



HARBOR GRACE, NOVEMBER 12, 1872.

The "Star," having now been in circulation six months, it is necessary for us to return to our already numerous subscribers and patrons heartfelt thanks for the very liberal encouragement extended us. As heretofore, we will ever endeavour to merit the patronage of our many friends, and trust, by assiduous attention to business, strict observation, and truthful representation of passing events, to increase the circle of our acquaintances. Now that many have just returned from a summer's absence on the fishing grounds, we feel confident that our lengthy list of subscribers will be considerably increased. That is exactly our wish. Metropolitan contemporaries have, without deprecation, pronounced the "Star" as "a well got up paper," and their best wishes for its success have been kindly tendered us.

The "Star" is everybody's paper; at once interesting and amusing, it is a fit fireside companion for old and young. No family should be without it! Therefore it is we beg our friends to assist us in obtaining for it an increased circulation. Being semi-weekly, local and telegraphic news are, as it were, published immediately on transpiring, while for cheapness, it is unsurpassed in the Island—thus placing it within the reach of all.

For our lady readers, excellent stories of love and romance appear in every issue; these in themselves being worth the price of subscription.

As an advertising medium, it is the best in the district, and offers great inducements. Low rates of charges, a bi-weekly circulation, and a wide-spread distribution, fail not to advance the interests of the advertiser. We will be happy to receive a host of new subscribers. Parties desirous of advancing social progress will not hesitate in at once handing in their names. At all times we will be thankful to our friends in the outports for communications respecting any occurrence of importance.

The "Temperance Journal" tenders the shilling in hopes to enlist us in the war waged by that paper against the drinking custom of the age. We wish the "Journal" all success and in our own way will always be glad to aid every effort to suppress intemperance; but it will be remembered that, whereas the "Journal" is exclusively dedicated to this service, our field is a different one. The inference is plain that the "Journal" considers the drinking habits of our people as specially calling for discountenance. We doubt if drinking is more general than in the capital, where the extent of the city permits of a great deal being done in this way without attracting observation, while in Harbor Grace all the drinking is public. Let the "Journal" give us the society promised by a correspondent some time since, and we will do our part in support of the same; but we cannot admit that our citizens are more addicted to strong drink than those of the metropolis.

At this time of the year our town-folks are laying aside old garments and donning new ones. Would it not be well for such to remember the poor? Every winter are to be found poor people but sparingly clad, who have to buffet the storm, and endure the piercing cold in order to procure the necessities of life. If something like a relief society were formed, no doubt contributions of good, warm clothing would pour in, for which many a "God bless the donor" would issue from the recipients. Some people, when casting aside old clothing, have the idea that they will wear it again. How much of it is worn again? Very, very little, if any, ever is. To dispose of spare clothing, that will not only cheer, but warm the poor and alleviate their sufferings, would be a far more christian-like act than hoarding it up to feed moths upon. We would be happy to see the idea taken up and put into execution.

There is a tradition—believed in North and South—that wet weather follows our courts. It is a curious coincidence that the diaries of many go to strengthen the belief. What influence lawyers can have more than other people over the weather is difficult to say, altho' we suppose, they may be said to be greater on blowing than any other class. But even if good at raising the wind, it does not follow that they can deluge the earth with rain. We are not and never can become weather-wise, much less can we explain the connection between unusual dampness and the visits of the gentlemen of the Bar. This season must be held as an exception to the rule, for altho' there has been considerable moisture, yet nothing at all equal to former occasions; and, further, we have heard it confidently asserted that the distinguished young gentlemen

of the long robe now among us are—to a degree—dry subjects. They are a band of fine, healthy-looking gentlemen of whom his Honor the Presiding Judge may well be proud, and his Honor must be a good Judge on this point, as he is known to be on the Bench. Their labours are nearly over for the Term; we wish them God-speed and merry wives, each one believing as we do that no lawyer is a man until he masters the pleading that gives him the degree of matrimony.

We would direct the attention of owners and parties in charge of horses to the subjoined communication from Dr. Stabb, of St. John's, in reference to the horse disease, at present so prevalent in the United States and some of the neighboring Provinces. The public are certainly indebted to Dr. S. for the interest which he has taken in the subject, and will, we have no doubt, immediately attend to the advice thus furnished:—

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.]
NOVEMBER 7, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—I received a letter lately from a friend in Montreal, giving a short description of the horse epidemic in that city; and as the disease has since made its appearance, altho' simultaneously, in several cities situate at great distances from each other, it is possible that St. John's may in its turn suffer from the invasion of this serious malady. I therefore beg to publish this description with a word of warning—viz: let those who care well for their horses, care the more, and those take care, who never cared before; or, in other words, let all horses at this, one of the trying seasons for their health and condition, be unusually well taken care of by plenty of nourishing food, by warm, well-ventilated stabling, and by moderate work. And the street-car man should always have a rug of some kind over his horses' loins, when standing in the cold streets. Extract from the letter: "The horses have a bad cough, running at the nose, general debility and coldness of the extremities; but it (the disease) is not fatal except in cases of overwork."

Yours truly,
HENRY H. STABB.

SMALL-POX AT SYDNEY, C. B.

The following from a late Halifax paper is distressing, and taking into consideration the large amount of traffic between Sydney and this Island, it would be well to be on guard against the introduction of that death-dealing malady. We have no desire to intimidate or to dictate, but it is self-evident that unless immediate steps are taken by the authorities with a view to obstruct its entry amongst us, serious may be the result of negligence. "Prevention is better than cure."

William Boudrot, master of the schooner *Belle of Rome*, died at the quarantine station, Sydney, C. B., on the 24th, of small pox. Simon Longnoise and Levi Bushey, seamen of the same vessel, died on the 18th and 20th respectively. They all belonged to Arichat. The rest of the crew have been transferred to a temporary hospital on the west side of the harbor. Two of them are still down with the disease and two are convalescent. The crew of the American three-masted schooner *J. S. & J. C. Adams*, have also been transferred to the Hospital. The Local Board of Health are taking all possible steps to prevent the spread of the disease.

RELIGIOUS.

ANNIVERSARY Missionary Sermons will be preached at the Wesleyan Church in this town on Sabbath next—in the morning at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Hale, and at 6.30 p.m. by the Rev. G. S. Milligan, M. A. The latter gentleman—having spent much of his time traveling—has acquired a vast amount of knowledge in connection with missionary labor and requirements; therefore, much valuable information (spiritually and temporally) will probably be derived from the rev. gentleman's remarks. On the following Wednesday evening, the Annual Public Missionary Meeting will be held in the same place—chair to be taken at 7 o'clock. A large number of clerical and lay gentlemen will no doubt officiate, and it is expected that the occasion will be one of great interest. Collections in aid of the Society's funds will be taken up.

We have much pleasure in noticing the progress being made towards the completion of the Episcopal Church at South Side. The energy and religious zeal of the Rev. J. Godden—who has been appointed thereto—deserves the greatest encouragement. The appointment of a pastor to the South Side Church must indeed be a great blessing to residents there, as in rough and stormy weather there will be no necessity for crossing the harbor or going round the River Head. We sincerely trust the rev. gentleman's future efforts may be as successful as the past, in imparting spiritual comfort to those committed to his charge and otherwise adding to the glory of his Divine Master.

IN to-day's issue will be seen the commencement of a beautiful story—just the thing for our fair readers—entitled, "Cliff Cottage, or the Romance of a Life Time."

NEWS ITEMS.

The efforts made to cultivate the tea plant at Calistoga, California, have entirely failed. Nearly all of the plants, it is stated, are dead.

EDITING a newspaper is very much like raking a fire—every one thinks he can perform the job better than the man who has hold of the poker.

AN exchange paper says:—"They say that old newspapers make the best kind of lady's bustles, and the refuse of printing offices is in general demand. If this is so won't we editors have a right to complain that our fair subscribers are getting more in 'arears' than ever."

The publisher of the Bradley County (Ark.) "Eagle" thus excuses himself for the delay in the issue of his paper: "A printer, who is pressman, compositor, maker-up of forms, 'ad. setter,' does all the job work, clipping copy and writing for a twenty-four column newspaper, may have the 'dead wood' on 'strikes,' but we'll be hanged if he hasn't got his 'hands full' when it comes to doing all his work and having six chills a week."

A BELLE.—Just now, to be a belle, the only thing esteemed to be necessary are to be dressed always in the latest style, to wear one's hair on the top of one's head, to walk on tilted heels, to carry a vinaigrette, to know when to faint, when to blush, when to snub admirers with no prospects, when to look tender and languishing to dance and flirt to one's heart's content, to follow the ceaseless round of pleasure and never grow weary. The aim of her industry is to work cats and dogs upon canvas; of her literature to read novels.

HERE is a graphic description of a fishing excursion. Says the Danbury News: "A North street man went off Saturday noon for a half day of fishing. When he returned he had walked thirteen miles, lost a \$45 watch, sprained his thumb, spoiled an \$11 pair of pants by sitting down on his luncheon, and caught a four-pound mud-turtle. He got back in time to help the doctor cut from his oldest boy's foot one of the fish hooks he had left at home. He took a cursory view of the situation and went to bed."

VANQUISHED SOVEREIGNS OF FRANCE.—Napoleon III. is the eighth French sovereign deprived of his liberty by the fate of battles. Louis le Debonnaire, in 829, was confined by his sons, with his second wife, in a monastery. In 846, Charles the Bald was made prisoner by the revolted nobles. John I. was made captive at the battle of Poitiers. He delivered up his sword to a Belgian knight, Denis de Morbecque. Louis XI. was forcibly conducted by Charles the bold in the suite of the Burgundian army which was going to besiege the Liegeois, the king's own allies. Francis I. was made prisoner at the battle of Pavia. Like King John, he gave up his sword to a Belgian, Count de Lannoy, Viceroy of Naples. Napoleon I. surrendered twice, in 1814 and 1815. And, last of the list Napoleon III. sent his sword to his Prussian conqueror, and followed it himself, on the 1st of September, 1870. Another curious incident is that Wilhelmshohe, where Napoleon III. is confined, was formerly the residence of his uncle, Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia. A report has gone abroad that the French emperor is poor. Great mistake. Only a month before leaving Paris he invested four hundred thousand pounds in Dutch railway bonds. He certainly ought to have saved, and doubtless did save, largely from his salary of five million dollars. Eugene, at all events, and the boy, will be comfortable, she having large estates in Spain.

JOHN FISKE, the Comtean philosopher, who must needs find a "positivism" in the simplest of things simple, applies his analysis to the "Primeval Ghost World" in the *Atlantic Monthly* for November, and in illustrating the principle of interpreting myths by analogy quotes this amusing paragraph from Tylers "Primitive Culture":

"Should the myth commentator, he observes, demand as his property, the nursery 'Song of Sixpence,' his claim would be easily established. Obviously the four-and-twenty blackbirds are the four-and-twenty hours, and the pie that holds them is the underlying earth covered with the overarching sky. How true a touch of nature it is that when the pie is opened—that is, when day breaks—the birds begin to sing? The King is the Sun, and his counting out his money is pouring out the sunshine, the golden shower of Danee; the Queen is the Moon, and her transparent honey the moonlight; the Maid is the 'rosy-fingered Dawn, who rises before the Sun, her master, and hangs out the clouds, his clothes, across the sky; the particular blackbird who so tragically ends the tale by snipping off her nose is the hour of sunrise."

MILK.—Professor Law, of Cornell University, publishes in the *Lens* some interesting observations on living organisms in milk. Two specimens were placed under the microscope after twelve hours' exposure. The appearance exhibited is described as "an abnormal ad hesiveness of the oil globules, which had accumulated in dense masses instead of remaining apart, as in healthy milk. Intermixed with the globules were dark-colored spherical bodies of a much larger size, spores, and filaments. On examination of the water drunk by the cows, it was found to contain numerous spores of low forms of vegetable life. The cows yielding the morbid milk appeared in health so far as appetite, rumination, pulse, breathing, and state of skin were concerned, but the temperature was higher than usual, and, on microscopic examination

of the blood, it was found to contain certain ovic bodies of at least double the size of the ordinary blood-globules. Upon withholding the water, the impurity of the milk at once disappeared. The chain of evidence now appeared complete. The water contained vegetable spores which developed into a luxuriant growth of mycelium when the milk was allowed to stand." The plain inference from all this is the great importance of furnishing cattle pure water to drink, if we expect healthy milk from them.

MR SEWARD AT HOME.—As a man Mr. Seward had his peculiarities. One of these was his faith in his physician, Grosvenor Swan, M. D., who had been recommended to him by Thurlow Weed as one having power in treating diseases "by the laying on of hands." Mr. Seward not only believed in the skill of the doctor, but fancied he had received great benefit from the physician's manipulations. But aside from little matters of this kind his home always was a delightful one, and was not wanting in the little luxuries which many great men enjoy. An English writer, speaking of his home life, said of him: "You are at your ease with him at once. There is a frankness and *bon-homme* about his manner which render it to my mind, a very pleasant one. In our English phrase, Mr. Seward is good company. A good cigar, a good glass of wine, a good story, even if it is *tant soit peu risqué*, are pleasures which he obviously enjoys keenly. Still, a glance at that spare, hard-knit frame, and that clear, bright eye, shows you that no pleasure, however keenly appreciated, has been indulged in to excess, throughout his long, laborious career. And, more than that, no one who has had the pleasure of seeing him among his own family can doubt about the kindness of his disposition. It is equally impossible to talk much with him without perceiving that he is a man of remarkable ability. He has read much—especially of modern literature—traveled much, and seen much of the world as a man as well as that of books."

RUSSIA.—The *Statesman's Year Book* for 1872 gives the estimated population of Russia in Europe, including Finland and Poland at the date of the latest returns, as sixty-eight millions and a quarter. It may be interesting to learn (upon the authority of the *Bourse Gazette* of St. Petersburg) the rate of progress of the population of that empire. In 1772 it stood at fourteen millions, in 1803 at thirty-six millions, in 1827 at about fifty millions, and in 1863 at sixty-five millions. With respect to area we read, on the same authority, that in the time of John III., that is to say in the second half of the fifteenth century, it occupied a surface of only eighteen million square miles. In the reign of Alexis, in 1650, its extent had already reached two hundred and thirty-seven millions; under Peter the Great, two hundred and eighty millions; under Catherine II, three hundred and thirty-five millions of square miles. Under the present reign, according to the *Statesman's Year Book*, the area of the Russian Empire, including Finland, Poland, Russia, and Siberia, and the Caucasus and nearly nine millions to the population of the entire empire, which thus stands, as nearly as possible, at seventy-seven millions. The density of the population to the geographical square mile ranges from a maximum of 2,204 in Poland to a minimum of 17 in Siberia.

FLOWERS AS DISINFECTANTS.—A distinguished chemist has discovered that ozone is developed by certain odorous flowers, and that most of the strong smelling vegetable essences, such as mint, cloves, lavender, lemon, and cherry laurel, develop a very large quantity of ozone when in contact with atmospheric oxygen in light. Flowers destitute of perfume do not develop it, and generally the amount of ozone seems to be in proportion to the strength of the perfume emanated. It is recommended that in marshy districts and in places infested with noxious exhalations, strong smelling flowers should be planted around the house, in order that the ozone emitted from them may exert its powerful oxidizing influence. So pleasant a plan for making a malarious district salubrious only requires to be known to be put in practice.

A GOOD story is told of a young lady and gentleman at a fashionable party in Nash-ville. The young man was handsome and happy, the young lady arrayed in all the fine taste of lavender, rose, &c., with gold-colored hair floating over her swan-like neck. Finding the heat of the room too much for them, they sought the cool shade of an arbor where they might listen to the fountain's fall. The music rose and fell, time flew on silver pinions, and after an absence of at least an hour our young friends reentered the brilliantly lighted parlors. The lady passed on in the dance, but the young man was slightly taken aback by his next neighbor informing him that round his neck was the unmistakable print of two arms in chalk and diamond dust, on one shoulder a large pile of yellow powder, and on his upper lip and cheek diamond dust, bloom of youth, and yellow powder mixed generally. The lady's hair was observed to be several shades paler.

A WOMAN was walking, and a man looked at her and followed her. The woman said: "Why do you look at me?" He answered, "Because I have fallen in love with you." The woman said, "Why are you in love with me?" My sister is much handsomer. She is coming after me: go and make love to her." The man turned back and saw a woman with an ugly face. Being greatly displeased, he went again to the other woman, and said, "Why did you tell me a falsehood?" The woman answered, "Neither did you speak the truth; for if you are in love with me, why did you go after another woman?"



Late Despatches.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Carlists have reappeared in Spain.

In the Cortes to-day, Deputy Maizonary complained of the manner in which the Spanish coast guards were treated at Gibraltar, when in pursuit of smugglers. They crossed into British territory and demanded the insolence of the occupiers of Spanish soil.

The inundation of the River Po, continues, but Mantua which was threatened, has thus far escaped.

The Golden Wedding of the King and Queen of Saxony was celebrated in Dresden yesterday with magnificent ceremonies. The Emperor of Prussia and the members of his family were present.

France this week pays to Germany two hundred millions of francs, and will make similar instalments until the end of the year. Only two milliards will remain unpaid on January 1st.

On the assembling of the new Prussian Diet, the country Reform Bill will again be introduced.

LONDON, 5.

It is said that J. A. Roebuck will again stand as a candidate for Sheffield, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the representation.

The election at Tiverton resulted in the success of Massey, the liberal candidate. The election was sharply contested, and Massey had only 30 majority.

NEW YORK, 5.

Intense interest is excited here by the closeness of the struggle for the majority between Havemeyer and Lawrence, and O'Brien.

The Republicans carried Louisiana elections yesterday by 25,000 majority. Stock market closed to-day on account of the Presidential election.

The vote of New York city is not yet fully announced, but indications are that Grant has at least 10,000 majority, which will be largely increased in the State. For New Hampshire—one of the doubtful states—the Republicans now gain and claim the state by 1,200 majority. In Mass., General Banks is defeated for Congress and the full Republican Congressional ticket elected. Scattering returns from all parts indicate the re-election of President Grant, by a heavy majority.

MONTREAL, 5.

The St. Patrick Society are petitioning the corporation to investigate the circumstances of the destruction of St. Patrick's Hall.

Burglaries are becoming common in this city.

LONDON, 6.

The anti-Licence men in Exeter, Devonshire, created a riot. Many persons were severely injured.

A large carpet factory at Kidderminster was burned, throwing many persons out of employment.

The ship "Mongolis" from Quebec for Grantown, put into Greenock, disabled in a storm. The crew experienced dreadful sufferings; they were ten days without provisions and exposed to the sea. All survived.

The Belgian steamer "Mocoo" sunk. Seven persons missing.

Sir John Duke Coleridge declines a seat on the bench of Probate and Divorce Court.

France has reduced the rate of postage to America to 8 cents for 10 grammes, with reciprocity for free transit.

The German government seems inclined to modify its country Reform Bill.

Twenty-one miners were killed by falling down the shaft of a mine near Carlerie, Belgium, on Tuesday.

The Procurer-General of France has decided that Prince Napoleon can not bring his suit against the Minister of the Interior.

PARIS, 7.

Great enthusiasm at Rheims over the evacuation of that city by the German troops. The buildings were decorated with French colors and flowers. At night there was a general illumination. The theatre was opened last evening for the first time since the occupation of the city, and the Marsaillaise was performed by the orchestra.

NEW YORK, 7.

Greeley publishes a card in the "Tribune," announcing his resumption of its editorship, and that he shall never again be a candidate for any office.

General Meade died last night of pneumonia.

Fish, Secretary of State, will retire from the Cabinet on the 4th of March next.

The majority for Grant and Dix in New York State, amounts to 50,000. Gold 112 1-2.

LONDON, 5.

The new Commercial Treaty between England and France was signed yesterday.

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