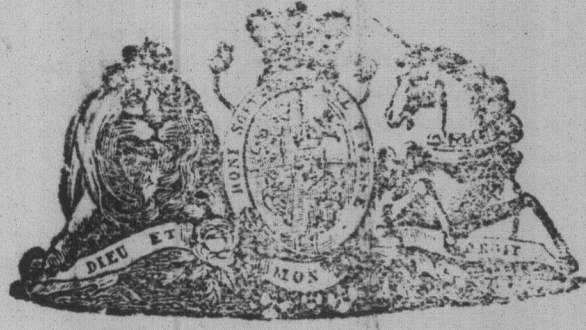


THE



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AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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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 expense, 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 Kieley'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.

RUSSIAN SUPERSTITIONS.—We were taking our tea with **Mdme. *****, when **M. d'Erbaïn** raised his creaking voice and pronounced the Russians to be the most superstitious people on the face of the globe. "Don't you know," said he, "that in many houses salt, sans a seller, is put upon table, in order to prevent an unlucky capsize? Are you not aware that nothing of importance is undertaken on a Monday? Have you never seen a nurse shrink in dismay when you have extolled the freshness and good looks of her children, and don't you know that she is convinced your praise will dry the babes to a mummy? Have you never seen the common people spit behind them to drive away the devil? Don't you know that persons in mourning are deemed of fatal augury in all societies, particularly at christenings, nuptial doings, and festive banquets?" When the Russian peasantry perceive that they do not succeed with beasts of one colour, they change them for another; chickens, turkeys, ducks, and all that fry, are comprised in the sentence. Nay, were you to give them a cow, differing in the slightest degree from their favourite tint, they would get rid of it, for fear she should place the whole establishment in jeopardy. **M. d'Erbaïn** upbraided the Russian ladies also for their taste of ghost stories.—Every region has its story-teller: **Prince Belloselsky**, a man of extremely amiable character, had a most delightful imagination in all that concerned the "hoggles"; he was one evening at a large party, when the ladies stormed him *en masse*, with—"Dear prince pray set our hair on end!" The prince required that every light should be put out, excepting a single candle, which was to be left in an adjoining apartment. He began his tale, which depicted a ghost advancing slowly, on solemn tiptoe, to the side of a certain person's bed. The narrator had been spreading out his ice cold hand on a marble table for some minutes; the tone of his voice was hollow and sepulchral; on a sudden, he clapped his ice cold hand on the naked shoulder of the mistress of the house; a shriek of horror burst from her; the whole party sprung on their legs, and rushed into the next apartment: one of the ladies, in her fright, overset the light, utter darkness ensued, and the general panic was redoubled their cries brought the servants with the blessing of light, and the prince had enough on his hands before he could persuade them there was nothing to fear. "Why ladies," said he, "tis your own fault; you ordered me to set your hair on end; how then could I refuse to make a draft upon my imagination and endeavour to please you!"—*Literary Gazette.*

EXEMPLARS ABRIDGED FROM MR. BARBAGE'S "ECONOMY OF MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURES."

Voyage of Manufacture.—The produce of our factories has preceded even our most enterprising travellers. **Captain Clapperton** saw at the court of the Sultan Bello, pewter dishes with the London stamp, and had at the royal table a piece of meat served up on a white wash-hand basin of English manufacture. The cotton of India is conveyed by British ships round half our planet, to be woven by British skill in the factories of Lancashire; it is again set in motion by British capital, and transported to the very plains whereon it grew, is repurchased by the lords of the soil which gave it birth, at a cheaper price than that at which their coarser machinery enables them to manufacture it themselves. At Calicut in the East Indies (whence the cotton cloth called calico derives its name) the price of labour is one seventh of that in England, yet the market is supplied from British looms.

Additions to human power.—The force necessary to move a stone along the roughly chiselled floor of its quarry is nearly two-thirds of its weight; to move it along a wooden floor, three-fifths; by wood upon wood, five-ninths; if the wooden surfaces are soaped, one-sixth; if rollers are used on the floor of the quarry, it requires one-thirtieth part of the weight; if they roll

on wood, one fortieth; and if they roll between wood, one-fiftieth of its weight. At each increase of every new tool, human labour becomes abridged.

Economy of time.—Several pounds of gunpowder may be purchased for a sum acquired by a few day's labour; yet when this is employed in blasting rocks, effects are produced which could not, even with the best tools, be accomplished by other means in less than many months.

Economy of Materials.—The worn-out saucepans and tin-ware of our kitchens, when beyond the reach of the tinker's art, are not utterly worthless. We sometimes meet carts loaded with old tin kettles and worn out iron coal-scuttles traversing our streets. These have not yet completed their useful; the less corroded parts are cut into strips, punched with small holes, and varnished with a coarse black varnish for the use of the trunk maker, who protects the edges and angles of his box with them; the remainder are conveyed to the manufacturing chemists in the outskirts of the town, who employ them in conjunction with pyro-ligneous acid in making a black dye for the use of calico printers.

Accumulation of Power arises from lifting a weight and then allowing it to fall. A man even with a heavy hammer, might strike repeated blows upon the head of a pile without producing any effect. But if he raises a much heavier hammer to a much greater height, its fall, though far less frequently repeated, will produce the desired effect.

Regulating Power.—A contrivance for regulating the effect of machinery, consists in a vane or fly, of little weight, but presenting a large surface. This revolves rapidly, and soon acquires an uniform rate, which it cannot greatly exceed, because any addition to its velocity produces a much greater addition to the resistance it meets with from the air. The interval between the strokes on the bell of a clock is regulated by this means; and the interval is so contrived, that this interval may be altered by presenting the arms of it more or less obliquely to the direction in which they move. This kind of fly or vane is generally used in the smaller kinds of mechanism, and unlike the heavy fly, it is a destroyer instead of a preserver of force. It is the regulator used in musical boxes, and in almost all mechanical toys.

Increase and Diminution of Velocity.—Twisting the fibres of wool by the fingers would be a most tedious operation; in the common spinning-wheel the velocity of the foot is moderate; but, by a very simple contrivance, that of the thread is most rapid. A piece of catgut passing round a large wheel, and then round a small spindle, effects this change. The small balls of sewing cotton, so cheap and so beautifully wound, are formed by a machine on the same principle, and but a few steps more complicated. The common smoke-jack is an instrument in which the velocity communicated is too great for the purpose required, and is transmitted through wheels which reduce it to a more moderate rate.

Extending the time of Action in Forces.—The half-minute which we daily devote to the winding up of our watches is an exertion of labour almost insensible; yet by the aid of a few wheels its effect is spread over the whole twenty-four hours. Another familiar illustration may be noticed in our domestic furniture; the common jack by which our meat is roasted, is a contrivance to enable the cook in a few minutes to exert a force which the machine retails out during the succeeding hour in turning the loaded spit.

Saving time in Natural Operations.—The process of tanning formerly occupied from six months to two years; this time being apparently required in order to allow the tanning matter to penetrate into the interior of a thick hide. The improved process consists in placing the hides with the solution of tan in close vessels and then ex-

hausting the air. The consequence of this is to withdraw any air which might be contained in the pores of the hides, and to employ the pressure of the atmosphere to aid capillary attraction in forcing the tan into the interior of the skin. The effect of the additional force thus brought into action can be equal only to one atmosphere, but a further improvement has been made; the vessel containing the hides is after exhaustion, filled up with a solution of tan; a small additional quantity is then injected with a forcing pump. By these means any degree of pressure may be given which the containing vessel is capable of supporting, and it has been found that, by employing such a method, the thickest hides may be tanned in six weeks or two months.

Printing from wooden Blocks.—A block of box-wood is, in this instance, the substance out of which the pattern is formed; the design being sketched upon it, the workman cuts away with sharp tools every part except the lines to be represented in the impression. This is exactly the reverse of the process of engraving on copper, in which every line to be represented is cut away.—The ink instead of filling the cavities cut in the wood, is spread upon the surface which remains, and is thence transferred to the paper.

Making and Manufacturing.—There exists a considerable difference between the terms *making* and *manufacturing*. The former refers to that of a small, the latter to that of a very large number of individuals; and the difference is well illustrated in the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons on the Export of Tools and Machinery. On that occasion **Mr Maudslay** stated, that he had been applied to by the Navy Board to make iron tanks for ships, and that he was rather unwilling to do so, as he considered it to be out of his line of business; however he undertook to make one as a trial. The holes for the rivets were punched by hand-punching with presses, and the 1,680 holes which each required cost seven shillings. The Navy Board who required a large number, proposed that he should supply forty tanks a week for many months. The magnitude of the order made it worth while to commence *manufacturing*, and to make tools for the express business. **Mr Maudslay** therefore offered, if the Board would give an order for two thousand tanks, to supply them at the rate of eighty per week. The order was given; he made the tools, by which the expense of punching the rivet-holes of each tank was reduced from seven shillings to ninepence; he supplied ninety-eight tanks a week for six months, and the price charged for each was reduced from seventeen pounds to fifteen.

Brass plate Coal Merchants.—In the recent examination by the House of Commons into the state of the coal trade, it appears that five-sixths of the London public is supplied by a class of middle men who are called in the trade "Brass-plate Coal Merchants;" these consist principally of merchants' clerks, gentleman's servants, and others, who have no wharfs, but merely give their orders to some true coal-merchant, who sends in the coals from his wharf. The brass plate coal merchant, of course receives a commission for his agency, which is just so much loss to the consumer.

Raw Materials.—Gold-leaf consists of a portion of the metal beaten out to so great a degree of thinness, as to allow a greenish-blue light to be transmitted through its pores. About 400 square inches of this are sold in the form of a small book, containing twenty-five leaves of gold for 1s. 6d. In this case the raw material or gold, is worth rather less than two-thirds of the manufactured article. In the case of silver leaf, the labour considerably exceeds the value of the material. A book of fifty leaves, covering above 1,000 square inches is sold for 1s. 3d.

The quantity of labour applied to Venetian gold chains is very great, but incomparably less than that which is applied to the manufactures of iron. In the case of the