

the diver often entangles his rope and in great depths expose him to the risk of drowning. The depths to which the diver descends varies from five to thirty fathoms each equal to an ordinary man's height. Below the extreme limit mentioned no good sponges are to be found. France takes the bulk of the finest qualities, while the reddish and common sponges are sent to Germany and England. The revenue derived by Government from this industry is a tenth of the value of the produce calculated upon the prices paid to the finders by the traders, and which is paid in cash by the former to the tax-farmer on the conclusion of his sale.

THE STAR

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13th, 1874.

WE have been requested to call the attention of the "powers that be" to the fearful destruction of sheep by dogs in the neighborhood of Northern Gut. A large number of our people are in the habit of leaving their dogs home, while absent at Labrador and thus the sheep suffer. Something should be done to compel the owners of dogs either to take them away or destroy them before their departure.

A case of hydrophobia occurred here on Saturday morning last. It appears that a fine horse belonging to Captain John Pumphrey, was bitten by a rabid dog at Carbonara, and on Saturday the horse showed strong symptoms of madness. The man in charge, thinking that something could be done to relieve the animal, brought him to one of our blacksmiths. After a short time, as nothing could be done to save him, and after biting a number of persons, the rifle of our Head Constable was brought into requisition which soon despatched him.

INSPECTOR CARTHAY accompanied by several of the St. John's Police Force arrived here yesterday evening, for the purpose of inspecting our force in the Police drill. We have no doubt the Inspector will find them well up to the mark.

EXTENSIVE preparations are being made by the Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society to receive the Literary Club of the sister Society of St. John's, who will give an entertainment here in the new hall, on Saturday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, sharp.

THREE men belonging to Western Bay, were drowned at Bay-de-Verds, on Friday last, by the capsizing of their boat, in the heavy gale of that day.

HAYMAKING commenced a few days ago, and farmers and others are kept well employed. The crop this year, in this neighbourhood, will far exceed that of many years past. Potatoes and other vegetables are looking well.

THE fishery in this district is very poor, although our North Shore fishermen have done well, but hopes are entertained that the fish will yet strike in.

[TO THE EDITOR H. G. STAR.]

SIR,— Could you inform me why the Native Eleven are so backward with regard to our challenge to play a return match? I have not the slightest doubt that any of our mercantile men would have the least objections of allowing their young men to come to the front. We have defeated the Native Eleven twice, and consider our ourselves the best men.

I am, Dear Sir, Respectfully yours, COS.

Aug. 12.

LOCAL.

(From the Chronicle.)

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The week ended Saturday was a remarkable one for unnatural deaths and several bad accidents in and around St. John's. On Saturday evening the Police Inspector with a coroner and health officer arrived from Blackhead after holding post mortem examination on the body of an old man named Thomas Moore, who was found dead on Thursday evening about 7 o'clock at the bottom of a stairway or bridge leading to his fishing stage. The skull of deceased was severely fractured on the left side with contusions about the face. It is supposed that he must have been on his way to his residence, a short distance off when he slipped and fell from the landing, though strange to say no human eye witnessed the accident, notwithstanding the fact that a man named John Puddester with three girls were working about fish only a few feet from where the man was found by his wife who had come from her house to the fishing stage partly for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts of her husband and also to procure a fish for

tea. The frightened woman immediately made an alarm, but though the unfortunate man was seen and spoke to not half an hour before he was now found to be quite dead. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

A friendly sculling match took place on the harbor yesterday evening between Messrs. John Hayward and George Ferguson. The course was from Messrs C. F. Bennett & Co's wharf, around Messrs Baine Johnson & Co's buoy, in the eastern end of the harbor, and back to the starting place. The two men used the same boat time being kept by Mr George Hutchings and Capt McDonald, with T. R. Smith Esq., as umpire. A time race is naturally less interesting than where two men contest side by side, nevertheless the wharves in the vicinity were crowded. Mr Hayward won the toss and first took the oars, being cheered lustily as he pulled to the starting post, and going off well when the signal was made. He turned the buoy in between 7 and 8 minutes, but hating to contend with the strong current and breeze on the return stretch, he took 19 minutes and 47 seconds to row the course. Ferguson quickly seated himself in the boat, and soon after the signal was made when started, keeping a more southerly course on the way down but very cleverly avoided the strong current by keeping near shore on return, coming in in 19 minutes and five seconds, thus beating his rival by 42 seconds. The men afterwards shook hands, Mr Hayward accepting his defeat much better than the crowd on the wharf. Many of whom unwisely evinced their prejudice against Ferguson. Both are very fairly matched and Mr. Hayward need not feel the least crest-fallen at the result of this close contest.

The Times of Saturday last had an editorial in defence of what it terms the Royal Commission, the first paragraph of which is a contribution, probably of one of the Commissioners. The remainder of the article is by the Editor of the Times. With the first part of the editorial only have we anything to do.

When men of ordinarily good standing in a community are placed in positions requiring the exercise of strict impartiality, the slightest departure by them from the straightforward rule of right is naturally regarded with suspicion and regret. But when that slight departure becomes gross, when the lack of impartiality, the desire and determination to convict, become so pronounced as to lead these men to publish as evidence statements which were never uttered before them, then they cannot wonder if the feeling of the public respecting them sinks into one of the most thorough contempt. What can people think of men, one of them a Supreme Court Judge, who gravely tell us, in effect that they have no fault to find with the 1865-1869 Poor Relief accounts, while as a matter of fact the fraud and corruption practised during those years in connexion with the Poor Relief system were and still are notorious, and respecting which no man of ordinary intelligence has any doubt whatever. We question very much whether, if put upon their oaths, the Commissioners would declare that the accounts which we refer to are correct, and that no frauds were perpetrated between 1864 and 1870.

Again—it is within the range of proof that during 1865-1869, it was a common occurrence for members of the Government to employ steamers on pleasure excursions, invitations to a company them being extended to their military and mercantile friends, and even to the Representatives of Royalty, and that the hire of these steamers was paid with the public money. And yet—these "impartial," these "honest," these "upright and unprejudiced gentlemen," entirely ignore the facts, and carefully avoid any reference to the employment of steamers prior to the advent of the Bennett Government! These, with others, are circumstances which stamp the proceedings of the Commission as unworthy of respect, and have secured for the Commissioners the reputation of being bitter political partisans, whose determination it is to whitewash the old Shea-Carter administration, and to endeavour to blacken that of Mr. Bennett, entirely regardless of what Judge Robinson would term the bona fides.

We say, therefore, that it is true that the public have confidence in the Commission or the Commissioners. And we say, further, that so far has confidence in Judge Robinson's impartiality been lessened, that the sooner he is removed from the Supreme Court Bench, the better.

There is a way yet, we believe, in which this Commission and these Commissioners may recoup themselves in public estimation, and it is this—let them rehear, in open Court, the testimony of those witnesses whose evidence they have incorporated published, and if upon oath so much the better; let them, further, take evidence respecting the Government accounts for all services from 1865 to 1869; let them inquire into the theft of public document from the Council Chamber in 1867, and denounce the culprit as he deserves to be denounced; and finally, let the accounts from 1869 to 1874 have a thorough but honest scrutiny, and let the result be correctly published, for each respective four years, side by side. Upon such an exhibit we should be perfectly willing to let the Bennett Government stand or fall in public estimation. But these things the Commissioners will not do! Why? Because the result would be to cover with confusion the Shea-Carter

faction, and add to the well-deserved popularity of the Bennett administration and the Anti-Confederate party.

Travel is resumed through Temple Bar London. Intimations are thrown out by the Paris press that the advent of the German squadron in Spanish waters may cause the Spanish navy to pronounce in favor of the Carlists.

The Paris 'Le Temps' reports that the issue of a loan of \$6,000,000 for the Carlists has been commenced and out of the proceeds so far realized, \$2,000,000 was forwarded to Spain to-day.

In the Goodwood races yesterday the Chesterfield cup was won by Dulman. The French Assembly yesterday after an exciting debate, voted a recess from August 6 to November 14; a motion to raise the state of siege was rejected, 212 yeas 366 nays.

During the debate the Marquis de Franche, (legitimist) declared it his right and duty to do everything in his power to re-establish the monarchy; this caused great excitement on the subject. Ken Decissey, Vice-President of the Ministerial Council replied that the government would seek with firmness and impartiality to make powers respected by all powers.

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From late Halifax Papers.

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In a recent fight between United States troops and Indians in Wyoming territory, of the latter were killed and one hundred wounded.

The Judge in the case of the Tilton libel has refused to issue subpoenas for witnesses on the ground that the case will undoubtedly be dismissed to-day.

The publication of Mr. Beacher's statement is promised early this week.

The damage done by the storm in Moravia far exceeds the earlier estimates. Eleven villages and two towns were destroyed. The Government has sent troops to assist the inhabitants.

Mr Fraser, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from Kidderminster. It is reported that Chas T. Beke, the African explorer is dead.

In London last night two policemen were horribly mutilated by a prisoner whom they were conducting to the station. The prisoner drew a large knife, stabbing them several times; they secured him.

The 'Journal des Debats' urges the French Government to recognize Spain. It had better act now than follow the Berlin Government later. The danger is pointed out of allowing Germany to gain a footing in Spain.

Other journals advise a more friendly attitude towards Spain, for similar reasons. Breadstuffs quiet.

desirable that the race should not take place earlier than the 20th of September nor later than the 10th October, 1874. Respectfully yours, WILL CRAIGEN, Secretary, H. R. C. To Mr Joseph Sadler.

HALIFAX N. S. July 27, 1874.

I do hereby challenge Joseph Sadler Champion of England, to row me an International Sculler's race, five miles (two and a half miles and return) in best and best boats, for the sum of £500 sterling a side and the championship of the world on any suitable course in England or America.

If rowed in Ireland each to pay his own expenses, and if in America I will allow Mr. Sadler £60 for expenses. The race to be rowed in September or October. (Signed) GEORGE BROWN.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE BISMARCK.

The place was Kissengen, and the time July 13. The villa occupied by the Prince belongs to Dr. Diruff. The Prince was going out for his usual drive in the very crowded streets.—The London 'Times' describes the scene:—

At half past one on the eventful 13th the Prince, as usual, emerged from the house, and saluting the crowd assembled to receive him, took his seat in the carriage. He was accompanied by Dr. Diruff, his host and physician during the bathing season, the box being occupied by a valet at the Prince's disposal during his stay at Kissengen. The carriage left the garden surrounding the villa and entered the street. A short thick-set man in the garb of a Roman priest stepped before the horse; the coachman calling out to the intruder, desired him to stand aside; the priest at first did not seem to notice the warnings of the coachman, but eventually left the road, then moving rapidly along the footpath, kept up with the carriage.

Fifty paces further on he again stepped into the road right before the carriage. There were but few persons in this part of the street; one of these detaching himself from the rest proceeded across the road to within a few paces in advance of the carriage. Taking off his hat to pay his respects to the Prince he caused the latter to give the military salute in return. At this moment the carriage in its onward course had so far proceeded as to bring Prince Bismarck almost parallel with the individual in the road. In another instant, and while the priest was loitering about before the horse, the man drew a pistol from his pocket, and deliberately taking aim fired at the Prince at a few paces distant. The man being to the left of the carriage of the Prince, having raised his right hand in saluting, the bullet grazed the palm just below the thumb.

The shot had no sooner been fired than the coachman fearing a second shot, struck the assassin right across the face with the lash of his whip. Upon this, flinging away the pistol, the man ran for his life. In suppressed excitement the Prince ordered the coachman to drive home. As the carriage turned he glanced hastily towards the villa in habited by him, and seeing his daughter standing motionless on the balcony, beckoned her to signal that all was well but the Countess Marie was apparently too overcome by emotion to heed the sign he had given.

While the Prince was entering the villa and a gentleman assisted the Countess into the room, the news of the startling event spread among the people in the street. A cry of indignation arose, and several gentlemen ran in the direction in which the assassin had fled. They found him struggling in the grasp of a gentleman who, having witnessed the whole scene from a distance, intercepted the assassin as he was endeavouring to escape. Although the tussel had been but a few seconds duration, the assassin, setting on his adversary with his utmost fury had bitten his thumb on his cravat and attempted to throttle him. But the gentleman Herr Lederer an actor at the Grand Duval Theatre at Darmstadt, had stood his ground until those in pursuit came up. By this time the street was crowded. The fashionable guests of the famous watering-place had collected, turned out in a body, and mingling with all classes of the inhabitants, hastened forward in terrible excitement. One-half, in which the ladies were numerous represented, made for the Prince's villa; the gentlemen mostly hurrying on to join those who were conducting the prisoner to goal. There seems to be doubt that but for the many fashionable elements contained in a Kissengen crowd in midsummer, the criminal would have been lynched on the spot. The street in front of the Prince's villa meanwhile resounded with hurrahs. Everybody wanted to see and congratulate the illustrious statesman who had just had such a narrow escape. The Prince appeared a moment on the balcony, and then descending the stairs joined the crowd outside. The hurrahs redoubled as the public convinced themselves that the object of their solicitude was safe. Having spent a short time in the door-

way the prince withdrew. He, however, appeared again half an hour later when he drove to the prison to have a private interview with his intended murderer. On this occasion his arm was in a sling. Coming home he received Herr Lederer and thanked him heartily for his timely aid in stopping the assassin. Later an especial thanksgiving service was performed by the Protestant clergy of the place. A torchlight procession in the true German style closed the day.

Edward Kullman is a journeyman cooper, 20 years old, a Roman Catholic and a member of several religious societies. He is a native of Madgeburg, whither his parents removed from the Reichsfeld, a peculiarly barren and impoverished county in the Prussian province of Saxony, and the only Romanist district far and wide. His father is a huckster, selling dried fish in the lower neighborhood of Madgeburg. His mother has been in a lunatic asylum at Halle for the last year. Edward, the would-be assassin, at the age of 14, was apprenticed to a master cooper in his native city. Upon the expiration of his term of four years, he travelled for a year or so, working in different cities at his trade, as is the custom of the German workmen. He then returned to Madgeburg, and soon after, in company with some dissolute comrades, attacked his late master in the street, stabbing and wounding him, though not dangerously, for which he was sent to prison for three months. After this he went to Salszwedel, where he joined the Catholic journeyman's Society, and three months ago he disappeared without leaving any clue behind him. He is described as a remarkably stolid fellow, coarse, cool, and determined. At the interview with Prince Bismarck, after the deed, he is stated to have openly avowed his intention to kill the man who, in his opinion, is injuring the Pope and oppressing the church. He is also reported to have said in prison that he had accomplices who knew what he was about to do, a statement apparently borne out by a slip of paper found on his person, containing Bismarck's address at Kissengen, in elegant writing. The priest who stepped before the horse at the critical moment, and was also arrested a few hours later, had been seen promenading up and down in front of Bismarck's villa, in Kullman's company. These and other symptoms indicating the existence of a conspiracy have caused a number of the police to Kissengen to protect the Chancellor from a repetition of the murderous attack.

MARRIED ON SUNDAY AND DESERTED ON MONDAY.—VILLIANY AT FREDONIA.—ON THE LAKE SHORE ROAD. The Cleveland 'Leader' of the 21st relates a piece of dastardly villiany, discovered on the Sunday night previous by the conductor of train No. 6, due at Cleveland at 3.30 A. M., which is corroborated by the conductor of the train, and brakemen. The 'Leader' says:—

On Sunday night a middle aged man accompanied by a fair young girl aged about 18 years, boarded the Lake Shore steamboat express train, due here at 3.30 A. M., at Fredonia, New York. The man bought tickets to Girard, and engaged an apartment in the sleeping coach. When the train reached Girard he left the car, telling his companion he wished to see after a box in the baggage-car, and that he would rejoin her immediately. He failed to return, however, and the train moved on, much to the alarm of the unfortunate girl. On reaching Conneaut the conductor asked her for her ticket, and as she was without money or friends, she was obliged to tell him her pitiful story. It seems that her truant companion had been for some time in the neighborhood of her home near Fredonia selling patent bed springs, and that by representing to be a well-to-do widower, with a fine farm in the vicinity of Toledo, he had persuaded her to become his wife. They were married on Sunday, and immediately after set out upon their journey.

there were agents of a period of great Parliamentary Bank rate failures. The order for ranean Squadron terminated. New York, steady.

The Queen is alluded with familiarity between Canada, and la Spain, but favor MacMahon, War, demanded million francs, one milliard for At secret months ago bet Serrano it was would aid snuff necessary and Spain in return many in case Italy to be a th

A Cricket match the Princes' Mercicous resulted for Jonathan, at the English, ory for the An

Two German Spain. is stated to people that Spain to declare a blos bria and that against it, Pius will app shortly.

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A Fort Garry ult. says: Furtious sections of show that the fr ers were great crops will yield eral places were of here. All are r ward.

A Hong Kong invasion of the is the Japanese is opening of a war a struggle betwe

SHIP

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August 1 Cornuc York, W Wheat Antontia, Juan, C March Hare, Cris 3 Racer, Reynolds Co Queen of the Chas der Gertrude, Sampso Englands Beauty, Stewart

4 Carita, Fern, Francis Edwards, Mary & Elizabeth, & L Tessier successful, Daddow wart Ernest, Ball, Cadiz Blackwood, Palfray Sons

Sea Side Dodd, S B Ellen, McDonald 11—Sarah, Vivian, Bianco, Roberts, O Forest Feiry, Leave son & Co De ta, Kay Antigon 12—Black Cat Lilto sler Snipe, Hearn P E William, Newbury S Co.

August 1 Fruit G Bowring Brothers J A Jackson, Seat & Co 3 Maria, Vine, S L Epouard, C L Browning & Son Emma Belanger Co LOA

3 Harriet, West thers 11 Highflyer, DEN PASSE

Per Tiger from. W. Born Mr. Lard Dupont and child, Percy, Miss Wels Gorman, Miss P Master McGrath, M lowney, Mr. John servant, Messrs W and Bishop; 5 in sta

Latest Despatches.

LONDON, Aug 6.

The Session of French Assembly closed. The Left resolve to agitate for general election. In discussing his Public Worship Bill Disraeli said; however tranquil may be the general state of Europe