



Newfoundland Archives

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Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

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

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 Kielty'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. January 1, 1834.

DISMISSION OF A FAVORITE.—Theresita, the milliner, who was recently so great a favourite with the Queen of Spain, has fallen into disgrace.—she has overreached herself,—political intrigue has proved too much for her, and she has been banished from Court. To add to her misfortune her effects have been sealed, and an inventory is to be made of the whole before any of them are delivered. This disgraced favourite of the Queen of Spain arrived at Bayonne on the 6th inst. She was born in France, of obscure parentage, but her history is most curious. Having become a simple camariste to the Queen of Spain, she obtained so great an influence over the affections of King Ferdinand, that he did nothing without consulting her, and for some years she may be said to have ruled the destiny of Spain. Her address was at the same time so consummate, that she managed to win an equal confidence from the Queen. It is believed that Theresita was no stranger to the resolution which led to the change in the order of succession. After the death of the King, Christina, in gratitude for the services of Theresita in this great object, made her her most intimate confidant and indeed her Prime Minister. If certain reports are to be believed, she was present when M. Mignet had his first audience of the Queen, and it was owing to her that he was admitted to fulfil his mission. The highest Grandees of the Court did not disdain to attend the drawing-rooms of the favourite. A power so great and so exalted might have satisfied the most towering ambition, but whether from the natural fickleness of woman, or from the intrigues of M. Zea, who feared that her influence might effect his downfall, Theresita was accused of carrying on a correspondence with Don Carlos, with the view of restoring him to that throne, in depriving him of which, she was the principal instrument. Though the proofs against her were very vague, she was exiled from Madrid. Her husband, or rather her paramour, formerly a body guard, some say, stimulated her to conspire against her benefactor, and has fled to Portugal, but others assert that he remains at Madrid, and that Theresita, who has done too much to be sacrificed, will ere long be recalled. [We suppose it was Theresita who taught Ferdinand to embroider petticoats.]

An American gentleman, of the name of ***** landed at Calais from England within the last fortnight. His baggage was of course overhauled, and examined at the Custom-house, the Douaniers taking special notice of certain papers, contained in a portfolio, in which the name of Lafayette frequently occurred. These writings related in fact to the sale of portions of the lands bestowed by the Government of the United States on Lafayette. The gentleman arrived in town, and called often at the house of the General during the following week. On Friday last he met a friend in the Champs Elysees, who after the first salutations, observed—"You are in good company."—"What do you mean?"—"I perceive that you are attended by an agent of the police."—"It must be so," said the American, "that man has followed me every where I have been, every day since my arrival in Paris."

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.—The practice of embalming the dead, although originally and in the most perfect manner adopted by the ancient Egyptians, was not entirely confined to their use; for the Persians, the Jews, the Ethiopians, and even the Christians, in some degree, employed these ceremonies. * * * * * Sepulture in the earth however, has been the most ordinary mode of disposing of the dead; but many nations committed the bodies to the action of fire, and even reduced their frames to a state of powder, which was taken either in their drinks, or dispersed to the winds. Erasmus Francisus reports of a nation of the kingdom of Guinea, that they pulverise the bones of their lords, ladies relations, &c., then mix the dust in their ordinary drink, and so absorb it. Interment in the earth appears to have been the earliest, as it is certainly the most natural way of disposing of the dead,

and the first instance on record of this mode of burial, though there can be little doubt that the practice existed anterior to the record of it, is that of Sarah, the wife of Abraham. The burning of the bodies of the dead had probably its origin in the endeavour to prevent any insult or ill treatment being offered to them; and we find that this custom prevailed among the ancient Greeks, Romans, Germans, Gauls, and others. The people of Chios, and the old Romans not only burnt their dead, but beat the bones in a mortar, and when thus reduced to powder sifted it through a sieve, and scattered the dust abroad by the winds. The ancient Romans also washed the body, and rubbed it with perfumes.—Pliny relates that it was customary among the northern people, near the Rhipæan mountains to bury the bodies in water. So indeed, in Scythia they formerly kept the dead bodies of their parents affixed to the trunks of trees in snow and ice.—Blasius Vigerius reports, that the Macrobians and Ethiopians having emptied, and deprived the bodies of the dead of their flesh covered the remains with plaster, on which a kind of fresco painting was laid, so as to represent as nearly as possible the natural body. This done, it was put into a glazed case or coffin; the nearest relatives kept it in their possession for one year, making offerings and oblations to it during that time, at the expiration of which the body was removed to the environs of the city and there buried.

The Tranzians removed the heart and intestines from their dead, bathed them in aromatic and spicy liquors, and then burnt them in honour of their gods; the ashes were carefully collected together and replaced in the body, that no part might be found wanting at the day of resurrection.—The Colchians and Tartars suspended their dead upon trees for three years, to be dried by the sun. When the desiccation was complete, they took down the bodies and burnt them entire. The Persians, as well as also the Syrians and the ancient Arabians, covered their dead with honey or wax and so preserved them. Erasmus Francisus reports that a certain people of the kingdom of Guinea (Tivivæ,) dwelling about the river Orenouque, mourn their dead with great wailing, and bury them. When it is suspected that the flesh, through the process of putrefaction, has become separated from the bones, they dig it up afresh, hang up the skeleton in the house, decorate the skull with different colored feathers, and affix plates of gold to the arms and thighs. A certain nation of the Brazils mourn the death of their kindred with extraordinary sorrow and weeping; then paint the body with various colours, and afterwards roll it in silk, lest it be rudely touched by the earth in which it is placed. The same authority acquaints us, that it often happens among the Chinese, that the children preserve the bodies of their parents for three or four years in the house as a token of their devotion and adoration; but the chinks of the coffin are so firmly glued up, that no noisome sense of putrefaction can offend the nostrils.—Such and so various have been, and are (among many others) the modes of disposing of the dead: the Chinese, a cunning people, continue to make earthenware of their ancestors and relations—the mandarins no doubt, china—the common people dell!

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 29.

(Private Correspondence.)

The Samos expedition sailed from hence on the 27th. I have just received a letter from a sensible correspondent of that island of which the following is a translation:—"Samos, April 22.—I can perceive nothing to apprehend from the arrival here of the Ottoman squadron, either now or hereafter, because the inhabitants have no idea of offering the slightest resistance. The present Governor has lost much in their eyes by his outrageous suggestion of a general emigration. After so ridiculous a proposal, which the people laugh at, he must become powerless on the appearance of a superior force, to which the population will unite, to preserve their rights. The inhabitants of Vathy

at least, are quite determined, and have openly protested against the decree of Lycurgus, the Governor, ordering the emigration.—They declare their resolution to remain in their houses, and in possession of their property. They will not deceive the three Powers any more than King Otho, or the Grand Signior—a very prudent determination, which will secure to them the advantages stipulated in their favour. If the Turks have only confidence in the Samiots, in an hour they will be masters of the island, and the present Governor must necessarily give way; but if the inhabitants are treated as enemies, which I cannot imagine, it is impossible to say what might happen.—P.S. I hear that the rebel chiefs, with the famous Bishop at their head, are preparing for flight.

We may hope consequently, to hear that this endless and foolish affair is settled.

Yesterday morning the remainder of the Turkish fleet moved out from the arsenal to the Bosphorus. I observed two three-deckers, five seventy-fours, six frigates, and one corvette. In the course of the summer they are occasionally to exercise in the sea of Marmora; but their chief purport appears to be to grace the approaching festivities.—Everything is to be on a grand scale, even the fire-works; the Captain Pacha has prepared 30,000 rockets for his share of them. It is much to be feared that these rejoicings may prove the cause of sorrow to many, as the plague has made its appearance, and will probably increase greatly, when hundreds of thousands come to be jostled together for hours at a time. If not, it will be a pretty convincing proof that the disorder is not of so contagious a nature as people are apt to imagine. The Acteon frigate, which was absent a few days, is returned, after having visited Siczicus, and Nicomedia.

I hear that Mehemet Ali has positively refused to pay the Porte any thing further, until he shall be released from all responsibility for the arrears of contribution which accrued during the two year's rebellion. It is thought the Porte will arrange the matter satisfactorily, and that no serious differences will arise in consequence. Meanwhile Mehemet Ali goes on increasing his army and his fleet, and is proposing to execute the gigantic task of damming up the Nile, so as to inundate a portion of Egypt which the waters have not hitherto reached, and thus increase the resources of the country. The attempt will cost nearly a million sterling.

All accounts concur in representing the inhabitants of Syria as most unequivalently disaffected, and Ibrahim Pacha has been cutting off heads at Aleppo at a great rate—his oppression is intolerable, and he may be pushing it too far. The Egyptian troops are loudly complaining of the hardship of being so long detained from their beloved Nile, and a single spark thrown in among them, might produce a general ignition; besides long arrears of pay are due to them, and they are pacified only by being allowed to lord it over the unhappy Syrians, who are now repenting in sackcloth and ashes their imprudent change of masters. The revenue of Mehemet Ali is greatly diminished, notwithstanding his acquisition of territory; whilst on the other hand, his expenses are ever on the increase. This cannot continue always.

M. Zographos has finally been received as Greek Minister, teshrifat or ceremonial, being precisely the same as that observed towards the Envoys of other Powers. It is supposed that a commercial treaty will speedily be arranged between the Porte and Greece, probably nearly verbatim, such as exist with most other Powers, 3 per cent. customs on imports and exports, free navigation through the Bosphorus, the subjects of Greece, being amenable only to their own authorities to be appointed here, and at all the principal outports. Some special arrangement must be made to secure the return to Turkish allegiance of the numerous Rayahs, now calling themselves Franks. In every treaty there is a stipulation to prevent the protection of Rayans. By Russia, this stipulation has always been greatly abused, and by Greece it may be more so, unless strict measures are adopted.—Morning Herald.