

The Star,

And Conception Bay Semi-Weekly Advertiser.

Volume I.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Friday, November 22, 1872.

Number 55.

NOVEMBER.

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FOR SALE.

PRESERVES & GROCERIES!

Just Received and For Sale by the Subscriber—
 Fresh Cove OYSTERS
 Spiced do.
PINE APPLES
PEACHES
 Strawberries—preserved in Syrup
 Bramberries do.
 —ALWAYS ON HAND—
A Choice Selection of GROCERIES.
 T. M. CAIRNS.
 Opposite the Premises of Messrs. C. W. Ross & Co.
 Sept. 17.

NOTICES.

J. HOWARD COLLIS,
 Dealer and Importer of
ENGLISH & AMERICAN HARDWARE,
 Picture Moulding, Glass
 Looking Glass, Pictures
 Glassware, &c., &c.
TROUTING GEAR,
 (In great variety and best quality) WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
 221 WATER STREET,
 St. John's,
 Newfoundland.
 One door East of P. HUTCHINS, Esq.
N. B.—FRAMES, any size and material, made to order.
 St. John's, May 10. tff.

HARBOR GRACE

BOOK & STATIONERY DEPOT,
E. W. LYON, Proprietor,
 Importer of British and American
NEWSPAPERS
 —AND—
PERIODICALS.

Constantly on hand, a varied selection of School and Account Books
 Prayer and Hymn Books for different denominations
 Music, Charts, Log Books, Playing Cards
 French Writing Paper, Violins
 Concertinas, French Musical Boxes
 Albums, Initial Note Paper & Envelopes
 Tissue and Drawing Paper
 A large selection of Dime & Half Dime

MUSIC, &c., &c.,

Lately appointed Agent for the OTTAWA PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH COMPANY
 Also, Agent for J. LINDBERG, Manufacturing Jeweler.

A large selection of
CLOCKS, WATCHES
MEERCHAUM PIPES,
PLATED WARE, and
JEWELRY of every description & style.
 May 14. tff

BLANK FORMS
 Executed with NEATNESS
 and DESPATCH at the Office
 of this Paper.

NOTICES.

PAINLESS! PAINLESS!!
TEETH

Positively Extracted without Pain
 BY THE USE OF
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
 A NEW AND PERFECTLY SAFE METHOD.

Dr. LOVEJOY & SON,
OLD PRACTITIONERS OF DENTISTRY, would respectfully offer their services to the Citizens of St. John's, and the outports.
 They can be found from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., at the old residence of Dr. George W. Lovejoy, No. 9, Cathedral Hill, where they are prepared to perform all Dental Operations in the most Scientific and Approved Method.

Dr. L. & Son would state that they were among the first to introduce the Anaesthetic (Nitrous Oxide Gas), and have extracted many thousand Teeth by its use

Without Producing pain,
 with perfect satisfaction. They are still prepared to repeat the same process, which is perfectly safe even to Children. They are also prepared to insert the best Artificial Teeth from one to a whole Set in the latest and most approved style, using none but the best, such a receive the highest Premiums at the world's Fair in London and Paris.
 Teeth filled with great care and in the most lasting manner. Especial attention given to regulating children's Teeth.
 St. John's, July 9.

W. H. THOMPSON,
 AGENT FOR
 Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

BANNERMAN & LYON'S
Photographic Rooms,
 Corner of Bannerman and Water Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having made suitable arrangements for taking a FIRST-CLASS

PICTURE,
 Would respectfully invite the attention of the Public to a
CALL AT THEIR ROOMS,
 Which they have gone to a considerable expense in fitting up.
Their Prices are the LOWEST ever afforded to the Public;
 And with the addition of a NEW STOCK of INSTRUMENTS, CHEMICALS and other Material in connection with the art, they hope to give entire satisfaction.
ALEXR. BANNERMAN,
E. WILKS LYON.
 Nov. 5. tff

W. H. THOMPSON,
 AGENT FOR
Parsons' Purgative Pills.

G. R. BARNES,
Blacksmith & Farrier,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he is **EVER READY** to give entire satisfaction in his line of business. All work executed in substantial manner and with despatch.
 Off LeMarchant St., North of Gas House.
 Sept. 17.

W. H. THOMPSON,
 AGENT FOR
Fellows' Compound Syrup
 OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

POETRY.

Good-Bye, Grasses.

Good bye, summer grasses,
 That tangle and loop,
 With heads heavy laden
 And fibres adrop:
 You've knotted a summer,
 To have and to hold
 In your meshes of shadow
 And sunlit gold—
 Good-bye and good-bye!

The dew, with a shiver,
 Falls low and is lost;
 Swift-ending November
 But heralds the frost;
 The bee flitting yonder
 Comes never to woo,
 The cricket sings softly
 His trill of adieu—
 Good bye and good-bye!

Oh, summer-time grasses,
 That die at my feet!
 My friends meek and lowly,
 True, tender and sweet,
 You waver and linger,
 Reluctant to fade,
 With tear-drops a-glitter,
 Or seed-plume and blade:
 Good-bye and good-bye!

Next summer?—No matter;
 Sweet grasses will grow,
 Whether footsteps go over,
 Or hearts lie below;
 The bee and the cricket
 Will sing as they fly.
 Shall we meet in the summer,
 Sweet grass, you and I?
 Good-bye and good-bye!

New Faces and Old.

At all times, and in all places,
 What a sea of human faces
 Meet us, greet us, day by day,
 As we tread our beaten way!

Some are faces full of care;
 Some are plain, and some are fair;
 Some are tender, some are cold;
 Some are modest, others bold.

But the face that troubles me
 More than any that I see
 Is the child face full of sadness,
 That should portray only gladness.

Little faces come and go,
 Pinched with poverty and woe,
 In and out the busy throng
 Never singing childhood song!

As life's moments swiftly roll,
 How these faces haunt the soul!
 May they, when all hearts are tried,
 Shine as do the glorified!

EXTRACTS.

Text of the San Juan Award.

The Foreign Office has issued the text of the San Juan Award. Accompanying the award is a letter from Mr. Odo Russell, dated Berlin, October 23, quarter to 12 p.m. This letter merely announces to Earl Granville the receipt and transmission of the award. The text of the award is in English, as follows:—

"We, William, by the Grace of God, German Emperor, King of Prussia, etc., after examination of the Treaty between the Governments of Her Britannic Majesty and that of the United States of America, dated at Washington, May 6, 1871, by virtue of which the above named Governments have submitted to our arbitration the question at issue between them, viz, whether the line of boundary which, according to the Treaty dated at Washington, June 15, 1846, after it had been continued westward along the 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island, shall be further drawn southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca Straits to the Pacific Ocean, should be run, as claimed by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, through the Rosario Straits, or through the Canal of Haro, as claimed by the Government of the United States; in order that we should decide finally and without appeal, which of these claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the Treaty of June 1846, have, after taking into consideration the statement of the experts and jurists appointed by us to report upon the contents of the respective cases, counter cases, with their enclosures, give the following decision:—

"The claim of the Government of the United States, viz, that the line of boundary between the dominions of her Britannic Majesty and the United States should be run through the Canal of Haro is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the Treaty concluded between the

Government of her Britannic Majesty and that of the United States of America, dated at Washington, June 15, 1846.

"Given under our hand and seal, at Berlin, Oct. 21, 1872.

(Signed) "WILLIAM."
 Attached to the award is a note from the Foreign Office querying the date "May 6, 1871," which should be May 8.

Extraordinary Story of a French Duel.

An Italian correspondent writes:—"An extraordinary story is current here, and through some people profess to believe it, is generally regarded as incredible. M. Paul de Cassagnac the editor of the French journal *Le Pays* hardly ever lets a day go by without attacking the King, the Parliament, the army, or the nation. This displeased General Angelini, who perhaps attributing to the fact more importance than it deserved, decided upon going to Paris to demand satisfaction from M. de Cassagnac, who is known to be one of the best fencers and shots in Europe. General Angelini in formed no one of his intention, obtaining leave of absence from the Minister of War, and a permission to go abroad on private business. On reaching Paris he sent a challenge to M. Cassagnac, as being a soldier and an Italian, without mentioning the insults made to the King, without presenting himself as representing the army, but simply in his own individuality as a citizen and a soldier. According to the *Nazone*, Cassagnac refused the duel, saying that he would accept if Signor Angelini presented himself as avenger of some real or presumed outrage made to his Sovereign, his flag or his country. The General replied that he had neither the right nor the mission to do so, he wished to fight as a private individual and not otherwise; and begged him to accept the challenge, without forcing him to commit one of those acts that were repugnant to his feelings as a gentleman. M. de Cassagnac replied that as Cassagnac he ignored the existence of General Angelini, and therefore could have no intention to offend him, and that as publicist he could not acknowledge the right of Signor Angelini, a soldier of another nation, to call him to account for opinions or his polemics. General Angelini withheld as long as possible the blow that was tingling at his finger ends, but as there was no help for it—it was struck. In spite of this, Cassagnac refused to fight, but two gentlemen of the editorial staff of *Le Pays* accepted the challenge in his stead. General Angelini accepted and agreed to their conditions, though they were very serious. Pistols were chosen for the first meeting. The Frenchman fired but missed. The General fired in his turn, and his adversary fell dead! The second journalist preferred the sword, and was carried home seriously wounded. Such is the story told at Rome and Florence, and is by far too extraordinary to be believed without some more reliable information. It is added that General Angelini has fought for himself alone, and that the Minister of War, and especially the King, are much grieved by the occurrence.

Excitement in Polish Prussia.

A lively agitation appears to prevail in the Polish provinces annexed to Prussia. The measures of the Government against the clergy, and the decree imposing the German language in the primary schools, have given fresh influence to the National party. The Polish Association proposes to prepare a list of ostracism against all Poles who took part in the celebration at Marienburg, who are to be reputed unworthy of being partisans of the national cause. New organs of the press, to advocate the cause of Poland, are being started, and a grand Polish assembly is to be held shortly, to decide the line to be taken by the Polish deputies in the next session of the Reichstag.

Atrocities by Slavers in the South Seas.

The *Melbourne Argus* of the 10th of September contains an account of what it styles one of the bloodiest atrocities ever committed in the South Seas. The *Argus* says:—

A few months ago, Captain Douglas, of H. M. S. *Cossack*, seized at Levuka, Fiji, the brig *Carl*, a British ship, sailing under the British flag, for slaving, placed her master, Joseph Armstrong, and some of her crew, under a rest, and sent them to Sydney, New South Wales, for trial. On the 16th ultimo, Armstrong was accordingly charged with the murder of a man, name unknown, (a Polynesian islander.) The chief evidence against him was that of Dr. Jas. Patrick Murray, owner of the *Carl*, who was appointed by the Victorian Government local health officer at Sandhurst, in this colony, during the recent outbreak of small-pox there. He appears to be here stated, to have discharged the duties of that office courageously and

well, but the Government was ignorant of his antecedents at the time of his appointment.

Dr. Murray's evidence was to the following effect:—In June, 1871, the *Carl* was owned by himself, and was mortgaged to a firm in Melbourne. During the month named she left this port for Levuka. Dr. Murray shipped a surgeon, and on arriving at Levuka the captain who brought her there from Melbourne having left, he appointed Armstrong, who had shipped as mate, in his stead. Armstrong as master of the brig, obtained authority to go on a "labour cruise" from Mr. March, the British consul at Levuka, and the brig then left, Dr. Murray going with her. They proceeded on a kidnapping cruise among the islands scattered about in that part of the Southern Seas. After visiting a few without obtaining any "labour" they anchored off the Island of Malakolo. A boat was despatched there to look for better anchorage, whereupon some of the natives discharged arrows at the men in it. Some canoes with natives who were trading with the *Carl* were round about, and on these that vessel opened fire, "partly in retaliation" for the arrows. Nearly all the natives jumped overboard and one of the brig's boats picked up 12 or 13 of them, who were put in the hold. The natives who were not picked up escaped to the shore, some of them wounded. The brig then sailed to the Solomon Group, and off Santa Anna some natives came out to trade in their canoes. When these canoes were alongside, heavy pieces of iron were thrown into some of them by the captain and crew. The canoes were upset, and the brig's boat being again lowered, 12 or 13 more natives were captured, and put in the hold. The pieces of iron were not wasted, as they were fastened to the brig by long ropes. This occurred about half or a quarter of a mile from shore, to which the canoes and natives not destroyed or taken returned. Off the island of Isabella other canoes came out trading, and were upset in the same way, and about 10 more were caught. "They came on board almost voluntarily," says the doctor; and "in throwing the iron, care was taken that none of them were injured." All these natives were put into the hold, and if they showed no disposition to fight, they were allowed on deck in a day or two. At the Florida Group four or five more men were captured in the same way, and then the brig sailed for Bougainville, an island densely inhabited by warlike natives. There eighty men were caught, but unlike the others, they "resisted very much." The whole of the natives were then put into the brig's hold, and some 48 hours after the capture of the Bougainvillians they all commenced fighting one evening about seven o'clock. Some of them endeavoured to set fire to the ship; the others tried to prevent them; and that appears to have caused the fighting. "Every attempt was made to pacify the natives; but no white man on board knew their language." In about a quarter of an hour they were fired on with guns and revolvers by the whites, who had behaved inhumanly enough before, but who now thirsted for blood like wild beasts.

"The firing," says Dr. Murray, "was directed to the natives under the main hatchway. Guns and revolvers were used. Everybody fired. When the natives stopped in the least, every effort was made to pacify them. The natives succeeded in loosing some of the bars of the hatchway. The firing could not be said to have ceased until the morning. The firing was carried on voluntarily by the white men. The general alarm being given, every one took their firearms and proceeded towards the main hatchway. In the morning the hatches were taken off, and the killed and wounded were taken out of the hold and put on deck. The captain was giving directions. About 70 dead and wounded natives were brought on deck. All the Bougainville natives, with the exception of 10 or 12 were either killed or wounded. The dead natives were thrown overboard. I never could ascertain whether positive orders were given for them to be thrown overboard. I think it was done with the general will of the whites. I endeavoured to get their lives spared, and suggested that they should be put on an island, but the general feeling was against doing that. There were about 50 killed, and about 30 wounded were thrown overboard whilst they were still alive. The throwing of the wounded overboard, was the joint action of all. I did not look at the wounded as a medical man, but I looked casually at some of them. It took but a few moments. They must have been on deck a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes before they were thrown overboard. The wounded and dead were not mixed. There was no discussion as to whether the wounded should be thrown overboard. It was a spontaneous movement. I heard the wounded were to be thrown overboard, and I went forward that I might not see it done. It was the general feeling that that was the best way to dispose of them. There was a gen-

