

THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1835.

No. 72.

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

(From London Papers, September 29, October 2.)

SPAIN.

BILBOA, Sept. 22.

The difficulty which, in my letter from Portugalette, I anticipated the British troops would have to contend with, but which in my last I omitted to refer to, they had not to encounter. The passage was clear by land and water, and the arrival of all was quite secure. While the steam ship conveying General Evans and his staff was passing, his Majesty's ship Castor fired a salute of 15 guns, whether in honour of the cause he espoused or of the flag under which his vessel sailed I know not. The spirit of unanimity and harmony that pervaded the people of San Sebastian and the British soldiers continues without interruption here, and so completely have all become amalgamated, that their dresses and their language are the sole distinctions to be observed amongst them.—General Evans, in his regimentals, unites the character of an English General and Spanish Grande, and he has expressed a wish that all commanding officers of the Legion should assume these insignia which are the indications of the same rank in the Spanish which they hold in the British service.

This town and vicinity are now totally rid of Carlists: while here they gave as much annoyance as possible, and were often the occasion of making the men a little more than half displeased that they were not permitted to meet their enemy at once, but left to be harassed and tormented at their whim and caprice. At present neither in Portugalette; and in four days subsequently it was considered safe enough to leave that important town in the protection of three regiments of Spanish troops until the arrival of the then expected French reinforcement.

The Artillery and Lancers have arrived in Spain, no delay will take place in the progress of the objects of the expedition. It is expected that Vittoria will be the winter quarters of the Queen's army in the North. Preparations in progress here would almost justify that supposition. The fortress of St. Mames is undergoing repair. Several of the most commanding eminences are being fortified, which with the works of defence that still remain since the defeat and death of Zumalacarré here, will render the place inaccessible to any foe. Four regiments of the Spanish troops marched from this to Vittoria on Thursday last, and were escorted by the British troops for nearly six miles on their way. The latter, at least a part of them, are in hourly expectation of being ordered to follow them.

I sent you a few days ago the official bulletin of Bisay, published here. I send you to-day fresh from the press, the bulletin of this day, as it contains some details of information respecting the state of the Queen's troops, and the prospect of her cause in the northern provinces, which it is out of my power to procure, and if procured to verify.

The troops are in readiness to march for Vittoria when ordered. The distance is about 11 Spanish or 15 English leagues from this, and the country intermediate is well known to a great many of the officers and soldiers who served in the Peninsular war.

I have just been informed by a gentleman from San Sebastian that the money

of Don Carlos was employed with success amongst some of the Spanish officers in the service of the Queen at that place. On the night of the 16th, I believe the guns on that part of the fortress towards the Glacis were filled with stones, and but for the merest accident the town might have been in the possession of the Carlists. The lighthouse which is almost a fortress, on the west side of the harbour, is occupied by them but they cannot do the slightest harm at present. The officers accused are now under arrest, and it is said their ladies were active in the defection of the guards.

The following extracts are taken from the official bulletin of Bisay:—

BILBOA, Sept. 16.

The faction, which for some days past has been in considerable in the vicinity of this town, retired at day-break yesterday. It is doubtless convinced that the chimerical projects it had formed in the delirium of its insolent folly are incapable of being realized. By the arrangements which are adopted it is to be hoped that the mouth of the river will be free and secure from any aggression which the factions might attempt there. The positions of San Mames being occupied, and together with the Convent of Capuchins fortified for better defence, a measure which has already commenced it is certain that the factions will abstain from making any attempt upon the river and consequently by that channel may be conveyed such munitions of war and assistance as the English and Spanish divisions may stand in need of, an object which must never be lost sight of.

The artillery of the English division appears to have arrived at San Sebastian from whence, we are assured, it will be transferred to this town, thus uniting here the whole of the legion with the exception of the cavalry.

SEPTEMBER 18.

To day the division of the three provinces with General Espeleta left this town, and a battalion of the British legion with General Chichester, arrived.—We now have the greater part of the legion in the town and in its immediate neighbourhood, and with it the Spanish troops which still remain we are convinced that we can take the upper hand of the Biscayan faction, which will not fail to fly from our presence and abandon its fatal soil. It is therefore more than probable that the extermination of faction in these provinces may be effected by our own exertions and those of our allies, which they so liberally afford in accordance with the alliance and the interest with which they regard the consolidation of the legitimate throne of Donna Isabella II. and of legal liberty unless we suffer ourselves incautiously to be impeded by the vile means and artifices by which the artful partisans of the Pretender seek to introduce disorder, dissension and distrust among those, who united would be invincible. It is indispensable, therefore, that we conduct ourselves with much caution, and completely on our guard against the crafty snares of our implacable enemies, designed to provoke discontent between the government and the nation, which may disturb the former in the incessant persecution of the rebel bands which exist and increase in proportion to the inattention with which they are regarded. Nothing can at the present day be more worthy of all good Spaniards, friends of the legitimate throne of Donna Isabella the Se-

cond, and of liberty, than that of the annihilation of the rebel herdes, who insolent beyond measure, and unfortunately too dangerous, threaten the destruction of objects so dear, so idolized, and who possibly might succeed if by a fatal blindness, division were fomented among the loyal, and should debilitate our common strength, necessary for the overpowering of enemies to whom every day of existence gives new force, vigour and importance. Recent events must have afforded Spaniards much information on this important subject; and it would be a most lamentable and unprecedented fatality, if, imbued with this, they should suffer themselves to be ensnared in the nets spread for them by the supporters of tyranny, at the stern command of which they pertinaciously contend, to entrap their victims.

SEPTEMBER 21.

By various channels, worthy of credit the important information is confirmed that the four Navarrese battalions which went out to excite revolt in faithful Catalonia, were obliged to seek refuge in the French territory, flying from the active pursuit which they experienced from our troops, the auxiliary French Legion, and the Urban Militia, which hastened together from all parts promptly and full of enthusiasm, to exterminate bodies of bandits, who proposed to themselves to cover the soil of Catalonia with blood and horrors like those which the districts which groan under their tyranny and Vandalism have to deplore. This important event proves in an unequivocal manner that the loyal if united, will eventually shatter to pieces all the machinations and combinations of the impotent enemies of the legitimate throne of Donna Isabella II. and of liberty. Let us then not suffer ourselves to be misled by the perfidious suggestions of those who conspire to introduce anarchy and distrust among Spaniards, who will never make terms with a rabble, the disgrace of the enlightened age in which we live. But these iniquitous means now exercised by the Pretender and his sanguinary satellites with so much eagerness, will be rendered as powerless as those they have hitherto employed, by the prudence, the sound judgment, and cordiality of those who love with sincerity and good faith the triumph of the excellent cause of Donna Isabella II. and of liberty.

Letters and papers of the 23d ultimo, have been received this morning by express from Madrid. Their contents are quite contradictory of the statements said to have been forwarded by M. de Reyneval to the French Government, and no allusion is made to the reported illness of M. Mendizabal. The capital was perfectly tranquil. General Alava was expected there on the following morning, and M. Mendizabal only awaited the return of messengers he had sent to the different juntas to announce the complete formation of his ministry.

The Gazette of the 20th contains these appointments, accompanied with an address from the Minister of the Interior to the different provinces, exhorting them to use every means to assist the government in allaying the differences which exist.

The following is an extract from the Revista, the leading opposition journal in the Spanish capital

"We observe with pleasure that the constitution of 1812, proclaimed in some quarters, has not been treated with

view to its adoption. We its admirers, although so gratuitously accused of working for its re-establishment, now that time is come for supporting our former declarations, will say, that in our opinion it would be ill-advised to take such a step, and remove that political law from the place where it ought to lie in the pages of history."

A telegraphic despatch of the 24th is said to have been received in Paris from Madrid, corroborative of the above intelligence.

GRAND JURIES.—A case of considerable interest was recently decided by the Court of King's Bench in the Island of Antigua. On calling over the roll of Grand Jurors on the second day of the session, it appears that only nineteen were present although twenty one had been previously impanelled and sworn in for the term. In explanation, the Foreman stated to the court, that one of his brethren was absent from indisposition, and the other had been arrested.—

Until he was released, the Jury were of opinion that they should not proceed in their labours. An infringement had been committed upon what they considered to be one of their privileges—freedom from arrest pending the session—and they besought the Court to set the absent member at liberty, so that he might join his companions. The Chief Justice, apparently unwilling to hazard an opinion upon a point of so much importance, said, "that he really did not see that any occurrence of this kind should impede the public business; fifteen Grand Jurors would be competent and there were nineteen present." But though fully aware of their competency to proceed with business, the Jury persisted in requesting the opinion of the Court. The question, they said, was one of much importance, not only to them, but to every individual liable to be summoned as a Grand Juror. They had been called to put aside all other engagements, and to abide in the performance of the duties assigned to them, until the Court was formally dissolved. How was this to be done if subject to arrest?—

When the Grand Jury sank for a time their private interest to attend to those of the public, it was surely just and reasonable during that time, they should be protected. After listening to the opinion of the King's Counsel, and other barristers who chanced to be present, the Chief Justice stated that he would take a little time to consider the question, which was one of as much novelty as it was undoubtedly of importance. A few days subsequently, the court decided against the discharge of the juror from arrest.

The decision is of such importance to all the Colonies, in which the Criminal Law of England prevails. To us it seems susceptible of discussion, and we trust that some of our legal readers may examine the question, and favour us either with precedents, or argue the point on general principle.

IMPORTANCE OF THE COCOA NUT.

This affords both solid food and drink; a spiritous liquor can be distilled from it, also excellent vinegar made, and a fine but cheap oil procured. The fibres when properly manufactured, can be made into cables so strong, that 74-gun ships have safely rode during the most tremendous gales, when the European ones have parted. The trunk, when split, is made into rafters for houses; the leaves when plaited, make good walls and roofs for

large houses, alike impervious to the wind and rain. The fibres, when picked make an excellent substitute for horse hair in stuffing mattresses; and no dish of India cookery is complete without the cocoon.

O'CONNELL'S AGITATION IN THE NORTH.

GREENOCK, Sept. 26.

From all I have personally witnessed and from the various conversations I have had with acute and intelligent Scotchmen in every rank of life, I am led to believe that Mr. O'Connell's agitating speeches in this country have left little or no impression behind. The mellow softness of his Abernethian accent, his dramatic manner, his smiling countenance, his broad exaggerated humour his occasional bursts of natural eloquence, often equally bold and imaginative—all these served to please and to delight the great majority of his hearers; but to please is not to persuade; to move the passions is not to convince the mind, according to Quintilian, both faculties are indispensably necessary to constitute a perfect orator. A Scotchman's head has nothing to do with his heart, so far as facts are concerned—an Irishman's head has no control over his heart, whenever a powerful appeal is made to the latter. In this lies the essential difference in the national character of the sons of Caledonia and of the Emerald Isle. Never have I seen it so strongly marked as in the instance of Mr. O'Connell's public exhibitions, both before the inhabitants of modern Athens, and the shrewd and clever chiefs of the capital of the West—"It is verra pleasant to hear him, but it would be muckle mair so if he could build his wat (wit) on a badder foundation of argument. I dinna like that story of the sopped (soaped) pig." Such were literally the words used in my hearing by one of the company at the Glasgow dinner, a man, who I understood was a small shopkeeper. Never was any object less likely to be attained by any such means, or for any such purpose. No people are more ready in the world to exert themselves than the Scotch, where their own interests are concerned, whether immediate or remote, but none in the world are less disposed to render themselves agitatingly active for the immediate or prospective interests of others. Nor should this characteristic of their nation be regarded in the light of selfishness, when the principle on which it is based is found to obtain in human nature. In a country where there are no actual grievances, the feelings of men are not likely to be excited by the stimulus of contingent benefits more especially when they are told that those benefits are sought, not so much for their own advantage as for that of a people who, though subjects of the same Sovereign, and speaking the same language, still morally distinct from them in many of the most essential particulars which are necessary to create social sympathy. It is evident that Mr. O'Connell is well aware of the difficulty of the task he has proposed to himself, and in the absence of every other topic of popular excitement, he is endeavouring to work upon the Caledonians by the cry of "voluntary churches and a repeal of the corn laws." The Dissenters of all ranks are to a man in favour of the former—the operatives of every class and creed are ready to shout for the latter. The established church, however, is certain to prove too strong for the secessionists, not only as regards property, but numbers; and as for the operatives, so long as they are fully employed and as well paid and fed as they are at present, they will never think of enquiring what may be the rise or fall in the price of grain, as shown upon the fluctuating point of Mr. Canning's corn law barometer. So much for the great Agitator's visit and the existing state of things in Scotia.

SINGULAR.—There have been many circumstances related of our revolution and the great men who projected and carried it through, which were they not so well attested, would almost induce a suspicion of their truth; but the following striking coincidence, is one of which we do not recollect ever before having seen a notice. Washington born Feb. 22, 1732, inaugurated 1779; term of service expired the 66th year of his age. John Adams born October 19, 1753, inaugurated 1797; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age. Jefferson born April 2, 1743, inaugurated 1801; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age. Madison born March 5, 1751, inaugurated 1809; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age. The above is a list of four of the Presidents of the United States (all men of the revolution,) who ended their terms of service in the 66th year of their age! J. Q. Adams's term of service, had he been elected a second time, would have also expired in the 66th year of his age.—Am. Pap.

LIABILITIES OF THE NEWS-PAPERS.—The law declares that any person to whom a Periodical is sent, is responsible for the payment, if he receives the Paper or makes any use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, or has ordered it to be stopped;—his duty in such a case is not to take the paper from the office, or inform the post-master, carrier, agent or person with whom the paper is left, or the publisher that he does not wish for it. If papers are left in a post-office, store, tavern, or other place of deposit, and are not taken by the persons to whom they are sent, the post-master, store or tavern keeper, &c. is responsible for the payment, until he returns the paper or gives notice to the publisher that they are lying dead in the office.

The Frankfort papers give letters from Vienna, dated the 19th Sept., to the following effect:—"We have learnt since yesterday, on good authority, that Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, residing here, has received from his brother Leopold, King of the Belgians, overtures, and a proposal for the marriage of his son Prince Ferdinand, a very accomplished and handsome young man, with the young Queen of Portugal. It is said that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent seconds this proposal, which, in addition by the alliance that has subsisted for centuries between England and Portugal, would unite the Royal families of the two kingdoms by the bonds of affinity, the Princess Victoria being cousin to Prince Ferdinand, who has had a most excellent education under the direction of Professor Diez, one of the most esteemed German literati."

The German papers received to-day contain the following article in reference to the recent change of ministry in Spain:—

VIENNA, Sept. 20.—This morning several commercial expresses brought from Paris a telegraphic despatch, which announces that the Queen Regent of Spain had been obliged to yield to the demands of the movement party, and to dismiss the Toreno ministry. This news has caused a great sensation here. We are more and more convinced that no barrier can be raised against the revolution in the Pyrenean Peninsula, but that it will spread with gigantic strides. The funds have been affected, and would have fallen more had it not been Sunday, when there is no business on 'Change. Whether the army in Italy will be reduced after the turn that the affairs of Spain have taken is doubtful. At all events it may be interesting to state the actual amount of our army. It is at this moment, 395,000 men, including the officers of all ranks. There are 239 generals (not including those who are out of employment) about 10,000 staff and superior officers, 31,200 subaltern officers, 15,000 civil officers, 70,000 horses.—Allgemeine Zeitung.

VIENNA, Sept. 22.—Though the latest accounts from Italy respecting the cholera were less alarming, yet the fear of it causes many persons to fly before it.—Among these is the Princess of Beira, who with the three infants, Don Juan, Don Ferdinand, and Don Sebastian, has arrived at Leubach. It is not known whether they will go; some say they are coming to Vienna. The roads leading out of London towards Bristol and Liverpool, have for the last fortnight, been thronged with groups of Mr. O'Connell's "finest peasantry" returning home, most of them shoe and stockingless, and in other respects the very picture of wretchedness; in most instances, however, it is conjectured, with a sufficient portion of their

earnings concealed among their regs to enable them to pay the rents of the middle men and the Agitator.

Potatoes are, and have been here and elsewhere, an object of solicitude. The rains of June were followed by cold so severe, and this too appears to have been the case in the north, that no benefit corresponding with the quantity of water which fell was effected. A plant—native of the warm parts of America—unable to endure any degree of frost, could not mature its proper juices; hence the tubers must be deficient in numbers and size. In Scotland potatoes present a very varied aspect. Some fields are full of blanks, none free from them. The severe frosts about the middle of June blackened much of the stems in the higher districts. On the western parts of the country they are much better, and in many cases indicate a heavy crop. The blackening of the stems involves a destruction of those shoots which had emerged, and were yielding the vascular cesses which nourish the tubers. In our home districts, we have not witnessed this destructive attack; growth has been retarded, but not wholly arrested, hence we do not see patches and blanks. Had some warm rain fallen in July, other eyes would have pushed, and the tubers made progress; but aridity was continued too far, and now we perceive the late rains (viz., those of the first week of September) in the production of small shoots, bearing minute secondary potatoes from the tubers of the summer. We are happy, however, to hear from several quarters, that Ireland has been most plentifully supplied with rain, and will pour her surplus store into our ports.

ANGLO-SPANISH FORCES.—Plymouth, Sept. 30.—The James Watt steamer arrived here last evening, and brought up in the Sound, where she lay all last night, during which it blew a heavy gale from the south with much rain. The wind continuing strong during the day, the 4th or Queen's Own Fusiliers, which are to proceed in her for Spain, have not yet embarked, but are in a state of complete readiness. About 160 men, including a large number of officers, will proceed hence; and these, added to the number already on board, will form a body of not less than 400 men, besides numerous officers of the staff and the medical department. The 4th have been some time waiting anxiously for an opportunity to proceed to join head-quarters of their regiment. Several trading vessels are engaged in conveying oats and forage to the opposite coast for the use of the Queen's forces; and this, together with the frequent arrival and departure of steam ships engaged in the transport of troops and conveyance of messengers to and from the seat of action, gives a little movement to the otherwise dull season of trade complained of near the quays.—Since writing the above the weather has moderated; three lighter-loads of coals are shipped and ready to be taken alongside the James Watt early in the morning. Some of the officers of the Queen's Own have also embarked, and should the weather continue moderate, she will probably start to-morrow.

Mr. O'Connell arrived in Dublin last Tuesday evening from Holyhead; he was escorted from Kingstown by nearly sixty thousand people. He twice addressed them from his house in Merrion-square. There were no banners, and the whole passed off quietly. We have no room to give his speeches. It is Prince Constantine Lieven who was degraded from his rank in the army and banished, for having deserted to the Poles while occupying Warsaw.

THE CATTLE TRADE.—One hundred and forty four head of cattle, and about 200 tubs of butter, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, in the first week of August, from the eastern ports of Nova Scotia. This is not bad for the folks "down east"—if our fishermen will compel us to buy from the Newfoundlanders it is well that our farmers furnish something to pay them.—Novascotian.

MARRIED.—At St. John's, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, B. A., Rector, the Rev. T. F. H. Bridge, B. A., of Christ Church, Oxford, to Sarah Christiana, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Dunscomb, of that place. At Lower Island Cove, on the 30th ult.

by the Rev. T. Anguin, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. James Crutch, of Hants Harbour, to Miss Mary Hopkins, of Old Perlican.

On the same day, at Old Perlican, by the Rev. T. Anguin, Mr. Edward Arundel, to Miss Sarah Button, all of that place. At Harbour Grace, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. J. Burt, Mr. George Traubell, Cabinet-maker, to Miss Mary Jane Reed, of Cupids. At Western Bay, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Faulkner, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Charles Gillingham, of Oehre Pit Cove, to Miss Bridget Ronan, of Adam's Cove.

DIED.—At Blackhead, on Friday last, Mr. John Hellier, aged 33 years.

SHIP NEWS

HARBOUR GRACE. CLEARED. Nov. 3.—Brig Caroline, Coombs, a port in Spain, 2400 qtls. fish. Schr. Gem. Humphreys, Valentia, 2054 qtls. fish. 4.—Brig Harriet, Fisher, Alicante, 3200 qtls. fish.

CARBONEAR. ENTERED. October 29.—Brig Lanthe, Brown, Liverpool, 70 barrels pork, 1 hind, hardware 6 cambouses, 6 cabin stoves, 39 iron pots, 5 cut bar iron, 1 anvil, 88 coils cordage, 3 bales canvass, 1 truss do, 2 cases stationery, 10 bbls oakum, 6 bales merchandize, 2 cases hats, 1 crate do, 90 half chests tea, 10,000 bricks, 5 tierces rice, 1 bble cloth &c., for Carbonear and Harbour Grace. November 2.—Telemachus, Gilbert, Hamburg, 330 firkins butter, 90 bls. flour, 68 bags oats, 294 bags bread, 1 csk hams, 4 bls. peas, 4 do. oatmeal, 1 bale canvass, 4 half bls. pork, and sundries. 7.—Brig Experiment, Williams, Poole, 115 coils cordage, 4 doz marline, 8 casks cider, 7 casks wrot leather, 5 bales swanskin, 1 iron beam and scales 10 bls. pork, 1 box dollars, 7 bales leather, 98 bbls. rushes, 3 bbls. pipes, 1 anchor stock.

CLEARED. Nov. 3.—Brig Convivial, Hampton, Spain or Italy, 2527 qtls. fish. 9.—Brig Sir John Byng, Cram, Alicante, 3300 qtls. fish. Brig Triumvirate, Green, Alicante, 4,100 qtls. fish. ST. JOHN'S. ENTERED. Oct. 28.—Brig Sir John T. Duckworth, Spencer, Grenada, rum. Schr. Sophia, Rendell, Demerara, molasses, sugar. 30.—Dove, Roche, Quebec and Halifax, flour, porter. Brig Hebe, Seager, Hamburg, pork, peas, bread. Stork, Grills, Copenhagen, pork, butter, flour, bread. Dingwell, Carew, Sydney, coal. 31.—Schr. Amity, Stephens, Sydney, coal. Royal William, Davis, Demerara, rum, molasses. Nov. 2.—Brothers, Kelly, P. E. Island, lumber. Elizabeth, Chapman, Bay Verte, lumber. Brig Nine Sons, Thornton, Oporto, salt. Prosperity, Curran, St. Vincent, molasses, rum. 3.—Ardent, Brophy, St. Vincent, molasses. Highlander, Gardiner, Liverpool & Hamburg, bread, butter. Schr. Creole, Musgrove, Halifax, porter, tea, flour. Alciope, Dyer, Hamburg, flour, butter, bread. Brig Union, Ren Jell, Viana, salt. Abeona, Russell, Demerara, rum, molasses. 4.—Pillhead, Clapp, Sydney, coal. Schr. Dolphin, Quong, P. E. Island, potatoes. CLEARED. Oct. 29.—Brig Pictou, Morris, Waterford, fish. Schr. Five Sisters, Turpin, Bristol, oil, rum, fish. 30.—Brig Andes, Taylor, Brazils, fish. Eliza Ann, Love, Cork, fish. 31.—Spanish Brig Ricardo, Careana, Malaga, fish. Schr. Hibernia, Cantwell, Antigonish,

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Notices

FOR SALE

On the 16th Day

OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

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, 11 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 unobscured judgment, candour and talent; and he therefore solicits such a share of Patronage and support, as will enable him to submit his Performance to the decision of the PUBLIC.

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

Behold yon cloud of vital consciousness,
Whose beings' essence was their Maker's praise,
Thus sunk and ruined by their faithless chief.
By him, Son of the Morning once, and first
In love and duty's willing sacrifice;
"Till not contented with their glorious state,
And grasping at the sovereignty supreme,
They 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. M'IVER at St. John's:—Also by Mr. M. RYAN at Brigus, and Mr. VANDENHOFF at Western Bay.

Carbonear,
August 26, 1835.

Genteel Board and Lodgings.

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

St. John's.
Sept 6, 1835.

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

Carbonear,
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 Barket 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 19.

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

TO THE APPENINES.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.
 Your peaks are beautiful, ye Appenines!
 In the soft light of these serene skies;
 From the broad highland region, black
 with pines,
 Fair as the hills of Paradise they rise,
 Bathed in the teint Peruvian slaves be-
 hold,
 In rosy flushes on the virgin gold.
 There, rooted on the aerial shelves that
 wear
 The glory of a brighter world, might
 spring
 Sweet flowers of heaven to scent the un-
 breathed air,
 And heaven's fleet messengers might
 rest the wing,
 To view the earth in its summer sleep,
 Silent, and cradled by the glimmering
 deep.
 Below you lie men's sepulchres, the old
 Etrurian tombs, the graves of yesterday;
 The herd's white bones lie mixed with
 human mould,
 Yet up the radiant steeps that I survey
 Death never climbed, nor life's soft breath
 with pain,
 Was yielded to the elements again.
 Ages of war have filled these plains with
 fear,
 How oft the hind has started at the
 clash
 Of spears, and yell of meeting armies here
 Or seen the lightning of the battie flash
 From clouds that rising with the thun-
 der's sound,
 Hung like an earth-born tempest o'er the
 ground.
 Ah me! what armed nations—Asian horde
 And Lybian host—the Scythian and
 the Gaul,
 Have swept your base and through your
 passes poured,
 Like ocean-tides uprising at the call
 Of tyrant winds—against your rocky side
 The bloody billows dashed, and howled,
 and died.
 How crashed the towers before the be-
 leaguering foes,
 Sacked cities smoked, and realms were
 rent in twain,
 And commonwealths against their rivals
 rose,
 Trode out their lives and earned the
 curse of Cain;
 While in the noiseless air and light that
 flowed
 Round your fair brows eternal Peace
 abode.
 He repealed the impious hymn, and altar
 flames
 Rose to false gods, a multitudinous
 throng;
 Jove, Bacchus, Pan, and earlier, fouler
 names,
 While, as the unheeding ages passed
 along,
 Ye, from your station in the middle skies,
 Proclaimed the essential Goodness, strong
 and wise.
 In you the heart that sighs for freedom
 seeks
 Her image; there the winds no barrier
 know,
 Clouds come and rest and leave your fairy
 peaks;
 While even the immaterial Mind, be-
 low,
 And Thought, her winged offspring,
 charm'd by power,
 Pine silently for the redeeming hour.

(From the Edinburgh Review.)

INFLUENCE OF COMETS.

We recommend all those who have been
 speculating on the probable influence
 of Halley's Comet, to peruse the fol-
 lowing extract:—
 One of the most common effects attrib-
 uted to these bodies, is an influence
 over the temperature of our season. It
 would be easy to expose such an error,
 by showing upon general physical prin-
 ciples that there is no reason whatever,
 why a Comet should produce such an in-
 fluence; but it will perhaps be more sat-
 isfactory to refute it by showing, that it
 is not in conformity with observed facts.
 M. Arago has given a table, in which he
 has exhibited in one column the temper-
 atures of the weather at Paris for every
 year, from 1737 to 1831 inclusive; and

in juxtaposition with those he has stated
 the number of Comets which appeared,
 with their magnitude and general appear-
 ance. The result is, that no coincidence
 whatever is observed between the temper-
 atures and the number or appearance
 of Comets. For example, in 1737, al-
 though two Comets appeared, the mean
 temperatures was inferior to that of the
 preceding years, during which no Comet
 appeared. The year 1765, in which no
 Comet appeared, was hotter than the
 year 1766, when two Comets appeared;
 the year 1775, in which no Comet appear-
 ed, was hotter than the year 1780, which
 was marked by the appearance of two Co-
 mets; and the temperature was still
 lower in the year 1785, in which two
 Comets appeared; while on the other
 hand the temperature of the year 1781
 was greater, which was likewise marked
 by the appearance of two Comets.

This question, of the supposed con-
 nection between the temperature and the
 appearance of Comets, has been com-
 pletely sifted by M. Arago. He has given
 not only the general temperatures, but
 also a table of the years of greatest cold
 —of the years in which the Seine has
 been frozen over, and also of the years
 of the greatest heat—and he has shewn
 that the corresponding appearances of
 Comets have been varied without any
 connection whatever with these vicissi-
 tudes of temperature.

We should have hoped that the absurd
 influences attributed to Comets would,
 at least in our times, have been confined
 to physical effects, in which the excuse
 of ignorance might be pleaded with a
 less sense of humiliation. But will it be
 believed that within a few years persons
 could be found among the better classes
 of society, and holding some literary and
 professional station—and in our own
 country too,—who could attribute to the
 influence of Comets every prevalent dis-
 ease, local or general, by which, since
 the commencement of the Christian era,
 not the human race only was afflicted,
 but even the lower species of animal?

The splendid Comet of 1811 was, on
 the Continent, considered as the imme-
 diate cause of the fine vintage of that
 year, and the produce was distinguished
 as the *wine of the Comet*. But with us
 still more extraordinary effects was as-
 cribed to that Comet. In the 'Gentle-
 man's Magazine' for 1818, we were told
 that its influence produced a mild winter,
 a moist spring, and a cold-summer: that
 there was not sufficient sunshine to ripen
 the fruits of the earth; that, nevertheless
 (such was the cometic influence), the
 harvest was abundant, and some species
 of fruits, such as melons and figs, were
 not only plentiful, but of a delicious fla-
 vour, that wasps rarely appeared, and
 flies became blind and died early in the
 season; that, in the neighbourhood of
 London, numerous instances occurred of
 women bearing twins, and it even hap-
 pened, in one instance, that the wife of a
 shoemaker in Whitechapel had four chil-
 dren at a birth!

So recently as the year 1829, a work
 appeared upon epidemic diseases, by Mr.
 Forster, an English practitioner, in which
 it is asserted that, since the Christian era,
 the most unhealthy periods have been
 precisely those in which some great Co-
 met appeared; that such appearances
 were accompanied by earthquakes, vol-
 canic eruptions, and atmospheric com-
 motions, while no Comet has been ob-
 served during healthy periods. Not
 contented however, with the influences
 formerly attributed to comets, Mr Fos-
 ter says M. Arago, has so extended in his
 learned catalogue, the circle of imputed
 cometary influences, that there is scarce-
 ly any phenomenon which he does not
 lay to their charge. Hot seasons and
 cold, tempests, earthquakes, volcanic
 eruptions, hail, rain and snow, floods
 and droughts, famines, clouds of midges
 and locusts, the plague, dysentery, the
 influenza, are all duly registered by Mr
 Forster; and each affliction is assigned
 to its comet, whatever kingdom, city, or
 village the famine, pestilence, or other vi-
 sitation may have ravaged. In making
 thus, from year to year, a complete in-
 ventory of the misfortunes of this lower
 world, who would not have foreseen the
 impossibility of any comet approaching
 the earth, without finding some portion
 of its inhabitants suffering under some
 affliction; and who would not have grant-
 ed at once, what Lobienietzki has written
 a large work to prove, that there never
 was a disaster without a comet, nor a co-
 met without a disaster.

Nevertheless, even the credulity and
 ingenuity of Mr Foster were in one, or
 two cases a fault, to discover correspond-
 ing afflictions for some of the most re-
 markable comets:—that of the year 1680
 for example, which was not only one of
 the most brilliant of modern times, but
 the one which of all others approached
 nearest to the earth. The utmost delin-
 quency with which he can charge this
 comet, was that of producing a cold win-
 ter, followed by a dry and warm summer
 and of causing meteors in Germany.—To
 the comet of 1665, he ascribes the great
 plague of London; but he does not fa-
 vour us with any reason why Edinburgh,
 Dublin, and Paris, not to mention vari-
 ous English towns and villages were
 spared from its malignant influence. The
 crowning absurdity, however, is the effect
 imputed to the comet of 1688. It ap-
 pears, according to Mr Forster, that the
 influence of this body 'made all the cats
 in Westphalia sick!'

Though our countryman probably
 stands alone in the degree of his absurd-
 ity on this subject, still society in gen-
 eral, including even the classes reputed
 most enlightened, cannot be altogether
 acquitted of ignorance in regard to it.—
 'I would have wished,' says M. Arago,
 'for the honour of modern philosophy,
 to be freed from the necessity of taking
 serious notice of such absurdities; but I
 have acquired personal knowledge that
 some refutation of them is not useless,
 and that the advocates have no inconsi-
 derable number of followers. Listen
 when you are present at one of those
 brilliant assemblies where you meet what
 is called good society:—listen to the talk
 of which the approaching comet furnish-
 es the subject, and then decide if we ought
 to boast of that diffusion of knowledge,
 which so many declare to be the charac-
 teristic feature of our times.'

A PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY.

Archibald Wallace Bruce, an old
 Scotchman, bald, ragged, and humpback-
 ed, who described himself as "Physician
 extraordinary to his Majesty's Navy, and
 Doctor of Medicine," was put to the bar,
 charged with having wilfully broken a
 pane of glass in the house of Mr. Miller,
 of the Duke of York, Oxford-street.

From the landlords' statement, and
 from what was previously known of the
 habits of the curious little personage at
 the bar, it appeared that the Doctor had
 unquestionably a greater predilection for
 prying into the mysteries of Bacchus than
 practising those of Esculapius, and that,
 after he had performed his devotions to
 the first-named deity, it became a matter
 of equal danger to come within the range
 of his crab-stick, or to take of his pre-
 scriptions. On the afternoon in question
 he went into the defendant's house in
 search of patients, his practice lying
 mostly in wine-vaults; and thus having
 effectually prescribed for himself, he
 walked out and deliberately smashed one
 of the windows.

Mr. Chambers—What are you, Mr.
 Bruce?
 Doctor—What am I, do ye speer?—
 Hoot, do ye ken I'm a doctor o' medicine,
 an' gin ye doot the fac I've gie ye a pre-
 scription.

Mr. Chambers—What do you mean by
 breaking the landlord's windows?

Doctor—I'll no deny I broke the win-
 dy. I did it just a' purpose, an' I wad
 do the lik sax times a day, gin ony mair
 o' sic indignity was pit upon a mon o' my
 reputation. Ye maun ken I went into
 my freend Miller's to wait on my patients,
 an' was just supping a wee thoct o' rum,
 when ane scoondrel boddie knockit my
 hat clean owre my horns. Weel, blude
 was up ye ken an' I lid about lik mad
 wi' this bit stick (holding up a formida-
 ble blackhorn), but this gar'd em gang
 on their awfu' gait just waur and waur.—
 The blackgard loons pelted me wi' meal
 pocks, smothered me wi' tobacco reek,
 and ding'd a' the pipes and pots at my
 heed whilk they could lay hand on. As
 fac as I'm a doctor o' medicine, I thoct
 they wad o' brain'd me. I flung out the
 hoose, an' then I lifted my stick and
 banged it through the windy.

Mr. Chambers—But you was very
 drunk.

Doctor—Drunk did ye say—hoo's that
 possible. Why, when I was here about
 sax weeks ago didna I offer to gie ye a
 prescription that in case ye got fou wad
 make ye sober in a brace o' shakes?—
 Here (pulling out a piece of some queer-
 looking composition and swallowing a
 bit), ye see, I've only to take ane or twa

soaks at this, an' if I was as drunk as a
 Scotch pipe, it wad mak me as sober as
 I was on Sunday.

Mr. Chambers—I let you off the last
 time. I shall now make you pay the fine
 of five shillings. Have you got the mon-
 ey?

Doctor—Five shillings! Hoot awa,
 ye may kick me frae here till Edinbree,
 but deil a baubee wad ye find in my
 pockneuk.

Mr. Chambers—If you don't pay the
 money you shall find bail.

Doctor—An' what'll my patients do?
 Theres sax or seven waiting for me the
 noo, but if ye do send me to prison, deil
 hae me when I come out if I dinna gie
 the hail pack o' loons wha misused me
 the "garse o' Goladerem."

The Doctor was then handed into one
 of the lock-up places.

WHO IS A GENTLEMAN?—Coleridge in
 his 'Table Talk,' thus describes a gen-
 tleman. It is a vivid delineation:

'Whoever is open, generous, and true;
 whoever is of humane and affable demean-
 our; whoever is honourable in himself,
 and candid in his judgment of others,
 and requires no law but his word to make
 and fulfil an engagement: such a man is
 a gentleman, and such a man may be
 found among the tillers of the earth.'

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE SIR EDMUND
 NAGLE.—When a young man, travelling
 in a post chaise up Shooters-hill, a high-
 wayman rode up, presented a pistol into
 the window, and demanded money or life.
 Sir Edmund, then a very athletic man,
 seized the arm of the ruffian, twisted the
 pistol from it, dragged him in through
 the window, and placing him beside him
 desired him to sit quiet, and ordered the
 post-boy to drive on. The humble sup-
 plications of the highwayman was an-
 swered with, 'Be easy boy, be easy, I
 won't hurt ye.' Still the conscience-
 stricken robber kept pleading, till at length
 the chaise reached the captain's lodgings,
 when he handed the fellow out of the
 coach, walked him up to a garret, and
 locked themselves 'in. He then took off
 his coat, and said, 'Now, sir, I neither
 mean to hang ye nor hurt ye, but I'll just
 give you a broth of a bating,' which hav-
 ing accomplished, he opened the door,
 bade the robber be off, and the next time
 he stopped a coach to tap at the window,
 and ask if Pat Nagle was inside, before
 he ventured to poke his pistol into it.

A SCALE OF AGES OF THE ANIMAL
 CREATION.

A hare will live	10 years
A cat	10
A goat	8
An ass	30
A sheep	10
A ram	15
A dog, from	14 to 20
A bull	15
An ox (a curious fact)	20
Swine will live	25
A peacock	25
A horse, from	20 to 30
A pigeon	8
A turtle dove	25
A partridge	25
A raven	100
An eagle	100

Of a goose, the following may be relied
 on as a fact:—There is a family living in
 Scotland, who are able to ascertain that a
 goose had been in the family seventy
 years; they know it must be still older,
 but they fix this period as being able to
 prove it incontestibly.

DERIVATION OF "OH MY EYE BETTY
 MARTIN!"

Many of our popular vulgarisms have
 had their origin in some whimsical per-
 version of language or fact. St. Martin
 was one of the worthies of the Roman
 Calendar, and a form of prayer to him
 commences with these words "Oh mihi
 dease Martine" which by some desperate
 fellow, more prone to punning than pray-
 ing, was rendered "Oh my eye, Betty
 Martin!"

A Lady in the course of conversation,
 happening to say varzation, was remind-
 ed by Paddy O'Bramble, that the word
 was variation. The lady observed, that
 it was all the same thing, and seemed a
 little offended, until Paddy said, "Oh!
 Madam, Heaven forbid there should be
 any difference between U and I."

Dr. Franklin used to say, that the per-
 son who is good at excuses is generally
 good for nothing else.

(From
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