

The Star,

And Conception Bay Semi-Weekly Advertiser.

Volume I.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Friday, November 22, 1872.

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NOVEMBER.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
..	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

FOR SALE.

PRESERVES & GROCERIES!

Just Received and For Sale by

Fresh Cove OYSTERS
Spiced do.

PINE APPLES
PEACHES
Strawberries—preserved in
Syrup
Bramberries do.

—ALWAYS ON HAND—
A Choice Selection of
GROCERIES.
T. M. CAIRNS.
Opposite the Premises of Messrs. C.
W. Ross & Co.
Sept. 17.

NOTICES.

J. HOWARD COLLIS,
Dealer and Importer of
ENGLISH & AMERICAN
HARDWARE,

Picture Moulding, Glass
Looking Glass, Pictures

Glassware, &c., &c.

TROUTING GEAR,
(In great variety and best quality) WHOLE-
SALE and RETAIL.

221 WATER STREET,
St. John's,
Newfoundland.

One door East of P. HUTCHINS, Esq.
N. B.—FRAMES, any size
and material, made to order.
St. John's, May 10. tff.

HARBOR GRACE

BOOK & STATIONERY DEPOT.

E. W. LYON, Proprietor,
Importer of British and American

NEWSPAPERS

—AND—

PERIODICALS.

Constantly on hand, a varied selection of
School and Account Books
Prayer and Hymn Books for different de-
nominations

Music, Charts, Log Books, Playing Cards
French Writing Paper, Violins
Concertinas, French Musical Boxes
Albums, Initial Note Paper & Envelopes
Tissue and Drawing Paper
A large selection of Dime & Half Dime

MUSIC, &c., &c.,

Lately appointed Agent for the OTTAWA
PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH COMPANY
Also, Agent for J. LINDBERG, Manufac-
turing Jeweler.

A large selection of
CLOCKS, WATCHES
MEERCHAUM PIPES,
PLATED WARE, and
JEWELRY of every description & style.
May 14. tff

BLANK FORMS
Executed with NEATNESS
and DESPATCH at the Office
of this Paper.

NOTICES.

PAINLESS! PAINLESS!! TEETH

Positively Extracted without
Pain

BY THE USE OF
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

A NEW AND PERFECTLY SAFE
METHOD.

Dr. LOVEJOY & SON,
OLD PRACTITIONERS OF DENTIS-
TRY, would respectfully offer their
services to the Citizens of St. John's, and
the outports.

They can be found from 9 a.m. to 5
p.m., at the old residence of Dr. George
W. Lovejoy, No. 9, Cathedral Hill, where
they are prepared to perform all Dental
Operations in the most

Scientific and Approved Me-
thod.

Dr. L. & Son would state that they
were among the first to introduce the
Anaesthetic (Nitrous Oxide Gas), and
have extracted many thousand Teeth by
its use

Without Producing pain,

with perfect satisfaction. They are still
prepared to repeat the same process,
which is perfectly safe even to Children.
They are also prepared to insert the best
Artificial Teeth from one to a whole Set
in the latest and most approved style,
using none but the best, such a
receive the highest Prem-
iums at the world's Fair
in London and Paris.

Teeth filled with great care and in the
most lasting manner. Especial attention
given to regulating children's Teeth.
St. John's, July 9.

W. H. THOMPSON,

AGENT FOR

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

BANNERMAN & LYON'S

Photographic Rooms,

Corner of Bannerman and Wa-
ter Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having made
suitable arrangements for taking a
FIRST-CLASS

PICTURE,

Would respectfully invite the attention
of the Public to a

CALL AT THEIR ROOMS,
Which they have gone to a considerable
expense in fitting up.

Their Prices are the LOWEST
ever afforded to the Public;

And with the addition of a NEW STOCK
of INSTRUMENTS, CHEMICALS and
other Material in connection with the
art, they hope to give entire satisfaction.
ALEX. BANNERMAN,
E. WILKS LYON.

Nov. 5. tff

W. H. THOMPSON,

AGENT FOR

Parsons' Purgative Pills.

C. R. BARNES.

Blacksmith & Farrier,

Respectfully to acquaint his num-
erous patrons and the public gener-
ally, that he is EVER READY to give
entire satisfaction in his line of business.
All work executed in substantial manner
and with despatch.

Off LeMarchant St., North of Gas
House.
Sept. 17.

W. H. THOMPSON,

AGENT FOR

Fellows' Compound Syrup

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

POETRY.

Good-Bye, Grasses.

Good bye, summer grasses,
That tangle and loop,
With heads heavy laden
And fibres adrop:
You've knotted a summer,
To have and to hold
In your meshes of shadow
And sunlighted gold—
Good-bye and good-bye!

The dew, with a shiver,
Falls low and is lost;
Swift-ending November
But heralds the frost;
The bee flitting yonder
Comes never to woo,
The cricket sings softly
His trill of adieu—
Good-bye and good-bye!

Oh, summer-time grasses,
That die at my feet!
My friends meek and lowly,
True, tender and sweet,
You waver and linger,
Reluctant to fade,
With tear-drops a-glitter,
Or seed-plume and blade:
Good-bye and good-bye!

Next summer?—No matter;
Sweet grasses will grow,
Whether footsteps go over,
Or hearts lie below;
The bee and the cricket
Will sing as they fly.
Shall we meet in the summer,
Sweet grass, you and I?
Good-bye and good-bye!

New Faces and Old.

At all times, and in all places,
What a sea of human faces
Meet us, greet us, day by day,
As we tread our beaten way!

Some are faces full of care;
Some are plain, and some are fair;
Some are tender, some are cold;
Some are modest, others bold.

But the face that troubles me
More than any that I see
Is the child face full of sadness,
That should portray only gladness.

Little faces come and go,
Pinched with poverty and woe,
In and out the busy throng
Never singing childhood song!

As life's moments swiftly roll,
How these faces haunt the soul!
May they, when all hearts are tried,
Shine as do the glorified!

EXTRACTS.

Text of the San Juan Award.

The Foreign Office has issued the text
of the San Juan Award. Accompanying
the award is a letter from Mr. Odo Rus-
sell, dated Berlin, October 23, quarter to
12 p.m. This letter merely announces to
Earl Granville the receipt and transmis-
sion of the award. The text of the award
is in English, as follows:—

"We, William, by the Grace of God,
German Emperor, King of Prussia, etc.,
after examination of the Treaty between
the Governments of Her Britannic Maj-
esty and that of the United States of Amer-
ica, dated at Washington, May 6, 1871, by
virtue of which the above named Govern-
ments have submitted to our arbitration
the question at issue between them, viz,
whether the line of boundary which, ac-
cording to the Treaty dated at Washing-
ton, June 15, 1846, after it had been
continued westward along the 49th par-
allel of north latitude to the middle of
the channel which separates the Continen-
t from Vancouver's Island, should be
further drawn southerly through the mid-
dle of the said channel and of Fuca Straits
to the Pacific Ocean, should be run, as
claimed by the Government of Her Britan-
nic Majesty, through the Rosario
Straits, or through the Canal of Haro, as
claimed by the Government of the United
States; in order that we should decide
finally and without appeal, which of these
claims is most in accordance with the
true interpretation of the Treaty of June
1846, have, after taking into considera-
tion the statement of the experts and
jurists appointed by us to report upon
the contents of the respective cases,
counter cases, with their enclosures, give
the following decision:—

"The claim of the Government of the
United States, viz, that the line of bound-
ary between the dominions of her Britan-
nic Majesty and the United States should
be run through the Canal of Haro is most
in accordance with the true interpreta-
tion of the Treaty concluded between the

Government of her Britannic Majesty and
that of the United States of America, dated
at Washington, June 15, 1846.

"Given under our hand and seal, at
Berlin, Oct. 21, 1872.

(Signed) "WILLIAM."
Attached to the award is a note from
the Foreign Office querying the date
"May 6, 1871," which should be May 8.

Extraordinary Story of a French Duel.

An Italian correspondent writes:—
"An extraordinary story is current here,
and through some people profess to be-
lieve it, is generally regarded as incre-
dible. M. Paul de Cassagnac the editor
of the French journal *Le Pays* hardly ever
lets a day go by without attacking the
King, the Parliament, the army, or the
nation. This displeased General Ange-
lini, who perhaps attributing to the fact
more importance than it deserved, decid-
ed upon going to Paris to demand satis-
faction from M. de Cassagnac, who is
known to be one of the best fencers and
shots in Europe. General Angelini in-
formed no one of his intention, obtaining
leave of absence from the Minister of
War, and a permission to go abroad on
private business. On reaching Paris he
sent a challenge to M. Cassagnac, as be-
ing a soldier and an Italian, without
mentioning the insults made to the King,
without presenting himself as represent-
ing the army, but simply in his own in-
dividuality as a citizen and a soldier.
According to the *Nazone*, Cassagnac re-
fused the duel, saying that he would ac-
cept if Signor Angelini presented him-
self as avenger of some real or presumed
outrage made to his Sovereign, his flag
or his country. The General replied
that he had neither the right nor the
mission to do so, he wished to fight as a
private individual and not otherwise;
and begged him to accept the challenge,
without forcing him to commit one of
those acts that were repugnant to his
feelings as a gentleman. M. de Cassag-
nac replied that as Cassagnac he ignored
the existence of General Angelini, and
therefore could have no intention to
offend him, and that as public he could
not acknowledge the right of Signor An-
gelini, a soldier of another nation, to call
him to account for opinions or his polem-
ics. General Angelini withheld as long
as possible the blow that was tingling at
his finger ends, but as there was no help
for it—it was struck. In spite of this,
Cassagnac refused to fight, but two gen-
tlemen of the editorial staff of "*Le Pays*,"
accepted the challenge in his stead.
General Angelini accepted and agreed to
their conditions, though they were very
serious. Pistols were chosen for the
first meeting. The Frenchman fired but
missed. The General fired in his turn,
and his adversary fell dead! The second
journalist preferred the sword, and was
carried home seriously wounded. Such
is the story told at Rome and Florence,
and is by far too extraordinary to be
believed without some more reliable in-
formation. It is added that General An-
gelini has fought for himself alone, and
that the Minister of War, and especially
the King, are much grieved by the occur-
rence.

Excitement in Polish Prussia.
A lively agitation appears to prevail in
the Polish provinces annexed to Prussia.
The measures of the Government against
the clergy, and the decree imposing the
German language in the primary schools,
have given fresh influence to the Nation-
al party. The Polish Association pro-
poses to prepare a list of ostracism against
all Poles who took part in the celebration
at Marienburg, who are to be reputed un-
worthy of being partisans of the national
cause. New organs of the press, to ad-
vocate the cause of Poland, are being
started, and a grand Polish assembly is to
be held shortly, to decide the line to be
taken by the Polish deputies in the next
session of the Reichstag.

**Atrocities by Slavers in the
South Seas.**
The *Melbourne Argus* of the 10th of
September contains an account of what
it styles one of the bloodiest atrocities
ever committed in the South Seas. The
Argus says:—

A few months ago, Captain Douglas, of
H. M. S. *Cossack*, seized at Levuka, Fiji,
the brig *Carl*, a British ship, sailing under
the British flag, for slaving, placed her
master, Joseph Armstrong, and some of
her crew, under a rest, and sent them to
Sydney, New South Wales, for trial. On
the 16th ultimo, Armstrong was accord-
ingly charged with the murder of a man,
name unknown, (a Polynesian islander.)
The chief evidence against him was that
of Dr. Jas. Patrick Murray, owner of the
Carl, who was appointed by the Victorian
Government local health officer at Sand-
hurst, in this colony, during the recent
outbreak of small-pox there. He appears
it may be here stated, to have discharged
the duties of that office courageously and

well, but the Government was ignorant of
his antecedents at the time of his ap-
pointment.

Dr. Murray's evidence was to the fol-
lowing effect:—In June, 1871, the *Carl*
was owned by himself, and was mortgag-
ed to a firm in Melbourne. During the
month named she left this port for Le-
vuka. Dr. Murray shipped a surgeon, and
on arriving at Levuka the captain who
brought her there from Melbourne having
left, he appointed Armstrong, who had
shipped as mate, in his stead. Armstrong
as master of the brig, obtained authority
to go on a "labour cruise" from Mr.
March, the British consul at Levuka, and
the brig then left, Dr. Murray going with
her. They proceeded on a kidnapping
cruise among the islands scattered about
in that part of the Southern Seas. After
visiting a few without obtaining any "la-
bor" they anchored off the Island of
Malakolo. A boat was despatched there
to look for better anchorage, whereupon
some of the natives discharged arrows at
the men in it. Some canoes with natives
who were trading with the *Carl* were round
about, and on these that vessel opened
fire, "partly in retaliation" for the arrows.
Nearly all the natives jumped overboard
and one of the brig's boats picked up 12
or 13 of them, who were put in the hold.
The natives who were not picked up es-
caped to the shore, some of them wound-
ed. The brig then sailed to the Solomon
Group, and off Santa Anna some natives
came out to trade in their canoes. When
these canoes were alongside, heavy pieces
of iron were thrown into some of them by
the captain and crew. The canoes were
upset, and the brig's boat being again
lowered, 12 or 13 more natives were cap-
tured, and put in the hold. The pieces
of iron were not wasted, as they were
fastened to the brig by long ropes. This
occurred about half or a quarter of a
mile from shore, to which the canoes and
natives not destroyed or taken returned.
Off the island of Isabella other canoes
came out trading, and were upset in the
same way, and about 10 more were
caught. "They came on board almost
voluntarily," says the doctor; and "in
throwing the iron, care was taken that
none of them were injured." All these
natives were put into the hold, and if they
showed no disposition to fight, they were
allowed on deck in a day or two. At the
Florida Group four or five more men were
captured in the same way, and then the
brig sailed for Bougainville, an island
densely inhabited by warlike natives.
There eighty men were caught, but un-
like the others, they "resisted very much."
The whole of the natives were then put
into the brig's hold, and some 48 hours
after the capture of the Bougainvillians
they all commenced fighting one evening
about seven o'clock. Some of them en-
deavoured to set fire to the ship; the
others tried to prevent them; and that
appears to have caused the fighting.

"Every attempt was made to pacify the
natives; but no white man on board knew
their language." In about a quarter of
an hour they were fired on with guns and
revolvers by the whites, who had behaved
inhumanly enough before, but who now
thirsted for blood like wild beasts.

"The firing," says Dr. Murray, "was di-
rected to the natives under the main
hatchway. Guns and revolvers were
used. Everybody fired. When the na-
tives stopped in the least, every effort
was made to pacify them. The natives
succeeded in loosing some of the bars of
the hatchway. The firing could not be
said to have ceased until the morning.
The firing was carried on voluntarily by
the white men. The general alarm being
given, every one took their firearms and
proceeded towards the main hatchway.
In the morning the hatches were taken
off, and the killed and wounded were
taken out of the hold and put on deck.
The captain was giving directions. About
70 dead and wounded natives were
brought on deck. All the Bougainville
natives, with the exception of 10 or 12
were either killed or wounded. The dead
natives were thrown overboard. I never
could ascertain whether positive orders
were given for them to be thrown over-
board. I think it was done with the
general will of the whites. I endeavoured
to get their lives spared, and suggested
that they should be put on an island, but
the general feeling was against doing
that. There were about 50 killed, and
about 30 wounded were thrown overboard
whilst they were still alive. The throw-
ing of the wounded overboard, was the
joint action of all. I did not look at the
wounded as a medical man, but I looked
casually at some of them. It took but a
few moments. They must have been on
deck a quarter of an hour or twenty
minutes before they were thrown over-
board. The wounded and dead were
not mixed. There was no discussion as to
whether the wounded should be thrown
overboard. It was a spontaneous move-
ment. I heard the wounded were to be
thrown overboard, and I went forward
that I might not see it done. It was
the general feeling that that was the best
way to dispose of them. There was a gen-