

THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1855.

No. 75.

Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONAR.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MERCANTILE NAVY.

LLOYD'S REGISTRY BOOK—INSURANCES, &c.

Condemning unreservedly the theoretical construction (as will be hereafter the practical or mechanical construction) of the merchant navy, the inquiry will naturally arise—"What form of body for a ship is then correct?" We do not arrogate to ourselves to dictate, because we wish to allow every mind full scope. All we ask for, all we desire, is to have and know that the construction of a ship is founded on certain elementary doctrines, corroborative of principle. It is presumed nothing can be here considered inconsistent. Surely the individual who assumes to give lines ought to be able to assign some reasons of a tangible nature for the various curvatures and forms so presented. An artist will captivate by his pencil, and prove the correctness of the design by the principles of geometry and the knowledge of colours and shades; the surgeon will testify the nature and effects of diseases, because they have been developed to him by previous experiments and results; the pilot will warn the helmsman of the sunken rock, because he has struck on it at a former period. We look, therefore, to these individuals as competent in their several spheres, and rest assured that their competencies being based on theoretical and experimental doctrines, every thing works by system.

Now we could never reconcile the prescriptive regulations of register tonnage to the production of all that is essential in naval construction. We never can admit that the "Capacity Bill" will produce scientific research and decided improvements in ship building; very far from it; for both are visionary, fallacious, undefined emanations of the human mind without reference to natural philosophy, without reference to anything like principle, without the extent of a basis of support equal to the point of a needle.

We venture, however, to assert, from experience, that there is need of extension of breadth in a vessel, in proportion to the length; and that depth will of necessity be regulated by breadth. We also contend for a moderate rising floor, in accordance with the run and entrance of every vessel in opposition to a flat floor. Theoretical search, and practical experience, as developed by the grand element of displacement, will furnish us with a scale of construction for merchant ships something in accordance with the following dimensions:—

The extreme breadth of the load water line to be 5-16ths of the length of the same, taken from rebate to rebate, and being divided into sixteen equal parts. The depth or height of the vessel to be from the rebate of the keel to the main breadth midships, properly placed above the load water section, one-half the extreme breadth of vessel.

The straight of breadth to be continued two thirds of the length of the vessel.

The rising to be two-thirds of the length of the ship.

The position of midship section to be one-sixteenth before the middle line.

These dimensions to apply to all vessels. With regard to the construction of the areas of the mid-sections—Draw a diagonal line from the middle line at height of main breadth to the angle on

the base line and outside perpendicular representing the main half breadth; then set off this diagonal into sixteen equal parts. For vessels to carry from 100 to 200 tons dead weight draw another diagonal from the rebate of keel to the point denoting 10-16ths from middle line; for vessels from 200 to 500 tons, 11-16ths, and for vessels from 500 to 1,500 tons, 12-16ths. These several lines being reconciled with the slightest curvature of the futtocks will represent the rising of the floors for each mid section.

Why all these dimensions in preference to any other, &c, it will be eagerly asked. We briefly reply, that from the several calculations and experiments on these forms of bodies, and dimensions of lengths and breadths, they approximate nearer to establishing a principle of construction than has hitherto been available for the merchant navy. We are prepared to combat opposing sentiments, and by fair inferences and exhibitions to maintain our ground, and establish capacity or burden, stability, velocity, strength and economy. This we shall do in our next.

Your's most respectfully,
ROBERT BRINDLEY,
Naval Architect, Lloyd's Surveyor &c.

ALBION.—The speeches made at the social Conservative meeting last week in Peterborough seem to us to be worthy of more than ordinary attention; first, as a sign of the times—of the spirit and temper which prevail among the gentry of a great agricultural country; secondly, from the ability and intelligence of which they are the cheering evidence. If such zeal and such ability on the right side of politics be found at such meetings as this we now allude to, what may we not expect from a general and vigorous exertion throughout the country, prompted by the necessity of the occasion, and led by lofty-minded statesmen possessing courage worthy of the great cause which they have to uphold? We have no right to suppose Northamptonshire singular in the excellent qualities of its gentry and clergy and where there are such men as they who have come forward publicly to avow their sentiments at Peterborough, we would fain hope that the "good old cause" will not fail, however active the enemies may be who assail it. Let such sound expositions of Conservative duty as were given by the chairman at Peterborough, such animating appeals as that delivered by the gentleman who returned thanks when the health of the officers of the Conservative Society was drunk, or such admirable delineations of the true political state of the kingdom as that given by the gentleman who proposed the health of the Conservative electors of Peterborough; let such information, such principles, and such spirit as these addresses contain be generally laid before the people by those whom they know and respect, and the delusions by which the Whig Radicals have thriven, at the expense of the country, must pass away.

The last of the speeches to which we have referred contains one of the most striking and instructive parallels we have ever read between the state of England as she has been and as she now is. It is these things, be facts, and we cannot question them, what need is there to dispute about political theories? When we see what good we have lost, what evil we have admitted, by the great change in the mode of our government, and the

tendencies of our policy, why will we madly persevere in the course which has led us if not from right to wrong, at least from what was comparatively good, to what is manifestly degrading and dangerous.

It is impossible for those who, reflect upon the advice which is given and the temper displayed at such Conservative meetings not to be struck with the proof which it affords of the consistency and steadiness of principle of the members of this party, compared with those from whose rapacity and rashness they would guard the country. The very measure which these Conservatives opposed with all their force, while as yet there was a possibility that they might prevent it from becoming law, they now support because it is law, and as such entitled to respect. They very well know, what was indeed ostentatiously enough proclaimed that the Reform Bill was intended for their complete destruction as a political party; yet now, because it is the law, they and they alone, are found recommending that it be faithfully preserved—that the settlement of the question such as it was, be not disturbed. But look at their opponents. Look at the supporters of the ministry, already weary of the work of their own hands, and in their lust of innovation, struggling already to alter that which they described as the new and greatest charter of our liberties! Can it be said that these restless innovators have any principles at all, except that of continually changing, as vanity, or caprice, or the hope of gain, or the fear of ceasing to be notorious, may happen to actuate them? What hope of peace, of quietness, of steady government, can there be under the domination of a party who, ere three years have passed, desire to innovate upon their own "good charter"—their "final measure"—their "great settlement" of the elective privileges of the people? What may we not expect of steadiness, of justice, of forbearance, from a party which firmly and faithfully supports a law framed by its enemies, because it is the law, and because its principle is to preserve that which King, Lords and Commons have agreed to. Regarding the one party there is and can be no check—they follow nothing but their own wilfulness—they care nothing for pledges: those whom this month they describe as enemies to the state, are confederates with them in revolutionary exploits the next. Regarding the other there is duty, adhered to through good report and through bad report, and honour which has known no stain. It is for the people to judge between the two.

For several years, the name of Mr. Waghorn has been associated with the subject of steam navigation, as applied to the shortest and most convenient line of communication with India—that by way of the Red Sea. The zeal and ability possessed by that gentleman, and above all, his practical experience, befitted him in an eminent degree, for the completion of such an undertaking; and we believe that his unremitting exertions have at length won for him nearly all the necessary means for carrying it into effect. As however, Mr. Waghorn will have to carry on the most important of his operations in a country whose inhabitants are at best but semi-civilized, and as, although taking so prominent and praiseworthy a station in the farthest advance of those improvements by which

this country will be benefited, he will not be invested with any Government appointment, it is almost indispensable that he should hold his Majesty's commission. Having rank in the British Navy he would be treated with more respect and attention by all the foreign officials with whom he will have to come into contact; and if he have—as it is clear he has—already made his title good to that distinction, we submit to the Lords of the Admiralty that if they do not in his case wave any comparatively trifling adherence to the general rule of promotion, they will fail in the performance of a duty for which there can be none who would not applaud them. Of Mr. Waghorn's persevering devotion to the enterprise he has made his own—of his honesty of purpose—of his general qualifications as an officer and seaman—and of his scientific attainments, we are fully assured: to the evidence of a weekly contemporary, which we append, we refer for testimony of his more immediate claims on the patronage of Government. The *Naval and Military Gazette* says:—

"In our late numbers we called attention to the proposed communication by steam vessels with India, by way of the Red Sea, and which long desired measure we now firmly and confidently hope and believe will be successfully carried into effect. The enterprising individual Mr. Waghorn, to whom the public are mainly, and as we understand are wholly indebted for the important information which has been acquired on this subject whereby the practicability of the measure is now made certain, is a master's mate of the royal navy, who passed his first examination for a lieutenant eighteen years ago, and his final one about three years since, having in the intermediate time, been employed, chiefly, in prosecuting the great object now at length about to be realized.

"When we consider the valuable services which Mr. Waghorn has thus rendered to his country, and find that he has been strongly recommended to the Admiralty for promotion by two successive Presidents of the Board of Control (the present Lord Glenelg and Lord Elenborough) and further, that for his indefatigable zeal and perseverance in exploring the navigation of the Red Sea, for the purpose of opening the communication with India, by way of the isthmus of Suez, he has been honoured with the public thanks of different bodies of merchants and persons connected with the trade to our Eastern possessions, we cannot but believe that the Board of Admiralty will deem Mr. Waghorn to have well merited a lieutenant's commission, and which well earned reward we cordially trust he will very soon receive."

In acceding to this recommendation, the Admiralty would have the reflection of not having done violence to any party feeling. In acceding with our contemporary we are influenced solely by a consideration of the public good. And we shall be happy to find that our views of the subject correspond with those of a large proportion of the daily press.

CIVIL LIVERIES.—The splendour in which our civic functionaries attire their attendants has long been a matter of notoriety. But in this respect, as in many others, modern taste and modern invention seems to be exercised with no small degree of advantage, to exhibit, as it were "the weak and impotent" efforts of pre-

vious artizans in this particular department. This is strongly illustrated by the very magnificent manner in which Swain & Co., merchant tailors of Fleet-street, have turned out the liveries of one of the new sheriffs for the ensuing year—Mr Shriff Salam us. Nothing that we have ever seen of the kind can be at all compared to them. The worthy sheriff appears to have given a liberal order, and his liberality has been met by a corresponding expenditure of taste and talent on the part of the fabricators, in order that these liveries should issue from their hands in the very best style. The coats are made of a beautiful blue cloth, lined with white satin, and instead of the usual cat-o-nine-tail shoulder-knots, a pair of splendid gold epaulettes are attached to each coat, and the gold lace with which the coats are trimmed, is so put on as to look like massive gold bars; white kerseymie waistcoats and unmentionables similarly trimmed, complete the suit, and form upon the whole an admirable specimen of the great improvement which has taken place in the tailoring art.

CONGRESS AT TEPLITZ, Sept. 16.—The Emperor of Austria is to arrive here on the 19th of this month. His Majesty will stop on the night of the 18th at Rix four leagues from Teplitz, and where the *fete* to be given by the Empress will be celebrated *en famille*. The King of Prussia is expected on the 22nd or 23d, and the Emperor Nicholas on the 25th or 26th. There will be no preparatory conferences amongst the Ministers.—Prince Metternich will arrive with the Emperor. M. Ancillon is waiting at Dresden until the arrival of the Monarchs at Teplitz. Count Nesselrode will accompany his Sovereign. This Congress is not expected to last long, and it is generally understood that the Sovereigns will take their departure on the 4th of October without visiting Prague. The Emperor Nicholas will reside in the same palace with the Austrian Sovereign; the latter will occupy the first floor, and the former the apartments on the second. The members of their suite are to be accommodated in different parts of the town in the vicinity of the palace. All the private lodgings have been taken in the name of the Emperor Ferdinand, who is to do the honours of the Congress. Every precaution has been taken for insuring a proper supply of provisions, particularly of game and forage.—The military service will be performed by a battalion of grenadiers and a squadron of cavalry. We are to have a review and military evolutions, a grand hunting party, a *fete champetre* at Dux, an illumination of the forests, balls and *soirees* at the grand bath saloon; as also the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Russian monument in honour of the soldiers of that nation killed at Culm.

The New Orleans Commercial Advertiser gives the following detail of another savage affair at Vicksburgh:— "A Mr Sharkey, cousin of the Chief Justice of our State, and highly respectable, incurred the displeasure of Madison County, because as a magistrate, he had caused the discharge of some suspected men in the custody of a guard from Madison. The next day, the same guard, being reinforced, came down to take Sharkey. He prepared himself as well as to kill one, wound another, and kill or wound two horses of the assailing party. He escaped that night, and the next morning gave himself up to a party of friends, who carried him to Clinton. I was in the room he fought from, and the casement of the windows, the pillows, chairs and walls of the rooms were literally riddled. A charge of buckshot rent the pillow on which the head of his child was placed. He fought like a hero until he discharged all his weapons, and his right hand cut off by a shot.—When the assailants retreated he then fed himself. The Madison county folks Hinds are resolved to defend him.—Should an attack be made, a civil war must ensue. When I left Hinds the citizens were arming and rallying in his defence."

Wolsey in the height of his power occupied the palace of Hampton Court, which he had erected, and which is said to have consisted of five quadrangular courts, of which only two remain. In players.

this palace he is said to have no less than two hundred and eighty silk beds for visitors, and to have maintained five hundred servants, among whom were several Lords, fifteen Knights, and forty Esquires.

Workmen have for a long time been employed in clearing the bed of the river Bievre, which had become encumbered with sand in many places to the depth of five feet, and at the bottom of which had been discovered a pavement of square stones, evidently of great antiquity. In the interstices some of the men employed found, a few days ago, five pieces of brass coin, bearing the head of Julian the Apostate, the Roman Emperor who built the Palais des Thermes, the remains of which are in the Rue de la Harpe.

According to the *Sobian Mercury* the Duchess de Berri—or rather the Comatess Lucchessi Pall—is again *en route*, and intends to proceed to Branaucourt, where she will remain till after her accouchement.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1835.

LEGAL QUESTIONS.

If Mick contract with Jack as a servant of all work, such as writing of non sense, or bothering the boys with his halderdash; can said Jack at the termination of his contract, and after the performance of such valuable services, sue Billy for his (Jack's) wages. Billy, who had nothing at all to do with either of the parties, only that Billy had received from Mick sundry gallipots or votes, or some other such goods and chattels, which said Jack had been instrumental in constructing?

In sober earnest. If A contract with B as a servant, can B sue C for A's breach of the contract?

If Valentine employ Douglas to make a pair of breeches of certain cloth, corduroy or *Fustian*, furnished by Pat, what *lieu* for the making will Douglas have on the breeches after he has delivered them to Pat?

Should all the expired Acts of the Imperial Parliament, or any other Parliament, continue after such expiration to be a rule of Law to the Courts of Justice, and instead of being called Statute Law should they be called *Lex Mercatoria*?

In sober earnest. Is it better for our Courts of Justice to be ruled by the English law as far as it can be applied to the circumstances of this country, than it is for them to be ruled by uncertain customs, and the past decisions of Floating Surrogates, Fishery Admirals, and other such Judges?

An important case came on to be heard in the Central Circuit Court on Friday last, which is of some interest to the trade of this country.

The action was promoted, we believe, by the self styled *Constitutional Association*; and was had for the purpose of trying the question of a right on the part of the fisherman to follow "the voyage" into the hands of the supplying merchant for the recovery of his wages.

As the question involves an important principle, and as we have no doubt that a great deal of misrepresentation will be set afloat as to the reasonings which have governed the decision of this case, it becomes a duty with us to place before the public what we conceive to be the true merits of it; and these we gather from the charge delivered upon the occasion.

This—for we cannot go into the details, nor is it necessary that we should—is the abstract reasoning upon which the charge was founded.

Here is an action of Assumpsit brought for the recovery of wages due to the plaintiff (Colbert vs. Howley) as a servant in the fishery, from Grant & Hamilton his employers—who had been supplied by the defendant with their outfit, and Oil made by them to the amount of about £43.—The action was brought upon the ground that the plaintiff having a lien upon the Fish and Oil which he had assisted to catch and make, and which had come into the hands of the defendant, is the receiver of the voyage (as it is termed; he thereby became responsible to him for the balance of his wages due from the Planters, (his employers, of which only two remain.)

The wages having been clearly shown to be due from Grant & Hamilton, and the defendant's clerk having proved that he had received the Fish and Oil in question, the whole matter resolved itself into a *pure question of law*—whether an action on the Plea side of the Court could be maintained in a case like the present. The Chief Justice declared his opinion that it could not; and expressed his gratification that the point had already been decided in the same manner in the case of *Silvey* (we think) *vs. Bennett Morgan & Co.*, in the Supreme Court last autumn.

We do not understand that the Chief Justice meant to say that the servant had no lien on the fish and oil in the hands of the receiver, or of any one else; nor did he intimate, we believe, what may be his opinion upon that point, should it ever come before him in a shape to demand his decision. That was a question of too much importance to be discussed incidentally; all he meant to say upon this occasion was, that if the servant had any claim upon the fish and oil of his employers, after it had come into the hands of the supplying merchant, an action at law for his wages against the merchant was not a proper remedy, and that no such action could be supported.

A great deal of the time of the Court and Jury was occupied in receiving evidence to prove the existence of a supposed custom by which the principle relied upon by the Plaintiff could be supported. Several merchants were examined, among whom Mr. W. Thomas and Mr. Morris were the most explicit, and had gone more into detail than any others as to the usage of the Trade; but the utmost of either of their statements could amount to was, that a lien was conceived to exist in favour of the servant upon fish and oil in the hands of the receiver for the wages of the servant.

But the Chief Justice held that, assuming in the largest sense that the servant had a lien upon the fish and oil in the hands of the receiver, yet an action at law against the person of the individual in whose hands the fish and oil might be, upon which such lien attached, was not the method of trying the question. The inconveniences of a gross injustice which would arise in case that an action at law could be maintained, were so manifest that he was convinced that no man who had even the crudest notions of legal proceedings could for a moment countenance such a course.

The *Equity side of the Court* was the tribunal to resort to, and whenever the question of liability on the part of the receiver came before him in equity, he should be ready to give his judgment upon the point; but in the present case he only decided that an action at law would not lie by a servant of the planter against a supplying merchant as receiver of the voyage, for his wages. If there ever had been a custom countenancing such a course, and which the Chief Justice was of opinion there never had, yet it would have been inconsistent with the several Acts of Parliament passed from time to time for the regulation of the Fisheries, and for that, if for no other reason, it would have been void.

Now the foregoing are the abstract arguments upon the case, and we have taken some pains not only thoroughly to comprehend them ourselves, but to convey them in intelligible language to our readers. To any man of ordinary practical understanding, they will we think, be sufficiently convincing.

It will be seen that the all engrossing question of the *lieu* of the Fisherman upon the proceeds of the voyage in the hands of the receiving merchant is still in abeyance. The *constitutional* fraternity have not put that in a shape to court a final decision. And why, but because turbulence and strife are their order of the day. They want no decision upon the matter; or if they do, they are consummate blockheads.—*Ledger*, Nov. 24

Married

At Harbour Grace, on the 19th ulto., by the Rev. J. Burt, Mr. James Allcock, to Mrs. Julia Marten.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew of Brig HOPE, under my Command. FRANCIS WM. SHADDOCK. Carbonear, Nov. 25, 1835.

Notices.

MR. PACK respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large, that during his recent visit to England, he entered into PARTNERSHIP with the NEWFOUNDLAND TRADE with the Sons of his late Deceased Partners; to be carried on under the Firm of FRYER, GOSSE & PACK in England as he retore, but in this Country, under that of PACK, GOSSE & FRYER from the First of JANUARY next. Carbonear, Nov. 25, 1835.

In the Insolvency of

ROBERT AYLES,

Of CARBONEAR, Merchant, NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT HARBOUR GRACE, 13th November, 1835

MR. JOHN FITZGERALD and Mr. JAMES HIPPLESLEY, of Harbour Grace, Merchants, are this day appointed TRUSTEES of the Estate of ROBERT AYLES of Carbonear, Merchant, duly declared Insolvent; and the said JOHN FITZGERALD and JAMES HIPPLESLEY, are hereby authorised, under such Orders as the Honourable Court shall from time to time make here-in, to discover, collect, and realise the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvent. And all Persons indebted to the said Insolvent, or holding any Property or Effects belonging to him, are hereby notified to deliver the same to the said Trustees.

By the Court, JOHN STARK, Chief Clerk & Registrar.

WE the undersigned TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of ROBERT AYLES, Merchant, CARBONEAR, do hereby appoint Mr ROBERT AYLES, and GEORGE HIPPLESLEY of HARBOUR GRACE to collect and receive all the DEBTS Due to the said Insolvent ESTATE, and Notice is hereby given to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT as above stated.

J. FITZGERALD, JAMES HIPPLESLEY, Trustees.

Carbonear, Nov. 18, 1835.

LIST OF LETTERS for CARBONEAR, now in the POST OFFICE, which will not be forwarded without the Postage. Thomas Donelson, 1 Care of Messrs. Mr. Suffield, 1 Slade, Elson & Co Joseph PETERS, 1 & 1 Paper Leonard Butler, 1 Catherine Connors, 1 Philip Smith, or Mr. Rogers, 1 Denis Fitzgerald, 1.

S. SOLOMON, Post-Master

St. John's, Oct. 15

SHIP NEWS

HARBOUR GRACE.

CLEARED. Nov. 24.—Schr. Sydney, Fogarty, Halifax, 1663 qtls. fish, 53 tierces salmon, 28 bls. herrings, 3 bls. caplin, 20 bags bread.

26.—Schr. Alamo, Tubb, Spain, Portugal or Italy, 3227 qtls. fish.

CARBONEAR.

CLEARED. Nov. 20.—Brig Liberty, Tullock, Portugal, 3565 qtls. fish.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED. Nov. 17.—Schooner Belle, Frith, Bermuda, rum

18.—Elizabeth, Hicks, Viana, salt. Brig Gipsey, Sinclair, Oporto, oranges, grapes.

Ann. Johnston, Corbin, Oporto, oranges, salt.

Vidonia, Knight, London, wine, candles, & sundries.

19.—Schooner Gosse, Grills, Oporto, salt.

Brig Carteretta, Warren, Lisbon, salt. Schr. Mermaid, Hubbard, P. E. Island, potatoes.

Schr. Isabella, Fitzgerald, Miramichi, lumber.

Brig Caledonia, Greig, Lisbon, oranges, salt.

20.—Schr. Nimrod, Webster, P. E. land, lumber.

Mary, M'Neal, Antigonish, cattle.

Nov. 13.—Brig Barbadoes
14.—Brig De fish.
Elizabeth, C Joseph, By mon.
Sarah Maria, sundries.
16.—America Boston, fish.
Schr. Jane S sounds.
17.—Two Br Torquay, Emulator, mouth, fish.
18.—Elizabeth herrings.
19.—Brig Ve mon, &c.
20.—Schr. A Brig Abena.
21.—Devonsh wives.

SAMUEL

BEGS rest and the Court for the Press.

The Rebellion TANC

The Creation

Containing a Pr and a proved ed judgment, therefore solicit and support, his Performance LIC.

For Recomp introduce the specimen of the

Behold you el Whose beings Thus sunk and By his, Son In love and d 'Till not conte And grasping They listen'd And from exa Sunk; and to Their unspann Yet while reb Yet their chief w Shall in himse And on his coo His characters His brow shall His rule and so And millions t Their pregnant Shall stamp hi

This quotatio nounced by the his Expulsion fr

* Subscript ceived at the Of near, of the Mas the TIMES, and by —Also by Mr. VANDENHOFF at

Carbonear, August 26,

Gentel B

MRS CATH begs permission bour FRIENDS, sh date GENTLEM of the Out Ports, comfortable BOA her House near t where every atten on the most reaso John's. Sept 6, 1835.

BLANKS of e at the Office Carbonear, 9, 183

CLEARED.
 Nov. 13.—Brig Sir J. T. Duckworth, Spencer, Barbadoes, fish.
 14.—Brig Don Juan, Johnston, West Indies, fish.
 Elizabeth, Campbell, Naples, fish.
 Joseph, Byrne, New-York, mackerel, salmon.
 Sarah Maria, Booth, Waterford, oil, fish, & sundries.
 16.—American Brig Attention, Bowman, Boston, fish.
 Schr. Jane Susan, Lavin, Teignmouth, fish, sounds.
 17.—Two Brothers, Field, Teignmouth and Torquay, fish.
 Emulator, Warren, Plymouth and Dartmouth, fish.
 18.—Elizabeth, Chapman, P. E. Island, herrings.
 19.—Brig Velocity, Tatham, Lieetpool, salmon, &c.
 20.—Schr. Albrion, Elliott, Oporto, fish.
 Brig Abcona, Buesnett, Demerara, fish.
 21.—Devonshire, Williams, Bermuda, alewives.

SAMUEL OVERBURY HART

REGS respectfully to the Inhabitants of St. John's, CONCEPTION BAY, and the COUNTRY at large, that he has ready for the Press,

A SACRED DRAMA,

IN THREE ACTS.

SUBJECTS:

The Rebellion and Expulsion of the SATANIC HOST from HEAVEN,

AND

The Creation and Apostacy of M.A.V.,

Containing about 30 pages, foolscap octavo: Price, One Shilling.

The above little Work has been inspected and approved of, by Gentlemen of unobscured judgment, candour and talent; and he therefore solicits such a share of Patronage and support, as will enable him to submit his Performance to the decision of the PUBLIC.

For Recommendation, the Author would introduce the following quotation, as a fair specimen of the whole:—

Behold yon cloud of vital consciousness,
 Whose beings' essence was their Maker's praise.
 Thus sunk and ruined by their faithless chief.
 By him, Son of the Morning once, and first
 In love and duty's willing sacrifice;
 'Till not contented with their glorious state,
 And grasping at the sovereignty supreme,
 They listened to their subtle Counsellor,
 And from exalted Gods to hellish fiends
 Sank: and torment vast as former pleasure reap,
 Their unspanned being now their bitterest curse.
 Yet while rebellion's wages each receives,
 Their chief with ampler vigour to endure
 Shall in himself feel all his followers feel;
 And on his countenance shall be impressed
 His characters, Destruction, Shame and Sin.
 His brow shall wear the diadem of Death,
 His rule and sceptre shall be over Hell,
 And millions by his cunning thither led,
 Their pregnant courses lighting on his head,
 Shall stamp his gnawing agony complete.

ACT II., SCENE 1st.

This quotation is part of the Curse denounced by the DEITY upon LUCIFER, after his Expulsion from Heaven.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Offices of the STAR at Carbonear, of the MERCURY at Harbour Grace, of the TIMES, and by Mr. M'IVER at St. John's:—Also by Mr. M. RYAN at Brigus, and Mr. VANDENHOFF at Western Bay.

Carbonear,
 August 26, 1835.

Genteel Board and Lodgings.

MRS CATHERINE MARA (Widow of the late Mr. THOMAS MARA) begs permission to acquaint her Out Harbour Friends, she is prepared to accommodate GENTLEMEN or LADIES, from and of the Out Ports, coming to St. John's, with comfortable BOARD AND LODGING, at her House near the Old London Tavern—where every attention will be paid them, and on the most reasonable terms.

St. John's,
 Sept 6, 1835.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at the Office of this Paper.

Carbonear,
 9, 1835.

On Sale

PUNTON & MUNN

HAVE RECENTLY IMPORTED,
 And Offer For Sale,

PORK Irish and Copenhagen
 FLOUR States', Copenhagen & Hambro'
 BREAD Hamburg and Copenhagen
 BUTTER ditto ditto
 PEAS, OATMEAL
 Refined SUGAR
 Negrohead TOBACCO 1st quality (in kegs)
 Mould and Dipt CANDLES, SOAP

WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MANUFACTURED GOODS,
 From ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, consisting of
 LEATHERWARE, SAILCLOTH
 HOSIERY, COTTONS, MERINOS
 BLANKETS, BLANKETTING
 HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Also on Hand,

RUM, MOLASSES & SUGAR of Superior Quality.

Cheap for Cash, Oil or Fish.

Harbour Grace,

October 7, 1835.

SLADE, ELSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE
 The Cargo of the Brig
CARBONEAR,

Just received from St. ANDREW'S, New Brunswick:

CONSISTING OF

80 M Feet Pine BOARD and PLANK
 10 M. Feet Birch PLANK
 10 Tons Hardwood BALK
 25 M. SHINGLES
 1 Pine MAST 20 INCHES
 42 Spruce SPARS (various dimensions)
 from 17 to 8 Inches.

All of the best Quality; and any part will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, Fish, or Oil Payment.

Carbonear,
 Sept. 30, 1835.

IT IS OF THE BEST QUALITY!

J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

HAVE Imported in the Lucy, direct from MADEIRA, a small quantity of Choice London Particular WINE of the antique and celebrated Brand I A G, contained in whole, half, quarter and eighth Pipes, offered for Sale at the low price of £65 Currency per Pipe, duty included.

St. John's,
 Sept. 21, 1835.

HOPE'S CARGO.

700 Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR
 2,500 STAVES
 100 Barrels TAR

Cargo of Brig HOPE, from New-York

WITH SOME

Negrohead and Leaf TOBACCO

For Sale in Barter by

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

St. John's,
 Sept. 21, 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

NEWCASTLE COAL

(Prime quality)

Bread, Flour, Pork, Butter
 Molasses, Sugar, Tea
 Coffee, Chocolate
 Oatmeal, Bran
 Wine, Gin, Vinegar, Leaf Tobacco
 Soap, Candles
 Hatchets, Spades, Shovels
 Earthenware, Glassware
 Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
 And a General Assortment of other necessary and useful

MANUFACTURED GOODS,

For which Cash, Fish, Oil, Salmon, Mackerel, and Herring will be taken in Payment.

T. NEWELL.

Carbonear
 September 9, 1835.

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. &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 cabin 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 Kiely's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet, being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.

Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
 Servants & Children 5s.
 Single Letters 6d.
 Double Do. 1s.

And Packages in proportion.
 All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,

Agent, HARBOUR GRACE

PERCHARD & ROAG,

Agents, St. JOHN'S.

Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

TO BE LET

ON A BUILDING LEASE,

For such a Term of Years as may be agreed on,

WATER-SIDE, well calculated for Shipping of every description. With a Plot of LAND, bounded by the Widow ANN TAYLOR's on the South-side.

For further particulars, apply to
JONATHAN TAYLOR, Senr.
 Carbonear, June 17, 1835.

POETRY

I MUST REMEMBER THEE.

By the flame thou lighted,
By the hope thou blighted,
I must remember thee.

Night is not relieving,
To my bosom grieving,
I must remember thee.

All I fondly cherish'd
Premature hath perished,
Still I remember thee.

A GOOD STORY.

One seldom hears a good story now-a-days; the following is not bad. A year or two ago there came to the Lion, at a pleasant-looking, bustling, great-coated, commercial traveller sort of body.

'Well, landlord, what have you got? rump steak, eh? oyster sauce, eh? bottle of sherry, good eh? send 'em up.'

'Water,' said the traveller, coolly and dispassionately wiping his mouth with a napkin, 'Waiter, I am awkwardly situated.'

'Sir,' said the waiter, 'expecting a love letter.'

'I cannot pay you.'
'Sorry for that, Sir, I must call master.—(Enter Landlord.)

'My good Sir, you see this is rather awkward; good dinner! capital! famous wine! glorious grog! but no cash.

'Pay next time—often come this road—done nothing to-day—good house yours—a great deal in the bill way.'

'No difference to you, of course; pleasant house here—plenty of business—happy to take your order—long credit—good bill.'

'There is my bill, sir,—prompt payment—I pay as I go.

'Ah, but I must go without paying.—Let us see—bill 17s. 6d. let us have a pint of Sherry together—make it up a pound—that will square it.'

'Sir, I say you are a swindler, sir—I will have my money.'

'Sir, I tell you I will call and pay you in three weeks from this time exactly, for I shall have to pass this road again.'

'None of that sir—it won't do with me—I pay my money, or I'll kick you out.'

eh? a couple of broiled fowls eh? nice little ham of your own curing? good!—greens from your own garden? famous! bottle of sherry and two bottles of port—waiter this is excellent.'

Dinner passed over—the landlord hobbled and nobbed with the stranger—they passed a pleasant afternoon. The landlord retired to his avocations—the stranger finished his 'comforter' of brandy and water, and addressed the waiter:

'What is to pay?'
'Two pounds, ten shillings, and three pence, sir, including the former account.'

'And half a crown for yourself.'
'Makes two pounds, twelve shillings, and ninepence, sir,' replied the waiter, rubbing his hands.

'Say two pounds, thirteen shillings, and call to your master.'

(Enter landlord, smiling and hospitable)
'Sorry you are going so soon, sir.'

The stranger merely said with a fierce look, 'I owed you seventeen and sixpence, three weeks ago, and you kicked me out of your house for it.'

'No words, sir; I owed you seventeen and sixpence, and you kicked me out of your house for it. I told you you would be sorry for it. I now owe you £2 13s, and you must pay yourself by a check on the same bank, for I have no money now!'

HATTON-GARDEN.

Yesterday Mr. Laing stated that the conduct of the Police who had lately attended before him to give evidence, had been marked with such ignorance and inattention, that he was really tired of finding fault with them. Most of the men were new in the service, and it appeared strange to him that many good officers had been driven from the force to make way for them.

Mr. L. then adverted to the following case, which was brought before him a day or two ago. He said the woman had narrowly escaped suffering a long imprisonment through the hard swearing of the constable, who, however, he had caused to be discharged from the police. The female alluded to was complained of for being drunk, and creating a great disturbance.

The policeman, who belonged to the E division, said he found at least sixty persons collected round the prisoner. The defendant cried bitterly, and protested that the constable wrongly accused her.

Mr. Laing told her that it was most disgraceful for a woman to be seen rolling about in the street; and considering that she deserved punishment, he ordered her to find bail for creating a riot.

After she was locked up, Mr. Laing said to the policeman, 'You are sure a mob was assembled round the woman?'

Policeman (hesitating): Yes; but I hardly think the prisoner had attracted it.

Mr. Laing—Why do you suppose she did not?
Policeman—I don't know.

Mr. Laing—Do you mean to say now that the woman was not drunk, and that she was not the cause of sixty persons collecting in the street?
Policeman—(Trembling): No, your Worship; I don't mean to say so.

Mr. Laing—Then do tell me what you mean.
Policeman—It's my belief the woman did not draw the mob about her.

Mr. Laing—Who do you suppose did?
Policeman—I can't tell.

Mr. Laing—Then I must say the sooner you are got rid of, the better, for a more stupid man, I should think, does not belong to it.

Policeman—The mob was there when I was called upon to take the woman.

Mr. Laing having ordered the jailer to bring the prisoner back, the officer suddenly exclaimed, 'I beg your worship ten thousand pardons; there was not any one near the prisoner at the time I apprehended her.'

Mr. Laing (astonished)—That is your tale now, is it? Which part of your statement am I to believe?
Policeman (hanging down his head)—I've made a mistake; I was confounding it with another case that I had.

Mr. Laing desired him to leave the office, and discharged the woman. He then ordered Inspector Bell to mention what had happened to the commissioners, and to state that it was his (Mr. Laing's) opinion the constable ought not to be retained in the force.

Just before Mr. Laing's remarks upon the general character of the police, Inspector Bell reported to him that the Commissioners of the Police had dismissed the man, and would not reinstate him unless the magistrate would sanction it, which Mr. Laing at once declined.

Yesterday a tall, thin, pale-looking woman, with a melancholy expressive countenance, accompanied by her son and daughter, the former about 12 and the latter 14 years of age, applied to the magistrates for their interference, to cause the Parish Officers of Islington to relieve her and her family.

Applicant—Your worship, my husband is by profession an actor, and he has deserted me and my family.

Asbby, the overseer of Islington, said that she had no claim upon his parish; the fact was, she had been bothering St. Pancras parish, which would have nothing to do with her, and now she had applied to him by way of experiment.

Applicant (indignantly)—It is not an experiment, Sir; I am incapable of such conduct.

Mr. Laing said he could do nothing for her; when she was about to address him, and the officers laid hold of her to put her out of the office.

Applicant (theatrically, and in a sepulchral tone)—Hands off, Sir; I can walk out without being dragged. Allow me to speak.

The officer, however, did not desist, and held her arm while she endeavoured to keep him off.

Mr. Laing—Do not interrupt the business, or I will order you into custody.

Applicant—You must not, for I have done no wrong.

The boy, crying and clinging to his mother—'Oh, mother! mother!'

She then proceeded with a lofty gait to the door, saying 'I have followed my husband the round of the theatres, and I will have relief.' She looked back piercingly, and sighing said, 'Ah! you do not know that my husband administered poison to me.'

Mr. Laing said she was either drunk or mad, judging from her eccentric conduct.

On leaving the office she walked about the neighbourhood with her children in a hurried and wild manner.

Exotic Birds' Nests.—There is a peculiar kind of bird nest abounding in the Philippine Islands, which is in high respect amongst Chinese gourmands.

Mr. Trevelyan, in his adventures of a Younger Son, tells us that the price of a moderate cargo is occasionally immense, and relates an amusing story of an English captain, who threw overboard enough of them to have made the fortune of his family.

Dr. Meyen thus explains the precise composition of this 'luxury':—The weed which composes the branch of commerce is Spheroceoccus cartilagineus var. selaceus sq. which is found in great abundance in this part of India.

It is eaten by the bird (Hirundo esculenta) which builds the nests in question, and is used in the preparation of its precious nest. The swallow eats the fresh weeds, and permits them to soften for some time in its stomach, after which it throws up the mass, now converted into a jelly, and sticks it together to form a nest.

The nests, which are subsequently smeared over with dirt and feathers, are brought in their raw state to China, where they are cleansed in immense warehouses built for the purpose, and then exposed for sale. These so celebrated Indian nests, are, therefore, hardly anything more than the softened Spheroceoccus cartilagineus, which we have brought with us from the Chinese Seas, and their effects is no other than that of fine jelly.

In the preparation of these nests, such a number of fine stimulants are generally added, that they of right occupy the first rank amongst relishes at the tables of the Chinese. The Japanese had long ago discovered that these costly bird nests are nothing more than softened seaweed, and now prepare the substance itself in an artist like manner.

Some of our own artists may be glad to learn that the Spheroceoccus crispus, which Dr. Meyen

thinks would serve just as well for the composition of this luxury, is to be found in large quantities on the western and northern coasts of Great Britain.

SPEED OF FISHES. As to their motions in their element, birds of the most rapid and unwearied wing, must yield the palm to them; the eagle to the shark, and the swallow to the herring and salmon.

The form of fishes, generally speaking, is particularly adapted for swift and easy motion; and the resistance of the fluid, in which they move seems never to impede their progress.

While birds that undertake long flights are often obliged to alight upon vessels for some rest and renovation of strength, fishes never seem exhausted by fatigue, and to require no respite or repose.

Sharks have been known to keep pace with ships during long voyages; and like dogs they will sport round vessels going at several knots an hour, as if they had plenty of force. The tunny darts with the rapidity of an arrow, and the herring goes at the rate of sixteen miles an hour.

BON-MOT OF MAHOMET.—The best and greatest of men (may God send upon him copious benedictions,) was fond of an occasional joke; but when in his holy sayings, a factitious remark escaped him, it was never other than the truth, though expressed in an adroit and indirect manner.

It is related, that one day he said to an aged female, 'At the resurrection no old woman will be admitted into Paradise.' The female, in great distress, exclaimed, 'Prophet of God may heavenly blessings rest upon him!' smiled, and withholding the veil of rubies which covered the pearls of his teeth, said, the Creator (to whom be glory) will make every old woman young again, and will then conduct her into Paradise.— Asiatic Journal.

LEVITY CORRECTED.—An English Ambassador having to inform Frederick the Great of a victory achieved by his countrymen, began with, 'It has pleased Divine Providence.'—'What,' said the king, 'is God Almighty one of your allies?' 'Yes sir,' replied the Englishman, 'and the only who demands no subsidies.'

A YANKEE SHOT.—A good story is told of a Major and another Yankee. A Yankee says to a Major, 'Can you shoot a rifle, Major?' 'Pretty considerable,' says he. 'I can hit a chip in the air,' says the Yankee, 'five times out of six shots.' The Major replied, 'Well, I can beat that, I guess, for I can hit one seven times in four shots.' 'Well,' says the other, 'that's enough; we won't waste powder, and I knock under.'

BLACK AND RED EYES.—A Spanish poet speaking of the black eyes of a lady, says, 'They were mourning for the many murders they had committed.' An Englishman accounts for the bloodshot eye of his mistress nearly in the same manner:—

'Oh let it be said thine eye is all red, No longer dear Harriett be moody; For since so many die by the stroke of of that eye, I wonder the weapon is bloody.'

Jefferson, in answer to the following question by Bonaparte, 'what kind of Government is that of the United States?' replied 'It is one which you can neither feel nor see.'

GREY-GREEN MARRIAGES.—Upon an average three hundred couple are married in the year, and half a guinea is the lowest fee that is ever charged. But a trifle like that is only levied from poor and pedestrian couples, and persons even in the middle ranks of life are compelled to pay much more handsomely.

Not long ago a gentleman had given forty pounds, and independently of the money that is spent in the inns, many hundreds must annually find their way into the pockets of the priests and their concurrents the post-boys.

GRATIFYING FACT.—At a recent annual meeting of the New Cemetery Company, the chairman had great pleasure in announcing to the meeting the gratifying fact, that the burials in the Cemetery for the last year, were double in number those of the year preceding.

CENT. PER CENT.—At Barnstable butter is 8d. a pound; in London just double that price.

When the more rhetorical speech as a drabbling vent-Garden kitchen-maid the wretched rity of the tator, who upon a level If in the literature of the last fifty ons of the S pofusions and vulgar, barous than attacks on the highly "int land—ay, e are represen mired, and know upon be picked up feel anything oratory of M with vile slan as the subst the country ther rememb of the empir poorly either Scotchmen, even of the p felt a higher mental pleas received from drolleries of showing sport tle him, lik by sending r Need we t that the an whose name ing, knew ho prelations o knew how to fame the cul lightened pat hand down to coarse mind lent liberalis the other, C mistaken he he carried hi "modern Att modern Cleo task to attem of the ablest finished orate We exalt e we compare Athenian Co been half so d Athens could dured him. the House of of dealing wi the Municipa said that the in the cup to the Liberals Commons, ye ed the nausea made it as drank it dow showing, the very nasty fel guisting dra compulsion, a after talking his own prow low the leek,