

Bank of New-Brunswick. Director next week, C. SIMONS, Esq. DISCOUNT DAY, THURSDAY. Bills for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on TUESDAY.

Savings' Bank. Managers for the ensuing year: JOHN R. PARTELOW, THOMAS BARLOW. Bank Hours—Every TUESDAY, from 10 to 12.

Marine Insurance Office. Committee of Directors for the ensuing year: ZALMON WISELER, GEORGE D. RAINSON, JOHN R. PARTELOW. Office Hours—From Twelve to Three.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER IN THE SHADE, July 5 to July 11.

Table with 4 columns: Days of Observation, Hours of Observation, Wind, Remarks. Data for Saturday through Friday.

The Publisher of the NEW-BRUNSWICK COURIER, begs to inform the Patrons of that Paper, and the Public generally, that the Editorial Department of the Courier-Press, will, in future be placed under the direction and management of MR. JAMES ROBERTSON, JUNIOR.

Our London dates are of the 23d May.—A bone of contention appears again to exist between His Majesty's Ministers.—It is truly to be regretted, that the stability of the British Cabinet should be so frequently shaken, as it has of late been; more particularly so, when, as in the present instance, the cause of their differing, is so trifling a nature; at least it cannot be viewed in any other light, when compared with matters of general and national interest.—No certain intelligence has yet reached this place, as to who the ins and outs are, some late letters, however, say, that Mr. Huskisson retires from the Colonial Office, and that Mr. Goulbourn is appointed in his place.

The arrival of Don Miguel in England has been the means of creating fresh disturbances, of a serious nature, in Portugal.—He has been proclaimed King in some parts of the Country, while at the same time, in others, the Clergy, who have strong influence, are exerting it in favour of Don Pedro. Some additional information respecting the affairs of Russia and Turkey has come to hand, but no particulars, as yet, as to any actual war having taken place between the forces of the two Countries.—Those of the former Power have passed the Troad, and we doubt not, to proceed to the Head-Quarters of the Turkish Army, probably, to Constantinople.

It appears that our remarks of the 7th ult. relative to the present system of disposing of Crown Lands, have drawn down upon us the resentment of a "FRIEND TO JUSTICE," whose communication appeared in the last number of the "Star." We do not know who christened him, but he has undoubtedly been misnamed. His remarks evidently bear the stamp of a "Friend to Humankind." As to his real authorship, we have of course, our own conjectures, and have little hesitation in ranking himself amongst the list of those obnoxious "retainers," who, for the sake of private emolument, obtaining place, and supporting an outward show of dignity and influence, descend to the most unworthy and seditious plans, in order to accomplish their selfish purposes.—The interest of the public is continually on their lips, but their private conduct, even while they profess to be attending to their arduous duties, give us the opportunity to prevent his having any grounds for being personally flattered by our attention to his remarks. What a "FRIEND TO JUSTICE" means by saying, that we have "made a most illiberal attack upon the department for Crown Lands," we are at a loss to determine;—in fact, we care very little about coming to a conclusion on that particular point.—It is not the Commissioner nor his Office, that we attacked;—we blame them only for holding them, and as long as they faithfully discharge their duties;—it is the SYSTEM itself which we condemn, and we do so, not only from our own conviction that it is a curse to the Province; but from the best information also, that it is viewed in this light by the best informed gentlemen on the subject.

We have no doubt that it is in the power of individuals in office, to "gull some poor, ignorant, illiterate inhabitants of this Province" into the supporting of many measures, detrimental to their own interests;—past experience confirms this doctrine; [the Kent Petition is a glaring instance in point] it therefore becomes the duty of the Public Press, to sound the "tocsin," in order that the gulling system may be prevented from extending its ravages; and, that Public Authorities may be put in mind, that they are looked upon, as the legitimate source from whence redress or relief may be expected.

Col. COCKBURN's requesting that a certain tract of land should be reserved for Emigrants, has nothing to do with the present question. We do not believe that the Colonel passed a moment's attention on the mode of disposing of land in the Province; he had, however, some views on the subject; and it is also probable, that those very persons from whom he obtained such information as he wished to collect, regarding the emigration plan, had not at the time, sufficient experience on the subject, to enable them to give a just representation of its nature. We here beg to repeat, that it is not the officers of Government, whom we have in view; we are disposed to find fault;—it is the mode, the system, which we deprecate.

But a "Friend to Justice," states, that the Deputy Commissioner, to whom we alluded, "exercised the same duties, and enjoyed the same title."

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THE STORE, Counting House and Warehouse, in the House in Dock-street, formerly the residence of the subscriber. WILLIAM BLACK. June 28.

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EDWARD DOUGHERTY, Has received per Woodman, from Liverpool, an assortment of CLOTHS, viz. 14 Pieces Superior BLUE, 15 ditto ditto BLACK, 12 ditto BROWN, 13 ditto OLIVE, Fine, 6 ditto OXFORD MIXED, 10 ditto BLACK CASSIMERE, 8 ditto DRAB ditto, 6 ditto BUFF ditto, 18 ditto SILK VALENTIA VESTINGS, of the newest fashions. A large assortment of Fashionable Goods, highly selected from London, via Halifax. June 28, 1828.

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fringe in the slightest manner upon your Constitutional discretion, should your fellow citizens consent to express their desire that it conform immediately to the Legislature of the State. We believe that the situation of the Republic, from the passage of the late Tariff Bill, by the Congress of the United States, requires national consultations, either in Legislature or Convention. Not only is our property wrong from us by unconstitutional taxation, but liberties as a People are humbling conviction, our liberties as a People are tottering beneath the Oppression. We turn in despair from all foreign aid, to our own resources as a Sovereign State. Whatever may be our opinions as to the course of policy it is incumbent on us to pursue, we will surrender them up with cheerfulness, if contrary to the general voice of the State expressed in solemn Council. If in error, we will freely accept of conviction from such a source, but from none other. We rely with confidence upon your known patriotism and integrity. In grief and heaviness of heart we address you.

AGRICULTURAL.

Culture and uses of Potatoes.—At the weekly breakfast given by the President of the Royal Society on the 1st inst. Sir John Sinclair requested permission to lay before the meeting, a statement of the objects he had in view, in wishing that public attention should be more steadily directed towards the potato, and having produced specimens of potato meal, and of the farina of potatoes, he proceeded shortly to explain how these two substances were prepared, and to what purpose they were respectively applicable.

POTATO MEAL. In preparing potato meal, no material part of the root is lost. The whole, after being merely scraped or peeled, is cut into very thin slices, then carefully dried in any kind of stove, and then afterwards ground into meal in a common mill. The advantages of this process are—

1st. Security for subsistence. As potatoes are a very precarious crop, and cannot be preserved in their natural state, beyond a few months after they are dug, any country in which they form the chief subsistence of the people, must according to the present system, be extremely liable to scarcity. But when dried and converted into meal, potatoes may be preserved for a long period of time, and the abundant crop of one season may thus be made to compensate for the scanty produce of another.

2d. Increase of food from the same quantity of land. Where a family depends entirely on their potato garden for food, such dependence necessarily leads to great waste. The potato is seldom ready for consumption before the month of October, and frequently becomes unfit for food before the month of June or July. The family, however, being obliged to live on their potatoes throughout the whole year, have no recourse but to consume one part of the crop, after it has lost much of its nutritious properties, and another part before it is thoroughly ripe. In this way, probably, one sixth of the whole crop is wasted. But as the potatoes may always be converted into meal when in their greatest perfection, this waste may be prevented, and the same quantity of land will thus produce one-sixth part more of wholesome nourishment, at all times ready for consumption.

3d. Prevention of diseases. The unwholesome diet to which a population dependent wholly on potatoes is obliged to have recourse, during the months intervening between the decay of the old crop and the thorough ripening of the new, causes typhus and other diseases of most infectious and fatal kind; but these diseases would in a great measure disappear, were the necessity for using the unwholesome food, which principally occasions them, no longer to exist.

The low rate at which potato meal can be supplied, when compared with other articles of human food derived from grain, appears, from the following result of the experiments by Gen. Disson, in Dumfrieshire, to ascertain their relative proportions:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price per Pound. Wheat, 2d.; Oatmeal, 1d.; Barley Meal, 1d.; Potato Meal, 1d. Per Pound.

The mode of extracting farina from the potato, was described by Mr. Disson, and repeated by the author, in a paper read before the Society, during the month of November, 1827. The most nourishing portion of the root, is then dried, and becomes exactly in appearance like wheat flour. The fibrous part may be employed for making household bread or other useful purposes.

1. Improvement in Bread made from inferior wheaten flour. Flour produced from inferior soils, or exposed to unfavourable seasons, is deficient in that important article, "the gluten;" but by a mixture of the jelly of the potato, made from the farina, bread is light in texture, and nearly as nutritious in quality, may be produced from flour of the finest quality, the gluten in inferior wheat is defective, being supplied by the farina.

2. Greater quantity of nourishment from the same extent of soil. An acre of land in potatoes will produce about 2,700 pounds weight of farina, whereas an acre of land in wheat will produce more than 1,350 pounds weight of flour. It is evident, therefore, that in proportion as farina is used instead of wheat in the composition of bread, the country will become capable of supporting a greater population, and be rendered more independent of foreign relations for subsistence.

Sir John proceeded to mention many other valuable uses to which the potato may be applied, as the rearing and fattening of domestic animals, the manufacture of spirits—the dressing of woollen webs—the preparation of various dyes, &c. adding, however, that the points he had already dwelt upon were those which it seemed to him most important to illustrate.

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PRUSSIA.—All the accounts from Augsburg and Berlin intimate that the Prussian court has publicly expressed its approbation of the measures taken by Russia against the Porte. GREECE. Corfu, April 15.—The reinforcements landed at Dragostre. Some Greek vessels are expected in the port of Prevesa, which are to commence in the Gulf of Arta the operation for the invasion of Epirus. A circumstance favourable to the Greeks has lately happened in that country. The Bey and the Agas of Dalvino, and other places in Alvano, had not obeyed the orders of Redschid Pacha, who had commanded them to repair in Janna. In consequence of this, Redschid sent his son with 500 men to Dalvino, to punish the Albanian chiefs; but the latter made themselves masters of the forts of Sampa, Quarantana, and also entrenched themselves in the citadel of Porto Palermo.

VIENNA, May 7.—We learn from Constantinople, that the principal leaders of the troops about to accompany the Grand Visior, to Adrianople, hold a very high tone respecting the chances of war. They say openly that the presence of the fleet at Adrianople will be quite sufficient to draw 400,000 to the standard of Mahomet, and to repel the Russians. The blind confidence in a success which is very problematical, is nevertheless swallowed open-mouthed, by the people of Constantinople.

BERLIN, May 6.—Letters from St. Petersburg of April 24, say that the preparations both in Besarabia and Georgia, for the approaching campaign, are more considerable than in Russia ever before. It is never displayed with such force, even in a war against France. It seems certain that the Danube will be passed in several places, and the General Paskowitch will advance from Ezerum.

VIENNA, May 6.—An Austrian Courier who left St. Petersburg on the 23d April, has brought us we learn, the answer of His Majesty the Emperor Nicholas to a letter of our Emperor, in which His Majesty made a last effort for the preservation of peace. We are assured that the answer is favourable, and that the decision of the Russian Cabinet will be persevered in. This news had considerable effect on our Exchange, and our Cabinet immediately despatched a Courier to Paris. The Marquis de Caraman himself sets out for Paris to-day.

ELVAS, APRIL 22.—In this province sixteen Caramas have publicly proclaimed Don Miguel King, as well as many of the small villages, that have not a Carama. Several deputations, are by this, I suppose, in Lisbon, to congratulate His Majesty. In Elvas, Evora, and Portegale, the whole population, with the exception of a few numbers wearing ribbons in their hats—some of which are of "Don Miguel King." The whole of the lower orders are decidedly for Absolutism. The city of Reja is quite contrary—all for Don Pedro.

On Sunday last the book of the Constitution was buried, with great ceremony, at three leagues from this place; and after proclaiming Don Miguel, the whole population, with the exception of a few numbers wearing ribbons in their hats—some of which are of "Don Miguel King." The whole of the lower orders are decidedly for Absolutism. The city of Reja is quite contrary—all for Don Pedro.

FROM THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

LATEST FROM FRANCE. The Chamber of Deputies was still occupied in the discussion of the electoral law.

The Journal de Commerce, in remarking upon the Russian manifesto, observes that the intelligence of the war produced very little effect upon the funds, in consequence of having been so long anticipated. It is thought that the obstructions of the Russian commerce in the Bosphorus and the Levant have, more than any other cause, contributed to force the Czar into hostilities.

The King of Sweden was expected at Christiania on the 29th of April. The Norwegian Storthing (or diet) was opened on the 2d inst. Commissioned by the king for that purpose. The speech noticed a treaty lately concluded on principles of reciprocity with Prussia and others with the United States of America, Bzd and Russia.

Constantine Neopis a young Greek leader in made such progress in his studies, that the principal prizes for mathematics in the College of Carlemaque has been adjudged to him.

A reactor of one of the parishes of Chateaux recently refused to admit to the Communion five young persons, because they went to a school in the Lancastrian plan! A complaint has in consequence been addressed to the Minister of Ecclesiastical affairs.

M. Sievrae one of the first miniature paint painters at Paris, obtained a medal at the late exhibition of the Louvre, for a frame containing several portraits (including those of Thomas More and Washington Irving) of the works of his figure at the exhibition of the Louvre, which closed a few days ago.

A letter dated Darmitz, April 24, says—"The inhabitants of the banks of the Elbe are kept in alarm for fear of inundation, the water being uncommonly high. Happily the dykes have never failed in their duty. A ship from Hovevrg recently plundered near this town, by the pirates since the first of these parts. The sailors and other things have been found in a house near this town."

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor of Russia passed through Riga on the 23d ult. on his way to Warsaw.

According to a letter of the 29th ult. from Barcelona, the Count d'Espagna is securing Catalonia in the head of strong detachments of infantry and cavalry, and causing all persons to be arrested that are pointed out to him as suspicious characters.

The Regidor of the city of Santa Maria, in Spain has lately been arrested by order of the general of Andalusia on the charge of fabricating coins.

It is said that Don Miguel some time since, wrote to his brother Don Pedro, stating that very spirit had reached its greatest height. He told him that the great mass of the people had rejected the charter, and that public opinion called for an absolute King—that it considered Don Pedro deprived of his rights, as he had renounced the crown—and that he (Don Miguel) daily received testimonials pressing him to take it. In consequence, he implied to his brother to approve the national wish, in informing him that he would probably be compelled to adhere to it, in order to restore tranquillity to Portugal.

The Brazilian Minister at Paris has deposed to the French Government a formal protest against Don Miguel's usurpation.

From Gibraltar.—The following paper, purporting to be a speech of the grand Sultan Mahomed, in his Divan, Jan 28, but of quite doubtful authority, is published under date of Malta, April 2; as having been in circulation at Alexandria.

The Franks covet our possessions in Europe, and will sooner or later compel us to retreat into Asia. This we should have been obliged to do, twenty years before I mounted the throne of my ancestors had it been possible to divide Constantinople among them; but like a beautiful female captive, she has remained unviolated while in the power of the banditti. They cannot yet agree whose prize she is to be; but a state of things so unprecedented in history cannot endure forever. Like our holy prophet's coffin, suspended in the air by equal powers of attraction, the least defect in the equilibrium will bring my Empire in Europe to the ground. We are most assuredly living in the age when this most deplorable event is to be expected, for it has been foretold. The insurrection of the Greeks is its precursor. It is followed by the treaty of London, which contains demands that we cannot grant without disgrace and dishonour. With dishonour we may purchase a few years of uncertain possession; but we can have no prospect of a permanent and peaceful enjoyment. Let us not then

als without any salt at all. On more occasions than one, they were three days without an opportunity of obtaining a morsel of food. They had a tinder-box when they landed, but the tinder was soon expended; and there was nothing to be found, of a vegetable nature, dry enough to supply its place. Keeping up the fire in the hands of the natives, during the latter part of their residence, became a subject of most painful anxiety, especially in the night, for, if it happened to go out, there was no chance of lighting it again; and the preservation of the "vestal flame" seems to have been the only, at least the chief cause of any quarrelling or difference between them. The youngest was a heavy sleeper, so that upon Providence more frequently fell the imperative and indispensable duty of watching. And if they went together any distance from the hut, it was usual with them to keep the fire with peat and moss; and sometimes, for better security, they carried a piece of ignited peat along with them.

In Horsburg, the island is said to be about twelve miles in circumference; but they reckon it much more, having been a whole day in going round it, and they therefore think it cannot be less than about twenty. One day they succeeded in ascending to the highest peak, where they discovered the crater of a volcano, more than a hundred yards in diameter, and so deep, that no bottom could be seen. The island produces many edible plants, except parsley, which is found in great quantity, and dried grass was the only thing they had to supply the place of a bed, or to keep them in any degree warm during the night.

No snow fell in the winter months, but hail and sleet continually; and it was extremely cold at that season of the year. Their health continued good without interruption; and the only accident that occurred was a fall which Proudfoot experienced from a precipice, and which confined him with a violent sprain in his shoulder for four months. The only birds they could get hold of were the snowy petrels, and these they caught in holes—the flesh, of course, dry and fishy—but their eggs were good. The albatrosses laid their eggs, and continued themselves in the most precipitous and inaccessible parts of the rocks, defying the exertions of man to disturb their repose.

On the 4th of November, when the Palma was first seen by them, Paine was sanguine enough to anticipate their deliverance, and offered a wager that his notion was right. Proudfoot, less confident than his younger companion, derided the idea; but, seeing the vessel come nearer, they both rushed down from the height upon which they stood, and instantly lighted a large fire as they could, to give intimation of the presence of human beings on the spot. Nearing the island, the ship hoisted her colours, and then their happiness was complete, for they then felt certain of their deliverance being at an end. The surf, though on the lee side of the island, was very high, and threatened destruction to the boat. Mr. Addison hailed the men, and the moment his voice was heard, Paine said to his companion, "I am glad to see you, and so it was; for three or four years before, they had belonged to the same ship, the Regalia, and had been at Macquarrie island together. As the surf ran so high, it was fortunate that they had left a sufficient length of coil-rope to throw into the boat, and hold on by, which enabled them to get on board without much difficulty.

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SUMMARY.

From the New-York Courier, June 30. FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Silas Liverpool, Capt. Holdridge, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th May. London papers to the 23d, have been received. The following are extracts: TURKISH AFFAIRS.

(Occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia.) The New Times of May 23, states, that despatches have been received from the English Ambassador at Vienna, announcing the passage of the Pruth, and the occupation of Jassy, on the 7th May.

Dates from Bucharest of April 26, state that the Russian army, consisting of 80,000 men, on the 24th inst. commenced their plan of operation, both by sea and land, against Constantinople.

The force of the army which is going to march against Turkey is estimated at 80,000 men, of whom 60,000 are cavalry. All the accounts, as well as those which the Hospodar has received, agree in fixing the 7th of May as the day on which the passage of the Pruth was to be effected.

The letters from the other side of the Danube say, that the Turks, whose force on that river is, at the most 40,000 men, are concentrating themselves, but are otherwise tranquil.

Discussion in the English Ministry.—Strong rumours have been circulated of several resignations, which were to take place in consequence of a division of Ministers on the question, whether the franchise of East Bedford, (which borough has been disfranchised for corruption) should be removed to a large city, or to a Hundred, in Nottingham county. The Courier of the 22d May, does not mention any names, but merely refers to the reported change.

The Morning Chronicle of May 23d says: It was currently reported yesterday, that Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Charles Grant, and Lord Palmerston has resigned.

Lord Palmerston, we understand, denies the truth of the report, as far as relates to himself. But we can take it upon us to say that Mr. Huskisson has tendered his resignation.

It is rumored that Lord Dudley and Mr. Peel are to resign, and that overtures have been made to Earl Grey to join the Cabinet.

LONDON, MAY 23. Consols opened at 85, and buyers at 85, were soon after done at 85, and buyers at 85, and after rallying to 85, buyers, closed 85, for this, and 85, for the next time. Bank stock from 207 declined to 206, India bonds are also rather lower than in the morning, and from 98 to 99 are now quoted 97 98 per pm. Exchange bills to 63 64 pm. from 64 65.

American Stocks, London, May 22.—3 per cents, 75; New-York State or Canal Stock, 5 per cent of 1837, 95 do. of 1845, 96; 7 per cent of 1837, 10 sellers. With dividends from April 1st.—Bank shares £24 7s. 6d. a £24 10s.; Louisiana bonds; 97 1/2 a 98.

France.—Peace has been concluded between France and Algiers.

French Funds, May 20.—Five per Cents. 103f. 80c.; Three per Cents. 70f. 50c.; Bank Actions 1915; Neapolitan 76f. 75c. Spanish (1833), 72f. Exchange on London—At one month, 25f. 25c.; at three do. 22f. 51.

Continental Manufactures.—At Ghent there are no fewer than 14,000 or 15,000 workmen employed in a great number of bleaching-grounds, 13 establishments of printing-calicoes, and 55 cotton spinning manufactories, where, moreover, from 30,000 to 35,000 weavers, &c. are employed. The wages paid by these different manufactories are computed at 3/4 or 4 millions a year, and the number of pieces of calico made is reckoned at 800,000.

AUSTRIA.—Austria has large purchases of horses for Bohemia, were considerable movements of troops have taken place, in a general view of events.

EAST INDIES.

ACCOUNT OF TWO MEN RESCUED FROM A DESERT ISLAND IN THE SOUTHERN OCEAN. (From the Calcutta Government Gazette.)

On Sunday, the 4th of November, 1827, the Palma was the desert island of Amsterdam, or, as it is sometimes called, Saint Paul, the two islands, situated in the same longitude, 77 deg. 53 min. East, and in 37 deg. 52 min. and 37 deg. 50 min. South, being described by either name, in different maps and charts. According to Horsburgh, the Dutch navigator, Vlaming, examined these islands in 1697, and called the northernmost Amsterdam, and the southernmost or largest island, Saint Paulo, which is more accessible than the other, and better known. "They are nearly," he says, "on the same meridian, and distant from each other about seventeen leagues, and may be seen at twenty leagues distance in clear weather. Saint Paul, sometimes called Amsterdam by the English, is about eight or ten miles long, and five in breadth."

The island which the Palma approached, was the northernmost; and, passing to leeward, at a distance of about five miles, a quantity of smoke was distinguishable on the North side, which induced the Captain to run as close as possible, supposing that some sufferers from shipwreck might have lit the fire by way of signal; and, when within a mile of the shore, two men were distinctly seen standing on a little eminence near it. A boat was immediately lowered down, and Mr. Addison, the Chief Officer, proceeded to ascertain the condition of the men, and such assistance as might be required. In less than an hour the boat returned with two strangers. Their appearance, at the first glance, was truly squalid and miserable; they had long beards; their old ragged clothes were patched with wild skins, and with the fur on. The bristly hide of a seal hog, fastened together, served for the breeches of one of them. Their shoes were also made of hog's skin, of the form called mocassins, which consists of circular pieces, with the hair outside, and when the foot is placed in the middle of it, a cord, rove through the edges, draws the leather together round the ankle and instep. The name of one was James Paine, about twenty-two years of age, and of the other Robert Proudfoot, about forty, both sailors, and natives of Edinburgh. They had been fourteen months on the island.

It appeared from their own account of themselves, that they joined the Governor Hunter, a schooner of about sixty tons, belonging to Van Dieman's Land, at the Isle of France, that vessel being engaged on a sealing voyage; and in September, 1826, they arrived off the northernmost island above mentioned. It is customary for these ships to land a number of their crew at the different islands, where seals and sealions are procured, and to give intimation of their arrival, by firing upwards, with the oil and skin they may have been able to obtain. Accordingly, a boat was sent off from the schooner, with a bag of biscuit, a few pounds of flour, and other provisions—a salt kettle, a frying-pan, and a considerable quantity of salt, for the purpose of curing the seal-skin. It happened to be in the evening that Paine and Proudfoot, and the provisions, were landed at a convenient point, where two comfortable huts were discovered, roofed with grass—the habitations, doubtless, of some former adventurers. The boat had again to return to the schooner, to take off more provisions, and four other men, but, after getting on board, a smart breeze sprung up, the vessel was driven to leeward, and nothing more was seen or heard of her at the island. The two sufferers were thus left to themselves, and, in the morning, examining the extent and quality of their resources, they found that almost all the stock of salt had been destroyed by the surf, and that neither of them (a most extraordinary circumstance for sailors) had even a knife.—Paine's being in his jacket pocket, accidentally left in the boat, and Proudfoot had lent his to a messmate. Their only clothing was on their backs. They seem to have subsisted on their little store of bread and provisions, with great care, having made their last five months. After that, they were thrown entirely on their own ingenuity and exertions for every meal they had.

They saw several, but at a great distance, during the first month of their residence on the island. The first they saw was the hope, bound to Horsburgh's Town, an old-fashioned vessel, which, in November, 1826, approached within a few miles of the shore, and sent out a boat to give intimation of their arrival, by firing upwards, with the oil and skin they may have been able to obtain. Accordingly, a boat was sent off from the schooner, with a bag of biscuit, a few pounds of flour, and other provisions—a salt kettle, a frying-pan, and a considerable quantity of salt, for the purpose of curing the seal-skin. It happened to be in the evening that Paine and Proudfoot, and the provisions, were landed at a convenient point, where two comfortable huts were discovered, roofed with grass—the habitations, doubtless, of some former adventurers. The boat had again to return to the schooner, to take off more provisions, and four other men, but, after getting on board, a smart breeze sprung up, the vessel was driven to leeward, and nothing more was seen or heard of her at the island. The two sufferers were thus left to themselves, and, in the morning, examining the extent and quality of their resources, they found that almost all the stock of salt had been destroyed by the surf, and that neither of them (a most extraordinary circumstance for sailors) had even a knife.—Paine's being in his jacket pocket, accidentally left in the boat, and Proudfoot had lent his to a messmate. Their only clothing was on their backs. They seem to have subsisted on their little store of bread and provisions, with great care, having made their last five months. After that, they were thrown entirely on their own ingenuity and exertions for every meal they had.

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