

A Criminal's Daring Escape.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 7.—Some ten days since quite an excitement was created in the eastern suburbs of this city by the arrest of J. E. White, a prominent citizen, on a charge of horse stealing, and within a few days subsequent no less than a dozen specific charges for similar offences were made public. He was committed for trial without bail. To day his wife called to see him, and after spending about half an hour with him came to the gate and asked to be let out. When the guard opened the gate White presented a cocked revolver at his head and cried, let me out or die. The guard sprang back, and White darted out and mounted a horse which was waiting, and dashed off before an alarm could be given. Pursuit was instituted as early as possible but up to dark he had not been recaptured. His wife had carried the revolver enveloped in her panier to him and had the horse in waiting. She was arrested.

The Site of Calvary.

A despatch from London was, a few weeks ago, printed in the newspapers of this country, announcing that a geological plate just completed by the Oriental Topographical Corps gives especial prominence to the skull shaped line of hill outside Demascus Gate and near the North Wall of Jerusalem. The despatch went on to state that this supports the theory of this hill being Calvary. If the explorations of this able and scientific body of topographers shall result in establishing this theory it will be a great point gained in our knowledge of the Bible Lands, but the chief credit of it will be due to American scholarship. Dr. Robinson and Dr. Eli Smith made the first careful and conclusive attack upon the authenticity of the commonly received location of the Holy Sepulchre, and another American investigator, Mr. Fisher Howe of Brooklyn two years ago published an ingenious monograph on "The True Site of Calvary," which asserted and went far to prove, what Drs. Robinson and Smith shrank from assuming, that the skull-shaped hill by the Demascus Gate, usually designated as the Grotto of Jeremiah, was the spot made memorable by the Passion and Resurrection of our Lord. For a long time it seemed like impiety for any one to intimate a doubt of the authenticity of the places which have been revered for centuries as shrines of faith. Mr. Williams, in his elaborate and important work, "The Holy City," distinctly intimates that he holds that orthodoxy is interested in upholding the received tradition. He says, the credit of the whole church, for fifteen hundred years, is in some measure involved in it, and adds that the moral character of one important branch of the Church, if not the whole Church, is at stake. He makes the mistake, which is always deplorable, of imagining there is anything preferable to truth. Neither in science nor in history has Christianity anything to fear from the fullest investigation, and it is always to be regretted when its defenders in their indiscreet zeal, try to create the impression that it is threatened by a new reaction in the laboratory, or a new fact in geology or archaeology. In the case of the Holy Scripture, the traditions are worth nothing whatever. At the time when Helena the mother of Constantine, made her pilgrimage to the Holy Land in the year 326 of our era, there were few trustworthy means of information in regard to the history or topography of the ancient city. It is not even certain that the churches ascribed to her were built by her order, and if they were, they were more likely to have been mere memorials of the events whose names they bear than to mark the spots where these events took place. At all events, it is impossible that the site of Calvary should have been the place now occupied by the Holy Sepulchre. The accounts of the Crucifixion given by the Evangelists clearly require several conditions. The place was without the walls of Jerusalem; in the immediate vicinity of the city; it was known as the place of the skull; by a leading thoroughfare; conspicuous from a distance; in a neighborhood occupied for gardens and for sepulchres. The site of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre lacks all these conditions. In spite of all the efforts of Mr. Williams and others to establish the contrary, it has long been probable, and the researches of the English engineers have made it perfectly evident, that the "second wall" of Jerusalem included in its limits the entire district of Akra where that church stands, and that the Demascus Gate at present existing, is built upon the foundations of the ancient Gate which stood there in the time of Titus. The skull-shaped hill, referred to in recent despatches, on the other hand, satisfies all these requirements. It stands just outside the Demascus Gate, near the great thoroughfare by which the country people from the region north and west of the city come in and out of Jerusalem; its conformation instantly suggests a skull to all observers; and its relative distance from those portions of the city whose positions have been ascertained in every instance agrees with the statements of the Gospel. The labors now in progress in Palestine are of incalculable benefit in establishing the truth of disputed passages of sacred history, and in replacing in the light of demonstration which have been hitherto supposed to rest merely upon faith. Already they have greatly modified the science of Scriptural exegesis. Tradition and conjecture are of very little use when the engineer stands ready with his pickaxe and plumb line to reduce to nothing in a day's work the laborious structure of years of mere study. It was for a long time said by skeptics that the Bible accounts of the glories of Jerusalem were mere figments of Oriental imagination. But the colossal remains of hewn stone found by the English explorers under the soil of Jerusalem have fully jus-

tified the most extreme statements of Hebrew chroniclers.—N. Y. Tribune.



HARBOR GRACE, OCT. 1, 1873.

AFTER a short interval of rest, occasioned by unavoidable hindrances to activity, we once more appear before our kind friends and generous patrons. It may be asked, what prevented the appearance of "THE STAR" during the past week? Altho' we do not feel disposed to publicly state the cause of the "calamity," nevertheless, in justice to our indulgent supporters, we cannot refrain from observing that an unexpected and, possibly, premeditated attempt to extend to us the pernicious influence of an overbearing monopoly—the evils accruing from which have, for some time past, been sorely felt by this community—has, as a natural consequence, interfered with our business as well as that of many others in this town.

The baneful effects of monopoly, in regard to the trade of this country, must certainly be experienced wherever exercised, and to the people of this district especially—many of whom are now smarting from the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," in the way of unproductive fisheries—the evil has become almost intolerable. A few years past a brisk and profitable trade was carried on here, affording remunerative employment to many of our tradesmen and others not immediately engaged in the fisheries; but, alas! "the fat kine have devoured the lean," and our trade at present is entirely in the hands of a few individuals who have directly and indirectly, and by means only resorted to by petty tyrants and misanthropes, forced the ingenuity and talent from the district, and erected palatial residences on the deserted ruins that once marked the happy homes of our hardy fishermen and industries tradesmen. Too vividly, during the past week, has the force of the following lines been portrayed to us—

"Ill fares the land—to hast'ning ills a prey—  
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay—  
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade—  
A breath can make them as a breath has made;  
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,  
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

Not only are the tradesmen compelled to leave the town in quest of employment; but many of our fishermen are also forced to settle in other parts of the country, and take their supplies from St. John's, where they get cash for their produce, and receive the treatment due to hardy, independent men, not the usage they are accustomed to here—such as the serf experiences in Russia. To remedy the evils complained of, the monopolists alluded to must be deprived of the control they now exercise over the trade, and with a view to the accomplishment of this desirable object we would suggest to the people generally the expediency of distributing their patronage among the smaller firms and demanding, in all cases, cash for their labor and produce. By such a course a wholesome competition would ensue, the abominable "truck system" be abolished, and the fundamental principle on which it is based—monopoly—speedily die the death it deserves.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.—The approaching Elections appear to absorb a great deal of public attention, and some of our contemporaries are spiritedly discussing the merits and demerits of the Candidates already in the field. We are still without any Candidates; but our respected townsmen W. O. Wood and Joseph Godden, Esquires, are spoken of as likely to be called out. Both these gentlemen possess all the necessary qualifications to recommend them to the suffrages of the people, and would, we have no doubt, faithfully represent the district and protect and foster the interests of the people; and be likely to do right, in all matters, according to their own honest convictions—a course, as it would seem, somewhat rare.

When the steamer Gaspé was lost at L'Ange-de-la-Terre in the spring of 1872, there was on board a parcel containing 2000 printed forms of Commercial Bank \$5 Notes, on the way from London where they had been printed for the Bank here, where they were to be signed in the usual way and put into circulation. It was supposed, when the vessel was lost, that nothing would ever be heard of the blank Bank notes. It appears that the notes were recovered and that the discoverers have availed of the assistance of forgers to forge the signatures of Mr. Brown the Director, and of Mr. Cook the Accountant of the Bank, and to put the notes into circulation. Since the discovery was made, a few days ago, several of the notes have turned up in St. John's, and the forgeries on all are skilfully executed.

The manner in which inquiry was first aroused upon the matter was somewhat singular. Mr. William Miller of Placentia, when at St. Pierre in July last, was handed one of the blank forms not signed by a Frenchman, who was aware that it was of no value, and, we understand, knew that it had been picked up from the Gaspé. Mr. Miller kept the note in his possession till he came to St. John's a few days ago, when he took it to the Bank. This was the first intimation to the Bank of the recovery of the lost forms. The numbers upon the lost forms being known at the Bank (6000 to 8000 inclusive) steps were at once taken to stop the circulation of notes bearing any of these numbers. Very soon afterwards a note numbered about 7000 was presented at the Bank, which upon examination was found to have been forged, and others have since come in.

After Mr. Miller had left town a police inquiry was set on foot. It was thought that Mr. Miller might have some of the forged notes in his possession, or know something more about the matter. Accordingly a telegram was sent to Mr. Prowse, J. P. (who was then on his way from Placentia, and met Mr. Miller who was bound there, at Holyrood,) to bring Mr. Miller back with him. Upon further inquiry it was found that Mr. Miller knew nothing more than we have stated. We are glad to be able thus to relieve Mr. Miller, who is a most respectable young man, from the unpleasant conclusion which may have been formed from the fact of his having had the bad note in his possession, and his being brought back to St. John's in a manner which at first would appear to be suspicious.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[FOR THE HARBOR GRACE STAR.]

From Our Bonavista Correspondent.

O late the times here have been somewhat stirring. The holding of the Northern District Court, and the visits of political sermonizers, not to say the bustle and activity attendant upon endeavours to get to market the balance of the season's produce—before rough weather may debar—have kept up no little excitement.

There was no case whatever for the learned consideration of the Court; the only interesting item occurring within the pale, being a dissertation on canine depredations on "mutton" by his honor Judge Robinson, who, in a very lucid and decidedly pithy manner, condemned the owners of dogs for allowing such voracity to become a habit. He thought dogs were starved, otherwise they would not stoop to such deeds of blood, and that owners of sheep should and can compel possessors of such dogs to give compensation for every loss sustained on account of canine ravages.

On Friday, the 19th instant, the steamer "Hawk"—gaily bedecked with bunting—steamed into this port, and having come to anchor, little time elapsed ere her mission was comprehended, she having sent ashore for political purposes a variety of the "genus homo" (headed by "Telegraph") whose sizes and weights varied disproportionately. These scions of law, merchandise, and editorials, having put into circulation a sufficient quantity of NOTHING, left again the same evening, leaving our worthy lieges to debate on that interesting matter, and as "nothing makes a capital subject, much controversy is the result. Don't you believe it.

Yesterday morning arrived amid hearty greetings from everyone, Michael Carroll, Esq.; who, as all are aware, has of late distinguished himself greatly in a number of ways. His sojourn in Canada and the United States seems to have added to his genial countenance a fresh supply of humour and hilarity.

It is generally believed that he will stand for this district at the next general election, and I consider with a very fair chance of success, his political opinions being in strict accordance with those of the majority of voters. More, anon!

Bonavista, Sept. 25, 1873.

THE insurgents of Carthage threaten to bombard the English fleet in that harbor if the two Spanish vessels Almanza and Victoria are removed. Vice-Admiral Yelverton intimates his intention of removing the vessels, and giving the insurgents 48 hours to decide on their course of action.

A DESPATCH from New Orleans says great anxiety is felt regarding the yellow fever in Galveston and Shrewsbury, and that as all boats from the former place are quarantined at Houston, through traffic is stopped.

The story by "Le Figaro," of an attempt of the Communist convicts to lynch Rochefort on board the "Virginia," turns out to be a hoax. Rochefort is said to be supporting the voyage better than was anticipated.

The investigation into the Wawassett disaster has resulted in the revocation of the engineer's license, and a recommendation that the Potomac Ferry Company be fined to the full extent of the law.

Latest Despatches.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Jay Cook, McCulloch & Co., of this city, have paid cash over their counter all day, notwithstanding the run on the house.

Session of Cortes suspended until January 2nd. The Emperor of Morocco is dead, and his brother and son are running the civil war, now raging in that country. Other business almost suspended.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Financial panic and excitement continues. Stock market unsettled. Board closed this morning by order of President, and all transactions prohibited. General business of community very little affected by the crash. Some 20 Bankers and Brokers, and 2 or 3 Banks went up today. Union Trust Company suspended till Monday. Defalcation of half a million discovered. Gold fluctuating but closed at 111½.

OTTAWA, 20.—Doings in Commissioners Court to-day, unimportant. Parliament meets 23rd October. Lord Gordon is in confinement at Fort Garry. Lepine is in jail for the Scott murder.

Warrants are yet out for the arrest of Riel.

LONDON, 24.—News generally unimportant.

Steamer "Medway" wrecked in the Straits of Belle Isle. Several of the crew drowned.

Clews, Habicht & Co., have failed.

NEW YORK, 25.—Wall Street resumed something like normal appearance. Stock exchange being closed, an active cash business is being transacted on the street, and prices are advancing.

QUEBEC, 25.—On Thursday the electors of Quebec County held a public meeting. Caron, their representative, reviewed his course in supporting the government; and now that Huntington failed to prove his charge he would continue to support Sir John.

LONDON, 24.—At New Market Races Great Eastern Phœnix won by "Daydream;" betting being 50 to 10 against him. Grand Duke Michael stakes won by Flageolet.

Castellar, Serrano and Topete held important conference; result unimportant to the country. Bank of France will lend them one hundred million francs.

General Jouvellier was made Captain General of Cuba. Vice Pieltain recalled.

NEW YORK, 24.—Grant issued a proclamation abolishing all discriminating duties on merchandise imported to United States in French vessels on and after 1st October.

LONDON, 25.—Buddington and party sailed for America in steamer "Antwerp." Several lines offered free passages.

Bombardment of Cartagena are opened on Saturday; on Sunday insurgent men-of-war unable to move: Engineers refusing to serve any longer.

Collision near Carlisle of two trains. Several killed and wounded.

NEW YORK, 25.—No new feature in crisis. No new failures. Gold advanced from 111 to 114. Stock exchange re-opens next week.

Balloon ascension, by professor Bailey, in Iowa, yesterday, resulted in a collapse at half a mile up, reducing the professor to a pulp.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE cholera epidemic is raging to an alarming extent in Millersburg, Ky.

THE Carlists claim that the desertions from the Republican ranks are numerous, and that the Carlists are thereby augmented.

ANOTHER new billiard-hall is erected in Manitoba, containing seven first-class tables. Surely the billiard business must be a paying institution.

THE latest from Halifax adds several fresh disasters to the long list resulting from the recent storm, and swells with many cases the death roll already published.

AMONG the rumours being circulated concerning the intentions of Don Carlos in the event of his success, is one that he has promised to establish the Inquisition.

BIRTH.

On the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, at Parsonage, Bay-de-Verds, the wife of the Rev. G. S. Chamberlain of a son. At St. John's, on Saturday morning, 27th instant, the wife of G. H. Dearn, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Christ Church, Tilt Cove, on Monday, September 8, by the Rev. W. R. Smith, assisted by the Rev. C. Meek, the Rev. George H. Bishop, Missionary at Battle Harbor, Labrador, to Mary Anne, relict of the late — Weah of Trinity.

At Tilt Cove, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Father Brown, Thomas Conway to Elizabeth Kenah.

On the 8th instant, at Black Duck Cove, by Rev. Mr. Harrington, Mr. Charles Kelley, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. John Clarke, of Cuckles Cove.

DIED.

On the 24th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mr. John Rendell, aged 70 years, a native of Dartmouth, England. The deceased was connected with H. M. Customs for 27 years.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF HARBOR GRACE, ENTERED. Sept. 23—Island Queen, Pepperell, Cadiz—W. J. S. Donnelly.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S. ENTERED.

Sept. 20—Excel, Kelly, Cadiz—A. Goodridge & Sons. Maranee, Filmore, Grace Bay—do. Georgiana, Griffiths, Sydney—P. Rogerson & Son. Peerless, Graham, Barbadoes—N. Stabb & Co. C. Bernier, Bernier, Montreal—W. Grieve & Co. Lizzie, Bidwell, Sydney—Stabb, Row & Co. Leander, Davis, Pernambuco—W. Grieve & Co. 23—Emily Ellen, Tadd, Cadiz—J. & W. Stewart. Isabel, McLaren, New York—Bowring Bros. Jessie, German, Bristol—P. Hutchins. 24—Alecina, Desjardins, Montreal—Baino Johnston & Co. 25—Era, Facey, Sydney—H. J. Stabb. Delta, Keay, Antigonish—J. & W. Pits. Prothers, Callahan, Grace Bay—Cliff, Wood & Co. Orielson, Ryan, Cadiz—P. & L. Tessier. Brunette, Winsor, Lisbon—W. Grieve & Co. Promise, Brooking, London—Job Bros & Co. Antigonish, Kindrick, Cadiz—Bowring Bros. Successful, Daddow, Cadiz—W. Grieve & Co.

CLEARED. Sept. 20—Charlotte, Bursell, Sydney—S. March & Son. Ismene, Mersfield, Civita Vecchia—W. Grieve & Co. Mary, Murphy, Pernambuco—E. Duder. Cammella, Harvey, Naples—P. & L. Tessier. LOADINGS. Sept. 16—Forderis Atca, Canada—Harvey & Co. 17—Titania, W. Indies—Bowring Bros. 19—Teresas, Boston—T. N. Volloy & Co. Dos Hermanas, Europe—Baine, Johnston & Co. 22—Fling, Europe—E. Duder. 23—Isabel, England—Job, Brothers & Co. Snow Flake, Europe—J. & W. Stewart.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD Accommodation for a few respectable BOARDERS in a private family. For further particulars apply at the Office of this paper. Oct. 1, tft

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

UNSIGNED printed forms of \$5 Notes of this Bank, numbered 6001 to 8000 inclusive, dated Saint John's, 1st Jan'y, 1867, having been lost from on board the steamer Gaspé, wrecked at Langlais Island, near St. Peters, in the month of June, 1872; some of which have been put in circulation with the forged signatures of "R. Brown, Manager," and "HENRY COOKE, Accountant." I hereby caution the Public from receiving any \$5 Notes of this Bank so numbered, the Bank not having issued any \$5 Notes exceeding number 6000. R. BROWN, Manager. St. John's, Sept. 24, 1873.

HARBOR GRACE.

St. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Bazaar!

THE Ladies' Committee respectfully request that those of their friends who have kindly promised contributions to the above object, will be pleased to forward them, so that they may be received at the latest by the 1st November. Mrs. S. ANDREWS, W. O. WOOD, EVILL, TAPP, C. ROSS, A. RUTHERFORD, BADCOCK, FORD, A. CLIFF, HIGGINS, BERTRAM JONES. Sept. 30, 1873.

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St. John's a New

The CONTIN parison, the popular Compa rope or American YEARS in exist tion men of en perience in Life in its managem all useless and adopted all the Life Insurance with themselves continues to be cedented; and of many compa itself. It has THOUSAND \$ \$6,750,000,000 ed, as required United States, York, or in Rea invested in Rea cases Double S management affi dence that the ies in the Work the amount of the By the Laws of Life Insurance to do Fire Insu ness, the import be over-estima protect their fa and who do not put in jeopardy By the Laws of ance Policies are lies of the insur Creditors. The CONTIN Policies, viz: Ore Joint, &c. All losses in N at the Agency claimants to the going to New York All Policy hold gible to office.

L. W. FROST, HON. GEO. H.

HENRY C. FIS M. B. WYNK Hallenbeck JOSEPH T. S. Street. RICHARD W. & Co., Ran CHANCY M. D. R. G. FROST, WILLIAM C. Law, New L. W. FROST J. P. ROGER JAS. McDON A. T. D Agent

Aug. 23, 1873.

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Aug. 16,