

# THE



# STAR,

  

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1835.

No. 73.

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

### (From the United States Gazette.) BURNING OF THE SIR WALTER SCOTT BY LIGHTNING.

Captain Clarke, of the Sir Walter Scott, arrived in this city on Saturday last, and proceeded yesterday morning to Boston. From his own lips we have received a full account of the burning of this gallant ship, an accident of a more extraordinary kind than has happened in the American seas for a long time past.

The Sir Walter Scott sailed from New Orleans on the 21st of May, with a cargo of 1,794 bales of cotton, 18 seamen, and three passengers, one of them a lady Mrs. Hamilton, in a state of domestic solitude. The ship was owned in Boston, was only two years old, and was valued at 22,000 dollars. Her destination was Liverpool.

In coming down the Gulf stream, this vessel encountered a heavy gale from the south-west. The sea was running mountain high. On the morning of the 21st of June, about eight o'clock, in latitude 31 deg 24 min., longitude 75 deg. 43 m., when under double reefed topsails, bearing upon the wind, opposite, or nearly so to Charleston, South Carolina, a heavy peal of thunder broke over the ship. It seemed as if the heavens had been rent in sunder. The Captain and his three passengers were in their cabins. The two boats kept each other's company all that day and the succeeding night. It was still blowing hard. At the peep of dawn next day the captain espied a sail to the leeward. It was immediately determined to send the gig to the vessel in sight, and endeavour to get aboard if possible. Accordingly, a sail was rigged out of an old sack, a mast was raised, and this sail was spread before the wind. "Mate," said the captain, "you must go alone to that vessel, and get on board the best way you can." "Ay, ay, Sir," said the mate.

Away started the gig on the swelling billows before the gale, with the mate at the helm. "What a cheering sight it was," said the captain; "she treaded, Sir, over the billows like the forked lightning itself down the masts of the Sir Walter, now under, now above the waves." In a short time the gig reached her destination. The vessel proved to be the Saladin, Humphreys. She backed her yards. In another brief space the long-boat appeared; all were taken on board, not forgetting the lady, who in the greatest danger had cheered and animated the men to their task. Captain Clarke, his crew and passengers were landed at Norfolk. The captain himself had lost every thing on board. He had 15,000 dollars in English coin, but it went all to the bottom. When the people of Norfolk knew their situation, offers were made to raise a subscription, but he refused any aid of that kind. He sold his two boats, and with some private aid, paid all his own expenses, and those of his men, and when he reached New York had just ten dollars in his pocket. These he presented to Mrs. Hamilton.

Captain Clarke, throughout the whole of these horrible scenes, exhibited the highest gallantry and presence of mind. Such a man can provide against all ordinary accidents; but when lightning of heaven itself strikes a ship to the bottom we must all submit in silence.

into the long-boat," shouted the captain. The ship was at this moment rolling tremendously—the flames bursting forth in all directions—her masts tottering to the gale. The lady reached the boat in safety. "Thank God," said the captain.—The disabled seamen were placed near her—six others put in the gig. The captain and his mate were the last to leave the deck of the burning ship. All were now in the boats. "Cut adrift—cast off," said the captain. They cut adrift from the burning ship, and pushed out of her wake. "All is lost," said the captain, "but our lives are yet left us. We have another chance to live out the gale." The moment the long-boat and the gig left the burning vessel, her masts fell by the board, the flames burst forth in greater magnificence than ever, the thunder rolled, the lightning still flashed, the sea was roaring around and the two small boats floated over the billows before the wind, and entirely at its mercy.

At last, in about 50 minutes from the first stroke, one long sheet of flame covered the wreck, and the whole gallant fabric of the Sir Walter Scott sank down into the water, and was seen no more.—"It's all over with the gallant Sir Walter," said the lady.

The captain, crew and passengers now sailed for the coast. They had little provisions, every thing had been lost, and their prospect was gloomy enough. The two boats kept each other's company all that day and the succeeding night. It was still blowing hard. At the peep of dawn next day the captain espied a sail to the leeward. It was immediately determined to send the gig to the vessel in sight, and endeavour to get aboard if possible. Accordingly, a sail was rigged out of an old sack, a mast was raised, and this sail was spread before the wind. "Mate," said the captain, "you must go alone to that vessel, and get on board the best way you can." "Ay, ay, Sir," said the mate.

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### RESOLUTIONS OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE, SUGGESTED BY THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CONNEXION.

The present peculiar circumstances of the Connexion having directed the preachers, assembled in this Conference to a careful and solemn consideration of the great work in which they are engaged, they feel it their duty to pledge themselves anew to the principles led down in certain important Resolutions of the Conference held at Liverpool in 1820; but as upwards of three hundred and fifty preachers have been admitted into the Connexion since that period, they deem it proper further to express their views and purposes on points of even more vital consequence than general disciplinary regulations; and therefore resolve unanimously,—

1. That we do again most solemnly and heartily recognize the original purpose of Methodism, "to spread scriptural holiness through the land," as the first and great calling of the whole body and especially of the preachers; and determine in the strength of God, to make this the great rule of all our other designs, and to renounce or subordinate all other plans and pursuits to this our special calling.

2. That since the spread and increase of true godliness in our Societies, and through the world, as far as it may be connected with our instrumentality, depends so greatly upon our maintaining the principles and spirit of our fathers in the ministry, we resolve more than ever to study their character and lives, and to be followers of their faith and conversation; that we may be more thoroughly imbued with the spirit of true Christianity, and more conformed to the scriptural standard of personal holiness; so that by our living as well as by our preaching, we may hold forth the word of life, and rejoice, in the day of Christ, that we have not run in vain, neither laboured in vain.

3. That as the spirit of the times exposes us, in common with our people, to peculiar excitements and temptations in reference to matters foreign to the exclusive calling of Methodist ministers,—we resolve, in dependence on the grace of God, to keep aloof from all merely party purposes, and from party spirit, and to caution and warn our people against these evils.

4. That we will use our best endeavours to convince of their errors any of our people who may be deluded by the various arts of those who oppose us; and that by every consistent means we will seek the recovery of such as we believe to be the deceived, rather than the deceivers, especially when there is reason to hope that they have not by their general spirit and conduct, rendered themselves unworthy of Christian communion with us.

5. That our conviction is more decided than ever, that those doctrines of Christianity which we consider it our peculiar calling to publish, enforce, and defend, have always been acknowledged of God as his truth, and are the great means of saving sinners, and bringing them into connexion with his church. We are therefore resolved, to be explicit and careful in stating them, and faithful and urgent in their application to the consciences of our hearers. And being aware that the prominence which among preachers has always been properly given to the

doctrine of a present salvation, is evitable to Antinomian abuses, and the under present circumstances, we are peculiarly exposed to certain dangers of that description, we will diligently and evangelically preach the precepts as well as the privileges of the gospel; endeavouring to build up our people in knowledge and in holiness; and urging them especially, to fidelity in family duties, to the religious care of children, and to the cultivation of peace, and of things whereby one may edify another.

6. That under a deep persuasion that the unity, order, purity, edification and good feeling of our Societies, may be greatly promoted by our pastoral intercourse with them, and regretting that that intercourse has not been more sedulously and extensively cultivated, we resolve to give ourselves more fully to this branch of our work; and more especially that we will care for the sick and the poor, and will endeavour to obtain the help of our brethren, in order to secure to our people of every class that affectionate and christian oversight of their spiritual interests, which is so desirable and beneficial.

7. That as we are fully persuaded from our whole history and experience, that the doctrines we hold cannot be preserved and transmitted in their purity, nor the practical efficiency of Methodism in accomplishing its original design be maintained, without the most careful adherence to its whole economy, as left to us, in all its essential features, by our venerable founder, and since modified only according to the urgency of new circumstances; we deliberately resolve, that we will continue to walk by the same rule, and to mind the same thing; that we will ourselves cheerfully submit to those rules and usages which more especially concern ourselves; and that we will conscientiously attend to the faithful administration of that godly discipline which is necessary to purify the church, to protect the weak, and to edify the body of Christ.

Lastly. That we determine by God's gracious assistance, to be more fervent and importunate in supplicating upon ourselves, and upon our officers, societies and congregations, that rich effusion of the Holy Spirit, which is always necessary to the success of the labours of christian ministers and pastors, and which is peculiarly needed at the present time, to prepare both ourselves and our people for the duties, trials, and temptations of the coming year.

The following despatch, dated Algiers Sept. 6, was addressed by Marshal Clausel to the Minister of War, by Telegraph—Abdel Kadir experienced a check near Oran on August 29. The Bey, Ibrahim, and the Douaries fought him bravely.—The fire of our artillery decided his retreat. The enemy's loss was very considerable.

The cholera is very fatal in Italy; all the letters give melancholy accounts of the progress of the disorder. The opinion that it may be averted, by sanitary cordons and the like is still prevalent, and the government are obliged to quiet the people's minds, by adopting such measures, though experience does not confirm their efficacy.

Mr Rae Wilson, adduces as a proof of the length of time during which the vital principle of vegetables may be preserved, the fact that a bulbous root

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THE RADICALS OF MARYLEBONE.—The equanimity of the faction has been sadly disturbed by the exposure which has recently taken place in the public Press of their quarrels and approaching dissolution. Their conduct at the Marylebone Parochial Committee last night was absolutely rabid. It is to be recollected that this Committee is the focus of the Radical party in the borough; that it, in fact, governs the whole of the influential parish of Marylebone, and possesses the almost exclusive right of nominating the Members for the borough. Their conduct on the present occasion may therefore be taken as a fair criterion of the tolerance and intelligence of the Radicals. A few weeks since, an attempt was made by this Committee to expel from its meetings a reporter to the public press. After a vituperative debate, (during which one of the members desired to try conclusions with the reporter and Mr Garnet, son to one of the overseers, at fifty cuffs), the attempt failed.

Last night the reporter again entered the Radical Assembly, over which a Mr Frampton presided, when the advocates of the liberty of the press immediately commenced an outrageous system of intimidation as could be possibly imagined. One of the tolerant members, (a chandler shopkeeper) rose half choked with passion, and after a violent tirade against the persons who dared to assert that the Radicals in the parish were at variance with each other, he commenced a general and abusive attack upon the reporter, who, he said, "sneaked into their company took the essence of their meeting and sat laughing at them as an open enemy—he came there to sift their proceedings and blast all the prospects of the Reformers; he had been detrimental to Reform, and it was for the Committee to say whether the reporter was a proper person to sit there to promote reform." The good gentleman then, without making any specific charge, moved that the reporter be expelled. This motion was followed by the discordant exclamations of this deliberative body. A discussion of some length then took place upon the probability of any other reporter attending, when Mr Wilson recommended that a ticket be given to the editor of each newspaper, the ticket to be shewn by the reporter upon his entrance. Mr Langham thought such a mode of protection would lead to no beneficial result—the reporters were not, he said, like other men; if they could get a penny more for telling a lie than for telling the truth, they would be sure to tell the lie—they were all of the same sort. After nearly an hour's angry discussion, the motion for expulsion was carried by 23 to 19, amidst loud cheers. The reporter was expelled, several of the Committee telling him "to cut his stick."

The usual practice of this Committee is to give notice of motion, and no motion of a debatable nature is ever acted upon until after the confirmation of the minute; but here there was no notice of motion, and the minute has to be confirmed. The reason of this delightful proceeding is obvious; the Radicals are at loggerheads together in their headquarters, and upon the point of a dissolution, and the communication of the fact to their opponents and to the public has bitterly annoyed them. Indeed notice of motion was given last night by Mr Wilson to the following effect:—"To express the confidence of the parochial Committee at the conduct of the vestry and guardians of the parish, for the zeal and ability which they have ever displayed in the government of its affairs." He did this, he said, in consequence of the charges which he saw by the papers had been made against them. No doubt some very ugly disclosures will transpire on the discussion, and "a reporter who is not a proper person to promote reform might lay them before the public. It can scarcely be credited that an auditor would charge the authorities of the parish with gross speculation, unless he conceived he had some substantial proofs to support him. An auditor has made such a charge, and it is notorious that the Radicals in this parish are at daggers drawn; that the vestry abuse the parochial Committee, and that the parochial Committee in turn, anat ematize the vestry.

prevent any further exposure, "don't let," say the Radicals, "any but radical reporters attend our meetings." So much for "Radical liberality and Radical justice."

(From American Papers, October 19—23.)

In reference to the magnificent donation to the city of Washington, the National Intelligencer of Friday remarks, "We learn that such a bequest was made by some English gentleman of fortune, and that the sum of £200,000 sterling will in all probability come to this city for the erection and endowment of a University. The money, we understand, was bequeathed in the first instance to the only son of the testator, but in case of his death without heir, to go to the City of Washington for the purpose above stated. That contingency occurred, and the princely legacy accrues to the city. It is probable that the President will communicate the fact to Congress early in the next session."

The Intelligencer of Saturday also contains the following paragraph respecting the legacy: "We understand that it would be more accurate to say that the English legacy of £200,000 was bequeathed 'to the United States, for the purpose of establishing a University at the Seat of Government for the promotion of the arts and sciences.' The money, we are informed, is in the hands of the Lord Chancellor of England, ready to be paid over conformably to the will, which fact he has communicated to our Government, with a copy of the will."

The Salisbury N. C. Carolinian asks:—"What guarantee have the people that Mr. Van Buren, if he should be elected President, will administer the government upon any fixed principles? May he not, as he ever has, change with every popular breeze?"

These are important considerations with the South, in the present posture of affairs. Every Southron who may have any idea of voting the noxious ticket of Van Buren and Johnson, should ask himself, in an honest spirit, whether if this ticket should prevail, Mr Van Buren might not from his location and habits, favour the doctrines and measures of the Abolitionists, should they in the free States become the ruling party? Especially when it is known that he is opposed to the principles of Southern slavery. Mr Van Buren's professions of friendship for the South, from his former course, are entitled to but little confidence; therefore, let all who wish well to the peace and happiness of their fellow-men, and the stability of the Union, ponder well the support they expend to this political weathercock.

The Columbia Times, the organ of the State Right party of South Carolina, opposed to Judge White, remarks:—

"Let us turn to General Harrison, and inquire what a our prospects in the event of his election. He is a strong State Rights Man, having adopted his principles amidst Northern opposition, where his popularity, so far as it depended on his political principles, would have progressed more rapidly, by at least, a greater degree of moderation on this subject. Such were his principles before he entered the arena as a presidential candidate, and such they continue, without the least shadow of change. A strict interpreter of the Constitution, no latitude of construction will be given to the encouragement of progressive tariffs. No Appropriation bills will receive his sanction, but such as shall be universally approved of by the States, as conducing to the general welfare. We know, however, that Gen. Harrison is not without exception. We could find some in the Southern States whom we would prefer; but we are satisfied that he is the best of all the present candidates, and as such we would recommend him to the suffrage of the people."

NOVEL DECISION.—During the progress of an important trial in the Superior Court on Tuesday, a witness was produced to testify in behalf of the plaintiff, who was objected to by the counsel on the opposite side, as being incompetent to give evidence on the ground that he was a convicted felon, and had been a prisoner at Sing Sing for the term of four years. To sustain the validity of this objection, the records of

the court were exhibited, to shew that the witness was guilty of grand larceny in the year 1824, and that he was adjudged to the before mentioned period of imprisonment for that offence. In the course of a further inquiry, on this subject, it appeared that the individual referred to had for the purpose of making himself a legal witness in the controversy then at issue, obtained on the 18th of the present month, (seven years after the execution of the sentence,) a pardon from the Governor of the state, which it was contended by the plaintiff's counsel, restored him to the full rights, privileges and immunities of a citizen. The question was discussed at some length, and with much warmth by the learned advocate on the opposite side, and it was finally disposed of by Chief Justice Jones who gave it as his opinion that the gubernatorial clemency—exerted under any circumstances, or at any time—did not actually possess all the astonishing virtues which had been attributed to it.

ARREST.—The Newport Herald and Times states that Wilson the landlord, who absconded from Kingston, Upper Canada in August last, with about 2000 dollars, the money of one of his guests, was apprehended last Saturday, in Newport by an officer from Kingston. He readily gave up all the money in his possession amounting to 1800 dollars, and accompanied the officer on his return to Canada, last Monday. He had previously sustained an excellent character and kept a respectable house.

New Orleans paper broaches a mode of accounting for the existence of Yellow Fever in that city, which is at least plausible. It suggests, that it may be caused by the great influx of the water of Red River into the Mississippi. The annual period of this influx is said to coincide regularly with the time of the breaking out of the disease. It is well known that those who live on the borders of the Red River regards its water as so unwholesome that they even drink rain water in preference to it. The inhabitants of New Orleans use the Mississippi water, and hence the large mixture with it of that of Red River towards the end of summer is conjectured to be the cause of the fever. If not the cause, it may reasonably be supposed to aggravate greatly the disease. The effect of water upon health is well known.

The correctness of the conjecture may be to a certain extent tested by observing the comparative healthiness, at the season referred to, of the banks of the Mississippi immediately above the point of junction with Red River, and those just below it.

DIED.—At St. John's, on Saturday morning last, Mr Philip Beenen, Merchant of that place, aged 73 years.

In the Insolvency of ROBERT AYLES, Of CARBONEAR, Merchant, NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT, HARBOUR GRACE, 13th November, 1835 } MR. JOHN FITZGERALD and MR. JAMES HIPPISELY, 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 HIPPISELY, are hereby authorised, under such Orders as this 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 HIPPISELY 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 HIPPISELY, Trustees. Carbonear, Nov. 18, 1835.

Sale by Auction. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, The 21st Inst., At 12 o'Clock, AT THE STORES OF GOSSE, PACK & FRYER, BAY ROBERTS, (For the Benefit of whom it may Concern.)

Being saved from the Wreck of the late Brig HARTON, Viz.—

- 1 Main Trysail, very good
1 Ditto old
1 Fore Trysail, old
1 Topsail, new
2 Topsails, old
1 Topgallant Sail, new
1 Topgallant Sail, old
1 Royal, good
1 Fore Course, very good
1 Fore Course, old
1 Main Course, good
2 Fore Topgallant Studding Sails, very good
1 Topgallant Studding Sail, old
1 Lower Studding Sail, good
1 Ditto ditto, old
1 Flying Jib, good
1 Standing Jib, old
1 Topmast Studding Sail, good
5 Topmast Studding Sail Booms
4 Topgallant Studding Sail Booms
2 Topsail Yards, complete
1 Ditto, spare
1 Trysail Mast
2 Topgallant Yards
1 Condemned Topmast
2 Pieces ditto
1 New spare ditto, 9 inch
1 Swinging Boom
1 Martingale
1 Jib Boom
2 Long Topgallant Masts
1 Fore Trysail Gaff
1 Tiller, damaged
2 Topgallant Cross Trees
2 Lower Caps
1 Bowsprit Cap
2 Topgallant Caps
1 Main Boom
1 Rudder
2 Lower Yards, complete
1 Spare Yard
1 Main Gaff
2 Good Pumps
1 Round House
1 Cook House
2 Composition Braces, complete
1 Skylight
3 Spears and 2 Breaks
1 Winch Barrel
4 Old Water Casks
2 Harness Casks
1 Companion Ladder
4 Oars
1 Foot Ladder
2 Futtock Bands with Iron Cat Harpens
About One Tuna Old Rigging
And a quantity of Old Blocks
Half a cwt. New Cordage
Quarter cwt. Spun yarn
1 Sounding Line
1 Log Line
1 Bower Anchor, about 7 cwt.
1 Stream Anchor, about 2 1/2 cwt.
1 Kedge Anchor, about 1 1/2 cwt.
30 Fathoms 7/8 Chain
1 Pair Chain Topsail Sheets
2 Chain Claws
1 Set Coppers
1 Compass, broken
2 Hatch Bars
1 Old Cabin Stove and Funnels
1 Large Fish Hook
2 Small Tarpaulines
1 Long Boat and Sails, old
1 Jolly Boat and Sails, new
1 Medicine Chest.

Carbonear, Nov. 18, 1835.

NOTICE. 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 Fitzgerrald, 1. S: SOLOMON, P. M. St. John's, Oct. 15

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This quotati nounced by the his Expulsion-f \*\* Subscrip ceived at the O near, of the ME the TIMES, and Also by Mr. VANDENHOFF at Carbonear, August 26,

Gentel I

MRS CAT of the begs permission bour Friends, s date GENTLEM of the Out Ports comfortable BO her House near where every atte on the most read St. John's. Sept 6, 1855.

BLANKS of at the Off Carbonear, Sep 9, 1



Notices

**FOR SALE**  
On the 30th Day  
**OF NOVEMBER**  
THE LEASE OF  
**TWO DWELLING HOUSE**  
SITUATED on the NORTH side of CARBONEAR, near Harbour Rock Hill, and also on the Premises of Mrs. ANN TAYLOR, near the WATER-SIDE, and in present occupation of the Subscriber, for the Full and Unexpired Term of  
**SEVENTEEN YEARS & A HALF**  
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS apply to JOHN COOK, Cooper.  
Carbonear,  
November 18, 1835.

**SAMUEL OVERBURY HART**  
BEGS respectfully to inform 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 MAN,*  
Containing about 20 pages, foolscap octavo:  
Price, One Shilling.  
THE above little WORK has been inspected and approved of, by Gentlemen of undoubted 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 listen'd to their subtle Counsellor,  
And from exalted Gods to hellish fiends  
Sunk: 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 curses 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. MAVER at St. John's;—Also by Mr. M. RYAN at Brigus, and Mr. VANDENHOFF at Western Bay.

Carbonear,  
August 26, 1835.

*Gentle 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,  
Sep. 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.

BY  
**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 expence, 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 Kieley'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, Sen.**  
Carbonear, June 17, 1835.



POETRY

HYMN TO THE FLOWERS.

BY HORACE SMITH.

Day stars! that ope your eyes with mora,  
to twinkle  
From rainbow galaxies of earth's crea-  
tion,  
And dew drops on her lonely altars prin-  
kle  
As a libation.

Ye matin worshippers! who bending  
slowly  
Before the uprisen sun, God's lidless  
eye,  
Throw from your chalices a sweet and  
holy  
Incense on high.

Ye bright Mosaics! that with storied  
beauty  
The floor of nature's temple tessellate,  
What numerous emblems of instructive  
duty  
Your forms create!

Neath cloistered boughs, each floral bell  
that swingeth,  
And tells its perfume on the passing  
air,  
Makes sabbath in the fields, and ever  
ringeth  
A call to prayer.

Not to the Gomes where crumbling arch  
and column  
Attest the feebleness of mortal hand,  
But to that fane, most Catholic and so-  
lemn,  
Which God hath planned.

To that cathedral, boundless as our won-  
der,  
Whose quenchless lamps the sun and  
moon supply,  
Its choir, the winds and waves—its organ,  
thunder—  
Its dome the sky.

There, in solitude and shade, I wander  
Through the lone aisles, or, stretched  
upon the sod,  
Awd by the silence, reverently ponder  
The ways of God.

Your voiceless lips, Oh, Flowers, are liv-  
ing preachers—  
Each cup a pulpit—every leaf a book,  
Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers  
From loneliest nook.

Floral apostles! that, in dew splendor,  
'Weep without woe, and blush without  
crime,'  
Oh, may I deeply learn, and ne'er sur-  
render  
Your love sublime!

'Thou wert not, Solomon, in all thy glory  
'Arrayed,' the lilies cry, 'in robes like  
ours;  
'How vain your grandeur! ah, how transi-  
tory  
'Are human flowers!'

In the sweet scented pictures, heavenly  
artist,  
With which thou paintest nature's wide  
spread hall,  
What a delightful lesson thou impartest  
Of love to all!

Not useless are ye, Flowers! though  
made for pleasure,  
Blooming o'er field and wave, by day  
and night,  
From every source your sanction bids me  
treasure  
Harmless delight.

Ephemeral sages! what instructors, hoary  
For such a world of thought could fur-  
nish scope!  
Each fading calyx a 'moment; mori,'  
Yet fount of hope.

Posthumous glories! angel-like collec-  
tion!  
Upraised from seed or bulb interred  
in earth,  
Ye are to me a type of resurrection,  
And second birth.

Were I, O God, in churchless lands re-  
maining,  
Far from all voice of teachers and di-  
vines,  
My soul would find, in flowers of thy or-  
daining,  
Priests, sermons, shrines!

THE CRIMINAL.

A stranger, well mounted, and at-  
tended by a servant in a rich livery, one  
morning in the month of July, entered  
a market town in Somersetshire, where  
the assizes were then held; and having  
put up at one of the principal inns, in-  
quired of the landlord as to the curiosi-  
ties of the place.—Boniface assured him  
with a low bow, that there was no want  
of entertainment, as the players were in  
the town; and moreover that it was *sic-  
time*; accompanying his remarks with a  
recommendation that the gentleman  
should by all means go to hear the trials  
that morning, as a highwayman was to  
be brought up. The stranger made  
some objections to this invitation, upon  
the ground of his being unknown, and  
the little chance he stood of meeting with  
proper accommodation. The difficulty  
was however, removed, by the loquaci-  
ous landlord assuring him, that a gentle-  
man of his appearance would be readily  
admitted; indeed, to make it more cer-  
tain, he attended him to the court-house,  
and represented him in such a way to  
his friends, the Judge's Clerks, that he  
obtained a seat at a little distance from  
the Judge, just as the poor highwayman  
was about to make his defence. The  
appearance of the stranger, who was of  
elegant person and polished manners,  
arrested for a moment the attention of  
the court, till the prisoner was asked if  
he had anything to say. The poor cul-  
prit assured the Judge that he was not  
guilty of the robbery, and that if he  
knew where to find them, there were  
people who could prove an *alibi*. At  
this moment the poor wretch happened  
to catch sight of the stranger, when he  
exclaimed, with a degree of frantic joy,  
"Can it be possible!" and fell back-  
wards on the floor. He was, however,  
with some difficulty recovered. When  
the Judge humanely inquired into the  
cause of his extravagant behaviour, the  
poor wretch answered with tears in his  
eyes, "Oh my Lord, how providential!  
That gentleman on your left hand can  
prove my alibi."

"How!" replied the Judge "is this  
true? or is it merely a vain pretext to  
procrastinate the just sentence of the  
law? Pray, Sir, let me ask you, (conti-  
nued his Lordship, addressing himself to  
the stranger) do you know anything of  
this man?"

Upon this the traveller surveyed the  
criminal with the most scrupulous atten-  
tion, and then said, "I am sorry to as-  
sure your Lordship, that I do not know  
the prisoner."

"I thought as much," replied the  
Judge; "it is mere trifling with jus-  
tice."

The prisoner, however, still insisted  
that the stranger knew him; and the  
stranger again as positively denied the  
assertion, till the Judge, displeased at his  
presumption, was about to receive the  
verdict of the Jury.

The culprit now, on his knees, entreat-  
ed permission to say one word.

"Indeed, my Lord," cried he, "the  
gentleman does know me, though he may  
have forgotten my person; only give me  
leave to ask him three questions and it  
will save my life."

The Judge humanely consented, and  
the curiosity of the whole court was ex-  
cited.

"Pray, Sir," cried the prisoner, ad-  
dressing himself to the stranger, "did you  
not land at Dover about a twelve-  
month since?"

"I believe I might," replied the gen-  
tleman.

"And pray Sir, do you not recollect  
that a man in a sailor's jacket carried  
your trunk from the beach to the ta-  
vern?"

"I can't say that I remember it," re-  
plied the stranger; "but it might possi-  
bly be so."

At these words the prisoner, not dis-  
heartened at the difficulties he had met  
with, pulled off his wig, and again in-  
terrogated the stranger.

"Do you not Sir, remember that the  
man who carried your trunk on that day,  
shewed you a scar he had got on his  
head, in fighting for his king and coun-  
try; and that he related the particulars  
of the action in which he was wounded?"

"This is the same scar; look at it."

"Good God!" exclaimed the strang-  
er, "I do indeed, perfectly remember  
the circumstance, and have every reason  
to believe this to be the man, though I  
had entirely forgotten his face; "but  
my Lord," added the stranger, "I can

put it to a certainty, for I have a memo-  
randum of the day I arrived at Dover  
from Calais."

The date was compared with the day  
laid in the indictment, and found to be  
the same. The whole Court felt the im-  
pression, and joy was visible in every  
face; when after examining the gentle-  
man as to his name and place of abode,  
the Foreman of the Jury pronounced  
"not guilty."

A few evenings only elapsed, when the  
prisoner, the stranger, and his livery  
servant, were recognized upon the road,  
in their original capacities of experienc-  
ed highwaymen!

WORSHIP-STREET.

A lady of the name of Harley appeared  
before Mr. Twyford, on a summons,  
charged with committing an assault on  
her husband. The case excited much  
interest among the private friends of each  
party, several of whom attended in the  
office.

Mr. Twyford said, he observed that it  
was an assault charge, and which requir-  
ed the hearing of two magistrates. As  
he was fearful, in consequence of the se-  
vere illness of Mr. Grove, that they would  
not be able to have a second magistrate,  
he would, if possible, try to reconcile  
their differences.

The complainant then, previous to  
stating his case, offered a paper to the  
magistrate, which he said was a deed of  
separation agreed to between him and the  
defendant, which proved that there was  
no claim on her part by which she was  
bound to him "for better for worse."

The complainant then said that on Fri-  
day morning last, on his return home he  
found the defendant in his parlour with-  
out her bonnet or shawl, as if she possess-  
ed lawful claim to the chair she was sit-  
ting on. He asked her to depart, when,  
in answer to his request, she commenced  
a most violent attack upon him, and laid  
him on the floor.

Defendant—Will you swear that you  
did not commit the first assault?

Mr. Twyford—You had no right to be  
there.

The complainant said he had witness-  
es to prove the assault. There were his  
servants.

Defendant—Pretty witnesses indeed.

The man servant of the complainant  
corroborated his master's evidence.

Defendant—Did he not commit the  
first assault?

Witness—He did not.

Defendant—You may say so, as you  
are your master's witness.

The defendant here exhibited her right  
arm to the magistrate, which was severely  
bruised. She added, this is the treatment  
I now receive after giving him twelve  
children. He has run through £2,500  
of my money, and as long as that lasted  
I was well treated.

Complainant—Look at your conduct  
madam.

Defendant—Base wretch! Look at  
your conduct. Here (showing a packet  
of pledges to the magistrate) have I pawn-  
ed £48 of my jewels and apparel to assist  
him.

Mr. Twyford asked the complainant if  
he would be satisfied with her own re-  
cognition.

The complainant replied that he could  
not, as her behaviour was not only bad  
towards him, but to his housekeeper,  
against whom she applied a very oppro-  
brious epithet.

The defendant positively disclaimed  
having used any other appellation than  
calling his housekeeper "a scrag of mut-  
ton." (Much laughter, which the term  
greatly promoted as in contrast with the  
defendant's very *embonpoint* appearance.)

A solicitor, who in the course of the  
controversy had attempted the peacemak-  
er, here endeavoured to mediate between  
them.

The defendant said it was the first time  
since their separation she had entered his  
house; but it was hard to think that after  
having been married 18 years last Tues-  
day, her state should come to this.

The summons was settled by the de-  
fendant finding bail.

ST. ALBAN'S.—A novelty was seen at  
St. Alban's the other day, which proves  
that pigs are not of such a doltish mate-  
rial as admits of no improvement. A  
man who holds a small farm near St.  
Alban's made his *entree* into the latter  
place, mounted on a small car drawn by  
four large hogs. He entered the town at  
a brisk trot, amidst the acclamations of  
it boil.

hundreds, who were soon drawn together  
to witness this uncommon spectacle.—  
After making the tour of the market  
place three or four times, he went into  
the Woolpack yard, had his swinish  
cattle unharnessed and taken into a stable  
together, where they were regaled  
with beans and wash. They remained  
about two hours, whilst he despatched  
his business as usual at the market.  
when they were put to and driven home  
again, multitudes cheering him.

A young fellow boasting of his health  
and constitutional stamina, in the hearing  
of Suett, was asked to what he chiefly  
attributed so great a happiness. "Why  
sir, to laying a good foundation to be  
sure; I make it a point to eat a great  
deal every morning."—"Then I presume  
sir," remarked Suett, "you usually  
breakfast in a timber yard."

Why is a clergyman unlikely to be an  
impartial dramatic critic?  
Because he has taken orders.

Why is a man offering to hand a fat  
lady into a gig like a musical composer?  
Because he makes an Overture to lead  
a whiskey.

What disease is that which is frequent-  
ly experienced in a theatre?  
The rising of the lights.

Why are lovers sighs and groans like  
long stockings?  
Because they are high hose (high-  
hos)

Why is a man flogging a lazy horse,  
like another recovering rapidly from a  
fit of sickness?  
Because he's mending a pace.

Dean Swift made himself many ene-  
mies by preaching a sermon before the  
merchant tailors from this text "A rem-  
nant shall be saved."

In a Scottish regiment at the battle of  
Waterloo, the standard bearer was killed  
and clasped the colours so fast in death,  
that a sergeant in trying to no purpose to  
rescue them, on the near approach of the  
enemy made a violent effort, and throw-  
ing the corpse colours and all, over his  
shoulders carried them off together.—  
The French seeing this, were charmed  
with the heroism of the action, and hail-  
ed it with loud clappings and repeated  
shouts of applause.

COMMENCEMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE  
NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt commenced in the  
reign of William III.

	Millions.
At his death	46
Queen Anne's death	48
George I. 1727	53
Seven years was 1762	141
American war 1783	258
Beginning of French war 1793	259
Middle of ditto 1802	540
In the year 1820	836

A Welsh gentleman has, with much  
heraldical enquiry and deep study, drawn  
up a genealogical account of his own fa-  
mily, for upwards of twelve thousand  
years. In the middle of the manuscript  
there is—N.B. about this time the world  
was created.

A ludicrous story is told of Colonel  
Horry. He was once ordered to wait  
the approach of a British detachment in  
ambuscade, a service he performed with  
so much skill, that he had them com-  
pletely within his power, when, from a  
dreadful impediment in his speech by  
which he was afflicted, he could not ar-  
ticulate the word "fire." In vain he  
made the attempt: it was fi, fi, fi, but  
he could get no further. At length, irri-  
tated almost to madness, he exclaimed,  
"d— you shoot! you know very well  
what I would say; shoot, shoot, be d—  
to you shoot!"

Mr Edmund Burke the Irish orator,  
was telling Mr Burke, one day at Hamp-  
ton, that all bitter things were hot.—  
"Aye," says Garrick, "What do you  
think of bitter cold weather?"

EPITAPH ON THOMAS RYN.

Oh Run, your race is run at last,  
Eho' from the bailiffs you run fast;  
But when you run with father Death,  
He soon did run you out of breath.

A TRICK—Put nettle seed into a pot  
where there is meat and no fire will make  
it boil.

T  
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Vol. I

LONDON FEM  
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MAKE AND M  
DRESSES.—An  
arrayed in the mi  
our variable clima  
the fash ns of th  
and becoming.  
vely as an autum  
composed of a sa  
with black, a bl  
down the fronts,  
rine and skirt; th  
prevails, and, v  
observed the fron  
the lining, and fa  
of ribbon; the w  
favour; that also  
open, trimmed  
and showing un  
fine muslin or la  
tens on one side  
sarsnet ribbon.  
tremely wide and  
just reaching the  
hind, and, in fro  
the taste; some  
others meet quite  
centre. Although  
decidedly on the  
mode, several la  
shape, still ado  
dress. Long sle  
confined at the l  
parate bands, o  
the top. For m  
so fashionable a  
Swiss cambrie,  
brighter colour-  
lour, or iron-g  
green; ponceau.  
We shall, as usu  
admired Morni  
just appeared.  
cashmere, embr  
with foliage in  
lined with rose-  
succession of v  
pel-rine with tw  
a rose-colour be  
the top of the c  
silk donnet, and  
silk richly bro  
the design a la  
rine, green velv  
girdle en suite  
straw hat, orna  
radise plumbe; o  
a shawl of da  
black, with a go  
fully coloured.  
quite full all r  
double capes, v  
ers, and nearly  
with a quilling  
collar and stra  
the ends. Stra  
veil; inside th  
and large blue  
dress thrown  
cambrie shirt,  
the fronts trim  
into a band of  
lilac ribbon; i  
and fastened w  
white satin bot  
plumbe; Cash  
ponceau, lilac a  
EVENING CO  
has made a rap  
month, and cer  
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and ample dim  
softened and r  
ries, the flower