



AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

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

MUTINY AT SEA.

A mutiny of a most serious character broke out in the month of November last on board the Barque Manly, Capt. John Davies, master, while at sea, and which was put down in a most extraordinary manner. The vessel sailed from London on a whaling expedition to the South Seas in August last, with a crew of 25 men, but in consequence of the mutiny was obliged to put into Buenos Ayres, from whence she arrived last week in St. Catherine's Dock, London.—The following particulars have been gleaned from the journals of the ship, and from copies of the depositions taken before the British consul at Buenos Ayres.

It appears that some dissatisfaction evinced itself among the crew in the beginning of November, when preparations were about to be made for killing whales. On the night of the 19th some of the hands came aft, and demanded a larger allowance of grog.—The Captain gave them an extra glass, as the night was stormy. The next day he informed them he could not give a regular double allowance until they commenced taking seals but they should have an extra glass on stormy nights, when reefing topsails. The men appeared satisfied, but the next day they refused to have the allowance of spirits which was served out. The steward informed the captain of this, and intimated that a design existed on the part of the officers and men to take the command of the ship, and throw him overboard. Some hours afterwards, White, the chief officer, came into the cabin and said the dissatisfaction among the men was increasing and he did not know what to do with them. Thomas Goodfellow, the carpenter, however informed the captain that White was the chief cause of the excitement.

At ten o'clock p. m., on the 21st, the steward informed the captain something was wrong forward, and that the crew were only waiting the first favourable opportunity to seize the ship. On the 22nd, the spirits were again refused by the crew. Captain Davies then prepared for the worst, and secretly removed six barrels of gunpowder, each weighing 100 lbs., and 1,500 rounds of cartridges into his state room. He then loaded two pistols. At eight o'clock, p. m., White, who it appears had been in consultation with the crew, entered the cabin. The steward having heard words to the effect "that they would make a fine ship of the Manly," had before reported these words to the captain, who on White appearing, told him to look at his pistols, and pointing to the gunpowder, told him if any attempt was made to take the ship, he would blow up every soul on board. White advised him not to be rash, and said he would stand by him.

On Sunday, the 23d, White told the crew the captain would blow up the ship next day if he did not find land, and they had better secure him at once. At midnight William Burwood came on deck, and was heard to say that they had better seize the captain when he came on deck at eight o'clock. At four o'clock, a. m., Burwood appeared with a drawn dirk in his hand, and told the man at the helm, he meant to run the captain through if he made any resistance. It was then resolved that White should go below and seize the captain, and that on a given signal the second and third mates should proceed to his assistance, secure the captain's hands and feet and throw him overboard.

The captain having full information of what was going on from the steward, determined rather than the ship should be taken, to perish with all on board. After recommending his soul to God, he looked up the companion, and observed the three mates, one of them had a rope in his hand ready to secure him. The Captain then holding the muzzle of one pistol into a barrel of powder, and the other pistol in his right hand prepared to meet them. White first came down, but appeared thunderstruck when the captain pointing his pistol towards him, declared if he moved an inch he would blow his brains out, and discharge the other pistol into the powder. White appeared pe-

trified with fear, and the captain remained in this position several minutes with the pistol ready cocked, observing that the slightest pressure on the trigger would send them into the air. White begged for mercy and the captain drove him with the muzzle of a pistol into the state room, where he locked him in.

The second mate came down soon after to look after White, and on meeting with a similar reception, ran up the companion, and fell against his brother who was standing on the hatchway, with the rope destined to tie the captain hand and foot. The captain finding the ship was going out of her course went on deck with the steward well armed, and found some of the men inclined to relent. He threatened to shoot the first man that disobeyed orders, and restricted the crew to a particular part of the vessel.—Hearing however, that the crew were still disposed to seize the ship, he thought it best to run her into Buenos Ayres. White in the interim was released. The captain, carpenter and steward, kept watch well armed.—Burwood, the second mate, made a confession of his guilt, which tended to implicate White as the ring-leader of the mutiny.

On the 7th of December the vessel arrived in the river Plata, and anchored close to his Majesty's ship North Star, Captain Vernon Harcourt, commander. An enquiry then took place from which it appeared that the mutineers intended to have taken the vessel to Tristan de Cuba. The depositions were taken before the British Consul at Buenos Ayres and Captain Harcourt; and the three officers, George White, William Burwood, together with John Breyms, boat-steerer, and Henry Best were instantly placed under arrest on board the North Star, from whence they are expected shortly to arrive in custody, to take their trial at the Admiralty sessions. The proceedings against the other men were dropped from the great expenses attending their removal to England with the necessary evidence; but Captain Harcourt undertook to detain them until the departure of the Manly.

The conduct of captain Davies in this trying affair has been spoken of at Lloyd's and in the city as above all praise. The Manly is a fine vessel, and there was every prospect of a profitable voyage. She was formerly a 14 gun brig, and was well provided with arms and ammunition, which is supposed to have excited the crew to mutiny as being well adapted for a piratical expedition.—London Paper.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

Further particulars of the difficulties and disappointment under which Colonel Chesney and his companions have laboured, ever since his first landing, have just reached us from Syria dated the 23d of May. But while we deem it necessary to relate all we know of this interesting expedition, our hearty wishes for its success are in some degree sustained by private letters from Alexandria (whether Colonel Chesney had sent the George Canning) dated the 29th, which state that his Highness the Pasha of Egypt has at length issued a firman, for which the George Canning was waiting, granting every assistance that the expedition might require in furtherance of its object. Although this intelligence rests upon no official grounds, it is so natural a proceeding on the part of Mehemet Ali, after the friendly feelings he has all along manifested to the enterprise itself, and the cordiality which has ever existed between him and the British Government, that it is to be hoped that the expedition is at this moment relieved from the obstacles it has met with. It is only therefore to keep up the thread of the narrative, that we give the following short account of Colonel Chesney's further operations. On the 23d of May, the expedition was still encamped at Amelia Depot near the mouth of the Orontes. After all had been prepared and several conyoys had been sent off for the Euphrates, the mules and camels were stopped on their way by the authorities of the country in eight or nine instances. Appearances indeed would induce a belief that systematic opposition to the passage of the

materials across the country has been organized, particularly as Ibrahim Pacha was himself present on one occasion, when the mules returned by the orders of the Governor of antioch. Finding such numerous and determined obstacles opposed to his progress in this quarter, Colonel Chesney dispatched some of his officers to Orfa and Diarbeker, to procure camels from beyond the Pacha's territory, for the transport of the stores; and the interval was employed in putting together the small steamer, (the Tigris) which was launched in fifteen days. She appeared to answer extremely well, drawing less than twelve inches water, with part of the machinery on board; and it was expected that in the course of a few days more, she will be employed in carrying the stores of the expedition by the Orontes.—By the time this is completed, the camels will most probably have arrived; and the steamer Tigris will then be again taken into pieces, and divided into eight sections, which will be conveyed on sledges to the Euphrates, there to be employed agreeably, to the original plan of the expedition. Notwithstanding these early impediments, the officers and men of the expedition were not at all discouraged; they were in good health and united in one common effort for the success of their undertaking, under the direction of their persevering commander; and we trust that this interesting and peaceful party is still destined to work out greater results, and to contribute to the eventual civilization of Arabia.

Last Saturday we were informed of a singular operation performed on a sailor in Essex street the day previous by Dr. Mott, viz.—extracing a black snake from the man's stomach! We called on a gentleman who was present at the time, from whom we learned the following particulars, which may be depended on as a fact. This man's name is Frederick Williams, and has boarded in Essex street, near the market for the last three months. About eighteen months since while in Jamaica, he was one day drinking water from a spring, at the bottom of which he saw several small hair snakes of the length of one or two inches, and from a kind of tickling in his throat at the time he concluded that he must have swallowed one of them. He immediately applied to a physician, who administered to him an emetic—and he took no more trouble about it. In about six months he began to feel (as he expressed himself) "a kind of crawling in his stomach," and in a few days more, the lower part or pit of his stomach, began to project out. His appetite became so exceedingly keen, that he was forced to eat hearty food four or five times a day. He continued in this state for several weeks when the occurrence of the spring in Jamaica came to his mind, accompanied with the horrible conviction that he was carrying a loathsome reptile in his stomach. The protuberance in his chest continued to increase in size, and he was frequently nearly choked by the reptile attempting to crawl out of his throat which sensation at length threw this miserable man into convulsive fits. The Learned Doctor mentioned above was called, and the case described to him. After examining the projection on the man's body, he pronounced the snake to be the cause, and was of opinion that it could be taken out by an incision in the stomach without any danger to the man's life. But Williams could not be prevailed on to submit to this operation. A plan was then hit upon to pull the snake from the mouth. He partook of no food for two or three days, and the movements of the snake were constantly watched by the physician. Towards night of the third day, the almost distracted man informed the physician and his friends in attendance, that from the feeling in his stomach and throat, he judged the snake was attempting to crawl out. He immediately fell into a convulsive fit, was placed on the bed, and his mouth pried open. A bowl of warm milk was put near the mouth. The face of the insensible man assumed a dark and ghastly appearance and the snake forced his head from his mouth and tasted of the milk. The bowl was gently drawn away, and the snake as

gently crawled towards it. The friend who stood by, seized the reptile with his hand, and suddenly drew it from its den, in which it had grown to its present almost incredible size. It was then killed, and we understand has been preserved by the Doctor as a wonderful curiosity. It measured four feet five inches in length, is nearly of a bigness from head to tail, and is of a jet black colour.—Williams was with great difficulty restored, and was removed to the hospital where he is now doing well. We hope the case of this man may serve as a warning to any person who may have occasion to slake his thirst from brooks and springs in marshy ground.—*New York Paper.* [Colonel Crockett must hide his "diminished head" now.

MAGNIFICENT PRESENT FROM THE KING OF OUDE TO WILLIAM IV.—On Friday week, the Duke of Argyll, (East Indian), which arrived a few days since in the West India Dock, completed the unloading of her cargo, among which was a variety of articles of the most costly description, from the King of Oude to His Majesty King William. They consist principally of articles for domestic use—viz., a beistead of solid gold and a table of the same metal, two chairs of solid silver, two elephants, two Arabian horses, and two dwarf buffaloes. The elephants are small of stature, being as yet but 11 years of age, and are male and female: they are accompanied by attendants, natives of India, attired in the splendid costume of their country. The male elephant was removed in a caravan to Mr. Cross's establishment, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and the female to the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, in obedience to the commands of His Majesty. The two Arabian horses, which are very young and beautiful animals, have been conveyed to Windsor. The dwarf buffaloes are of the size of the common pig in this country. The whole of the presents are estimated at £80,000.

EXPERIMENT WITH LIME ON THE TOP OF THE COLOSSEUM.—Some experiments have just been made on the top of the Colosseum with a newly-arranged lime-light, by Mr. Alexander Gordon. This light consists of four jets of oxygen and hydrogen, (mixed just at the point of ignition,) passed upon a cylinder of lime. The four luminous points upon the cylinder are very minute, each point not exceeding in size the head of a pin. By reason of the refraction of their rays they appear at a little distance considerably larger. If a line be drawn from north-west through the Colosseum south-south-east, spectators on the eastern side of the line will see the light as it appears, unaided by any lens or other contrivances for distributing the rays, whilst to persons on the western side of the line an increased effect will be produced by the arrangement of the glass lenses constructed on this half the circle.—Mr. Gordon, by this arrangement of the glasses, bends up the lower rays of light, which, if it were not for the lenses, would pass downwards, and bends down those rays which would otherwise pass upwards and be lost, and forms them into a sheet or fan of light. The fan extends round the half-circle from N.N.W. to S.S.E., and economizes the light that it may be seen from any point sufficiently lofty at a distance of many miles from the Colosseum.

There existed a famous picture of Charles the First, which had the whole Book of Psalms written in the lines of the face and the hair of the head. This extraordinary conception was imitated by some ingenious artist so late as the time of the First Consul, whose head and bust are entirely represented in writing, recording his victories, &c.

WEST INDIA APPOINTMENTS.—The King has been pleased to appoint John Douglas, Esquire, to be provost master-general of the Islands of Grenada; G. Birrell, Esquire, to be attorney-general of the Bahama Islands, and Stephenson Villiers Surtees, Esquire, to be vice-president of the Court of Appeal in the Island of Mauritius.

SALE OF SHIPS OF WAR.—Last week, the brigs Hardy, Barracouta, Alacrity, Zenobia, and the packets Rinaldo, Sygnet, and Sphinx, were sold by Dutch auction, at the office of the Lord High Admiral, for £4,100.

OXFORD ASSIZES.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.
John Mounford, aged 51, was capitally indicted, under the 9th Geo. IV. sec. 11 & 12 (one of Peel's Acts), for maliciously carrying loaded arms, to wit, a tin case and tube, containing three pounds of gunpowder and other combustibles for igniting the same, to be delivered to Giles Ladd, with intent to murder him by the explosion.

Mr. Whately stated the case to the Jury. This was one of the most extraordinary cases that had ever been brought before a jury. On Tuesday the 11th of May last, a brown paper parcel was delivered to Mr. Giles Ladd, at his house in Bristol road, Birmingham. Mr. Ladd is a coachman in respectable circumstances. The parcel was addressed to Mr. L. who immediately proceeded to open it. Under the outer cover

of brown was another of blue paper, and this was found to contain an oblong tin box. Mr. L. tried to loosen the lid, and something like grains of seed fell out; he picked some of them up, and on putting them into the fire he found them to be gunpowder of large grain, or blast gunpowder, as it is called. Of this more than three pounds' weight were contained in the box, and half a pound of hard peas. On examining the box it was found to have a tube running through it, also of tin, which was fastened to the lid of the box, and fitted into a shorter tube at the bottom. In this tube were found two long matches, or fuzes, filled with detonating powder, and made on the same principle with the crackers called "Waterloo bang-ups," but much larger and stronger. These exploded by friction, two pieces of paper, containing powdered glass and fulminating powder between them, being pulled against each other. And in this case, this end was answered by fastening one end of the match to the bottom of the box, and tying the other to the tube, so that in the act of pulling open the box, friction would necessarily take place, and the detonating powders, explode in pulling the pieces of paper against each other, thereby igniting the gunpowder.

Giles Ladd examined by Mr. Whately—I reside in Bristol road, Birmingham: I am proprietor of the house where prisoner resided; it was taken monthly; I gave him notice to quit; I went to his house on the 8th of May last to speak to him about breaking the windows of my house; he confessed having done it; I told him if he did not get them mended I would, and make him pay for it; when my wife and I were going away, I desired her to pass through a private door which led from his house to mine; she could not open it; I found it was nailed up; I then said to prisoner, "if you don't unnaill that immediately, I'll nail your head to it;" he then ran away to the house, and came back immediately, with something like a knife in his hand, saying, "Come on, you shall never have possession of your house again;" I said, "Coward—to get a knife!—man to man, and a knife!" I pulled my pocket book out of my breast, and presented it at him like a pistol; he ran into the house; this was on the 9th May; on the 11th I put a distress in his house; on that day when I came home, I found a parcel addressed to me; I undid the paper, and found under the second covering of blue paper, an oblong tin box; I pulled the handle of the box, but could not open it; I then worked the sliding lid backward and forward, and some black grains fell out, which I took to be onion seed; when I opened it, I found two fulminating matches called "bang-ups," in the tin tube, and 3 lbs. of blast powder.

Mrs Partridge examined by Mr. Whately—The Frightened Horse, where I live, is a public house, where parcels are taken in; it is two-and-a-half miles from Birmingham; the parcel addressed to Mr. Ladd was left with me on the 11th May, by a person much resembling the prisoner; it was about one o'clock.

Palmer, a Birmingham constable, examined by Mr. Whately—I searched the prisoner's house on the 10th of June; I found a quantity of matches or bang-ups and some brown and blue paper in the kitchen; on the 18th I found a part of a Yorkshire journal in a basket; I searched for the newspaper in consequence of observing under the blue paper on the parcel; where Mr. Griffiths had scraped it with his knife, part of a newspaper.

The Editor of the Birmingham Journal was called to produce the Leeds Intelligencer of the 5th July, 1832. He stated that on comparing the two fragments, one found on the box and the other in the prisoner's kitchen, were both parts of the Leeds paper of that date.

After some other witnesses had been examined,

Mr. Justice Williams summed up the whole evidence, stating to the Jury that he entertained great doubt, in point of law, whether the offence came within the Act 9th Geo. IV.; but that he should reserve for the opinion of the Judges.

The Jury returned a verdict of—Guilty.

The learned Judge then admonished the prisoner to entertain no hope of life, if the Judges should be of opinion that his offence came within the Act.

PLAN FOR THE FORMATION OF A NATIONAL COMPANY FOR CONDUCTING THE FISHERIES.

The Commercial Society of Lisbon, convinced of the many advantages which might accrue to the nation from the establishment of a Company for carrying on the fisheries, embracing in its operations every description of fishery on the coast of Portugal, the transmarine dominions, and on the high seas—a branch of industry and wealth for which our geographical position with other local circumstances so advantageously fit us, and which perhaps, beyond any other, may advance the public and private welfare of our country, furnishing us in its various products with an abundant supply and a large export, lessening our lamentable state of dependency on strangers, giving a decent and useful employment to many, creating also a

nursery for seamen for the naval and mercantile service, and lastly, giving a stimulus to many other branches of national industry—anxious therefore to realize as soon as possible these manifest advantages, in example of the most civilized nations of Europe, amongst whom this very important branch of industry has always merited particular attention and the warmest protection from their illustrious governments, the Society have appointed a committee from their own members with a view to carry into effect the preliminaries of this most important object, which they have now the honour to submit, for the consideration of the public, in the terms following:—

1st. The taking of Whales in such places as may be deemed most advantageous for extracting their Oil, Whalebone, &c.

2nd. The catching of Codfish upon the Banks of Newfoundland, to be salted with our own salt, and not to be cured with any other, nor even with any ingredient which may be prejudicial to health or disagreeable to the palate.

3rd. The manufacturing of Cod Oil—and be it here mentioned that these two articles of extensive consumption are now exclusively supplied to us by strangers, and are powerfully operative in creating the balance of trade against us.

4th. The fishery of Sardinia, Tunny, Hake, and any other fish fit to be salted, which abounded on our coast; as, also, on that of the Algarves, requires for its ample development the necessity of its being undertaken by a powerful company; to act on an extended scale with method and perseverance, and to keep on hand a large stock for consumption and for exportation.

5th. And, finally, the manufacturing of Oil from all the various descriptions of fish.

Rules for the future organization of the Company which are now offered to the consideration of the public for their information and guidance.

The nominal capital of the Company to be 400 Contes des Reis, divided into 400 shares of 100 dollars each.

These shares to be inserted in a book of Registry, and the holders to have a certificate granted to them, shewing the shares entered with their names, numbers, &c.

In the formation of this Company, no subscriber will be permitted to subscribe more than 100 shares.

Any subscriber having 50 shares will be eligible to become a director, but shall cease to be one whenever his number may be reduced to less than that amount.

No instalment shall exceed 5000 Reis on each share, nor shall be required under 30 days previous notice. Any share holder, however, who within the time named, shall not comply with the call made upon him (excepting for some just and admissible cause) shall *ipso facto* be excluded from the Company; shall lose the amount of his first advance, and shall not be excepted from contributing towards any damages which may have been incurred up to the date of his exclusion.

All agents employed by the Company to be Shareholders.

The management of the Company will be entrusted to 12 members, to be elected by Ballot from the majority of votes, by the assembly of Shareholders who may hold 15 shares and upwards.

The permanent executive management to be conducted by 3 managers, to serve in rotation weekly; one of the 3 going out, and another being admitted, until the whole 12 shall have served their turn.

The directors to be elected for 12 months, and may be re-elected.

The Company shall be always represented by its directors.

There shall be one or more Secretaries who are to be elected by the directors, and shall be re-eligible, unless otherwise disqualified.

The Bank of Lisbon to be the depository for the monies of the Company until the general assembly may decide otherwise. The same Bank will transact its receipts and disbursements, and all the checks on the Bank shall be signed by three directors, without which they shall not be valid.

Every six months the managers will lay before the assembly an account of their transactions, with a statement of their proceedings, which shall be submitted for the approbation of the assembly.

The managers may also convoke a special meeting of the assembly whenever they may judge necessary; and the assembly on the requisition of 12 of its members, may in like manner be convoked upon any occasion to discuss matters of general interest to the Company.

On the 31st December in each year, the Books and accounts of the Company will be closed, and shall be exhibited to the general assembly of Shareholders; when upon view of the result, what they show, the annual dividend payable on each share, will be declared.

No Shareholder shall be responsible for more than his nominal capital.

The Company, 3 years after its formation, shall not purchase for their business any Ship or other Vessel of Foreign construction.

As soon as 200 shares shall have been subscribed for, the Company shall be formed, and the Shareholders shall be called together to elect the directors; who shall immediately proceed to the formation of the by-laws, in order that the business of the Company may be commenced as early as possible. The bye-laws shall be made by the 12 directors, and approved by the general assembly; without which no instalment on account of the shares shall be demanded.

As soon as the general assembly of the Shareholders shall be constituted, the functions of the Commercial Society of Lisbon shall instantly cease, and the committee of management shall be competent to demand payment of the instalments as above mentioned. The title of the Company shall be THE LISBON FISHING COMPANY. The committee of management being appointed, they shall forthwith solicit of the Government an Act of incorporation in conformity with the 546 article of the Commercial code. Any person who upon view of the above statement may wish to subscribe for shares in this scheme, will have the goodness (before the end of the ensuing month of September) to address a letter to the Secretary of the Commercial Society of Lisbon, Rua de Arsenal, No. 60, specifying at length the number of shares for which he wishes to subscribe.

The letter besides the above mentioned directions will be also addressed as follows.—"For shares in the Lisbon Fishing Company."

Lisbon, 17th August, 1835.
(Signed)
ANTINO PEDRO DE SALES,
Secretary

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1835.

We had the pleasure of seeing, for the first time on the night of the 10th instant, that long expected, and much talked of traveller, "HALLEY'S COMET." By any one who is accustomed to a contemplation of the stary firmament, will have been readily recognized near to one of the "pointers" of *Ursa Major*: two stars in that very remarkable sign so called, from their pointing or forming a line of direction to the north star.

The comet was readily distinguished from a star, by being surrounded with a hazy luminous appearance, at the same time that the star showed a bright twinkling well defined light.

Very little alteration was made in the appearance of either, by looking at them thro' a common telescope fitted to the usual focus; but on drawing the sliding part of the telescope out farther than any of the usual foci, the star appeared increased to ten times its size when viewed with the naked, and the comet proportionably large: the star clear distinct and bright, but the comet still presenting a hazy luminous light. The comet is travelling at a rapid rate towards the sun.

We observed it on the night of the 11th instant: it had then travelled from the proximity of the pointer, to about midway the sign of *Ursa Major*, and on the night of the 12th, it was a little beyond the sign. When it is considered that there are, at least, twenty comets belonging to our system, and that they are moving in all directions, and yet move in perfect harmony with the whole of the heavenly bodies; that they, some of them, leave our system, and in all probability, visit other suns and other worlds, during their long voyage of fifty or sixty years out into space, who can refrain from feeling an inexpressible awe for that Great Being, who created and who guides and rules the whole with as little exertion of his power, as is required to prolong the present transitory existence of mankind, amongst whom, there are some gifted beings, whose aspirations after knowledge, have led them to follow the course of these heavenly bodies—calculate their rate of travelling, and foretell their return almost to a moment. One of these gifted beings was HALLEY, whose name is again lifted from forgetfulness, and again pronounced by the nations of the earth on the re-appearance of the Comet.

Contrasted with his fame, how contemptible appears the fame of kings and conquerors. HALLEY, in the prosecution of his astronomical labours, resided some time in *St. Helena*, about the year 1676. How little this circumstance is known, compared with that of the Island having been the prison place of NAPOLEON: yet will the name of HALLEY be ushered in, once during every coming half century, until the name of NAPOLEON will have been forgotten. HALLEY was born in the parish of *Shoreditch*, London, in 1656, educated at *Oxford*, and

died in 1741, leaving behind him, the comet that bears his name.

We have been favoured with certain resolutions passed at a public meeting held at *Western Bay*, on the 23rd ultimo, and have no sort of doubts, but that the people of the *North Shore*, must feel themselves subjected to a good deal of trouble, inconvenience and expence, in having to travel so far as *Harbour Grace*; when the people of this place, which is so much nearer to *Harbour Grace*, have long been complaining of the like inconvenience. We again reiterate the hope that four Colonial Parliament in its next Session, will in its wisdom see fit, to provide for the support of active and zealous Magistrates, to reside in every part of the Island where there are sufficient inhabitants to warrant the residence of such Magistrates; and that the Executive will then authorise the holding of Courts of Sessions in such places, as would be most convenient to the people, and best suited to the proper administration of Justice, and the due execution of the Laws. Minor Courts of summary Jurisdiction, are more fitting for the present state of our population, than such expensive establishments as the Circuit Courts, to which, in most cases, nothing reaches, but the aggravation of what would have been but simple and trifling cases, if they had met with summary adjustment in their origin. One thing is certain that the Representatives of the people, will not in the next Session of Parliament have to complain of a want of funds; and a single glance at the operation of our Statute Law, will convince our Legislators that they began at the wrong end, by enacting laws without the means of carrying those Laws into operation. We are pretty sure, that the Circuit Courts will not go far, towards effecting this object; and we know of no better means than those, that the establishment of an active, intelligent, zealous, and paid Magistracy would furnish. The state of society in this country, does not call for an application of the finely spun and intricate windings of the English Law. The laws that are applicable to property in this country, may be simple enough for the apprehension of any intelligent man who is not a lawyer; and the more simple the laws are, and the more they can be understood by the people, the more likely they are to be submitted to, and carried into operation. Whatever the laws are at present, one thing is certain,—that they are but partially carried into operation; and until they are carried into operation, our Colonial Parliament will be of but little use or benefit to the country or the people.

A requisition signed by a number of the inhabitants of *Western Bay*, on the *North Shore*, for a Public Meeting to be held in that place, was addressed to W. STIRLING, Esq., J.P. of *Harbour Grace*; and in compliance with the requisition, a public notice was posted up, for a meeting to be held on the premises of Mr GEORGE VANDENHOFF on the 28th ult.

Mr VANDENHOFF was called upon, to preside at the Meeting, and Mr PIERCE HANDRAHAN requested to act as Secretary.

Mr VANDENHOFF opened the Meeting, by stating that it was held for the purpose of petitioning his EXCELLENCY the Governor, for the appointment of a Court of Sessions to be held once a year at least, on some part of the *North Shore*. The chairman referred the Meeting to the great necessity that existed, for such a petition being sent to his EXCELLENCY, and to the difficulty and expence that at present attended the people, in their having to travel to *Harbour Grace*, instead of having justice administered nearer to their places of residence.

The following Resolutions were then severally proposed, and unanimously adopted.

Proposed by Mr William Tuff, seconded by Mr William Tuff,

FIRST—THAT the mode of administering Justice in that part of Conception Bay called the *North Shore*, is inefficient and tending to increase, rather than diminish crime.

Proposed by Mr John Rorke, seconded by Mr John Whiteway,

SECOND—That remotest parts of the *North Shore*, are at no less a distance from *Harbour Grace*, (the nearest town in which a Court of Sessions is held,) than forty five miles; and that part most contiguous is at a distance of eight miles; the consequence of which is, that offenders escape prosecution and punishment, rather than the injured parties will incur the waste of time and expence, that would be necessary to ensure correction.

Proposed by Mr John Whiteway, seconded by Mr William Tuff,

THIRD—That arising out of these causes,

thefts, and other offences, have increased to a very injurious and alarming extent. Proposed by Mr William Tuff, seconded by Mr James Crummy,

FOURTH—That so scattered is the population and so completely devoid of Magisterial Authorities, that some of the Acts of Colonial Parliament cannot be brought into operation.

Proposed by Mr David Bransfield, seconded by Mr George Dalton,

That the establishment of a Court of Sessions in some central part of the *North Shore*, and a Grand Inquest, would effectually tend to eradicate the evil.

Proposed by Mr Thomas Summers, seconded by Mr John Rorke,

That in furtherance of these objects, for which this meeting was convened, a committee of four persons be appointed to draw up a petition to his Excellency the Governor, based upon the foregoing resolutions.

GEORGE VANDENHOFF,
CHAIRMAN
PIERCE HANDRAHAN,
SECRETARY.

On Tuesday evening, at about half past 10 flames were observed bursting from a tenement occupied by a man named Summers, in the centre of that large block of buildings on King's Place, belonging to Mr John Harding.—Upon the alarm being given, Mr Jaynes of the Central School with praiseworthy promptitude, commenced ringing the school bell, which at that unusual hour attracted a number of persons to the spot, by which means, immediate assistance was procured, and when the people went into the house, Mrs Summers and one of her children were discovered enveloped in flames rushing out of one of the rooms in which were several articles also in a blaze; but a good supply of water being procured, the fire was most providentially got under without any injury beyond the apartment in which it originated. The unfortunate child—a girl about seven years of age—after having lingered through the night in great agony, died yesterday morning; and we understand, the poor Mother is so much injured, that faint hopes are entertained of her recovery.—*Newfoundlander*, Oct. 8.

Married

At Charlotte Town, on Wednesday, the 26th of August, by the Rev. Louis C. Jenkins, Mr George G. Morgan, of the firm of Bennett, Morgan, & Co., of St. John's, Newfoundland, to Eliza Brunton youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Oliphant, formerly of Bennington Park, near Edinburgh.—*Charlotte Town Gazette*, Sept. 1.

On Wednesday, the 2nd September, by the Rev. C. Jenkins, Mr George Edward Blyth, Searcher and Landwaiter, St. John's Newfoundland, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr James Ritson, Charlotte Town, formerly of Aylesford, Hampshire.—*Ibid.*

Sale by Auction

ON MONDAY NEXT,

The 19th Instant, At 11 o'Clock in the forenoon,

AT CARBONEAR,

ON THE PREMISES,

Now in the occupancy of Mr. ROBERT AYLES, Insolvent,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF HIS CREDITORS,

One Substantial Built OIL VAT (capable of containing about 4,500 Seals)

13 Tuns Fir HOGSHEADS

5 Sealing PUNTS

30 Quintals Talqua! FISH

Together with remaining STOCK in TRADE of the said ROBERT AYLES, consisting of variety of

SHOP GOODS.

JAMES HIPPISELY,
Auctioneer.

Carbonear, October 14, 1835.

SHIP NEWS

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

October 9.—Brig Triumvirate, Green, Belfast & Cadiz, 300 bls. pork, 170 tons salt.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

October 3.—Brig Amity, Stephens, Sydney, coal.

Britannia, Farrel, Demerara, molasses.

Paget, Petty, St. Vincent, rum.

Pictou, Morris, Hamburg, butter, oatmeal, bread.

Mary, Martin, Hamburg, butter, bread, flour.

5.—Speculator, Bishop, Jersey, potatoes, bread.

7.—Shaver, Edir, Copenhagen, pork, bread, flour.

Schooner Albion, Elliot, Figueira, salt. CLEARED.

Oct. 2.—Spanish Brig Piedad, D'Uni'baso, Bilboa, fish.

3.—Brig Kate, Grierson, Barbadoes, fish.

Mary Jane, Follett, Demerara, fish.

Schooner Richard Smith, Moore, Sydney, salt.

Edward, Green, Madeira, fish.

Isabella, Fitzgerald, Miramichi, ballast.

Brig Fortitude, Harvey, West Indies, fish, bread.

Leander, Wilkie, Demerara, fish.

5.—Schooner Abeona, Hawson, Sydney, salt.

Mary, Harris, P. E. Island, ballast.

Jabez, Tuzo, Barbadoes, fish.

Brig Meteor, Gibbs, Oporto, fish.

6.—Brig Maguasha, Russell, Miramichi, ballast.

Schooner Adventure, Blake, Boston, herrings, iron.

Brig Dash, Brockelbank, Brazils, fish.

7.—Dingwell, Carew, Sydney, ballast.

Diana, George, Oporto, fish.

Schooner Joan, Berwick, Cork & Waterford, fish, oil.

Providence, Henry, Greenock, oil.

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 SAGGED DRAMA,

IN THREE ACTS.

SUBJECTS:

The Rebellion and Expulsion of the SATANIC HOST from HEAVEN,

AND

The Creation and Apostacy of MAN,

Containing about 20 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.

Genteel 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 and 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.

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 Birch 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 IAG, 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,

September 9, 1835.

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

Carbonear,

Sep. 9, 1835.

POETRY

FEMALE FAITH.

BY MISS LANDON.

She loved you when the sunny light
Of bliss was on your brow;
That bliss has sunk in sorrow's night,
And yet she loves you now.

She loved you when your joyous tone
Taught every heart to thrill;
The sweetness of that tongue is gone,
And yet—she loves you still.

She loved you when you proudly slept
The gayest of the gay;
That pride the blight of time has swept,
Unlike her love away.

She loved you when your home and heart
Of fortune's smile could boast,
She saw that smile decay—depart—
And then she loved you most.

O such the generous faith that grows
In woman's gentle breast;
'Tis like the star that stays and glows
Alone in night's dark vest.

That stays because each other ray
Has left the lonely shore,
And that the wanderer on his way
Then wants her light the more.

THE FAIRIES' SONG.

Let us wander, let us wander,
Where the dewdrop glistens sheen;
Where the pearly rills meander
Through meads of brightest green
We'll trip it by the fountain
That waters yonder plain;
We'll scale the rocky mountain—
A merry merry train!

Where the ivy bough is clinging
To the grey and time-worn stone,
Our tiny voices ringing
Shall wake the echo's moan.

Where the purple heath is growing
On the wild hill's lonely side,
When the midnight breeze is blowing,
We'll feath'ly feath'ly glide.

When the crystal billow gleameth
Beneath night's silver ray,
Whilst each weary mortal dreameth
His cares and toils away.
Beside the lake we'll linger,
Beneath the spreading fern,
Till Aurora's rosy finger
Shall herald in the morn.

When the moping owl is hooting
His melancholy cry,
We'll watch the meteor shooting
Across the starlit sky:
Yes—we'll trip it by the fountain,
And o'er each mossy plain;
We'll scale the rocky mountain—
A merry, merry train!

CHOOSING A WIFE.

I like to write about things that are, and 'tis a passing belief with me that very few people would find occasion to wander into the region of dreams, if they would only use their senses when wide awake. Perchance my inclination is quite unfashionable; but carefulness on this head saves a world of trouble. 'Tis with this view that I have laid the scene of the following tale neither in Germany nor New Holland; but have sat down with a calm mind, to sketch one of the commonest occurrences in a new England village; and which in every location, follows the settlement of a new minister, as surely, and sometimes as swiftly as the ordination dinner. In short, I propose to tell of such a one's 'choosing a wife,' and all about it; and if the reader possesses one spice of curiosity, or if he happens to be a Yankee, he will read on. Perhaps he may revolt at the title, or speak harshly of his native land,—so do not I.—New England people are still fresh in my recollection: even the peculiarities of her children endear the memory more. And there are some peculiar traits about them; there are some habits of thought which denote the source from which they sprung; which tell of the pilgrim band who sought in those wilds a refuge from oppression. Time is a sad innovator, but some things resist his power, and though the pilgrim's step is heard no more on the New England hills, and songs of praise float up no longer from her ancient forests, though the neat church tells of undisturbed security and the refinement of modern taste, still there is a trace of the pilgrim's spirit and the pilgrim's feelings left on the whole land broadly marked and visible on all her children. It is a vestige of this feeling which gives such peculiar even worldly honour to the profession of the ministry, which makes it an object of every boy's ambition, and every father's hope.

This is perhaps seen more in small villages than large towns; and if any one doubts the truth of this assertion, let him go to a village where they had just settled, or are about settling a minister. Let him go to the village of B— and see the Rev. Edward Melville, a young, handsome, and unengaged man, our hero; one who, when undertaking the various duties of minister to the second church in B— agreeing to preach, pray, bury the dead, visit the poor, never dreamt that the people of his charge considered him bound to perform a harder duty than all—actually to choose a wife amidst the bloming maids of his congregation; certainly he was an ignorant young man, for he did not think of this. Perhaps it was sufficient that his people did. The very evening after his ordination he was inquiring of a lady, who had I confess, passed the silly age of eighteen, concerning the talents and character of a neighbouring minister; was he not a very fine man, and possessed of genius?

"Oh yes! he was a very fine man, though not possessed of genius; but his wife was so good that she gained the hearts of all. A good wife was very requisite for a minister, it increased his usefulness so much!" Here the speaker paused, for she dared say no more. It was a gentle hint, but might be forgiven one who was tired of living on the interest of sixpence a year, and setting her cap for all the old bachelors in the neighbourhood. Her remark was taken up by a gentleman who sat opposite, who had a rich ill-tempered sister to dispose of, and wished like many others, to get rid of a bad article as soon as possible: "twas a great thing for a lady in that station to have a fortune to dispose of, then the minister had the satisfaction of relieving the temporal as well as spiritual wants of his people."

In perfect innocence, Melville admired the correctness of both observations, making no personal application; but other days were to come. Invitations to dinner and tea crowded upon him. Parties were made and nosegays offered in vain, it was literally 'much ado about nothing,' he seemed intent on other thought, though perfectly aware of their intentions. How could it be otherwise? when even a note simply and briefly written to a lady in his society, requesting her to take a class in his Sunday school, was answered with great haste and very ready compliance on pink paper. There was a dream of a lovely being Edward had met in B— accidentally, a short time before his settlement, that sometimes haunted him. There was a recollection of a sparkling blue eye, a witching smile, and the silvery tones of a young and innocent maiden thanking him with the overflowing warmth of a grateful heart for saving the life of her companion, a fine boy, who heedless of her remonstrance went too near the edge of a projecting rock, and would have fell into the water, had not Edward saved him, and brought him to her. Perchance the excitement of the moment tended to deepen the feeling; certainly Melville remembered the circumstance long after it occurred, and feeling that he had then met his kindred spirit, the somewhere ludicrous idea of falling in love with a young lady whom he knew only by the name of CAROLINE, as her brother had called her, never struck him. But Melville seemed destined to love in fancy only; for though he knew that Caroline resided somewhat in the village, and though he had made every possible exertion to see her, it had been all in vain. Two long months had passed since his settlement, and though in that time he had visited every family in his parish, attended every social circle to which he had been invited, and sedulously sought the face of his lady love under the shade of every pretty bonnet that was seen in his church, he had not met her, but remained in his state of primitive ignorance. Perhaps this confirmed him more in his romantic dreams; certainly what was at first idle fancy began to take a serious aspect; and feeling the whole vexation and disappointment which rushes over the enthusiast when amidst common voices his ear has been strangled for a musical cadence which is not found there,—Melville, tired of the dull realities of common people, and with the full intention of waiting the good pleasure of fortune, and letting patience have her perfect work, resolved to renounce dining out, eschewing taking tea with any one, and devote himself wholly to the high and holy work in which he had engaged. Vainly did the well among his people plead for aught but friendly calls, vainly did the sick remonstrate against taking up his valuable time.

He became the idol of his people, every day his character rose not only amongst those under his care but in the opposite parish, where a bitter feeling of hatred had before prevailed. The dissent was unhappy, and he led it. Yet alas! every day his deportment towards the fair sex became colder, though still gentle and polite as ever. What could be the reason? Every one had tried to attract him. Miss Marvin was rich and would gladly have made him so; Miss Wilson was wonderfully polished, and would have done the honors of his table most gracefully; Miss Benson was very domestic, and would have ordered his house sweetly; Miss Linden was sentimental, and at his

first call, meaning to be irresistible, entered the room with the leaf of a stunted orange tree twirling in one hand, and a new novel in the other, but it would not do. All their endeavours to be taken were thrown away. The whole parish agreed that his conduct was unaccountable; some conjectured that he had made a prior engagement, but for some strange reason the parents who had daughters to dispose of, seemed unwilling to admit the truth of this very natural supposition, and for one equally strange, the young ladies bore them company in belief. At any rate it was not ascertained. There were two ladies in the parish, who out of mere good nature, were particularly grieved to see the lonely condition of Melville. A minister without a wife, why, the like was never heard! poor man! how lonely he must be in that house. 'Twas plain he had never seen a lady to his mind; what a deed of charity it would be to find one suitable for him. They were true matchmakers, and did as much harm in their line as that class always perform, and like many others of the same stamp, all out of pure good will. The question was decided by them, that he ought to have a wife, some one ought to interest herself in getting one for him, *par consequent*, they would do it themselves. Who should she be? After much deliberation the choice fell on a young widow of their acquaintance, a very accomplished, and feeling woman, but unhappily, both the ladies forgot that Mrs. L. was not one that would ever marry a second time; it entirely escaped their memory that the loss of her husband was still fresh in her recollection. They concluded that a whole year contained sufficient to lament it, to wear mourning, learn forgetfulness and lay plans for the future.—Accordingly Mrs. L. was invited, and it may be necessary to state here that she belonged to the other society, and that though a reconciliation was effected, the people had just begun to visit together. Mrs. L. was very charitable. The smiles and winks and nods of Mrs. F. told Melville that her views of informing him of Mrs. L's visit and her praise so violently bestowed upon the lady, were all intended for his special benefit, but he had now grown a philosopher, and bore matrimonial trials with the spirit of a martyr, besides he really wished to become acquainted with Mrs. L. for he had heard her name spoken in the haunts of misery with a blessing, and her praise trembling on the lips of disease. She had been represented to him as an angel of mercy, and he had seldom made a visit to the house of mourning without finding Mrs. L. or Miss Crawford (who, from hearing them always linked together, he had supposed to be her sister,) had been there before him. Neither of the ladies he had yet seen, and he eagerly embraced the opportunity of meeting one of them, though without the remotest idea of bettering his condition thereby.—Mrs. F. was delighted, her friend and coadjutor Mrs. O. was no less pleased; they were both in raptures; and the good women forgot in their excessive joy that they had concluded it was most prudent not to inform Mrs. L. of the reason of her visitation.—Caution was gone, out came the secret to the lady before his arrival.

Imagine their surprise, when hurt, and insulted, Mrs. L. declared she should go home forthwith, and rose to depart; for though at any other time she would have been happy to see the young man, a set, declared spouse-seeking visit, was too revolting. The inviters were amazed, protested their good intentions, and declared she should not go. But Mrs. L. was determined, bade them good bye, and went to get her bonnet. A knock was heard at the door—Melville entered! What a meeting! The delighted Mrs. F. caught her hand and introduced her. Mrs. L. had determined to be at the freezing point, and turned with an air almost haughty in its reserve and dignity to speak to Melville, but his first words reassured her. The friendly, and almost grateful manner in which he addressed her, and the latent flattery contained in his passing regret at never before meeting one who was so well loved by his flock, did wonders. Mrs. L. laid her bonnet down, was sure he had no designs upon her, and soon felt towards him as a friend and a sister. The visit was delightful to both.

"Dear me!" said Mrs. O. "how soon they became sociable! 'tis plain they were destined for one another!—What a couple they will make!"

"How thankful we should feel to be the means of bringing it about!" rejoined Mrs. F.; and they were thankful. So was Edward, for Mrs. L. was really a fine woman, and became one of his most esteemed friends. Perhaps he committed some slight imprudences in walking with her, visiting at her house, and quoting her opinions; certainly many people in the little village of B. began to expect an invitation to a wedding.

The proceeding was premature, neither of the parties had any such views. One beautiful afternoon in summer, as Melville was walking out with Mrs. L. the thought of his heart rose uppermost. He wished to speak of "Caroline" but the word would not come.

"I wonder," exclaimed Mrs. L., "if Miss Crawford has returned from —, she

meant to be here this week. Her house is just here, I will look as I pass by. Oh yes she is there and quite a party too."

Melville looked in the direction; they drew nearer—there was no mistake: he saw Caroline sitting in an open window talking to two young ladies. How his ear drank in the music of her long lost ones; how his heart thrilled and his cheek burnt when he met her glance of recognition, and bowed in return! Mrs. L. spoke too, but no answer came from the blushing girl. They passed by.

"Are you acquainted with Caroline Crawford, Mr Melville?" said the lady.

The secret of his heart was unlocked by the question; he told her all.

"Bless me!" said Caroline's companion, Miss A, who being acquainted with Edward took the bow to herself, "how handsome our new minister looks! I never saw him have such red cheeks before."

"O! what a beauty he is!" said the flattered Miss W. making the same conclusion about the bow in question, "you must know him Caroline."

Poor Miss Crawford, there she sat with a burning cheek and a downcast eye and a trembling heart fancying every one was quizzing her, every one looking at her with scarcely the power to answer with a smile the sagacious remark of a lady who sat near that she guessed Mr Melville was striking up a bargain with the widow. Bargain, oh it is the curse of this life that the hand of avarice should scatter its golden sands where there should flow the holy fountains of human love; it is the bane of all happiness that the polluting thought of worldly gains cones and mingles itself with higher things, in the view of that union which, when entered into by pure hearts, would give a semblance of a blessing hereafter, of a state of existence where heart flows out to heart, and spirit meets spirit in high and blissful communion. It is these earthly thoughts that profane that sanctity of love—it is these earthly worshippers, who have burnt false incense on a holy altar; but this is a digression. There sat Caroline, till the voice of her little brother called her to the garden, a most blessed relief. Not that she was in love, as the word goes,—but she felt flattered, perhaps nervous, and to say truth, there was a little interest connected with Melville to her.

"How amiable Caroline is," said Mrs W who always saw the best of every thing, "to run so quick to that child."

In the walk home, Melville learned all the particulars about Caroline that he wished.—She was an orphan, and with her brother had resided with her aunt in B—, ever since the death of her parents. Her aunt was a gay careless woman, and proud of her beautiful niece, suffered her to do entirely as she pleased, sparing neither pains nor expense to give her every accomplishment and refinement. She was the idol of the circle in which she moved, and her graceful winning manners made her a favourite wherever she went. The next day Mrs L. was called from B. a contagious fever broke out in the next town, and the whole village was in council to prevent its spreading. Woe to him who falls sick in a season of prevailing alarm. One woman was doomed to drink of this bitter cup in the village of B. Every one stood aloof from her who would not peril their lives by going into the infectious atmosphere. "Old Mrs. H's sister was with her," said the good people "and that was enough." The news was told to Melville of her sickness—his feelings were interested by the desolate condition, and determined to see that she did not suffer, he went to her house. There, in the abode of sickness—in that region of fear—with a pale cheek but a fair heart, sat Caroline. Undismayed by report, she had gone there the night before, and finding the only attendant exhausted, and knowing the impossibility of filling her place with another, she had supplied it herself.

One in this situation feels always like a sacrificed being; a seal seems set on every thing around him. But Caroline Crawford shrank not, and turned not from her duty. The poor patient recovered, and when Melville heard afterwards her blessing fall on the lovely being who had saved her in all probability, from the grave, a deep and holy rapture thrilled his heart, and when he gazed on Caroline, who unharmed by her exertions sat by with the bloom of health and sat by with the rich glow of beauty mantling on her cheek, a kindling admiration and strange pride came over him. In a short time the question was settled. The village of B.— was supplied with materials for a year's gossip; the engagement of Edward was declared, and his marriage followed. Mrs. F. and Mrs. O. were amazed, yet delighted to have a marriage in any manner; the two parishes became united, and all the young ladies and all the old agreed that marriage was the strangest affair in the world, and that people went about it in the strangest way. Such a surprise!

It is resolved to erect a light-house on the dangerous rock called Skerryvore, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, twelve miles south of the Island of Tiree, in Argyleshire. *Greenock Paper.*