. Ade, who is separated from her husband, had been forbidden all access to the child, but latterly this restriction had been partially removed, though it would seem her visits were not altogether sanctioned. On Monday evening Mr. Tripp had retired to rest very early, and about 8 o'clock the child was observed to go into the street, having been beckoned by her mother. She was immediately seized by three men, who hurried her into a carriage, pushed down some of Mr. Tripp's family who attempted a rescue, and drove off. Mr. Tripp immediately arose, partly dressed himself, and followed the party into Bristol. They were considerably in advance of him, and had made good use of their time by engaging a chaise and post-horses, with which Mrs. Ade, her daughter, and a Mr. Penkivil, a Bristol attorney, set off in the direction of London. Mr. Tripp obtained the assistance of three Bristol policemen, and followed.—On his arrival in Reading on Tuesday morning, he found that the fugitives had taken breakfast at the Bear, and had just left for London. About half a mile on the road he overtook them, stopped the chaise, and going to the chaise door, demanded the child.—Mr. Penkivil presented a loaded pistol at Mr. Tripp, and threatened destruction to any person who attempted to take the child from him. Some altercation ensued, which ended in sending to the police-office, and Mr. Golding, the senior officer brought all the parties before the Magistrates. The Magistrates called upon Mr. Penkivil either to find bail for the assault, or to return in custody of the officers to Bristol, where the abduction case might be entered into. Mr. Penkivil preferred the latter alternative, a person from the office was despatched as an escort, and all parties set off on their return. It was after midnight when they reached their destination, and of course too early to proceed to the hearing. In the morning the Bristol magistrates refused to enter into the case—declared they had nothing to do with it, as Kingsdown is without the city jurisdiction, and ordered the child back to the Inn, there to remain, under the care of the Reading officer, until the arrival of a county magistrate. While waiting for this event, about noon on Wednesday, six or seven fellows entered the room, forcibly seized and carried off the child once more, and departed, leaving no traces of their flight. It is said the child will come into possession of considerable property, and that the object of her mother is to obtain an increase allowance—but this, we cannot, of course, positively assert. Her allowance is already £150 per annum. She is a tall and elegant woman of pleasing manners and plausible address.—Penkivil practises as an attorney in the city of Bristol.—*Berkshire Chronicle.*

Recent advices from Rio de Janeiro inform us that the government is taking vigorous measures to repress the infamous slave trade, which is still carried on to a great extent in the Brazils. The Imperial Government intends to name a Consul-General to reside at Angola, for the purpose of watching the equipment of African slave vessels; and with

the same object, the most urgent official applications have been addressed to the Courts of Lisbon and of London to procure the adoption of effectual measures on their part for preventing the equipment in the Portuguese colonies of vessels destined for the conveyance of African negroes by a more vigilant establishment of cruisers in that quarter. The British Envoy at Rio de Janeiro has proposed to the Imperial Government an additional article to the convention of the 23d November, 1826, stipulating the Brazilian and British vessels found on the coast of Africa may be detained by the ships of war of both nations and condemned, in case of their exhibiting vehement signs of being employed in the contraband traffic of African blacks. A motion recently made in the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has created a great sensation in that country. M. Franca proposed that the monarchy should be declared as abolished, and the dynasty of Don Pedro II. at an end. This extraordinary motion, it is said, was received with feelings of universal astonishment and indignation, and the only question was whether M. Franca should be declared insane or a traitor. An address to the Chamber was spoken of, in which M. Franca was denounced as a perjurer, and his expulsion from the Legislature petitioned for.

ORANGE RIOT IN DUBLIN.—On Tuesday week an aggregate meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held in the Cobourg Gardens, for the purpose of petitioning for the removal of Mr. Shaw, the Recorder, from his office on the ground that his notorious political partizanship, and his violent denunciations against the Roman Catholics, render him unfit to hold a seat on the bench. Many thousands of people had assembled, but before the commencement of the proceedings a band of two or three hundred armed Orangemen forced their way into the crowd, and attempted to take the platform by assault. A dreadful riot was the result, which ended in several heads being broken, and the discomfiture of the Orangemen. Fortunately no lives were lost. A strong party of the military were afterwards called in, and the peace was preserved until the termination of the proceedings. A counter meeting was held by the Orangemen, under the auspices of the celebrated Johnny M'Cre, at which a petition for the removal of Lord Mulgrave from the office of Lord, Lieutenant was agreed to.

RIOTS AT BERLIN.

The German papers contain the particulars of riots on the King's birth-day at Berlin, and which show that commotion to have been of a serious character. “BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The fête of the 3d of August, which is so dear to all Prussians, was disagreeably interrupted this year towards nightfall by some excesses. Disorders and accidents which occurred last year from the discharge of fire-arms and letting off fireworks, had led to a general prohibition founded on the common law, which was repeatedly announced in the journals by the competent authorities, with especial reference to this day. But when it began to grow dark the prohibition was transgressed in the most open manner by the multitude collected in the exercise ground. Fire-arms of different sorts were discharged, fire balls thrown up, and the most lawless rioting soon followed. The gens d'armes and police officers, who mildly and seriously remonstrated, were insulted and pelted with stones in the execution of their duty. A small picket of soldiers, at the disposal of the police, which was called in to quell the tumult, was totally inadequate. At the request of the police, therefore, a greater number of troops was ordered by the commandant, at half-past nine o'clock, to disperse the rioters, and put an end to the tumult. In conformity with the ordinances, proclamation was repeatedly made by beat of drum, calling on the mob to disperse, otherwise more serious measures must be adopted. Stones being again thrown the plain was cleared by the military. The rioters then entered the city, and continued their excesses, breaking windows and lamps, and committing other disorders. The commandant thought it his duty to apply for the co-operation of the superior military authorities, and at eleven o'clock called for the assistance of the Commanding General.—Orders were now given for the troops to advance slowly, and clear the place called Unter den Linden, the attempt to persuade the people to disperse of their own accord having been replied to by showers of stones. The attempt was judged to be absolutely necessary, because a greater number of persons than usual were in the streets on this occasion; and, if serious measures should be required, the peaceable citizen who was to be protected might suffer with the guilty.—The troops advanced slowly, and in close ranks, the rioters retreating till they came to Frederick-street, where they halted, and began again to throw stones at the soldiers. There again it was proclaimed, in the legal form, by sound of trumpet, that serious measures would be adopted if the crowd did not immediately disperse. The cavalry then advanced at a trot, and drove away those who resisted, who dispersed and committed

some excesses in the remote quarters of the city. Yesterday a great number of curious persons went to the park, where, besides some trifling disorders during the day, a number of rioters committed, on the evening, various excesses on the buildings of the circus, but soon proceeded to the city, orders having been given to close the gates at nine o'clock. A crowd here attempted to renew the scenes of the preceding day, but a detachment of military that was called in immediately dispersed them. On both days a great number of the rioters were arrested; but the military made no use of their fire-arms, though several of them were wounded by the stones thrown at them. Several of the rioters also are wounded, but no person has been killed. Adequate measures have been taken to prevent any tumultuous assemblage to-day. The city authorities have called on the citizens to support the Magistrates in suppressing the disorders, and the public in general manifests the greatest indignation at the interruptions of public order which still occur here and there, in spite of all exhortations.”

THE COMET.—Halley's famous comet has been seen by the astronomers. M. Bouvard has communicated to the Academie des Sciences a letter from the Director of the Observatory at Rome announcing the important fact. The light of the comet is very feeble, and the weather has not yet been sufficiently favourable to permit of its being very exactly observed.—*French Paper.*

M. Bouvard read a communication to that effect which he had just received from M. Dumouchet, Director of the Observatory at Rome. It was near Beta in Taurus. This was in the night of the 5th August. It was added by M. Bouvard, that the place of the comet is only a deviation of 26 hours from the calculations of the Observatory of Paris. That it should, at this time of the year, be seen earlier in the south of Italy than in our northern skies was to be expected.—*Private letter.*

Lord Melbourne has bestowed a pension of £300 per annum on Mr Thomas Moore, the celebrated poet.

Mr and Miss Vandenhoff have we perceive been performing at the Nottingham Theatre with great applause.

EARTHQUAKE IN LANCASHIRE.

On Thursday morning last, betwixt three and four o'clock, this county, and especially the northern part of it, was visited by a violent concussion, which appears to have been too violent in its action and extensive in its range to be ascribed to any other cause than an earthquake. We have seen accounts from most of the towns in the north, as far as Kendal, all of which describe the shock of the earthquake to have been violent, shaking the ground and the buildings on it.—Some of the persons who felt the shock compare it to the motion of a ship in a storm; and a traveller who was crossing Lancaster Sands at the moment, states that he expected to see the sands open under his horse's feet. At one place, beyond Lancaster, some broken glass was shaken out of a window by the concussion, while at Lancaster a wall which had been in an insecure state, was thrown down. So violent was the vibration that in several parts of the county, people were awakened out of their sleep, jumped out of bed, and examined their houses, imagining from the creaking of doors and the trembling of windows that robbers had entered their dwellings. The *Preston Pilot* states, “that so violent was the shock at the residence of the Rev. Mr Clay, at the Cliff, as to cause the bells in the house to ring.” At Clithero the shock seems to have been equally violent. “In some houses the doors were shaken open; the plaster dropped from the ceiling; flower pots were shaken down: and the pots and glasses rattled.” The shock of the earthquake was also sensibly felt by a gentleman and his wife residing in Pleasant street in this town. They had been awake by their infant, soon after three o'clock in the morning, and shortly afterwards were startled by the tremulous motion of their bed, which, however, was but momentary; and as there was no wind or noise of any kind at the time, they concluded that it might possibly be caused by a slight shock of an earthquake. In the course of the day they stated the circumstance, and their conjecture as to the cause, to several friends none of whom had felt the shock.

The weather, during the week, had been remarkably hot; the thermometer in the shade, standing as high as 74 deg. The lightning had too been remarkably vivid at night, occasionally accompanied with thunder.—*Abition, Aug. 24.*

They have been making quite an exhibition of the wretched Fieschi in Paris. The Minister, to oblige some of his female friends, has contrived that the murderer may be seen through a grating upon his bed, where he amuses himself in the intervals of his examination, with forming bouquets of flowers.

The Court of Directors of the East India

Company have appointed the Right honourable Lord Auckland, Governor General of India.

His Majesty has returned by the hands of Lord John Russell an answer to the address of the Commons on the subject of Orange Lodges. It is as follows:

“I have received your dutiful address, submitting to me certain resolutions on the subject of Orange Lodges in the Army.

“My attention has been, and shall continue to be, directed to practices contrary to the regulations, and injurious to the discipline, of my troops.

“I owe it no less to the dignity of my crown than to the safety of the country, and the welfare of my brave and loyal army, to discourage and prevent every attempt to introduce secret societies into its ranks; and you may rely upon my determination to adopt the most effectual means for this purpose.”

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Within the last two years no less than six vessels have been piratically seized by convicts, and successfully carried off. One of these vessels was a new brig, of nearly 200 tons burden, belonging to Government. Surely some inquiry will be instituted into the conduct of the officers of the local government at Van Diemen's Land, as it is not improbable these men will turn pirates, and prove highly injurious to our mercantile interests in the South Seas.

A horrible murder has been perpetrated in the county of Galway. The victims are three brothers, who lately prosecuted some ruffians at the quarter sessions for an assault. Their assailants, who were sentenced to a term of imprisonment, were liberated previous to the murder, and are strongly suspected of having been the authors of it. They have been arrested by Major Warburton, of the police.

Sir Granville Temple, an officer of the 15th (British) Hussars, who was riding close to Marshal Mortier at the moment of the explosion of the infernal machine, was grazed by two of the balls from it. His horse was struck by another, and he himself covered with the blood of the illustrious Marshal.

The sentence of Lieutenant Sir James Hay, Bart. Paymaster of the 36th Depot, who was tried by Court Martial at Galway, has been promulgated. He is to leave the service, but with liberty to sell his commission.

Smugglers put on board men of war going on foreign stations are now to return to England in their respective ships, and the Admiralty has commenced discharging them though their period of five years' service may not be expired if they have behaved well.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.—It is with the deepest regret we announce the death of this venerable patriot and jurist at Philadelphia, Monday, July 6.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from 3,000 of the inhabitants of Newfoundland, complaining of the administration of justice in that colony—of the mode of appointing juries—which was in fact, a mere system of packing—and of the absence from the colony of the sheriff, who came to live in England, leaving his duties to be performed by an unsworn deputy. The petitioners also stated that the new Chief Justice of the colony (Mr Boulton) had come out there as a religious partizan, and that the party proceedings which he had recourse to, had the effect of breaking up the harmony which had previously existed among all religious denominations in the colony. The petitioners also complained of another description of very great injustice, if not illegality on the part of the Learned Judge, who, they stated, had arbitrarily committed the editor of a paper called the “Patriot” to gaol for 3 months, and fined him £50 for an alleged contempt of Court on the part of the latter, in publishing the report of a trial with remarks on the Judge's charge: whereas the case at the worst was but a libel on the judge and ought to have been dealt with accordingly.

Sir G. GREY said he did not mean to deny but that if all the allegations in the petition were, Mr Justice Boulton had departed from the strict line of his duty, but in reference to the juries, he thought the Learned Judge had acted very properly, for instead of having a list of eighteen taken alphabetically, he had substituted a system similar to the one adopted in this country. There could be no doubt that any promotion if religious animosities on the part of an administrator of Justice was highly improper, but Mr Boulton denied the allegation. In respect to the libel case he was ready to admit that though the proceeding of Mr Justice Boulton had been legal, it was not one which it was advisable to sanction as a precedent. At the same time, the conduct of the defendant had not been at all justifiable and he (Sir G. Grey) was sure that if the case had been left as a



libel case to a jury, full justice would have been done to the Learned Judge. As it was the case had been submitted to the legal authorities in this country, and as it appeared that though the Judge had been strictly legal in his sentence for contempt, yet as the practice for many years in the courts of this country was against him, the sentence had been remitted.

Mr SHAW, from his intimacy with Mr Justice Boulton, believed him to be a man of a very cool temper, and not at all likely to be led away by party excitement. More than that, he had seen some public documents bearing high testimony to the impartiality and ability with which Mr Boulton discharged his duty in every particular; and he thought that an opportunity ought to be given him of stating the circumstances under which he had committed a person for contempt of court. It was admitted that he had acted legally, and it should be remembered that there was a great difference between the administration of the laws in this country and in a new and but half civilized colony. It was true that great party spirit prevailed there, inasmuch that an editor of one of the newspapers was stopped on the high road, in the middle of the day, and had his ears cut off; but Mr Boulton did not in any way participate in the causes of this excitement.

Mr DIVETT begged the House to suspend its judgment on the case at present. He had been informed that many signatures to this petition were in the same hand-writing. He would merely observe, in conclusion, that the Chief Justice had received an address on leaving the colony, expressive of the approbation of the inhabitants of the manner in which he had discharged his official duties.

Mr O'CONNELL could only remark that the signatures had been open to the inspection of the Judge's friends for several days. He begged to express his entire satisfaction at the statement of the Right Honourable Baronet, and he was sure the colonists would learn with great satisfaction the mode in which the case had been treated by his Majesty's government. The charge of a Judge having acted in his own case, had he was glad to find, met the disapprobation of the Government, and had received as severe a censure as could well be inflicted upon any judicial functionary. It had been urged by the Honourable Recorder, that the Chief Justice was a very cool man, and therefore could not be a party man. He (Mr O'Connell) had known men as cool as cucumbers, who were notwithstanding violent party men. (Great laughter.)

The petition was then laid upon the table.

**THE STAR**

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1835.

The following is a copy of a letter from GEORGE RICHARD ROBINSON, Esq., M.P. for Worcester to a Mr JAMES DOUGLAS here in reply to an application from the said Douglas as chairman of some meeting purporting to be of the inhabitants of St. John's that the hon. gentleman would support the prayer of the petition to the House of Commons, noticed above. What other answer Mr Douglas could have expected to receive to his extraordinary application, (if any answer were to be vouchsafed at all),—is beyond our comprehension.—Public Ledger, October 2.

London, 22nd August, 1835.

Sir,—I have received your letter of the 16th of June, as Chairman of the meeting of the inhabitants of St. John's, stating that a petition was forwarded to Mr O'Connell for presentation to the House of Commons, praying for an investigation into the official conduct of Chief Justice Boulton, and requesting my influence "for a purification of the judicature of the Colony, and a general amelioration of the condition of the people." No copy of the petition, or statement of particular grievances, accompanied your letter, nor have any of my numerous personal friends in the Island (from whom I should naturally have expected some information, on a matter of so much importance) written me on the subject.

Under such circumstances, I have been left to collect the state of public feeling from the colonial papers, in which I find not only a great diversity of opinion, but such an exhibition of party and sectarian violence, as could not fail to produce a most baneful influence on the whole state of society.

I have therefore thought it right not to interfere with the presentation of a petition, entrusted to a member of Parliament unconnected with the colony, but rather to leave the matter with the Executive Government, being assured that they will look into the whole subject, fully and impartially, with a view not only to secure to the inhabitants of Newfoundland generally, their just rights and privileges, but also to uphold the constituted authorities of the Island and maintain the supremacy of the law.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity, as a warm friend to the people of Newfoundland, deeply interested in their welfare and prosperity, to express an earnest hope, that

the constitutional privileges conferred on the Island, in some degree through my advocacy in Parliament, may not be made to operate prejudicially in a colony, where party and sectarian animosities were previously unknown, and all his Majesty's subjects of every religious denomination enjoy equal rights and immunities.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient,  
Humble servant,  
(Signed) G. R. ROBINSON.

The Irish church bill was virtually thrown out in the House of Lords on the 24th of August, by a majority of 138 to 41 against one of its most important clauses.

The Corporation Reform bill was in committee in the Lords, but had undergone some extensive alterations, such we understand as are not likely to meet the concurrence of the Lower House.—A great deal of excitement appears generally to prevail.

A Proclamation has been issued, extending the term of the Northern Circuit Court to the 2nd December, and the Southern Circuit Court to the 4th November.

**Married**

At Harbour Grace, on Tuesday the 29th ult. by the Rev. J. Burt, Robert Dobie, Esq., Surgeon, of Brigus, to Julia, youngest daughter of Thomas Danson, Esq., J. P. of that town.

**Died**

At St. John's on the 27th ult. after a protracted illness, aged 57 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Tong, a native of Tingmouth, Devon.

**SHIP NEWS**

**HARBOUR GRACE.**

ENTERED.

Sept. 28.—Brig Convivial, Hampton, Liverpool & St. John's, 8 bales & 1 case merchandise, 60 boxes soap, 20 kegs gunpowder, 2 crates earthenware, 22 boxes candles, 100 bls. pork, 31 bags nails, 5 casks shot, 1 iron boiler, 1 case hats, for Harbour Grace, 58 boxes soap & candles, 171 bls. & 50 half-bl. pork, 3 crates & 5 puns earthenware, 40 tons coals, 2 casks linseed oil, 120 stone bottles, 20 pieces stone, 1 tierce rice, 1 cask currants, 1 keg mustard, for Carbonear.

**CARBONEAR.**

ENTERED.

Sept. 28.—Brig Blackaller, Luscombe, Copenhagen, 100 bls. pork, 500 bls. flour, 625 bags bread, 30 bls. oatmeal, 21 bls. peas, 25 bags oats, for Carbonear, 200 bls. flour Harbour Grace.

Oct. 1.—Brig Lark, Power, Miramichi, lumber.

5.—Brig Providence, Rogers, Liverpool, 98 tons salt, 60 mats.

Eagle, Hunt, Hamburg, 200 bls. pork, 190 firkins butter, 350 bls. flour, 623 bags of bread.

**ST. JOHN'S.**

ENTERED.

Sept. 30.—Brig Borealis, Bernia, Hamburg, bread, pork.

Jane Elizabeth, Mundon, Bristol, coal, and sundries.

Oct. 1.—Schr. Annandale, Wrightman, P. E. Island cattle.

CLEARED.

Sept. 29.—Brig Hope, Burke, New-York, oil.

Avalon, Ritchie, Oporto, fish.

Euphemia, M'Gaw, Oporto, fish.

Hebe, Campbell, Lisbon, fish.

St. Patrick, Dooley, Sydney, salt.

30.—Schooner Powels, Muggah, Sydney, salt.

Samuel, Shapley, Barcelona, fish.

Lady Bond, Bridgeport, bread.

Brig Hazard, Churchward, New-York, ballast.

**PROCLAMATION.**

Northern District  
To Wit

BY Authority of a PRECEPT from the Worshipful the Magistrates of this District, bearing date the Eighteenth day of September, 1835, and to me directed

I HEREBY GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE

That a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, will be holden at the Court-House in this Town.

ON THURSDAY the EIGHTH Day of OCTOBER Next, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon; and the Keeper of His Majesty's Gaol, the High Constable, and all other Constables and Bailiffs within this District are commanded that they be then there, to do and fulfil those things, which by reason of their office shall be to be done.

Given at Harbour Grace, this 23d Day of September, 1835.

A. HOGSETT,  
HIGH SHERIFF.

**On Sale**

**PUNTON & MUNN**

HAVE RECENTLY IMPORTED,  
And Offer For Sale,

PORK Irish and Copenhagen  
FLOUR States', Copenhagen & Hambro'  
BREAD Hamburg and Copenhagen  
BUTTER ditto ditto  
PEAS, OATMEAL  
Refined SUGAR  
Negrohead TOBACCO 1st quality (in kegs)  
Mould and Dipt CANDLES, SOAP

WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**MANUFACTURED GOODS,**

From ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, consisting of  
LEATHERWARE, SAILCLOTH  
HOSIERY, COTTONS, MERINOS  
BLANKETS, BLANKETTING  
HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Also on Hand,

RUM, MOLASSES & SUGAR of Superior Quality.

Cheap for Cash, Oil or Fish.

Harbour Grace, October 7, 1835.

**SLADE, ELSON & CO.**

**HAVE FOR SALE**

The Cargo of the Brig  
CARBONEAR,

Just received from St. ANDREW'S, New Brunswick:

CONSISTING OF

80 M. Feet Pine BOARD and PLANK  
10 M. Feet Biren PLANK  
10 Tons Hardwood BALK  
25 M. SHINGLES  
1 Pine MAST 20 INCHES  
42 Spruce SPARS (various dimensions) from 17 to 8 Inches.

All of the best Quality; and any part will be sold on reasonable terms, for Cash, Fish, or Oil Payment.

Carbonear,  
Sept. 30, 1835.

**IT IS OF THE BEST QUALITY!**

**J. DUNSCOMB & Co.**

HAVE Imported in the Lucy, direct from MADEIRA, a small quantity of Choice London Particular WINE of the antique and celebrated Brand I A G, contained in whole, half, quarter and eighth Pipes, offered for Sale at the low price of £65 Currency per Pipe, duty included.

St. John's, Sept. 21, 1835.

**HOPE'S CARGO.**

700 Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR  
2,500 STAVES  
100 Barrels TAR

Cargo of Brig HOPE, from New-York

WITH SOME

Negrohead and Leaf TOBACCO

For Sale in Barter by

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

St. John's, Sept. 21, 1835.

BY

**THE SUBSCRIBER,**

**NEWCASTLE COAL**

(Prime quality)

Bread, Flour, Pork, Butter  
Molasses, Sugar, Tea  
Coffee, Chocolate  
Oatmeal, Bran  
Wine, Gin, Vinegar, Leaf Tobacco  
Soap, Candles  
Hatchets, Spades, Shovels  
Earthenware, Glassware  
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes  
And a General Assortment of other necessary and useful

**MANUFACTURED GOODS,**

For which Cash, Fish, Oil, Salmon, Mackerel, and Herring will be taken in Payment.

T. NEWELL.

Carbonear, Sep. 9, 1835.

**FOOLSCAP PAPER**

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE**

Cheap for CASH.

Carbonear.

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

Carbonear.

**On Sale**

**JUST RECEIVED**

BY

**THE SUBSCRIBER,**

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

States' Flour, Hamburg Bread  
Irish Butter  
Molasses in Puncheons  
Rum, Gin, Wine  
Teas, Sugars, Chocolate  
Mould and Dipt Candles  
Earthen and Glassware  
Coffee, Sole Leather  
Men's and Women's Shoes  
Negrohead, Roll and Leaf Tobacco  
Snuff in Canisters, and  
A General Assortment of SOFT GOODS  
And IRONMONGERY.

Which he offers for Sale on very moderate terms for Cash, Fish or Oil Payment.

MICHAEL HOWLEY.

Carbonear, Sept. 2, 1835.

**Notices**

**TO BE LET**

ON A BUILDING LEASE,

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

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

For further particulars, apply to

JONATHAN TAYLOR, Sen.

Carbonear, June 17, 1835.

**SAMUEL OVERBURY HART**

BEGS respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of St. JOHN'S, CONCEPTION BAY and the COUNTRY at large, that he has ready for the Press,

**A SACRED DRAMA,**

IN THREE ACTS.

SUBJECTS:

*The Rebellion and Expulsion of the SATANIC HOST from HEAVEN,*

AND

*The Creation and Apostacy of MAN,*

Containing about 30 pages, foolscap octavo: Price, One Shilling.

The above little WORK has been inspected and approved of, by Gentlemen of undoubted judgment, candour and talent; and he therefore solicits such a share of Patronage and support, as will enable him to submit his Performance to the decision of the PUBLIC.

For Recommendation, the Author would introduce the following quotation, as a fair specimen of the whole:—

Behold yon cloud of vital consciousness,  
Whose beings' essence was their Maker's praise,  
Thus sunk and ruined by their faithless chief,  
By him, Son of the Morning once, and first  
In love and duty's willing sacrifice;  
'Till not contented with their glorious state,  
And grasping at the sovereignty supreme,  
They listen'd to their subtle Counsellor,  
And from exalted Gods to hellish fiends  
Sunk: and torment vast as former pleasure reap,  
Their unspanned being now their bitterest curse.  
Yet while rebellion's wages each receives,  
Their chief with ampler vigour to endure  
Shall in himself feel all his followers feel;  
And on his countenance shall be impressed  
His characters, Destruction, Shame and Sin,  
His brow shall wear the diadem of Death,  
His rule and sceptre shall be over Hell,  
And millions by his cunning thither led,  
Their pregnant curses lighting on his head,  
Shall stamp his gnawing agony complete.

ACT II., SCENE 1st.

This quotation is part of the Curse denounced by the DEITY upon LUCIFER, after his Expulsion from Heaven.

\*\* Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Offices of the STAR at Carbonear, of the MERCURY at Harbour Grace, of the TIMES, and by Mr. M'IVER at St. John's:—Also by Mr. M. RYAN at Brigus, and Mr. VANDENHOFF at Western Bay.

Carbonear, August 26, 1835.

**Gentle Board and Lodgings.**

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

St. John's.

June 22, 1835.



POETRY

THE PAST.

And years have passed since last I gazed  
Upon thy faultless brow—  
Have past without a faultless change—  
Thou art just as lovely now.  
Yet somewhat there of change hath come,  
Though what I scarce may say,  
Thou look'st as though our parting hour  
Had been but yesterday.  
Thy smiles—but not with them the smile  
It wore in days gone by;  
Tis studied as a sunny mask,  
To hide the rising sigh.  
A coronet of gems and gold  
Is shining thro' thy hair;  
It is not worth the sweet wild flowers  
That thou wert wont to wear.  
Yet let that pass, and let us talk  
Over the days of old:—  
O no! I could not speak of them  
To listener so cold.  
That smile freezes up the faw  
Of many a kindly a thought—  
That courtly carelessness!—And thus  
With thee the world has wrought.  
Is this the sweet and simple girl,  
Whose inmost soul would gush  
At her least word—whose laugh and tear,  
Were genuine as her blush.  
I knew thee wed to health and state—  
'Twas with a foolish joy;  
I might have felt that all in life  
Had its own deep alloy.  
But this—my once as sister—this  
I dream'd not to behold;  
Thy candour into falsehood turn'd,  
And thy once warm heart cold.  
It jars the thoughts of former days,  
To see thee as thou art;  
Farewell; and can it be relief  
From one so loved to part.

LINES ON A SOLDIER,

FOUND LYING DEAD ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE

Wreck of a warrior passed away,  
Thou form without a name!  
Which thought and felt but yesterday,  
And dreamt of future fame!  
Stripp'd of thy garments, who shall guess  
Thy rank thy lineage and race?  
If haughty chieftain holding sway,  
Or lowlier destin'd to obey.  
The light of that fixed eye is set,  
And all is movel'ss now,  
But passion's traces linger yet,  
And lower upon that brow;  
Expression has not yet waxed weak,  
The lips seem e'en in act to speak,  
And clench'd and cold the lifeless hand,  
As if it grasped the battle brand,  
Tho' from that had late tow'ring high,  
The waving plume is torn,  
And low in dust that form doth lie,  
Dishonour'd and forlorn!  
Yet Death's dark shadow cannot hide  
The graven characters of pride,  
That on the lip and brow reveal  
The impress of the spirit's seal.  
Lives there a mother to deplore  
The son she ne'er shall see?  
Or maiden on some distant shore,  
To break her heart for thee?  
Perchance to roam a maniac there,  
With wild flower wreaths to deck her hair,  
And through the weary night to wait  
The footsteps at the lonely gate.  
Long shall she linger there—in vain—  
The evening fire shall trim,  
And gazing on the darkening main  
Shall often call on him  
Who hears her not—who cannot hear—  
Oh, deaf for ever is the ear  
That once in listening rapture hung  
Upon the music of her tongue.  
Long may she dream—to wake is wo!—  
Ne'er may remembrance tell,  
Its tale to bid her sorrows flow,  
And hope to sigh farewell,  
The heart bereaving of its stay,  
Queenching the beam that cheers her way  
Along the waste of life—till she  
Shall lay her down and sleep like thee.

THE SOLDIER'S WIFE.

A SKETCH.

It is now many years since the first bat-  
talion of the 17th regiment of Foot, under  
orders to embark for India—that far distant

land, where so many of our brave country-  
men have fallen victims to the climate, and  
where so few have slept in what soldiers call  
the bed of glory—were assembled in the  
barrack-yard of Chatham to be inspected  
previously to their passing on board the  
transports which lay moored off in the  
Downs.

It was scarcely day break, when the merr-  
y drum and fife were heard all over the  
town, and the soldiers were seen sallying  
forth from their quarters to join the ranks:  
with their bright firelocks on their shoulders  
and the knap-sacks and canteens fastened to  
their backs by belts as white as snow.—  
Each soldier was accompanied by some  
friend or acquaintance—or by some individ-  
ual, with a dearer title to his regard than  
either was a strange and sometimes a whim-  
sical mingling and laughter among the as-  
sembled groups.

The second battalion was to remain in  
England, and the greater portion of the di-  
vision were present to bid farewell to their  
old companions in arms. But among the  
husbands and wives, uncertainty as to their  
destiny prevailed—for the lots were yet to  
be drawn—the lots that were to decide  
which of the women should accompany the  
regiment, and which should remain behind.  
Ten of each company were to be taken, and  
notice was to be the only arbiter. Without  
noticing what passed elsewhere, I confided  
my attention to that company which was  
commanded by my friend Captain Loden,  
a brave and excellent officer, who, I am sure  
has no more than myself forgotten the scene  
to which I refer.

The women had gathered round the flag  
serjeant who held the lots in his cap—ten  
of them marked "to go"—and all the others  
containing the letters "to remain." It  
was a moment of dreadful suspense, and ne-  
ver have I seen the extreme of anxiety so  
powerfully depicted in the countenances of  
human beings as in the features of each of  
the soldiers' wives who composed that group.  
One advanced and drew her ticket, it was  
against her and she retreated sobbing.—  
Another, she succeeded; and giving a loud  
huzza ran off to the distant ranks, to em-  
brace her husband. A third came forward  
with hesitating steps; tears were already  
chasing each other down her cheeks, and  
there was unnatural paleness on her interest-  
ing countenance. She put her small hand  
into the serjeant's cap, and I saw by the rise  
and fall of her bosom, even more than her  
looks revealed. She unrolled the paper,  
looked upon it, and with a deep groan fell  
back and fainted. So intense was the anxie-  
ty of every person present, that she remain-  
ed unnoticed, until all the tickets had been  
drawn, and the greater number of the wo-  
men had left the spot. I then looked round  
and beheld her supported by her husband,  
who was kneeling upon the ground, & zing  
upon her face, and drying her fast falling  
tears with his coarse handkerchief, and now  
and then pressing it to his own manly  
cheek.

Captain Loden advanced towards them.  
"I am sorry, Henry Jenkins," said he,  
"that fate has been against you; but bear  
up and be stout hearted."

"I am so, captain," said the soldier as he  
looked up and passed his rough hand across  
his face; "but tis a hard thing to part from  
a wife and she so soon to be a mother."

"Oh captain!" sobbed the young woman,  
"as you are both a husband and a father,  
do not take him from me! I have no friend  
in the wide world but one, and you will let  
him bide with me! Oh take me with him!  
—take me with him—for the love of God  
take me with him captain!" She fell on her  
knees, laid hold of the officer's sash, clasped  
it firmly between her hands, and looked  
up in his face, exclaiming "Oh! leave me  
my only hope, at least till God has given me  
another," and repeated, in heart sending ac-  
cents, "Oh take me with him! take me with  
him!"

The gallant officer was himself in tears—  
he knew that it was impossible to grant the  
poor wife's petition without creating much  
discontent in his company, and gazed upon  
them with that feeling with which a good  
man always regards the sufferings he cannot  
alleviate. At this moment a smart young  
soldier stepped forward, and stood before  
the Captain with his hand to his cap.

"And what do you want my good fellow,  
said the officer.

"My name's John Carty, please yer honor,  
and I belong to the 2d battalion."

"And what do you want here?"

"Only yer honor," said Carty scratching  
his head, "that poor man and his wife there  
are sorrow hearted at parting I'm thinking"

"Well and what then?"

"Why yer honour, they say I am a likely  
lad, and I know I'm fit for service—and if  
yer honour would only let that poor fellow  
take my place in captain Bond's company,  
and let me take his place in yours—why  
yer honour would make two poor things  
happy, and save the life of one of 'em I'm  
thinking."

Captain Loden considered for a few mo-  
ments, directing the young Irishman to re-  
main where he was, proceeded to his brother  
officer's quarters. He soon made arrange-  
ments for the exchange of the soldiers, and

returned to the place where he had left them.

"Well John Carty," said he, "you go to  
Bengal with me; and you Harry Jenkins, re-  
main at home with your wife."

"Thank yer honor," said John Carty,  
again touching his cap he walked off.

Henry Jenkins and his wife both rose  
from the ground and rushed into each others  
arms. "God bless you captain!" said the  
soldier as he pressed his wife closer to his  
bosom. "Oh bless him for ever," said the  
wife: "bless him with prosperity and a hap-  
py heart!—bless his wife, and bless his chil-  
dren;" and she again fainted.

The officer, wiping a tear from his eye,  
and exclaiming, "May you never want a  
friend when I am far from you—your  
good lad, and your amiable and loving wife  
passed on to his company, while the happy  
couple went in search of John Carty."

About twelvemonths since, as two boys  
were watching the sheep confided to their  
charge, upon a wide heath in the county of  
Somerset, their attention was attracted by a  
soldier who walked along apparently with  
much fatigue, and at length stopped to rest  
his weary limbs beside the old finger post-  
which at one time pointed out the way to the  
neighbouring villages; but which now af-  
forded no information to the traveller; for  
age had rendered it useless.

The boys were gazing upon him with  
much curiosity, when he beckoned them to-  
wards him, and inquired the way to the vil-  
lage of Eldenby.

The eldest, a fine intelligent lad of about  
12 years of age, pointed to the path and asked  
if he was going to any particular house in  
the village.

"No my lad," said the soldier; "but it  
is on the high road to Froome, and I have  
friends there; but in truth I am very wear-  
ied, and perhaps may find in your village  
some person who will befriend a poor fellow  
and look to God for a reward."

"Sir," said the boy, "my father was a  
soldier many years ago, and he dearly loves  
to look upon a red coat—if you come with  
me you may be sure of a welcome."

"And you can tell us stories about foreign  
parts," said the younger lad, a fine chubby-  
cheeked fellow, who with his waistcoat  
thrown carelessly over his shoulders, and his  
crook in his right hand, had been minutely  
examining every portion of the soldier's  
dress.

The boys gave instructions to their intel-  
ligent dog, who, they said, would take care  
of the sheep during their absence; and in a  
few minutes the soldier and his young com-  
panions reached the gate of a flourishing  
farm house which had all the external token  
of prosperity and happiness. The younger  
boy trotted on a few paces before, to give  
his parents notice that they had invited a  
stranger to rest beneath their hospitable  
roof; and the soldier had just crossed the  
threshold of the door, when he was received  
by a joyful cry of recognition from his  
old friend Henry Jenkins and his wife; and  
he was welcomed as a brother to the dwell-  
ing of those, who in all human probability,  
were indebted to him for their present envi-  
able station.

It is unnecessary to pursue this story far-  
ther than to add, that John Carty spent his  
furlough at Eldenby farm; and that at the  
expiration of it his discharge was purchased  
by his grateful friends. He is now living  
in their happy dwelling; and his care and  
exertions have contributed greatly to increase  
their prosperity. Nothing has been wrong  
with them since John Carty was their stew-  
ard.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters," said  
the wise man, "and it shall be returned to  
thee after many days."

The following ludicrous incident is relat-  
ed by Captain Skinner, as having occurred  
while he was proceeding up the Ganges, with  
a detachment of the British army.

"On sailing up the Ganges, my boat hap-  
pened to be moored by the side of a large  
budgerow, in which a somewhat choleric  
gentleman was, as I conceived at rest; all  
his boatmen and servants, to the number, I  
dare say, of twenty-five, or thirty, were sleep-  
ing, rolled up in their white shawls, upon  
the roof of the apartment in which he was ly-  
ing, which rose like a poop above the deck.  
It was a beautiful night, and in the neigh-  
bourhood of Colgong, one of the most rom-  
antic parts of the river. I was seated on  
the deck, although it was past midnight,  
enjoying the scene, when my contemplations  
were by an unusual splashing in the water.  
On turning in the direction of the noise, I  
saw the unfortunate men leaping and tumb-  
ling into the river from the boat of my pas-  
sionate neighbour, who was standing like a  
madman on the deck, brandishing a stick  
like a madman over his head. Never shall  
I forget the scene. He was not unlike Lieut-  
enant Lismahago in his appearance. The  
moon lit up his bald head, for he had  
thrown his nightcap at one of the people in  
a rage at not being able to reach him with a  
stick; and while he stood in the midst of  
the wild scenery around, with nothing on  
but his shirt, dispersing the sleepers, I would  
have given the world for Smollet's pen to  
have perpetuated the scene.

The boatmen, who were always expert  
swimmers, and did not seem to lose their

Presence of mind by the sudden transition,  
very soon reached the shore, and gazed in  
astonishment, as well as myself, at the com-  
edy in which he had taken such unexpect-  
ed and conspicuous parts. I conceived some  
terrible offence must have been given to  
have called for such uncompromising sever-  
ity—for every one was driven from his  
berth. I was soon relieved from my sus-  
pense, however. The victor strutted two or  
three times over the deserted field; then  
turning toward the routed enemy, who seem-  
ed ready to rally on the banks, shook his  
stick at them and cried out in Hindostanee,  
"I'll teach you to snore, you scoundrels!"

STRUCTURE OF INSECTS.—Many insects are  
provided with cushions at the extremity of  
the feet, evidently for the purpose of break-  
ing the force of falls, and preventing the  
jar which the frame would otherwise have  
to sustain. These cushions are formed of  
dense velvety tufts of hair, lining the under-  
side of the tarsi, but leaving the claw un-  
covered; and the filaments, by insinuating  
themselves among the irregularities of the  
surfaces to which they are applied, produce  
a considerable degree of adhesion. Cush-  
ions are met with chiefly in large insects  
which suddenly alight on the ground after  
having leapt from a considerable height: in  
the smaller species they appear to be un-  
necessary, because the lightness of their bodies  
sufficiently secures them from any danger  
arising from falls. Some insects are furnis-  
hed with a still more refined and effectual ap-  
paratus for adhesion and one which even en-  
ables them to suspend themselves in an in-  
verted position from the under surfaces of  
bodies. It consists of suckers, the arrange-  
ment and construction of which are exceed-  
ingly beautiful; and of which the common  
house fly presents us with an example. The  
mode in which these suckers operate may be  
distinctly seen, by observing with a magnify-  
ing glass the actions of a large blue-bottle  
fly in the midst of a glass tumbler. A fly  
will by the application of this apparatus, re-  
main suspended from the ceiling to the floor  
as a place of rest. Insects which like the  
gnat, walk much upon the surface of the  
water, have at the ends of their feet a brush  
of fine hair, the dry points of which appear  
to repel the fluid, and prevent the leg from  
being wetted. If these brushes be moisten-  
ed with spirit of wine, this apparent in-  
sulation no longer takes place, and the insect  
immediately sinks and is drowned.—*Roget's  
Treatise.*

MUSICAL TASTE.—A clever caricature has  
lately appeared, representing a young lady  
at her piano forte, and her cockney beau, be-  
tween whom the following dialogue takes  
place:—

Lady.—Pray, Mr Jenkins are you musi-  
cal?

Gentleman.—Vy, no Miss; I am not mus-  
ical myself, but I have a wery hexcellent  
snuff-box vot is.

FACETIOUS CHAMBERMAID.—"Tell your  
mistress that I have torn the curtain," said  
a gentleman to a punning domestic of his  
lodging house. "Very well sir; mistress  
will put it down as rent."

A LONG TIME TO WAIT.—It is the custom  
at chambers, in inns of court, when Attor-  
neys or their clerks are absent, to put labels  
on their doors, thus:—"Gone to the Temple  
return in an hour," &c. A certain limb of  
the law having recently been *non est inter-  
tus* and a charge of embezzlement brought  
against him, a friend fastened the following  
announcement to his chamber doors:—  
"Gone to Botany Bay: return in fourteen  
years."

ASSIZE JOKE.—In a cause tried in the Ni-  
si Prius Court, An Amazon, dressed in a  
riding coat and hat appeared in the witness-  
box. "Take off your hat man!" cried  
Lord Abinger. "I'm not a man," rejoined  
the indignant heroine. "Then," said his  
lordship "I'm no judge."

HIGHLAND NOTION OF TOOTH-BRUSHES.—  
A family in Edinburgh, not keeping a foot-  
man, engaged a Highlander to serve them  
during a visit from a man of fashion. Din-  
ner having waited an unseasonable time one  
day for the guest, Duncan was sent into his  
room to inform him that it was on the table.  
But he not coming, Duncan was sent again;  
still they waited, and the lady at last said to  
man, "What can the gentleman be doing?"  
"Please ye madam," said Duncan, "the  
gentleman was only sharpening his teeth."

A LEET-HANDED COMPLIMENT.—"I owe  
you one," said a withered old Coelebs to a  
lady the other night a party. "For what,"  
said she. "Why for calling me a young  
gentleman." "If I did so," was the rather  
ill natured reply, "I beg you will not re-  
gard it as a compliment, for believe me tho'  
an old man, you may still be but a young  
gentleman."

One of the coal mines at Wallsend recent-  
ly exploded, by which it is feared 22 men  
and 75 boys have lost their lives. There  
was an explosion of the same mine in 1821,  
by which 25 lives were lost.