

THE STAR,
AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1835.

No. 74.

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

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

MAKE AND MATERIAL OF MORNING DRESSES.—Autumn is at our door, and we have made of the richest blond lace, and in observed the fronts turned back to show every possible variety of gothic design; the lining, and fastened inside with a bow some are lined with colored sarsenet. Great difference appears in the fashion of favour; that also is lapped and thrown open, trimmed en suite with the skirt, two or three compartments, and nearly reaching the elbow, while others are single sabots, as short as possible; over these last a long sleeve is often worn, quite transparent and very full.

PIRACHES IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

From the Bombay Courier we extract the following portion of a letter from an officer on board the Hon. Company's sloop of war Elphinstone, now in the Gulf, which gives an interesting account of deeds of plunder and hate done by the pirates in those latitudes.—

"At daylight on the 16th of April, we observed several buggalows to the S.W., upon which we turned the hands out and made all possible sail towards them. At six we got them off the lee bow, when the whole of them closed.—

Shortly afterwards we fired a shot at the leading buggalow. This was immediately returned, and she and the others lowered their sails and pulled towards us.— On minutely observing the former, we found she was full of men, and no doubt remained that the piratical fleet belonging to Aboothabee was before us. The Arab pilot, indeed, recognised the vessel, and declared that the leading one contained Shaik Sooltan Shakhbood.— When within pistol shot the buggalows formed on our beam for action, upon which we immediately stood towards them, and having got the shaik's buggalow on the starboard, and another large boat which she was towing on the larboard, we passed between them and poured into each a broadside of round grape. The crew of the shaik's boat at the same time cheered, and some of them tried to throw their grapnel towards us but were immediately shot. About one hundred of them then rushed towards the head of our vessel with their long spears, for the purpose of boarding us, but failed, having been repulsed by fire from the small arms. There must have been at least two hundred men in the shaik's boat, and they must have sustained a very severe loss altogether.— Immediately after passing, about ninety men jumped overboard from the other vessel (which proved to have been recently captured) and were picked up by the shaik's buggalow, which then made sail, and stood to the northward.— We plumed; Cashmere shawl, the colours, poncean, lilac and green.

EVENING COSTUME.—The Sevigne style has made a rapid progress within the last month, and certainly no other fashion so well assimilates with the antique patterns and ample dimensions of modern dress, softened and relieved by the lace draperies, the flowers, the cameos; a youthful

we stood to the southward, discovered the abandoned buggalow, and boarded her, finding eight bodies on the deck.— About the same time we discovered a raft at some distance, which we made for and found nine men on it, who stated themselves to be part of the crew of the buggalow we had taken possession of, which it appeared, was from Mangalore, and had been captured a few days before by the fleet we fell in with. The crew consisted originally of forty men. A few are supposed to have escaped; but the greater part including racquedah, were put to death. The cargo, consisting of rice, piece goods, and iron, remains on board, with the exception of the piece goods. The racquedah's brother, who was on the raft, states that the pirates were in chase of another buggalow when we fell in with them; but that on observing us, they abandoned it. He also states that Shaik Kulifa, one of the principal chiefs of the Benihas tribe, was on board the prize; that the plan which had been arranged for attacking us, was to board us on both sides, while passing between the two vessels; and that they felt quite confident of success, having no idea whatever of the effects of our broadside of 32 pounders. It appears also, that about twenty five bodies were thrown overboard, and that nearly the same number were taken away wounded. The number killed, therefore in this buggalow alone was thirty three. The other must have suffered much more."

THE KAFFRES.

The Kaffres are great believers in witchcraft; and when any one is seized with a malady which will not yield to the remedies prescribed by their female doctors, it is usually attributed to the malice of some neighbour. This horrible superstition is artfully encouraged by the chief, who is always the gainer by the conviction of the offender, in which case the latter is generally put to death, and his or her cattle confiscated and divided into two equal shares—one half being assigned to the suffering party, and the other half seized by the chief. Some of the chiefs, to increase their authority, pretend to have the power of bringing rain to moisten the ground in seasons of long drought. If their predictions happen to be fulfilled, their character is established, and they are distinguished by the name of "rain makers;" but if they fail, the blame is thrown on the wickedness of the people. The Kaffres are a very superior race of barbarians—I cannot call them savages—in point of intellect; and the softness and copiousness of their language indicate a considerable degree of cultivation and reflection. I have been informed by the missionaries that they have no less than five or six names for the Supreme Being. Their reasoning faculties are powerful and active, and unlike the Hottentots, whose weakness of judgment and supine credulity incline them to believe every thing, the Kaffre will credit nothing that he is not fairly reasoned into. The Kaffres are frugal and even avaricious in their habits, and are extremely unwilling to part with their cattle. Though they think it no great crime to steal from the colonists, they have a strong principle of honour when trusted. Their hospitality and kindness to strangers are unbounded. In their domestic habits both sexes are exceedingly chaste and modest, and

infidelity on the part of a wife, is often punished with death to the offending party. The women as with the Hottentots and other African tribes, always eat their meals apart from the men. The Kaffres, notwithstanding the softness and beauty of their language, have not that natural genius for music for which the Hottentots are so remarkable; and their native melodies are consequently deficient in variety, and are extremely monotonous, being merely repetitions of three or four notes. They have, however, a great number of songs in their language, which from the translations I have heard of them, exhibit feeling and poetical genius. In their deliberations in the councils of their tribe, they are strict observers of propriety and decorum, and often show great natural eloquence and acuteness in their reasonings.

A DAY AT DRESDEN.

A day spent at Dresden renders one fastidious, for it is difficult to find a capital which presents so many charms as the city of nature and society. The banks of the Elbe near it are highly picturesque, not romantic but pleasing, studded with country seats, and clothed to the top of their swelling hills with verdure. The town is surrounded by gardens open to the public, where military bands attend, and where daily promenades are held in the morning and in the evening, and a beautiful terrace raised at immense cost, on the left bank of the Elbe, from whence all the windings of the river, and that variety of scenic views, can be examined. The nature of the people accord with their climate and country, and no where can more gentle or amiable manners be found than in Dresden and in Saxony in general. The women are proverbially handsome, and of fine complexion and mild blue eyes constitute beauty, the Saxons have their full share. For their industry at least I can answer, and it was with surprise I saw that every lady of every rank who sipped tea or eat ices in the gardens, were occupied in the interim in knitting stockings; and what between the clacking of their tongues, and snapping of their fingers, I never saw a more complete exhibition of housewifery in my travels.— With all these advantages, however, Saxony has one defect, and I pity the man who with some pressing object in view, has to travel post, the roads excellent, the horses good, and the carriages light and well hung. In England, with such materials, you can command ten miles an hour; but here, if you make four you are doing well. The postilion, in a yellow jacket, jack boots, and old hat bound with silver lace, with a bugle hung at his side, as grave as the chancellor before you, and not for threats or money will advance a step beyond his accustomed pace. He hears you growl with unconcern—looks at your dollar as if he had money in his pocket, winds his horn and sleeps or smokes till the end of his station. He walks up and down the slightest ascent or descent, and stops every half hour to rest his cattle, though they are without a hair being turned.— Happily I was relieved from further misery when at the frontier we exchanged the yellow jacket for a scarlet one, and the round cap for the cocked hat of the Bohemian postilion, and a merry hard trot for the snail like pace of Saxony.— Had I reached Topins after the suite of

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MAS RYN.
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th father Death,
out of breath.

seed into a pot
no fire will make

he sovereigns, it was possible that I might not secure an apartment on the night of entrance; and having that object in view, and night coming darkly on me, I cannot say how much I was annoyed by the inexorable slowness of the porters, and the drawing NIKN or YA which they gave in return for all exposition.

MODE OF EFFECTING MARINE INSURANCE.

If a merchant wishes to effect insurance on a shipment of goods to some distant port, he gives his broker written orders to do so, specifying the name of the vessel and captain, the number and value of the different packages forming the shipment, and every particular necessary for the information of the underwriters. The broker immediately fills up a printed policy of insurance, bearing a stamp according to the amount insured and the rate of premium (the duty is 2s 6d per cent. when the premium is at or under 20s. and 5s. per cent. if above) with the requisite particulars, and presents it to the underwriters, as they are called, with whom he transacts business. Underwriters make it a rule never to hazard any large sum upon one ship or cargo; the principle of the business being to distribute their risk over as large a number of vessels as possible, so as to multiply the chances of escape from loss. Few indeed will go the length of £500 upon a single policy; about £200 is the average amount of risk usually undertaken by each underwriter on one vessel or shipment of goods. Supposing that your shipment to be worth £2000, your broker will probably get your policy signed by ten different underwriters, each of whom becomes responsible to the extent of £200 in the case of total loss accruing to you. If the premium charged be 25s. per cent, and the policy stamp an additional 5s., the total sum paid for the insurance of this shipment will be £30 or 1 1/2 per cent, exclusive of brokerage, which is usually five per cent on the premium. This sum you enter as a charge upon the goods in the invoice. Should the goods be entirely lost, you recover the whole value; or if partially lost or damaged, a proportion according to the amount of the actual loss sustained by you. In insuring goods you should add to the amount of the invoice, the expenses of insurance and recovery in case of loss or damage.—Marine insurance companies are only found in very large cities or ports. Hence orders for insurance are frequently transmitted from other places to London. The principal establishment for this purpose in the metropolis is Lloyd's. This establishment has an agent in almost every port in the world, and is actually acquainted through them with the character and condition of almost every vessel employed in the mercantile service. When any damage has arisen to a shipment of goods insured at Lloyd's, it is the business of your correspondent at the port of discharge, to cause the resident agent of that establishment to examine into and report upon the alleged loss. This report is sworn to before the consul at the port, and upon its being received at Lloyd's the underwriters who subscribed your policy, pay the amount of damage reported, according to the proportion in which each underwrote. When goods are insured by you as shipped on account of foreign parties, an addition of a small commission for your trouble, and a per centage for guaranteeing the solvency of the underwriters, are usually charged. When you insure goods consigned to you for sale by a foreign house, you charge the expense of insurance in your account of sales.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH SEAMEN IN RUSSIA.—We can scarcely meet a shipmaster that visits a Russian port, that does not complain of ill treatment by the Russian Custom House officers, or of the exorbitant port charges exacted, which are more than triple the amount levied in a British port. The following is one of many instances we have heard of:—The schooner Isabella of Kirkaldy, was at Cronstadt in August last; and it is matter of notoriety that all seamen at Petersburg have to cook their victuals on shore. On or about the 19th of August, Wm. Robertson cook of the Isabella, was going on shore, carrying oatmeal in

a wooden dish, in order to cook the breakfast of the crew when in passing the booms, one of the Custom house officers stationed there stirred the meal and salt with an instrument he held in his hand and upset it on which the cook challenged him for so doing, whereupon the officer seized him, took him out of his boat, and carried him before the police magistrate, who without any investigation, but simply the word of the officer, sentenced him to three days slavery and to carry stones to the roads at the docks. Surely our ambassador or consul ought to remonstrate with the Russian government for such infamous treatment of British seamen.

The Government of Malta has contracted to be furnished with American pound and three quarters English.—The supply will be the first year, doubtless limited. The Pasha of Egypt, has also contracted with a house in that city to be supplied with Ice from Boston.

Several bodies of men have been recently sent from the British troops in Spain to this country. Strange rumours are afloat respecting the discipline and state of the new levies. The want of provisions and of those comforts which the English recruits expected in the service of the Queen, led, it is said, to a mutinous spirit, and some have actually been sent home, to prevent their deserting to the Carlists. The punishment of flogging is resorted to with severity.—London Paper. [The punishment of flogging inflicted upon the patriots who form the army of the Generalissimo Evans? What will the people of Westminster say to this?—E. L. S.]

IRON.—It is not uncommon to case-harden rail-road plates, by casting them upon a piece of cold iron; this method, termed chilling, is more especially resorted to in the casting of cylinders for rolling metal, forge hammer faces, and common stithies.

CAST IRON.—Sea water, by some unexplained process, so alters the nature of cast-iron, that its cohesion appears to be quite destroyed. Cannon which have been finished up, after lying long in the sea, have been found converted through their substance into something resembling plumbago, and admitting of being cut with a knife.

We have a file of Charleston Papers. The "Charleston Patriot" states, with much satisfaction, that a purse of twenty thousand dollars had been made up in New Orleans, as a reward to any one who could be found bold enough to kidnap ARTHUR TAPPAN, the leader of the anti-slavery party, and deliver him bound to the parties who have subscribed.

The German papers announce an extraordinary occurrence—the voluntary refusal on the part of Dr Schlaler of the post of Senator of Hamburg, for the sake of a principle, by which he loses a sum of £800 a year, forfeits ten per cent of all his property, and is obliged to leave the city immediately never to return.

The fire-offices in London calculate upon one alarm of fire every day, and 32 serious fires every year.

A pension of £100 a year, was granted by George III. of England, to the celebrated Jaques Rousseau, in 1767.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. John, New Brunswick, dated October 2nd:

"We have no news in this cool region except a rumour that Governor Campbell of this Province, has had instructions from the Governor General, Lord Gosford, to have troops in readiness to proceed to Quebec at a moment's warning, as Papineau the French Canadian and Speaker of the Parliament of Lower Canada, has assumed the authority to convoke the General Assembly. We cannot however, believe that a faction in that country will dare to try its strength with Great Britain.—That the time is not far distant when all those Provinces will be severed from the mother country there is little doubt; and yet there never were colonies more kindly ruled than those. The home government as they style it, sits upon them as lightly as a hen upon her brood. The British Ministry esteem it policy to conciliate

the people here at almost any sacrifice, merely to secure to themselves the timber trade in times of war. On all accounts, it would be far better for England that all her North American possessions should secede from her protection. For myself I should be sorry to be assured that a union of any of those colonies with the United States should ever be effected. Texas is the only territory that can be added with any safety or propriety to that great Republic, and that ere long will probably be ours. It is too far separated from the Mexican States to remain in union with them, and the vast plains that divide them will never be the abode of aught but buffaloes.—New York Paper.

Married

On the 12th instant, by the same, Mr. Moses Clarke, of Fresh Water to Miss Johanna Connors, of the same place.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. G. Ellidge, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Roger Butt, of Clown's Cove, to Miss Sarah Efford, of Trinity Bay.

At Harbour Grace, on the 10th instant, by the Very Rev. Charles Dalton, Captain Anthony Brien, to Miss Elen, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis Ronan, both of that place.

At St. John's, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Edward Troy, Mr. Robert J. Parsons, Proprietor of the Patriot Newspaper, to Eliza, third daughter of Mr. John Flood, all of that town.

Died

At Bears Cove, on the 17th inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with the greatest fortitude, Mrs. Mary Parsons, deservedly lamented by all her acquaintance.

At St. John's on the 7th inst., aged 63 years, Mrs. Mary Ann Morley.

At Sea on the 13th inst., Mr. Richard Cooper, Mate of the Brig Belle, after a lingering illness of 22 days, aged 21 years, a native of Bermuda, whose remains were interred at St. John's.

SHIP NEWS

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.

Nov. 14.—Brig Emily, Turner, Hamburg. 90 bls. pork, 190 bls. flour, 95 firkins butter, 20 bls. oatmeal, 5 bls. peas, 6 bls. tar, 1 tierce glass, 4000 bricks, 679 bags bread, 4 fitches bacon.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

Nov. 13.—Brig Hazard, Churchward, New-York, 870 bls. flour, 47 bls. apples, half ton onions, 20 kegs tobacco, 1 cooking stove, for Carbonear and Harbour Grace.

16.—Brig Sisters, Johns, Poole, 342 coils cordage, 20 casks lime, 8 sacks chalk, 6 anchors, 20 bds. oakum, 25 bags nails, 80 bags shot, 19 casks, 19 bales shop goods, 12 bales, 7 casks, 1 box leather goods, 5000 bricks, 40 tons coal, and sundry merchandise.

CLEARED.

Nov. 20.—Brig Carbonear, Watts, Spain, Portugal or Italy, 3200 qtls. fish.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

Nov. 13.—Schooner Avon, Edmunds, Sydney, coal.

Mary Jane, Axtell, Bridgeport coal.

14.—Eliza Ann, Anderson, P. E. Island, potatoes.

Brig Lady of the Lake, Bullen, Quebec, beef, pork.

16.—Schr. Milly, Boudrot, Nova Scotia, cattle.

Brig Paget, Gwynn, Demerara, molasses, rum.

Britannia, Meagher, Sydney, coal.

Schr. Powels, Muggah, Sydney, shingles, butter.

Three Sisters, Power, New-York, apples, beef, flour.

Gleaner, Denet, Oporto, salt, lemons, grapes, onions.

Brig Funchall, Picken, Oporto, oranges, salt.

Schr. Adventure, Blake, Boston, apples, beef, onions.

Spanish Brig Miried, Mergre, Havana, ballast.

CLEARED.

Nov. 10.—Brig Admiral Lake, Rodd, Spain, fish.

Schr. Rover, Walding, Teignmouth, oil, fish.

Brig Concord, Smerdon, Bristol, fish, oil, &c.

Schr. Elizabeth, English, Sydney, sundries.
12.—Brig Sarah, Bossence, Bristol, oil, herrings.

Sale by Auction.
FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON SATURDAY,
The 28th Inst., At NOON,
ON THE WHARF OF
GOSSE, PACK & FRYER,
AT BAY ROBERTS,
THE SCHOONER

ACTIVE,
With all her MATERIALS, which may be seen any time before the Sale.—She was at the Ice last Spring, and on the Labrador fishery the Summer, is about 58 tons Register; Payment will be accommodating, Viz.—One half this Year, and the other half next Autumn, in FISH or OIL, at the Current Price of the Bay. Bay Roberts,
November 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 in 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 heretofore, but in this Country, under that of PACK, GOSSE & FRYER from the First of JANUARY next.
Carbonear, Nov. 25, 1835.

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.

In the Insolvency of
ROBERT AYLES,
OF CARBONEAR, Merchant,
NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT,
HARBOUR GRACE, 13th November, 1835

MR. JOHN FITZGERALD and MR. JAMES HIPPISEY, 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 HIPPISEY, 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 HIPPISEY 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 HIPPISEY,
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
Phillip Smith, or
Mr. Rogers, 1
Denis Fitzgerald, 1.

S. SOLOMON,
Post-Master.

St. John's, Oct. 15

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Situated on the NEAR, near Harbour on the Premises near the WATER, pation of the Su Unceppied Ter

SEVENTEEN

For FURTHER PA COOK, Cooper.

Carbonear, Novem

SAMUEL C

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The Creation Containing about

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This quotation nounced by the I his Expulsion fro

Subscripti ceived at the Off near, of the MRO the TIMES, and by —Also by Mr. M VANDERHOEF at

Carbonear, August 26,

Gentel B

MRS CATH of the l begs permission bour Friends, sh date GENTLEM of the Out Ports, comfortable BOA her House near t where every atten on the most reaso

St. John's, Sept 6, 1835.

BLANKS of e at the Office Carbonear, Sep-9, 18

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 you cloud of vital consciousness,
Whose being's 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 bitter 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. M'IVER at St. John's:—Also by Mr. M. RYAN at Brigus, and Mr. VANDENHOE 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

NO MORE LOVE.

BY AN ELDERLY BACHELOR.

Alas! the sweet control of love— I never more shall feel it!

A ball would once have killed me quite, In the tender days of youth—

'The Lancers' run me thro' and thro' But never will again;

A masquerade could thrill my soul, Some forty years ago;

There's Ellen Gee has eyes of fire; And so have the Miss Crockett's,

Then Mary Smith—that lovely neck With snow it may compare.

But all in vain for me that neck, In vain that fall of snow!

Alas! I cannot be in love, And what is worse no lady now

From Park and Play I slink away— I cannot bear to see 'em—

For this I've found—and 'tis a truth Proved by repeated rubs—

LUDICROUS CONDUCT OF AN AFRICAN SOVEREIGN.

"I made a journey to Podor, in April 1753," says an eminent naval commander, "with the intention of reconnoitring the coast, ascertaining the course of the river, and making some regulations in the gum trade."

"His Majesty was dressed in a white shirt, which hung down to his knees, and was tied round him by a red sash; he had over it a large open tunic of a yellow colour; and his head and feet were naked, except that he wore a pair of yellow slippers."

"The king, while in this state of incivility, was surrounded by his suite; some of them endeavoured to purify the air by agitating over his head, and in every direction, with great violence, a pagnie or cotton cloth; which manner of renewing the air is in general use in that country."

dinner was on table, when I invited the ministers to accompany me: but they refused to quit their master. I therefore sat down to table alone. Shortly after his majesty awoke, and asked to see me; when they told him that I was at dinner.

"What," observed he, "without letting me know! This white man is very unkind." He then got up, came into the cabin, where the cloth was laid, stepped upon a chair, jumped on the other side, and at last seating himself at one of the windows, placed his feet upon the table.

"In this posture, which caused me to laugh heartily, his majesty was supplied with what he wished to eat, but he would drink nothing but brandy. I therefore ordered the attendants to present him with as much as he chose: on which he drank the same quantity as at first; and soon afterwards he fell dead drunk on the floor.

"His ministers raised him up, and attempted to carry him upon deck, by lifting him over the table; but his majesty was sufficiently awake to express his regret at leaving it; he, therefore, suddenly seized hold of a hare by the head, and carried it with him. I think I still see him holding the hare like a sceptre!

ECCENTRIC HOSPITALITY.

"During the American war, a soldier, who had been wounded and honourably discharged (but, perhaps, not paid), being destitute and benighted, knocked at the door of an Irish farmer, when the following dialogue ensued:

Patrick.—And who the devil are you now? Soldier.—My name is John Wilson. Patrick.—And where the devil are you going from, John Wilson?

Soldier.—From the American army at Erie, sir. Patrick.—And what do you want here?

Soldier.—I want shelter to night: will you permit me to spread my blanket on your floor, and sleep to night? Patrick.—Devil take me if I do John Wilson—that's flat.

Soldier.—On your kitchen floor, then, sir? Patrick.—No not I, by the Hill o' Howth—that's flat.

Soldier.—Sir, I have been fighting to secure the blessings you enjoy: I have assisted in contributing to the glory and welfare of the country which has hospitably received you, and can you so inhospitably reject me from your house?

Patrick.—Reject you! who in the devil talked a word about rejecting you? May be I am not the scurvy spalpeen you take me to be John Wilson. You asked me to let you lie on my floor, my kitchen floor or in my stable; now by the powers d'ye think that I'd let a perfect stranger do that, when I have half a dozen soft feather beds all empty? No by the Hill o' Howth John that's flat.

STRIKING FATE OF GUILT.

Three inhabitants of Balck travelled together. They found a treasure, and divided it equally amongst them. They continued their journey and entertained each other with their different schemes of employing the riches they had thus suddenly acquired.

As he was upon the road, he said to himself, "Now indeed I am rich; but I should have been much richer had I been alone when the treasure was found. These two men have carried off two thirds of my riches; cannot I fall upon a way of recovering them?"

The celebrated Whiston dining with Lady Jekyll, sister to Lord Somers, she asked him why God Almighty made woman out of the rib? Whiston after reflecting a moment, replied, "Indeed, my Lady, I don't know, except it was because the rib is the trookedest part of the body."

A grantee of Spain, handing some refreshments to a circle of ladies, observed one with a most brilliant ring, and was rude enough to say in her hearing, "I should prefer the ring to the hand."

In order to ascertain the idea a sailor had of happiness, and the compass of his wants, he was informed that every thing he could wish for in three times should be given him. "Why then," cries Jack, "let me have all the rum in the world."

What next? "Why let me have all the tobacco in the world." And what else? "D—d if I know:—why you may give me a little more rum!"

A field preacher who had been a printer, observed in his nasal harangue, that youth might be compared to a cornfield, manhood to a semicolon, old age to a colon, to which death puts a period or full stop.

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BEGINNING OF THE WEEK.—When Oliver Cromwell lay with his army at Perth a rich old miser of that town, named Monday, hung himself one Lord's day on account of the fall of grain.

Blessed be the Sabbath day, And cursed be worldly pelf; Tuesday must begin the week, For Monday's hang'd himself.

ANAGRAMS. Old England Radical Reform Presbyterian Parishioners Penitentiary Revolution Lawyers Catalogues Golden Land Rare mad frolic Best in prayer I hire parsons Nay I repent not Love to ruin Sly ware Got as a che

An Italian was accused of marrying five wives, when being carried before a judge, who asked, why he married so many? He answered, "in order to meet with a good one if possible."

A woman quarrelling with her husband, told him, she believed, if she was to die, he would marry the devil's eldest daughter. "How can that be," said the husband, "you know that the law does not allow a man to marry two sisters."

A journeyman blacksmith by the name of Settle, a noted gormandizer, lately undertook for a trifling wager to eat a shoulder of mutton of six pounds weight, with a proportionate quantity of vegetables and a three penny loaf and to drink a quart of ale at a public house in the neighbourhood of Golden Lane.

A Pop was boasting in company that he had every sense in perfection. "No," said one that was by, "There is one you are entirely without, and that is common sense."

FOR THE STAR.

A Word of seven letters.

My 1st 6th and 7th in kitchens are found, 3rd 2nd and 4th sails the ocean around, 7th 4th 5th and 6th with three block-heads behold.

And 4th 6th and 3rd has unpeopled the fold, My 1st 2nd and 7th fills the lover with joy.

4th 2nd and 7th but exists to destroy, My 2nd 4th and 3rd stamps perfection on 'em, 3rd 4th 6th and 7th never galloped a mile.

7th 2nd and 1st is on wine pipes inflic'ted, And 7th 5th and 1st is to small space restricted.

My whole set in motion by prudence and worth, Is the noblest production beheld upon earth.

Tho' by tyrants and despots accused, Yet if made the vehicle of faction, and spite, Tho' its face wear the glow of an angel of light,

'Tis of all human evils the worst. Carbonate.

Vol. ON THE C MER LLOYDS REGI

Condemn...tical constru...the practical...on) of the m...will naturally...dy for a ship...not arrogate...cause we wis...scope. All...to have and...of a ship is...tary doctrine...ple. It is pr...considered in...dividual who...to be able to...tangible natu...and forms so...captivate by...correctness of...ples of geom...colours and s...tify the natu...because they...by previous...the pilot will...sunken rock...at a former...to these indi...several sphe...their compet...retical and e...thing works...Now we co...scriptive reg...to the produ...in naval com...mit that the...duce scientif...prevents...from it; for...ous, undefin...mind without...sophy, with...like principl...basis of supp...needle...We venture...experience, t...sion of bread...to the length...cessity be reg...so contend f...accordance w...every vessel...Theoretical s...ence, as deve...scale of displacem...something in...ing dimensio...The exteri...line to be 5...same, taken...being divide...The depth of...from the reb...breadth mid...the load wat...treme breadt...The straight...ed two third...sel...The rising...of the ship...The positio...one-stventh...These dim...sels. With...the areas of...diagonal line...height of ma