

The Star,

And Conception Bay Semi-Weekly Advertiser.

Volume I.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Tuesday, October 8, 1872.

Number 42.

OCTOBER.

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FOR SALE.

PRESERVES & GROCERIES!

Just Received and For Sale by the Subscriber—

Fresh Cove OYSTERS
Spiced do.

PINE APPLES
PEACHES
Strawberries—preserved in Syrup
Brambleberries 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. HURONS, 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 denominations

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, Manufacturing 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 DENTISTRY, 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 Method.

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 as received the highest Premiums 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

Parsons' Purgative Pills.

W. H. THOMPSON,

AGENT FOR

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

BANNERMAN & LYON'S

Photographic Rooms,

Corner of Bannerman and Water 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. WHLKS LYON.

May 14. tff.

W. H. THOMPSON,

AGENT FOR

Fellows' Compound Syrup

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

G. F. FARMS,

Blacksmith & Farrier,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint his numerous patrons and the public generally, 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.

POETRY.

The Lovers of the Dawn.

As the rosy clouds of morning
So float our loves away,
When the idle ease of the dawning
Gives place to the toil of the day;
For the dawning of life is leisure,
But its high noontide is toil,
And passion and love and pleasure
Are lost in its wild turmoil.

For manhood has care and trouble,
And labor both early and late,
Whilst love is merely a bubble
That floats on the stream of fate;
And the closest of ties must sever,
The kindest of loves must part,
When the fatal truth, "Forever,"
Rings out like a knell from the heart.

But when evening's shadows are falling
The dream of the dawn returns,
And its long-lost joys recalling
(Sweet perfume from memory's urns),
From out of the past's abysses
Come floating on silent wing
Pale phantoms of bygone blisses,
Lost visions of Life's young spring.

And from the heart's recesses
The wraiths of the loved ones rise,
Fair faces and flowing tresses
Seen vaguely through tear-dimmed eyes
Our hands are stretched forth in greeting,
So life-like the vision seems,
Though we know there's for us no meeting
On earth, save in waking dreams.

But when from Death's sable quiver
The fatal shaft is hurled,
And we drift o'er theathomless river
That leads to another world,
Will love or will death prove the stronger,
And shall we on the farther shore
Be united—in dreams no longer—
Or parted for evermore?

EXTRACTS.

Another Catastrophe.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.

Captain Jefferson Maury, of the steamship *Bienville*, arrived here this morning from Nassau and reports the burning of his vessel at sea.

The steamship *Bienville* left New York on the 10th of August for Aspinwall. When in latitude 45 12, longitude 74 15, at a quarter to four o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant, fire was discovered among the cargo. Steam and water were immediately turned on; but the steam pumps, after a few revolutions, broke down, and could not be worked.

Captain Maury then ordered the hatches battened down, hoping thereby to smother the fire, and at the same time the fire extinguishers were used between decks and the steam kept on.

The fire gained rapidly, however, and at six o'clock the Captain, fearing an explosion from powder stored in the hold if he remained by the ship any longer, ordered the six boats launched, and the passengers and crew began to embark.

At 7.30 Captain Maury was forced to leave the ship, being the last man on board.

One of the boats was capsized on leaving the ship, and from seven to ten of the inmates, including two women, were drowned.

After sunrise a fresh breeze sprung up, the capsized boat was righted and bailed out and reached Cat Island in safety.

The other boats, except one, reached Eleuthera Island, 150 miles from the scene of the disaster.

The missing boat has not been heard from, but it is supposed it was picked up by a passing vessel, as an empty boat was seen adrift near Eleuthera Island with a life preserver in it.

One of the boats in attempting to land at Eleuthera Island was capsized and nine were drowned, including Mrs Brander and her three children.

At half-past one p.m. the *Bienville* exploded and immediately sunk.

When the fire was first discovered it was supposed to be in the forehold, where a large quantity of powder cargo was stored; but it proved to be between decks, over the boilers and among the cargo.

The passengers and crew lost all their baggage and saved nothing except the clothing they had on.

Captain Maury reports that the people of Nassau treated the shipwrecked kindly and administered to their wants. Vice Consul Saunders has cared for the seamen. Out of 127 persons on board the ill-fated ship 34 are unaccounted for.

China and Japan.

The peaceful progress of civilization in the East is in danger of being interrupted by the horrors of war. The latest news represents the Chinese as making preparations for defending the mouth of

the Peiho so as to prevent the plucky little Japs from visiting unceremoniously the Brother of the Sun. No doubt if hostilities should break out the combined European and American fleets would be able to exercise such an influence as would considerably mitigate the evil effect of the conflict on the commercial interests of foreigners. At the same time it is evident that the loss inflicted on the trading interests could not fail to be serious. For this reason the progress of the dispute between the two Eastern governments will be watched with anxiety both here and in Europe. We are naturally inclined to take sides with the Japanese, because they have shown an eagerness to avail themselves of the advantages of our civilization, while their opponents continue to wrap themselves up in a haughty and selfish isolation. Unwilling to recognize the benefits which a free intercourse with other nations would not fail to confer, the people and government of China shut themselves off from all that sympathy which the Japanese invite. The friendship and preference shown by these latter to our country and our institutions are other bonds of union between us. But the chief and most lasting union must be based on mutual interests. The Japanese have shown that they comprehend this fact, as well as the difference in our peaceful commercial policy from the chief European Powers. Hence the desire of the Japanese to cultivate close political and commercial relations with us. We should regret the occurrence of any conflict which would have the effect of turning the minds of this singularly gifted people from the pursuit of that peaceful progress in which the true happiness of nations is to be found.—*American paper.*

Newfoundland.

The correspondent at St. John's, of the *Toronto Globe* writes to that journal:—The tide of emigration from this island to the United States, which has been checked by the prosperity of the last two years, is again rising. This emigration is mainly confined to that portion of our population who are of Irish descent. To them, as the people of Ireland, the United States is the Land of Promise. Many of their connections are settled there and the glowing accounts they send of their prosperity induce many to follow. The Protestant portion of the population are by no means so much inclined to look to the States as a home; and hence the Roman Catholic part of our people is declining in proportion to the Protestant, in consequence of this emigration. The working classes see the uncertainty of steady employment in a country which depends solely on the precarious returns of the fisheries. Should a bad August fishery follow on the back of our late disastrous seal fishery, wide-spread destitution among our poor fishermen would be the result. Their wages rarely allow of their saving anything against a disaster; and when an unfavorable season arrives, supplies are cut short and the great privations follow. Our great drawback here is that our population are almost solely dependent on the uncertain returns of the fisheries; and while the population is increasing, the produce of our marine industry does not advance. The remedy lies in combining agriculture with the fisheries and developing home manufacturing industry. Millions of acres of good land lie untouched in the fine valleys of the west and north. As for climate we have none of the prostrating, enervating heats of Canada and the United States. During our hottest days we are almost certain to have a pleasant breeze, which tempers the heat agreeably. On the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of July, when the telegrams informed us how the New Yorkers were panting in more than tropical heat, and 200 cases of sunstroke occurred, the thermometer here did not rise higher than 68 deg., and during the first week of July the highest temperature for the week 57.7 deg. During the second week of July, the thermometer was only once as high as 78 deg., the mean being 60.8 deg. With a west wind blowing during our summer months the atmosphere is balmy and exhilarating. A north-east wind is rather chilling, even in summer, while the east and south-east winds are apt to roll in the sea-fog upon the land. This fog however, being generated at sea by the co mingling of the waters of the Gulf Stream and the cold Arctic current which runs past these shores from the Greenland seas, never penetrates far inland, but hangs around the coasts and headlands when the wind blows from the south east. During the month of June especially, the space of ocean from the outer edge of the shallow water of the banks to the eastern and southern shores of the island is frequently enveloped in fog—a provision of nature which probably increases the security and multiplication of fish and marine treasures in that gloomy region. The northern and western shores are rarely visited by fogs; and even when a vast fog curtain stretches

along the southern and eastern coast, half a mile inland people are basking in bright sunshine, under a sky unclouded as that of Italy. Even on the south-eastern shores the number of days during which thick fog prevails does not exceed 20 for the whole year, while light fogs or mist, which last only for a portion of the day, may prevail during as many more days. It is a rare event for the thermometer to rise higher than 77 deg. or 78 deg. Thunder and lightning are very rare. Being also free from the extremes of cold in winter, our climate is remarkably salubrious, and the inhabitants, spending so much of their time in the open air, are a healthy race, instances of great longevity being very common. The first thing that is likely to turn the tide and render the country a desirable field for enterprise and an attractive residence, will be union with the Dominion. Civilizing influences would then be felt; education would advance, and steamboats and railroads would unite us to more advanced and energetic communities. Already the symptoms of a transition period have set in. A middle-class, born in the country and regarding it their home and a fair field for the energies of their children, is every year increasing in numbers and wealth, and its members are taking a share in the staple industries of the country.

Composing and Distributing Machines.

The *Times*, in noticing the machinery in motion in the International Exhibition, says:—The composing and distributing machines patented by M. Kastenbein, and exhibited by Mr. Walter, call for special notice, since they are both effective and new, and likely to come into use. The distributing machine is the more remarkable, as being exceedingly simple, and yet the first instance in which such a machine has been brought to do good work. Composing machines of more or less clever construction have been from time to time patented, but the bar to their use has always been that either the type had to be distributed by hand, which necessitated the retention of a staff of compositors, or that it to be distributed by machine the type was required to be of some special construction, M. Kastenbein's machines work with the ordinary type, and when we say that they are now in use in the *Times* office, and that the composing machine is worked by two boys who can compose as fast as three highly skilled compositors, and that the distributing machine, worked by one lad, can distribute rather faster than a highly skilled compositor, the value and importance of M. Kastenbein's invention will be at once seen. A new invention cannot well be described without illustrations, but it will give our readers some idea of these machines if we say that in the composing machine the different letters, &c., are arranged vertically in a series of cases just of a size to hold them, and in connection with pianoforte-like keys. Before these a lad sits, and as he reads his copy so he strikes a key with his finger, upon which the letter wanted drops into its place in a groove. In this groove the type gradually forms a long line, which is pushed along the slide by means of a treadle motion which the boy keeps up with his foot, till it falls into the hands of another boy seated with his face towards the groove. This second lad "justifies" the long line of set up type as it moves towards him—That is, he cuts it into lengths equal to the breadth of a column of the newspaper or page of the book, and fixes it in a "form" which is then taken away and stereotyped or printed from, as the case may be. Each lad has his task smoothed by all sorts of simple and handy little mechanical contrivances, difficult to describe but easy to manipulate; and the rate of work is as we have said. The distributing machine, or machine for separating the type after it has been printed from, so that it may be used again, works by the same method reversed. A lad sits at a key-board, the keys of which are marked with the various letters, &c., and reads the type as each line is cut from the "form" and pushed up into a groove under his eyes. Striking the key corresponding to the letter he wishes put back into its place, it slips down a groove and into a case exactly similar to that from which it fell on the key being struck in the other machine. These cases are moveable, and correspond in each machine, so that, when a case of some particular letter has been filled at the distributing machine, it can be removed (an empty case being put in its stead) and placed in a rack till needed for the composing machine, when it has only to be fixed in its proper position, there to stay till emptied by repeated striking of the key which causes one of the letters it contains to fall into the proper groove.

Minnesota as a Field for Emigration.

The Rev. George Rodgers, of Stal bridge Dorsetshire, has just arrived in Liverpool