

THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1834.

Vol. I.—No. XXI.

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.

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 one adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen, with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts, give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

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

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

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieft's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.
Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St. John's and Harbor Grace PACKET

THE fine fast-sailing Cutter the EXPRESS, leaves Harbor Grace, precisely at Nine o'clock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—this vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for passengers; All Packages and letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary Fares 7s. 6d.; Servants and Children 5s. each. Single Letters 6d., double ditto 1s., and Parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

BLANKS of every description for Sale at the Office of this Paper.
Carbonear, Oct 29, 1834.

EFFECTS OF FALLOWING.

A great deal too little attention has been hitherto paid by practical cultivators to the influence of the sun's light. In our preliminary facts we have seen that it is the principal agent in the digestion of the food of plants; and I have now to show that it seems to me to be the principal agent in benefiting land during the process of fallowing. In bleaching linen it is well known that no artificial process will produce the same effects as exposure of the moistened goods to the summer sun; and in the case of coloured prints the sun will frequently discharge the colours without any other apparent agency. At Shanes Castle near Antrim, I observed several years ago, that some chintz furniture in a room exposed both to the direct light of the sun, and to reflected light from Loch Neagh was rendered nearly white, though parts of the same furniture not thus exposed had the colours as bright as they probably ever had been. It is also known to chemists that by exposing moistened horn silver (white chlorure formerly muriate of silver) to the sun's light it becomes blackish in two or three minutes while it takes a long time to produce the same effect in the daylight, out of the direct rays of the sun. Numerous similar instances of the chemical effects of the sun's light might be adduced from which it is fairly to be inferred that it acts by decomposing or otherwise changing the nature of the substances it acts upon.

As the sun-light then acts upon the dark-coloured and vegetable substances diffused through unbleached linen, and causes it to disappear from the goods in the same way it acts on the dark excrementitious matter (Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, iv. 664) turned up to the surface in the process of summer fallowing, decomposes it, and renders the soil lighter in colour and more wholesome in quality for the succeeding crop. This effect of the sun upon the colour of a dug up soil, may have been remarked by almost every reader, though the inference probably has now been made for the first time, that this paling of the colour of the soil is in fact caused by the light decomposing the dark excrementitious matter thrown into the soil by previous crops, which could not otherwise, than by fallowing, be easily got rid of, as no other decomposing agent could be brought to bear so extensively on a ploughed surface, as the sun's light.

The agency of the air appears next to light to be the most important in clearing the soil of excrementitious matter; for, even when decomposed, this matter might remain and prove injurious, were it not raised into the air by evaporation, and carried away by the wind. Professor Daniell tells us, that the same surface which, in a calm state of the air, would give off 100 pints of moisture, would yield 125 in a moderate breeze, and 150 in a high wind; but what is of more importance to be remarked here with regard to fallowing, is that, according to the experiments of Curwen, there is only a very small evaporation from an unploughed or under surface, while from an acre well ploughed and harrowed, no less than 950 pints of moisture (containing of course, a portion of excrementitious matter) were carried off into the air in the space of one hour.

Indeed it does not appear that it is in all cases requisite for the excrementitious matter to be decomposed by the sun's light, inasmuch as the watery portions thereof may be evaporated without being separated into the gases that compose them; but decomposition will be indispensable before the solid portions of the excrementitious matter can be cleared away from the soil.

In the latter case, namely, were solid excrementitious matter must be decomposed in order that it may be expelled, water or moisture will be indispensable in the process, for as the grass-bleacher must keep his linen wetted or moist, to insure the full effects of the sun's light in whitening his cloth so must the fallowing farmer have his ploughed land somewhat moist, to insure the full effects of the sun's light in rendering the soil paler by decomposing the dark excrementitious matter.

Some may here object that a dark colour

is one of the best marks of a rich loamy soil; but the dark colour of a soil loaded with excrementitious matter, is as totally distinct from the dark colour of a rich loam, as a black barren peat bog is from the colour of leaf-mould. The barren peat, indeed, is much of the nature of the excrementitious matter, and those gardeners who know not how to distinguish this barren peat from the sort of fertile peat soil, which in some respects like leaf-mould, will be certain to injure, instead of benefiting, the American or other plants for which they may use it.

SOIL ADAPTED OR NOT ADAPTED FOR FALLOWING.—From these principles, then, the effects of fallowing may be plainly and unequivocally deduced, and it may thence likewise be inferred what sorts of lands will be most benefited by the process. "It is now admitted," says Sir John Sinclair, "that on all light soils, where the turnip culture can be practised, fallows are unnecessary; and that on strong lands, under a judicious system, they are not essentially necessary more than once in the course of a rotation." "However necessary," says Cleghorn, "the periodical recurrence of fallows may be on retentive clays, its warmest advocates do not recommend it on turnip soils, or on any friable loams incumbent on a porous subsoil; nor is it in any case necessary every third year, according to the practice of some districts. On the best cultivated lands it seldom returns oftener than once in six or eight years."

This doctrine agrees with the Agricultural Report of Mid-Lothian, where it is said, that on light dry soils it is seldom found necessary to fallow; but heavy or wet lands are not so pliable under green crops, and although it is possible to labour them also without fallowing, yet it is found to be more profitable to have recourse from time to time to this process, and its operation is generally more effective and lasting on such soils, so that it is seldom necessary to be repeated more than once in seven years. In the Reports of Staffordshire and Kent, we are told that fallowing for wheat on cold, wet, or strong lands, and all such as are unfit for turnips, is absolutely necessary; and whoever may attempt to manage such lands, without fallowing, will have occasion to repent his mistake. In mixed soils, indeed, it is added, too moist for turnips, summer fallowing becomes absolutely necessary, and every attempt to crop without it for any length of time on such land, has terminated in the injury of the land, and the loss of the farmer.

According to the Rev. Mr. Hearrick, in the communications to the board of Agriculture, strong clays require a more frequent repetition of fallow than those soils that are dry and friable, from containing a greater proportion of sand. In those districts where excessive rains abound during summer, it is seldom convenient for the farmer to be incumbered with too great a portion of fallow, as it is often impossible to get it properly wrought, before the land be turned into mire, if the finest parts of the soil be not washed away.

Among practical men, therefore, it appears, that there are scarcely two opinions about the sorts of soil requiring to be fallowed, and it will be found to agree precisely with the explanation of the effects of the process, that in light friable soils the excrementitious matter will readily escape by evaporation, or where the under soil is porous, may be carried down into it by the descending moisture; while, in stiff and heavy soils, the excrementitious matter is lodged and imprisoned in every clod turned up by the plough, and will require to be broken by the roller and the harrow, to set it free and expose it to the sun's light, and the process of evaporation.

From this it will also be obvious, that it is summer fallowing which is the efficient process—not winter fallowing when the sun's light has little power, when evaporation goes on but slowly, and when the greater moisture over the soil holds the clods more tenaciously together, and consequently prevents the escape of the excrementitious matter with which they are charged.

I trust that these principles have now been put with sufficient clearness, not to require my following them out into more minute detail, a thing which every practical man may readily do for himself, when once he understands the facts upon which the explanations I have here attempted must rest. It may be well, however, to see in what manner my principles will affect the theoretical, and in many cases principal, explanations hitherto given of the effects of fallowing.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—A subterranean Indian village has been discovered in Nacoochee Valley, in Georgia, by gold miners, in excavating a canal, for the purpose of washing gold. The depth to which it is covered varies from seven to nine feet; some of the houses are imbedded in a stratum of rice andiferous gravel. They are three-fourths in number, built of logs, from six to ten inches in diameter, and from ten to twelve feet in length. The walls are from three to five feet in height, forming a continuous line of street, of three hundred feet. The logs are hewed and notched, as at the present day. The land beneath which they were found, was found covered, at its first settlement by the whites, with a heavy growth of timber, denoting the great antiquity of those buildings, and a powerful cause which submerged them. Cane baskets and fragments of earthenware were found in the rooms. The account is contained in a letter from which the following further particulars are extracted:—"The houses are situated from 25 to a hundred yards from the principal channel of the creek; and as no further excavation has been made, it is more than probable that new and more interesting discoveries will be made, when the land is worked for gold. A great number of curious specimens of workmanship have been found in situations which preclude the possibility of their having been moved for more than a thousand years. During my mining operations, last year, I found at one time, about one half of a crucible, of the capacity of nearly a gallon. It was ten feet below the surface, and immediately beneath a large oak tree, which measured five feet in diameter, and must have been four or five hundred years old. The deposit was diluvial, or what may be termed table land. The stratum of quartz gravel, in which the vessel was imbedded, is two feet in thickness, resting upon decomposed chlorite slate. It is not difficult to account for the deposit of those substances in alluvial soil, for the hills are generally very high and precipitous, and from the immense quantity of rain which falls, the streams are swollen to a great height, sweeping every thing with them, and frequently forming a deposit of several feet in thickness in a season; but some individual land is from ten to fifty feet above the present level of the streams. These deposits exhibit appearances of as great attrition as those recently formed. There was a vessel, or rather double mortar, found in Duke's Creek about five inches in diameter, and this excavation on each side was nearly an inch in depth, basin like, and perfectly polished. It was made of quartz, which had been semi-transparent, but had become stained with the iron which abounds in quantity in all the country. In the bottom of each basin was a small depression half an inch in depth, about the same in diameter. What its use could have been is difficult to conjecture. Some suppose it was used for grinding paint &c., or in some of their games and plays.—The high finish and its exact dimensions induce me to believe it the production of a more civilized people than the present race of Indians.

At certain periods Cooke, the actor was as mad as any inmate of Bedlam or St. Luke's. In one of his quarrels a common soldier declined fighting with him, because he (C) was rich and the persons present would be afraid favour him. "Look ye here, Sir," said Cooke, "all I possess in the world is here, £350;" and he thrust the notes into the fire and held the poker upon them till they were consumed. "Now, I am a beggar, will you fight me now?"

GALILEO.—Galileo, invited to Rome, was received with every attention in the palace of Nicolini, the grand Duke's ambassador, but was recommended to keep within doors.—And when taken to the most holy office for the purpose of examination, he was not consigned to a dungeon, but lodged in the apartments of one of its officers. The secrets of the examination have never transpired; though hints have been thrown out of, at least, the threat of torture having been used. The result, however, was achieved of extracting from the prisoner the admission of being the author of the Dialogues, and a free and unbiassed declaration of willingness to submit and recant.

After a time he was brought up to receive his sentence, and make his abjuration (June 21, 1633). The tribunal solemnly delivered its condemnation of his works and his opinions; extending to him, however, its merciful pardon, upon his abjuring his impious and heretical errors, and submitting himself, generally, to the authority of the church, and, in particular, to the salutary penance of imprisonment and certain penitential exercises.

Thus wholly in the power of the Inquisition, he of course uttered the compulsory abjuration, extorted from him with the same degree of free choice as the purse of the traveller by the pistol of the highwayman. He swore that the motion of the earth is heretical, and that he abjured all heresy.—Moreover, as he rose from his knees he is said to have whispered in the ear of a friend, "E pur si muove."

It has been asked by some writers, in discussing the narrative of this disgraceful and revolting transaction, what result the church could expect from an extorted oath, and a compulsory abjuration, which might not be felt binding; and from a confession under fear of torture, which could be worth nothing. This, however, is to mistake the nature and object of the tribunal and the offence. The Inquisition was not a court of justice to try heresy as a crime; but rather a sort of spiritual board of health, whose office was to apply a salutary remedy, possibly a painful one, to stop the contagion of error, and, if possible, to restore the heretic to the pale of salvation. The object was not conviction, but submission; not truth, but profession; this being once obtained, by whatever means, the sole end was accomplishment.

The inquisitors took unusual pains to publish Galileo's recantation all over Europe, thinking, no doubt, they were administering a complete antidote to the Copernican heresy. And a friar denounced his opinions from the pulpit, with a miserable pun upon the text, "Viri Galilei, quid statis in cœlum suspicientes."

A plea for Ireland: the Outline of a Proposition for holding the Court and Parliament at occasional Intervals in Dublin.
By Thomas Bish, Esq., M.P.

A great portion of the population of Ireland, and by far the most influential and respectable portion, had entertained an opinion that the Legislative Union with England would be the greatest calamity that could afflict their country; they have, now however lived long enough to know that there is a still greater which may possibly happen, and that is, the repeal of it. This change of opinion does not arise from any very important benefits conferred by the measure. An obliteration of dissension—an amalgamation of parties—an increasing sense of security—an amelioration of the condition of the lower, and an augmentation of the wealth of the upper classes,—these and similar promised improvements have not taken place, at least to the extent which the advocates of the measure had anticipated, and the change of opinion in their opponents is not founded on the conviction of the benefits it has conferred; but they now see that for themselves, and for the established order of things in Ireland, there is but one mean of security, and that is the present legislative connexion with England. The fearful state to which a faction has now reduced the population of that country,—the excitements that have been applied to their worst passions,—the awful state of demoralization to which they have been brought,—the bands of assassins that have been secretly organized,—and the worse than savage murders that have been openly perpetrated,—are appalling proofs that they are rendered unfit to be trusted with domestic legislation; that the great mass of the people in the southern provinces are mere machines in the hands of this faction, who have only to issue their mandates when to murder their opponents and when to forbear.

A resident parliament now elected, they well know, would not be the representatives of the people but the nominees of an individual and that their first act would be the proscription of every Protestant institution, and the persecution of every Protestant man in the country. We are not Tories; our political opinions have been always liberal.—They are not often obtruded on the public, except when considerations of the highest moment call them forth. We do not speak lightly or unadvisedly, but we know that we are uttering the opinions of those in Ireland,

who have been the most forward advocates of freedom and toleration. We consider the present situation of Ireland most perilous.—A cunning, desperate and indefatigable demagogue has acquired a fearful ascendancy over the minds of some of his reckless countrymen; he has bound to him nearly one half of the representatives of the people, who are the creatures of his breath, and the mere tools of his designs; the Ministers of the Crown whom he has cajoled and laughed at, are hourly increasing this ascendancy by truckling to his will and making all their measures for Ireland subservient to his approbation and revision; and the question of repeal is becoming every day more popular, because it seems more probable, since the very Ministers submit themselves to the domination of a man who avows his determination to effect it. Before it be too late, we would warn them against this dangerous connexion. If they wish to still effectually the clamour for repeal, they must put down, and keep down with a strong hand as they did before, the man and his faction by whom it is kept up. Not only the tolerant and liberal of one persuasion, but the enlightened and independent of the other acknowledge this. Lord Oxnantown long the unshaking Protestant friend of civil and religious freedom has declared that the country is reduced to such a state that it is "safer to break the laws than to obey them;" and Mr Lambert the Roman Catholic representative of Wexford, that "in every parish there are two or even one desperate fellow who dictates to the rest, and calls himself the people."

In this state of things, Mr Bish comes forward with his proposal to hold Parliaments occasionally in Ireland, which certainly would have the many advantages he enumerates. It would by taking away the excuse and temptation of residing in England, create a motive for remaining at home, and remove the base of the country and that great handle and cause of disaffection, absenteeism,—an evil whose momentous consequences will be appreciated, if Mr Sadler's statement in the House of Commons be true that *nineteen-twentieths* of the landed property in Ireland belong at present to absentees. Among the evils of minor consequence which it would remedy is "the system of coarse invective and personal abuse which has recently sprung up, and which is practised with unsparring violence on all public occasions." The effects of this foul and brutal vulgarity which is an innovation lately introduced among an assembly of educated gentlemen was hitherto restrained by that respectability which every man owed to the wounded feelings of others; but its author repudiates all such responsibility, and is equally callous to the reputation of want of courage as of want of courtesy. If parliaments were to be held occasionally in Dublin, the justice as well as the coarseness of the charge made against English members could be fairly appreciated "They would be brought together in the same arena, and the people would see and judge between them. It would no longer be said that the English legislators passed laws in ignorance, or that the Irish representatives after being defeated in the British Parliament, returned home like martyrs to an injured people in whose cause they had fruitlessly struggled against superior power." This we think would be an important point gained. The present deceptive practice on the credulity of some of our sister's children is much facilitated by the distance and the representatives they send return home with all the advantages of practising on their ignorance, having all their falsehoods believed, and the very vulgarity of their invectives applauded, as proofs of a just and necessary indignation.

Mr Bish sums up the whole advantages of the measure in eight propositions—viz., recall the absentees—banish the middle men—stimulate trade and industry—induce investment of English capital—retrench the army and police establishments—establish among the Irish the calumniated character of English legislatures—check the emigration of the labouring poor into England—and lastly,—and though last not least, make the Irish obedient to laws, to the passing of which they themselves were parties and witnesses. In conclusion we may add, that though we do not exactly concur with the author in saying that, "if we do not adopt the measure, repeal may become unavoidable," yet we do concur with him in thinking "that if we do it must become unnecessary."—*New Monthly Magazine, October 1.*

TURKEY.—The British fleet is still at Vourla, in the Gulf of Smyrna, and the Russian armament at Sevastopol prepared to quit at a moment's notice.—The plague has again broke out in Constantinople and in Smyrna. A Turkish ambassador was about to start on a mission to the French Government the object of which was understood to be to obtain the restitution of Algiers to the authority of the Sultan.—We do not think the Turkish diplomatist will be very successful especially as the government of Algiers has become an object of ministerial ambition with the French Statesmen.

The *Constitutionnel* has the following:—

"The caresses at St Petersburg, and at the Russian Embassy in Paris, have of late redoubled. Count Pozzi di Borgo has renewed his visits to the Tuilleries, and Marshall Maison is now admitted to all the family parties of the winter and summer residences of the Czar. This two-fold occurrence took place about six months ago; but since the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, a slight coolness has been observed; at the present moment however the principle of August 7 is once more the object of caresses, notwithstanding the violent attacks inflicted upon it by the German papers. The cause should be inquired is no other than a wish of preventing a joint expedition of France and England to the Dardanelles; it is simply because much apprehension is entertained at this intimate union of the two great flags coming into contact with the rude fleet of Russia, which by a foolish vanity of Peter the Great was led to try its strength against the most glorious navies in the universe.—Persons who are well informed on this subject have no longer any doubt but that a great contest is about to take place in the Black Sea between the combined fleets. The Russian squadron has troops on board, to be disembarked as occasion may require; we repeat that the English squadron has also taken on board its full complement of marines, and also land forces at Malta and the Ionian Islands. The Pacha of Egypt will soon declare himself. The Russians under pretext of protection will occupy the Dardanelles. It is high time for the combined fleets to act vigorously."

COMET.—The Haley Comet is now visible in the East, near the constellation Taurus.—At this time its distance from the earth is forty millions of miles. On 13th September it will be only twenty-two millions of miles distant; and from this will become brilliant.

In the latter part of September it will enter the Twins, and on the 1st of October will reach within six millions of miles of us, the fore feet of the Great Bear where it no more sets. At this its brilliancy and apparent magnitude will have arrived at the highest degree. On the 6th October it will stand nearest the earth—only three and a half millions of miles distant.

In the beginning of the year 1836 it will emerge from the sunbeams, and again become visible, at the distance of forty millions of miles from us.

It will for the second time approach the earth and on the 1st of March 1836 will stand twenty five millions of miles distant. Thence it will recede from the earth and seem to wander seventy-six years; and in the year 1912 will again visit our regions.

A Church in Wall Street, New-York known as the first Presbyterian Church, was accidentally destroyed by fire on the evening of the 13th Sept. it was valued at 47,000, dollars, and insured for 20,000.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CAPTAIN BACK.—The *Montreal Gazette* states that Mr Duncan Finlayson partner of the Hudson Bay company arrived at Lachine on the 6th Sept in a bark canoe, navigated by ten voyagers of that concern. He left Port Vancouver on Columbia River North West coast of America on the 20th of March last passed over land to York factory, the company's principal depot in Hudson Bay which depot he departed from on the 25th July. Two other canoes manned by sixteen additional voyagers are daily expected at Lachine and the remaining voyagers and passengers from the interior this season will be down in the course of next month, (October) Apart from the company's usual despatches and letters from their servants in the interior together with those from red river colony, Mr Finlayson has brought a packet from Captain Back addressed to the Colonial Office, London. We are happy to state that letters have been received from that gentleman dated Fort Reliance, east end of Great Slave Lake, up to the 4th May last, when he was preparing to be off to prosecute the ulterior objects of the expedition. The packet from London intimating Captain Ross and his party's safe return, which was forwarded from Montreal last November, reached Captain Back on the 25th April.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENA.—Yesterday evening Mr. John Parker, Mr. John Rogers, Mr. Archibald Scott, and several other persons, being at the Three Mile House, observed something in the air, which they at first took to be mist or fog; but as the evening was very clear, they were induced to take the more notice of it, and by holding the hands above the eyes, so as to exclude the rays of the Sun, they could distinctly see bodies of insects, apparently of a red or crimson colour. They were in sheets with long trains after them, resembling that of a comet: each sheet of these insects appeared by itself, and they were moving in a direction from West to East, about 25 or 30 feet from the earth, and at least 20 yards in width, following each other in flocks like pigeons; they observed the passage of those insects for more than twenty minutes, the Sun at the time being more than one hour high.—*Novascotian, Sept. 4.*

From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, Oct. 7.

His Majesty's Ship **TWEED**, Lieutenant-Commander Austen, proceeded on her voyage to Halifax, on Wednesday last.—By a letter from one of her officers, we learn that in addition to the Captain, and Surgeon, Bethwell, of that ship, whose death we before announced, Assistant-Surgeon Holmes, R. N., and Lieutenant French, R. A. the latter officer taking passage to Jamaica, have also fallen victims to that worst of tropical diseases. Fifteen men and two officers were left in the hospitals at Jamaica; we regret to learn, also, that the fleet at Jamaica was very unhealthy, and the mortality amongst the troops extensive.

Our papers from that Island, by the Cruiser, are two days later than last acknowledged. By them it seems that the Apprentice Labourers are becoming hourly more disobedient and refractory. The *Chronicle* of the 6th, on this subject observes:—"The difficulty of discharging the duties deputed to the Special Magistrates, is becoming every day more apparent, and the most respectable of the gentlemen who have accepted these appointments are literally appalled at the overwhelming fatigue they are expected to endure. Our correspondent informs us "that the mass of duty imposed on the late Lieutenant Everard was a positive cruelty, as it would have required twenty men instead of one individual, to discharge it fully, without hazarding the public safety. We have now no power to check the rising and hourly increasing insolence and insubordination of the apprentices. Under this abominable system, a feather would turn the whole negro population to revolt, and none are becoming infected, although I gave them the half of Friday if they chose, or to take their time in any way more agreeable to themselves."—This report from an authentic source, is a proof that some of the negroes labour under false impressions, and are not satisfied with the best treatment or most liberal interpretation of the law. The Executive should take prompt measures to quell at once this dawning spirit of ingratitude and insubordination, or the force of bad example may prevail, and spread anarchy and desolation throughout the Island! Assistant Magistrates ought speedily to be appointed, and the laws enforced at the point of the bayonet; for if peace and good order be not maintained at the present moment, the British Government will be held responsible for the ruin of the best and richest colony in the British West Indies, and the philanthropists will have to bewail the miseries instead of vaunting the blessings they have entailed on their fellow subjects! In short, if kindness prove ineffectual, coercion must be promptly exerted, to quicken industry, and repress at once a spirit which will arrest all possibility of improvement, and darken for ever the prospects of this fine and fertile Island!

The Lieutenant Everard alluded to in the foregoing, was of the Royal Navy, and one of the Stipendiary Magistrates. He, it is stated fell a sacrifice to over-exertion in the discharge of his arduous and excessive duties; and became so disheartened and disgusted with the office—not being properly supported in his authority, and meeting with much contumely from the refractory negroes—that he resigned his commission the day previous to his death, and at the same time avowed that no gentleman, much less an officer of the British Navy, could submit to the unparalleled insolence of these people.—Lieutenant Everard was evidently beloved by the Magistrates and the other gentlemen of the district in which he officiated, for every mark of respect was shewn to the remains of this "gallant and much lamented officer."

The Marquis of Sligo has issued a Proclamation calling the House of Assembly to meet and proceed to business on the 7th October.

A Mr. Brackenridge, book-keeper on an estate near Kingston, has been taken up for the murder of a negro boy, whom he shot, and at the same time, and with the same discharge, wounded two women.—Little doubt appears to be entertained, but that he will suffer death for this act.

Those who have perused the Jamaica Papers for the early part of the month of August, will no doubt be pleased to learn that much of the scandalous proceeding attributed to the noble Earl, late Governor of that Island, is without foundation; and that no cause has occurred to interrupt the continuance of that confidence which renders the matrimonial state a blessing and a happiness.

The little village of Guelph, in Upper Canada, to which we before alluded, as having been nearly depopulated, has lost three fifths of its inhabitants, and application was made to the Governor to have it destroyed by fire.—*Quebec Paper.*

We are much pleased to perceive that it has at length been determined, to do away with the 10 gun brigs used as Packets.—Tenders for building under a roof in the river Thames, six vessels of 358 tons each, to be ready in three months, to replace as many of the gun-brigs in that service, were to be received on the 14th August.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.—In August last an eruption took place, which on the evening of the 15th began to subside. On the 27th, 28th, and 29th new craters opened, and produced ravages awful to contemplate. Thousands of families were seen flying from their native land, old and young dragging through heavy masses of heated cinders. The writer of this account passed twenty-two hours in the midst of piercing shrieks. Fifteen hundred houses, palaces and other buildings and 2,500 acres of cultivated land have been destroyed by the fire. The eruption which had been previously expected from the drying up of the fountains, surpassed everything which history had transmitted to us. The first explosion destroyed the great cone situated on the top of the mountain. The abundance of inflamed matter produced flashes which darted through the mountains flanks. A new crater burst open at the top of the great cone, and inundated the plain with torrents of lava. The King and the Ministers hastened to the seat of the catastrophe, to console the unfortunate victims. The village of St. Felix where they first took repose, had already been abandoned. The lava soon poured down upon this place, and in the course of an hour, houses, churches and palaces were all destroyed. Four villages, some detached houses, country villas, vine, beautiful groves and gardens, which a few instants before presented a magnificent spectacle, now resembled a sea of fire. On the 30 Sept., at the time of forwarding this account, nothing but stones and cinders were ejected, and every prospect, existed of the eruption being soon at a close. The palace of the Prince of Attayanno and 500 acres of his land are utterly destroyed. The cinders fell during an entire night over Naples and if the lava had taken that direction there would have been an end to that city. Just before the explosion of lava took place which consumed the palace of Prince Attayanno, an English lady was taking a sketch of the incipient eruption. Had she remained an hour longer, she would have been engulfed. The little village San Giovanni, consisting of about eighty houses, has ceased to exist. In Caposecco and Torcino, 100 houses were destroyed by the consuming lava. The lava extended itself as far as six miles within three hours. Six torrents of lava at one time threatened the villages of Torre dell'Annunciata, Bosco Trecase, and Bosco Reale.

The Vice Roy of Goa proclaimed Donna Maria on the 10th Jan., whereupon Don Julio, Governor of Darou, immediately proclaimed himself Vice Roy of all the Indies, in behalf of Don Miguel, and declared War against the REBELS of Goa.

Private accounts from Madrid intimate that General Palafox and the most distinguished of the other individuals accused of participation in the late conspiracy have been allowed to visit their friends and it is thought no evidence can be produced of so strong a description as to convict them of treason. A lower description of the partisans on the contrary it is feared may be found guilty of meditating proceedings which are included within definitions of treason in all countries.

It is now said to be certain that the present Ministers insulted Earl Grey by the offer of the office of Keeper of the Privy Seal, which his Lordship indignantly and properly refused.

The Lord Chancellor has bestowed the sinecure office of Clerk of the Crown held by the late Lord Bathurst, and worth £3,000 upon his private Secretary. Surely this is one of the sinecures which upon falling vacant should have been abolished by our Anti-patronage Cabinet.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—Extract of a letter from Picton, dated 11th Sept. "We have just received accounts of the loss of the ship Sybelle, of Liverpool, from Cromarty for Quebec with 316 emigrants all of whom perished; six of the crew saved themselves in the boat, four of whom arrived here this morning. Good God! can nothing be done to erect a Light House on that fatal Island; surely means should be taken if possible to prevent such fatal Shipwrecks.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1834.

We have heard, that it has been reported that his Excellency, Governor Prescott, is vested with authority to exercise all the Government patronage extending to this Colony. If such a report be true, the people of this country have to be grateful to His Majesty, and His Majesty's advisers for another boon, the conferring of which would indicate that the feelings as well as the interests of the people of this Colony are subjects of solicitude to its Rulers.

Up to the present time the patronage of this Colony has been chiefly exercised in the sending of men from England and the neighbouring Colonies to fill the public offices in this Country; the majority

of whom may have been very good men, in the private relations of life in their own Country, but they did not in general after coming amongst us, indicate any love for the country or any sympathy for its inhabitants.

They thought, that the necessity that called for their coming from their own country to fill public offices in this, naturally indicated a want of talent and respectability in the people of the country, that incapacitated them from filling such offices, and indeed indicated that they were beings quite of an inferior order to those, who coming from a country of intelligence and wealth, should be looked upon by the simple natives as personifications of those very desirable acquisitions.

But a very little experience dissipated the illusion. The common sense of the simple natives soon proved to them, that these wonderful strangers were in all things like many men to be found amongst themselves, except that the strangers enjoyed the luxury and ease of wealth, without much labour which was the constant and common lot of the poor natives; they thereby saw and felt the injustice, of the distinction, and knew not why they deserved the degradation conferred upon them by that distinction.

If the patronage of the Newfoundland School Society had been exercised, as it may have been, in this country, the interests of that Society would not have suffered by it; indeed we think that they would have been benefited.

But with all the high and noble supporters of that institution, there was not so much information on the local state of the people here as could be found with many clever and respectable men who were residing here, and who would have been more efficient teachers of the Societys' schools than many of those who were sent here.—Some of the men sent out by the Society to enlighten the natives, were men with a simple education, but more simple in their knowledge of the world. They thought that they were coming to a land of savages and would have to reside in a hut on the borders of some interminable forest, they were furnished with wives, because such a thing as a wife for educated civilized man amongst the natives would destroy all caste. One of them was actually furnished with axes by the Society for the purpose of clearing the forest around his future dwelling; all of them we believe were furnished with medicines for the purpose of administering to the body as well as to the minds of their new subjects. One of them to our own knowledge expressed surprise that the people here wore shoes and stockings like the people in England, and thought after he lauded, that he had been brought to the wrong country. His medicine chest gave him a taste for the science of medicine, he abandoned the certain salary of the Society for the uncertainty of public opinion; set up for a Doctor of Medicine, involved himself in extensive pecuniary difficulties, and had to leave this country for another of the Colonies a short time since, with a very large family, and in very depressed circumstances. He is a very amiable, but a very simple minded man, he was not fit to contend with the crooked contortions of society, and had to contend with the influence of the scriptural assertion that "a Prophet hath no honour in his own country." The people knew that he came from the land of patronage as a *Schoolmaster*, and could not conceive how he could become a *Physician* without going back to the land of wonder for a *Diploma*. But he was fitter for a Physician than he was for a Schoolmaster, and we are happy to find that he has been very successful in the former profession since he left this country.

If the patronage of this country is vested in his Excellency, Governor Prescott, he will have a direct control over all the government departments; he will see that the duties of the different government offices are executed in the best possible manner, for the least possible remuneration. He will find that there is no necessity in this country for filling government offices with inefficient men with excessive remunerations. He will find men of probity and talent on the soil who will not expect to be remunerated for more than their actual services to the state. By their appointment he will save the large additional sums of public money that have been given to strangers as an equivalent for their voluntary exile to this wild Island, and for their condescending kindness in favoring its inhabitants with the use of their splendid talents.

Accounts from England to the 25th October, per CATHERINE, to St John's state that the House of Lords and House of Commons had been accidentally destroyed by fire.

Mr. TUCKER, the immediate predecessor of the Hon. H. BOULTON, in the Chief Justiceship of NEWFOUNDLAND, has arrived in this country with his family, and has taken up his residence in KINGSTON. It is stated as being probable, that he will commence practising as Barrister in UPPER CANADA COURT.—*Canada Paper.*

DIED.—At London on the 8th October last, at her father's residence, after a few days illness, Marcella, third daughter of Arthur Holdsworth Brooking, Esq., late Collector of His Majesty's Customs in this Island.

At St. John's, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Sarah Harris, relict of the late Mr. John Harris, and daughter of Nicholas Gill, Esq., formerly Chief Magistrate of this Island, in the 76th year of her age.

At Harbour Grace, on Friday last, Mrs. Newell, aged 55 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.
Nov. 8.—Brig Caroline, Gyles, Hamburg, 730 bags bread, 50 bls. pork, 100 bls. flour, 100 fks. butter, 5 bls. oatmeal, 5 bls. peas, 6 bls. pitch, 10,000 bricks.
12.—Schooner Elizabeth, Johnston, Lisbon. Schooner Sydney, Fogarty, Halifax.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.
Nov. 7.—Brig Julia, Stanworth, London, 66 lbs. hyson tea, 325 lbs. green tea, 236 lbs. congo tea.
8.—Brig Carbonear, Watts, Poole, 150 bls. pork, 250 bls. flour, 131 fks. butter, 10 bls. oatmeal, 536 bags bread, 56 tons coal.
12.—Brig Indian Lass, Stabb, Miramichi, 27 pieces birch timber, 25 spars, 27,192 feet deals, 49,000 shingles.
14.—Schooner Cornelia, Tuff, Portugal, ballast.

CLEARED.

Nov. 12.—Brig St. John's, Percy, Spain, Portugal or Italy, 2500 qtls. fish.
Brig Ceres, Adey, Naples, 3300 qtls. fish.
17.—Brig Triumvirate, Green, Naples, 4110 qtls. fish.

BAY ROBERTS.

CLEARED.
Nov. 11.—Brig Sir John Byng, Cram, Lisbon, 3267 qtls. fish.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.
Nov. 6.—Schooner Anne, De Roche, Bradot Lake, cattle.
Youngest, Babin, Arichat, cattle.
Commodore, Walters, Viana, lemons.
Trusty, Wills, Sydney, coal.
Liberty, Mudge, Oporto, wine.
7.—Roseway, Hayes, New York, flour, pork, tobacco.
Lady of the Lake, Harris, Oporto, wine and fruit.
Clydesdale, Corbin, Oporto, onions, oranges, grapes.
8.—Brig Woodman, Kelso, Copenhagen, bread, 4 ton wheat.
Margaret, Mortimer, Liverpool, tea, coal, and sundries.
George IV., Tessier, Oporto, wine.
Schooner Brianna, Graham, Cape Breton, coal.
10.—Margaretta, Valentine, London, wine, tea, &c.
Venus, Burk, P. E. Island, cattle.
St. Patrick, Burridge, Lisbon, salt.
Antelope, Young, P. E. Island, potatoes, oats.
11.—Reindeer, Rendell, Bucktush, lumber, shingles.
Richard Smith, Sinnett, Sydney, board, shingles.
Brig Borealis, Brown, Oporto, salt, candles, lemons.

CLEARED.

Nov. 8.—Brig Venus, Brennan, Waterford, oil, hides.

The brig SCOTIA, belonging to Messrs James Stewart & Co., we learn, was lost on the 13th ult., on Cabo Razo, a short distance to the northward of Cascaes Bay, near Lisbon.—Crew saved, and some part of the vessel's materials.

Brig EAGLE, Fewer master, from Newfoundland was abandoned on the 20th ult., in lat. 44.30, long. 37., being leaky and dismantled; crew and passengers arrived in Cork.—*Liv. Chronicle*, Oct. 11.—[The EAGLE, was owned by Mr N. Gill Merchant, of St. John's.]

On Sale

BY **THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.**

At Reduced Prices for CASH or PRODUCE,

200 Barrels American Prime and Cargo PORK
200 Barrels Irish and Hamburg DITTO
50 Barrels American Prime BEEF
180 Firkins BUTTER, 1st & 2nd qualities
400 Barrels States' FLOUR
50 Chests TEA, Hyson, Soucheong, and Bohea
Proved CHAIN CABLES, suitable for Vessels of 50 to 150 Tons
Patent WINDLASS PALLS & WHEELS
DECK and HAWSE PIPES
GRIND STONES
NAILS and IRON all sizes
And a full supply of nearly all other GOODS, which are generally used in the TRADE.
Harbour Grace, Nov. 12, 1834.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL JEWELLERY.

G. P. JILLARD

MOST respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has received Ex Emly from Bristol, and LOUISA and FREDERICK from Liverpool, his Fall Supply,

CONSISTING OF
A Splendid Assortment of
JEWELLERY
CLOCKS, WATCHES &c.

With a great variety of CUTLERY and IRONMONGERY;

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Wellington BOOTS
Lady's BOOTS
Men's, Women's and Children's SHOES
HOSIERY, DRAPERY
HABERDASHERY, WOOLLENS &c.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF WATCH MATERIALS,

With which he will continue his Mechanical Business as heretofore.
Harbour Grace, Oct. 14, 1834.

Notices

THAT DESIRABLE PIECE OF MEADOW GROUND,

ON CARBONEAR ISLAND,

In a high state of Cultivation, known as PYNNS' PLANTATION, lately the Property of Mrs. CHARLOTTE SAINT JOHN, and occupied by Mr BARMISTER.

For particulars, apply to

PETER BROWN,
Harbour Grace.
Or
ROBERT R. WAKEHAM,
Saint John's

October 29, 1834.

The Subscribers have at different times being put to a great deal of inconvenience, by Persons **LANDING** and **SHIPPING** Goods and Articles at their **WHARF**. Therefore, this is to give Notice, that they will **NOT** allow the like to be practised in future, unless the Owner or Owners of the Goods so Landing or Shipping, will **PAY THEM WHARF-AGE**.

JOHN McCARTHY & Co.

Carbonear, Oct. 29, 1834.

WE, the undersigned, TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of Mr WILLIAM BENNETT, do hereby appoint the said **WILLIAM BENNETT**, to collect and receive all the DEBTS due to his Insolvent Estate, and **NOTICE** is hereby given to all Persons so indebted, to make immediate payment as above, or in default thereof legal process will be taken against them.

THOMAS BUCKLEY,
ROBERT KENNAN,
Trustees
By their Attorney
CHARLES SIMMS,
J. ELSON,
Trustee

Carbonear, September 3 1842.

BLANKS of every description for Sale at the Office of this Paper.
Carbonear, Oct 29, 1834.

POETRY.

A WOMAN'S HEART.

My sweetest joys have faded,
My brightest hopes have died;
And friends that might have aided,
Are mouldering with the dead;
And now the treasure only
That could a bliss impart
To me so torn and lonely,
Would be—a woman's heart.

O! I have dreamt of glory,
That never might decay—
That I might live in story,
When silent in the clay,
But all these charms are gone away,
That fancy could impart,
And I but wish to own now—
A lovely woman's heart.

And I have dreamt of treasure,
That might recall my joy—
Might bring the parted pleasure
That blessed me while a boy;
But now the pomp and splendour
That riches can impart,
I would to fate surrender,
To claim—a woman's heart.

O! in some lonely dwelling,
Within a mountain glen,
Where on the breeze is swelling
No treacherous voice of men;
Where dew and sunshine nourish
The wild flowers far apart,
How sweet it were to cherish—
A lovely woman's heart.

"WHAT IS PRAYER?"

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Unutter'd or unexpress'd—
The motion of a hidden fire,
That trembles in the breast.

Prayer is the burden of a sigh,
The falling of a tear—
The upward glancing of an eye,
When none but God is near.

Prayer is the simplest form of speech
That any lips can try;
Prayer the sublimest strains that reach
The Majesty on high.

Prayer is the Christian's vital breath,
The Christian's native air,
His watchword at the gates of death,
He enters heaven with prayer.

Prayer is the confite sinner's voice,
Returning from his ways,
While Angels in their songs rejoice,
And say behold he prays.

The saints in prayer appear as one,
In word and deed and mind,
When with the Father and the Son
Their fellowship they find.

Nor prayer is made on earth alone
The Holy Spirit pleads,
And hears on the eternal throne,
For sinners intercedes.

Oh Thou by whom we come to God,
The life, the truth the way,
The path of prayer Thyself hast trod,
Lord teach us how to pray.

SPECIMENS OF A PATENT POCKET DICTIONARY.

Dandy—A fool who is vain of being the lay-finger of some fashionable tailor and thinks the wealth of his wardrobe will conceal the poverty of his ideas; though like his long-eared brother in the lion's skin, he is betrayed as soon as he opens his mouth.

Dangler—An androgynous insect that flutters about ladies' toilettes, and buzzes impudently in their ears.

Debates—An useless wagging of tongues where the noses have been already counted. **Delay**—See Chancery court.

Disguise—That which we all of us wear on our hearts and many of us on our faces.

Doctor—According to Voltaire, one whose business it is to pour drugs of which he knows little, into a body of which he knows less.

Ditch—A place in which those who have taken too much wine are apt to take a little water.

Doze—A short nap enjoyed by many people after dinner on a week-day and after the text on Sunday.

Drama modern—Every thing except comedy and tragedy; such as melodrama, hip-podrama, &c.

Dress—External gentility frequently used to disguise internal vulgarity.

Eccentricity of appearance—The pleasure of being personally known to those who do not know you by name.

Edition third or fourth—See Title pages of the first.

Education dangers of—See Humbug.

Egotism—Suffering the private I to be too much in the public eye.

Elopement—Beginning in disobedience that which commonly ends in misery.

Ephemeral—The whole of modern literature.

Epicure—One who lives to eat instead of eating to live.

Etymology—Sending vagrant words back to their own parish.

Esquisse—A dandy taken at his own valuation.

Eye-glass—A toy which enables a coxcomb not to see.

Esquire—A title much in use among the lower orders.

Faction—Any party out of power.

Fan—A plaything from whose motion a flirt derives her name and which serves to hide her face when she ought to blush and cannot.

Fee Doctor's—An attempt to purchase health from one who cannot serve his own. See Fee simple.

Felicity—The horizon of the heart which is always receding as we advance towards it.

Finance—Legerdemain performed by figures.

Finger—An appendage worn in a ring and of great use in taking snuff.

Flattery—Throwing dust in people's eyes generally for the purpose of picking their pockets.

Fool—What a fop sees in a looking-glass.

Forty—The *Ne plus ultra* of a lady's age.

Fox hunting—Tossing up for lives with a fox.

Frown—Writing the confession of a bad passion with an eyebrow.

Funding system—Saddling posterity that when the present age is a beggar it may get on horseback and ride to the devil.

Gallipot—An Apothecary's bank.

Gallows—The remedy which society has provided for roguery; a cure without being a prevention.

Gaming—See beggar and suicide.

Gastronomy—The religion of those who make a god of their bellies.

Goosequill—A little tube which in the hands of modern dramatists seem to have the power of reproducing its parental hisses.

Grandmother's Review—See the British.

Grape—Nature's bottle, which the perverse ingenuity of man not unfrequently converts into Pandora's box.

AYOUTHFUL ATHEIST.—On Thursday Alfred Pegg was charged with obtaining shoes on false pretences from the shop of Mr Tanner. The principal witness was a boy named John Arthur aged seventeen. On being called up he refused to be sworn.

Mr Minshull—Why do you object to being sworn.

Arthur—Because I do not think there is any obligation in an oath.

Mr Minshull—I am shocked to hear you say so. And how is it that you do not think an oath binding? Consider boy before you answer.

Arthur—Because I don't believe in any religion.

Mr Minshull—You can read and write I suppose?

Arthur—Yes I can as well as most people.

Mr Minshull—Do you ever read the scriptures?

Arthur—Not lately; but whether I do or not it does not much signify, for I don't believe in anything they contain.

Mr Minshull—Is it possible then that you do not believe in the existence of a God?

Arthur—I don't indeed I don't believe in any religion.

Mr Minshull—Have you read any books of another sort; I mean that are written against the Scriptures?

Arthur—O yes plenty.

Mr Minshull—Is it from reading them that you disbelieve the Scriptures?

Arthur—I suppose it is. The long and short of the matter is that I won't take an oath. If my word is not to be taken, my oath can't be worth a farthing.

Mr Minshull—You are a poor wretched boy, and are laboring under a delusion, which I hope will soon be dispelled. I shall remand the prisoner until Saturday. Meanwhile I entreat you to reflect on the subject. This however I will tell you, that if on Saturday you refuse to be sworn, I shall commit you till the sessions to give evidence and if you there refuse to be sworn we shall see what the Court will do with you.

The prisoner was removed and the boy Arthur walked sullenly out of the office.

THE MONKS OF THE SCREW.—When Lord Avonmore was a young man better known on the turf than at the bar he founded a club near Newmarket called the *Monks of the Screw*; the rules of which he drew up in a very quaint and comic Latin Monkish verse. It was on this model that a still more celebrated club of the same name was afterwards established under his lordship's auspices in Dublin. It met on every Sunday during the law terms, in a large house in Kevin's street the property of the late Lord Tracton, and now converted into a Seneschal's court. The reader may have some idea of the delightful intercourse this society must have afforded, when he learns that Flood, Grattan, Curran, Lord Charlemont, Daly, Bowes, and a host of such men were among its members. Curran was in-

stalled grand prior of the order, and deputed to compose the charter-song. It began thus:—

When St Patrick our order created,
And called us the Monks of the Screw,
Good rules he reveal'd to our Abbot,
To guide us in what we should do,

But first he replenish'd his fountain
With liquor the best in the sky,
And he swore by the sword of his Saintsip,
The fountain should never go dry.

My children be chaste till you're tempted;—
While sober be wise and discreet;—
And humble your bodies with fasting,
Whenever you have nothing to eat.

Then be not a glass in the convent,
Except on a festival found,
And this rule to enforce I ordain it
A festival—all the year round,

St Patrick the tutelal idok of the country was their patron saint; and a statue of him mitred and crossiered after having for years consecrated their Monkish revels was transferred to Curran's convivial sideboard at the Priory. Of the hours passed in this society, Curran ever afterwards spoke with enthusiasm. "Those hours" said he addressing Lord Avonmore on one occasion, as a Judge and wringing tears from his aged eyes at the recollection, "which we can remember with no other regret than that they can return no more:—

"We spent them not in toys, or lust, or wine,
But search of deep philosophy,
Wit, eloquence and poesy;
Arts which I lov'd, and they my friend were thine."

ANECDOTES OF SAILOR-MONKEYS.—It is related of a monkey on board a frigate that it was distinguished like the rest of his tribe by a propensity to gratuitous mischief, and one of his principal amusements in fine weather was to possess himself of a plate cup or saucer, which he would break to pieces in the chains, and throw overboard, watching the fragments descending through the water with infinite gratification. "This," (the reader will perhaps say) "any monkey might do;" but another of his exploits can hardly I think be paralleled by any fact in monkeyish history.

This monkey was well aware of there being a large store of apples in a locker in the ward-room; but his theivish tricks were so well known that he was excluded from all legitimate access to it. Under these circumstances he provided himself with a piece of wadding, and with this implement in one hand and swinging himself from the stern gallery with the other he broke a pane in the ward-room window with his wadding and having carefully picked out the broken glass introduced himself into the forbidden territory. Here like the animal in the fable, he gorged himself so fully that he was unable to retreat. Being taken in the fact he received the discipline of the rope's end, but derived little benefit from his chastisement.

It was at this period that a trifling mistake in wording an order inundated all England with monkeys. E—W—, distinguished by his passion for a conservatory meant to write to his correspondent in the Brazils, to collect and send him the two hundred varieties of the monkey-plant; but unfortunately omitted the word *plant*. In consequence of this order, arrived a letter from his correspondent, informing him that he had sent him one hundred and seventy-three varieties of the monkey, which were all that were known in Rio de Janeiro and its neighbourhood; but he had no doubt that the order could be completed by his agents in the interior.

Before the unhappy botanist could provide for the disposal of this wilderness of monkeys came another letter out of which dropped an ominous paper, "half printed and half written," which was a bill of lading in the usual form—"sent by the grace of God sound and in good condition on board the good ship Friendly Endeavour, one hundred and seventy-three monkeys &c. &c. &c., and so God send the good ship Friendly Endeavour with her cargo to a safe port." E—W—, having a little recovered from his consternation proceeded to read the letter from which this fearful annunciation had dropped. This was from the captain of the good ship Friendly Endeavour, informing him "that he was arrived in the river with one hundred and sixty nine out of one hundred and seventy-three monkeys consigned to him four having died upon the passage; and begging him to have them landed as soon as possible, for they began to be very mischevous."

They were landed as soon as possible, were disposed of with equal speed, and in consequence an unprecedented fall took place in the money market. Exports were now made to the remotest parts of England, and among these was a female despatched to Portsmouth who was bought a bargain by the possessor of the maritime monkey and given by him in marriage to his favourite.

For some time the happiness of the wedded pair appeared to be complete; and the frigate sailed upon a summer cruise during their honey-moon. The husband however,

soon grew indifferent; and indifference was soon succeeded by disgust. This was manifested by angry looks, chatter, and even blows upon the female persevering in her attentions.

All were much disappointed and scandalized at the evil success of so promising a union.

At length however an apparent change took place in the husband's conduct, and was hailed by correspondent joy by the ship's company. Their pleasure however was of short duration, for the traitor having one fine day decoyed his wife out to the end of the fore top gallant yard, as if to show her something at sea, slipped his paw under her sitting part and tumbled her overboard.

An odd defence against fire-arms was used by a monkey belonging to captain M—, of the navy. Captain M— had two monkeys an old and a young one, the first of which was often very troublesome, and the captain could only drive him out of his cabin by *blazing-at* him with a pistol loaded with powder and currant jelly; a discharge which produced a painful effect. The old monkey was at first astounded at the sight of the weapon which stung him so sore, but he at last learned a mode of defence, and snatching up the little monkey who was a favourite used to interpose him as a shield between the pistol and his body.—*Anecdotes of Monkeys*.

DISAPPOINTED LOVE.—The fatal accident and loss of lives which occurred in the Place Louis Quinze, at the marriage of the Dauphin are well known. On that occasion, amidst the distracted multitude pressed on every side trampled under the horses' feet, precipitated into the ditches of the Rue Royale and the square was a young man, with a beautiful girl with whom he was in love. Their attachment had lasted several years; pecuniary causes had delayed their union, but the following day they were to be married. For a long time the lover protecting his mistress keeping her behind him covering her with his own person, sustaining ed her strength and courage. But the tumult, the cries, the terror, and peril, ever-moment increased. "I am sinking," she said, "my strength fails—I can go no farther." "There is yet a way," cried the lover, "get on my shoulders." He feels that his advice has been followed, and the hope of saving her whom he loves redoubles his ardour and strength. He resists the most violent concussions; he with difficulty forces his way through the crowd; at length he clears it. Arrived at one of the extremities of the place having set down his precious burden, faltering, exhausted, fatigued to death, but intoxicated with joy, he turns round; it was a different person! Another more active had taken advantage of his recommendation; his beloved was no more!

HOME.—At home it is, and only at home that we show the natural man, the real temper of the beast; perverse or sociable, over-bearing, stern, or affectionate; cross or cruel; gentle or severe; our infirmities whatever they are; the kinder pulsations of the heart, the wickeder emotions of the mind. If there be any bad blood in a fellow, he will show it—whenever he dares, whenever he can; but where can he show it more safely than at home, where his wife and children cannot help themselves; and his people are paid so much a week to bear it. See him at home therefore, whoever he may be; whatever he may be; good or bad; great or little; if you would know his true value.—Is it a pyramid? go near to it, if you would know its real strength;—it may have been built of pebbles. Is it a ruin; go near to it—nearer—it may have been richly sculptured; it may be a treasury of ornament.—A man may be a hypocrite all his life time before the public; but no man ever was before his own family.

A MAN OF LARGE PROPERTY.—A Learned Frenchman travelling through England in the stage-coach with a view of publishing his travels was very inquisitive, and asked the names of meadow, arable land, trees, houses, cottages, &c, all which he carefully noted down instanter: on crossing Salisbury Plain he asked what it was—Barren heath was the reply. He repeated his question at various distances, and always received the same answer. On arranging his notes for the press he took occasion to exclaim against the evils of large farms and cited, in support of his assertion, a district of several miles, all belonging to one individual, *M. le Baron Heath*, which was absolutely lying waste for want of cultivation which would not be the case if *M. le Baron* would divide it into small allotments; but this his aristocracy, and the law of primogeniture would not permit.

CHINESE CUSTOM.—At the coronation of the Emperors of China it was customary to present them with several sorts of marbles of different colours, by the hands of a mason, who was then to address the new Emperor as follows:—

"Choose mighty sir under which of those stones,
Your pleasure is that we should lay your bones."
They brought him patterns for his grave-stone that the prospect of death might occupy his thoughts and restrain him within the bounds of moderation in the midst of his new honors.