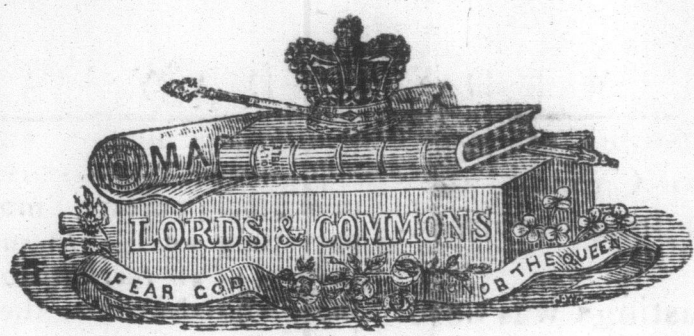


The



Star

AND

Conception Bay Journal.

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1839.

No. 267

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mr. W. Dixon's

Employment of Women. In every country, from Turkey upwards, woman has her certain place. In Italy, in Switzerland, in Germany, in England, in Scotland, and more than all, in civilized and woman-adoring France, I have seen her, in instances without number, performing offices of hardship and notoriety, with which her heaven-giving womanly nature seemed to me totally incompatible. That the age of chivalry has passed from Europe needs not the meagre evidence that no thousand swords leaped from their scabbards to save the beautiful Marie Antoinette. Travel over Europe, the proofs shall stare you in the face wherever you go. In Munich a woman does the work of a printer's devil. In Vienna I have seen her making mortar, carrying hods, digging cellars, and wheeling forth the clay; and there I have also seen females harnessed with a man, nay with a dog, and once even with a jackass, to a cart, and the same through the most public streets of the metropolis. In Dresden she saws and splits wood, drags coal about the city in a little waggon, and wheels eatables for miles through the high ways to the market, in a huge barrow. In all these places, in France and Italy, may you note her with basket and scraper, hastening to monopolize the filth just fallen upon the public routes. In France females do vastly more degrading and out-of-door work than in England, and in Paris they are in as great request as the mirrors themselves. A woman harnesses diligence horses. A woman cleans your boots as you rest them upon her little stand at the Pont Neuf. At theatres it is a woman who sells you your ticket, and other women who take charge of the boxes. At any mere business office it is a woman who does the business. Would you bargain at a chantier for a load of wood, you bargain with a woman. Would you be conveyed publicly to the south of France, you receive your right to a place in the Coupee from a woman. There is no shop of whatever description, in which a woman is not cerned. There is indeed hardly a department in which she does not seem to be chief manager.

In reflections on the absent, go no farther than you would go if they were present. "I resolve," says Bishop Beveridge, "never to speak of a man's virtues before his face, nor of his faults behind his back." A rule, the observation of which would, at one stroke, banish from society both flattery and defamation.

PROTOGENIC DRAWING.—Since publicity has been given to this discovery, many and important improvements have been

made by Sir J. Herschel and others, among men of science, and by artists, especially engravers; in the hands of two of these, who appear to have simultaneously made the same discovery it has become an important art. Mr. J. F. Havill and Mr. Willmore, have, by covering glass with *etching ground* and smoke, sketched designs upon it. [Mr. Talbot's is meant.]—Through the glass thus exposed by the scratches, the photographic paper receives the light, and the design, which the sun may be said to print, may be multiplied with perfect identity for ever. Designs thus produced with probably become much more common, and even more generally applicable than lithography, because all the means are more readily accessible, whilst it will receive its rank as an art, and be excellent in proportion to the skill of the artist, as a draughtsman with the etching needle. The size need no longer be kept down by that of the printing press, as the size of the glass can alone limit the size of the design. This is a real and valuable discovery, applicable to a thousand purposes. It is reported that Mr. Havill, and his brother, the well known painters, have succeeded in giving some true colours, also, to their productions, by the action of light. Beautiful imitations of washed bistre drawings may be produced, by *stopping out* the light on the glass by black varnish, which will obstruct the transmission of light in proportion to the thickness with which the varnish is laid on; and specimens like fine mezzotinto prints have been produced by this process. The first report of the discovery in France alarmed the painters from nature; next, the specimens of etched plates and printed impressions alarmed the engravers: this further discovery has replaced it, as an art in the hands of its professors. But, since the sun has turned printer, we fear that the *devils* will ultimately suffer. It is curious and interesting to hear of scientific men already seeing to apply the process to self registers of the thermometric, barometric, and magnetic variations. We shall watch with interest the new disclosures and applications of this suddenly noised at road discovery.—*Literary Gazette.*

From the Halifax Journal July 16.

Twenty houses, with the Church of the Association have recently been burnt in Canal, Elm, and Howard Streets, New York.

ANOTHER PATRIOT CONVICTED.—G. W. Case, tried at Rochester on a charged similar to that against Mackenzie, has been found guilty and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, and 20 dols. fine.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The *Timber War*, it is said, will cost the State of Maine nearly the whole sum appropriated by the Legislature, viz: 800,000 dols. Uncle Sam will eventually have to foot the bill.—*N. Y. Whig.*

The steam communication between New Orleans and the ports of Liverpool and Havre is expected to go into operation in two or three months.

Opposition steamers are now the order of the day in the United States. You can go from New York to Albany for one dollar, and from New York to Providence for fifty cents. Distance to either place, about 200 miles!

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 9.

GREAT FIRE AT EASTPORT.—We regret to state that by the steamer Maid of the Mist, on Saturday evening, information was received in town that a fire broke out at Eastport on Friday evening last, which consumed all the building on the lower side of Water-street, viz: Every building from Hayden's store to Hobbs, inclusive. On the western side, from Boynton-street to Dana-street, except four stores. Loss estimated at 200,000 to 250,000 dols.—Further particulars are

expected by the steamer Nova Scotia this evening, but too late for our paper today.

WOODSTOCK, JULY 6.

We inserted an article last week from the *Augusta Age*, stating that a conference had been held at Portland by several of the Government officials of Maine, and Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of the United States, the object, supposed to be the Boundary question, the result had not then transpired. From recent dates we learn that the British government had submitted a "draft of a convention for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the commissioners." The terms of the draft seem to have been considered by the convention as inadmissible, while a counter proposition was agreed upon, which was considered would be in accordance with the views of Maine. We have not heard the purport of the propositions, although it is very easy to conceive what would be its nature. The pertinacity with which Maine clings to her construction of the treaty of 3 would almost preclude the hope that matters might yet be amicably adjusted. The British public have been made so fully acquainted with the importance of the territory in dispute, and the justice of their claim to it, that unless a conventional line can be established or some other plan adopted mutually advantageous to both parties, that rather than relinquish those rights to which they are entitled, both by the spirit and letters of the treaty, they will give our neighbours to understand that they will not be gulled any longer.

TORONTO, JUNE 28.

The constituency of Col. Prince honored him with a public dinner at Sandwich on the 18th inst., at which were repeated all the enthusiastic demonstrations of respect, friendship and gratitude, with which his presence has been justly greeted in every part of the Province which he has lately visited.—We will endeavor in our next to transfer to our columns the few gratifying particulars we find in the *Western Herald*, were it merely for the purpose of testifying to the sentimental Mr. Labouchere, and to Mr. Brigand apologist Hume, & others, the just estimation in which Col Prince is held where he is best known.

MONTREAL, JUNE 26.

It appear that three prisoners have been brought to Montreal by a party of the troops stationed at L'Acadie and have been committed to gaol. They are accused of having been guilty of arson and plunder on several occasions; and one of them is said to have confessed that they formed part of a considerable gang who live as brigands. Their appearance was not at all calculated to contradict the imputations thus cast upon them.

QUEBEC, JULY 1.

Our Montreal Correspondent of Saturday, notices some stir on the United States frontier, probably the usual preparations for the celebration of independence. Letters received in town mention the burning of another house on the Niagara frontier in the township of *Pelham*.

The Hon. Messrs. Cochran and Duval were sworn in this day as Assistant Judges of the Court of King's Bench for this District.

MONTREAL, JUNE 11.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur having enquired into the late seizure of the American schooner and gun at Brockville and having taken, we humbly conceive, a view of the detention, and also of the

unauthorized release, proceeded for Cornwall where an address had been prepared for presentation by the inhabitants. To this address his Excellency replied—and in his reply we meet with the following very remarkable paragraph:—

I frankly avow to you, that it has been, with me, an object of great anxiety to call forth a generous feeling from those who have acted towards this country with cruel treachery and wanton violence. If the endeavour be successful, (and I still shall leave no honourable effort unattempted to accomplish it) it will be to me a source of unbounded satisfaction.—IF IT PROVE UNSUCCESSFUL, WE MUST CAST ALL FURTHER THOUGHTS OF DIPLOMACY INTO THE SEA. LAWRENCE AND TRUST TO THE HEARTS AND HANDS OF HER MAJESTY'S LOYAL SUBJECTS TO BRING ABOUT CONCILIATION BY A DIFFERENT PROCESS—and, in that operation, I am very confident, there are no means more entirely to be relied upon, than the inhabitants of the Eastern District.

MACKENZIE'S GAZETTE.—The number of this Gazette, for Saturday last, comes to us crested in mourning. It is occupied chiefly with the trial of the Editor, Wm. L. Mackenzie, now in jail at Rochester. It appears from the annexed paragraph, that he is not pleased with his new lodgings, although furnished at the expense of Uncle Sam.—*Jour. Com.*

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.—Seven prisoners are confined in this jail for seven years, solitary and alone. I have only had a week of solitary confinement, enhanced too, occasionally, by the sheriff and jailor's kindness in permitting friends to visit me; yet I don't at all like it.—And my crime too! It's being denounced by Arthur, the Slayer of Lount and Matthews, for humbly following in the footsteps of the men of seventy-six!—Had Arthur not ended Judge Lount's days with a rope, the republicans of 1839 might have done it for him, aided by a general American dungeon. Why continue to celebrate the 4th of July? Better change it into Victoria's birth day.—That would be in character. America sought aid in her hour of trouble from the despots of Europe. Did any of them, in addition to a cold refusal, place the suppliant in a cell!

NIAGARA CHRONICLE, July 11.—General Sutherland has been arrested at Buffalo, for violation of the neutrality laws. It is altogether probably that the American authorities will now act with vigor, as Sir John Colborne has been instructed, in case of further invasions of our territory from the republic, to pursue and punish the outlaws wherever he can catch them. These instructions have been communicated to the American Government by Mr. Fox.

From the National Intelligencer

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—A friend in North Carolina, under date of the 4th instant, gives us the following gratifying account of the agricultural prospects in a large portion of the union. The season appears so far to have been unusually propitious throughout the country for all the product of agriculture.

"Since twenty fifth of March, I have travelled through parts of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. The crops usually raised in these different states were considered more promising than at the same period of any preceding year.—In the southwest, emigration to Texas is the order of the day. Their money matters are as bad as they can be—when they will be better, no person is bold enough to predict, as confidence, the foundation of all credit, is almost entirely destroyed amongst them."