

THE STAR.

Harbor Grace, Feb. 25, 1874

THE steam-tug "Cabot" arrived here from St. John's on Friday last, with freight and passengers.

ROBBING A HEN-HOUSE.—On Sunday night last, a hen-house belonging to Capt John Parsons was forcibly entered, and three hens stolen therefrom.

By proclamation, posted about town, we observe that the penalties prescribed by the Act Regulating the Seal Fishery, are to be enforced, should any attempt be made to evade the provisions therein contained.

In the "Star" of Wednesday, 1st April next, will be commenced a thrilling original story—replete with highly interesting local incidents—entitled, "Falsely Accused, or the Hypocrite Unmasked!"

THE steamer "Lizzie" crossed the Bay on Monday with over one hundred sealers, en route for St. John's to join their respective vessels, preparatory to sailing for the approaching seal fishery.

THE "Newfoundlander" of the 20th inst., says:—By Cable telegram received here yesterday, we learn of a change of Ministry in England:—Disraeli, Premier; Cairns, Lord Chancellor; Derby, foreign office; Gathorne Hardy, Home Secretary; Salisbury, India, &c., &c.

REASONS FOR ABOLITION OF TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY.

1.—That Newfoundland is the natural terminus of all Atlantic cables from Europe; that were its shores free for telegraphic purposes, no other route would ever be adopted; and that transatlantic telegraphy can be efficiently carried on only by using its shores as a landing-site for cables, so that this Island is indispensable to maintaining telegraphic communication between the two hemispheres.

2.—That were the existing monopoly terminated Newfoundland would speedily become one of the most important telegraphic centres in the world, and gain immensely, in importance, in its revenue and in regard to its public interests.

3.—That a continuance of the present monopoly is highly prejudicial to the interests of this colony as well as to the interests of the civilized world, and that its abolition, at the earliest possible date, is most desirable.

4.—That the Government of Newfoundland can at any time after the 15th of April, 1874, exercise its rights of pre-emption, and purchase the telegraphic lines and plant of the existing companies on the very moderate terms defined in the act of 1854, and that, in the opinion of the most eminent counsel in England, these rights are indefeasibly secured by statute to the colony.—To neglect the enforcement of such important rights would therefore be a betrayal of the public interests.

5.—That in terminating the existing monopoly, the Government will be warmly sustained by public opinion in this Island as well as in Britain, the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

6.—That the termination of the monopoly will speedily be followed by the landing of new cables on these shores, one company having already a cable in process of manufacture, with the view of adopting this route; and that the cost of sending messages will, in all probability, be reduced to a fourth of the present charges, thus introducing a new era in transatlantic telegraphy.

7.—That in return for the valuable concessions made to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, this colony has as yet reaped few, if any, solid returns; and that an opportunity now offers of securing those advantages to which the colony is fairly entitled.

8.—That in view of the extended use in the future of telegraphic communication between the two hemispheres, as population multiplies, the removal of the monopoly opens up a source of revenue for Newfoundland which may be indefinitely increased, and which will prove of great consequence in developing the resources of the country.

9.—That the course already taken by the Government of Newfoundland, on this important matter, seems to have met the approval of the press and public of Britain and America, as well as that of the Imperial Government, and appears to be entirely in accordance with the current of public opinion in Newfoundland.

At a meeting of the Charity Amateur Dramatic Association in the Union square Theatre a resolution was adopted authorizing the distribution of the funds accruing from the performance at the Academy of music, Dec. 20 ult. The proceeds, amounting to several hundred dollars, will be distributed pro rata among the widows and children of Capt. Fry and Messrs. Cespedes, Del Sol and Santa Rosa. Gen. M. T. McMahon, President Cuban League; Col. F. M. Macias late Cuban Minister to England; and Gen. C. K. Graham, Treasurer of the society will carry the resolution into effect.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR,— I am certainly at a loss to conceive why some of our public men appear so willing to barter away the liberties and privileges of the people of this country. Surely, they cannot entertain the patriotic sentiments they profess, or they would never be parties to a project, the principles of which are diametrically opposed to the welfare of Newfoundland and the expressed wishes of her people. I would be one of the last to oppose a measure having for its object the happiness and prosperity of our people; and were I convinced that an union with Canada would in any way conduce to the general prosperity of this country, I should strenuously advocate such an union, and do all in my power to bring it about as early as possible; but, convinced, as I am, that we possess talent, ingenuity and resources sufficient to make this Island one of the most wealthy in the world, and its people the most contented, I consider it impolitic in the extreme to countenance a measure that would deprive us of all we hold dear, and make us subservient to a foreign yoke that must be intensely galling to a people so long favoured with the blessings of self government.

If, in years gone by, some of our people have been made to suffer the pangs of want, the cause must be attributed to lack of administrative ability on the part of our rulers at that time, rather than to any other. In proof of which we need only to look back to the condition of the country at the commencement of the last four years, and to recognize its condition then. Some there are, I know, ready to attribute the prosperity of the past four years to prolific fisheries. I admit that it has pleased Providence to bless us with good fisheries; but still it must be conceded that many useful and highly beneficial measures were introduced by the government during that time which tended greatly to advance the interests of the people throughout the country; and, indeed, to a good Government, under the blessing of God, may be attributed our general prosperity.

Let us now look to our present condition, and what this country is capable of being made were we to keep our country to ourselves, manage our own public affairs, open up our agricultural and other resources, by making and extending our roads, introducing sheep, cattle and pigs, giving to every fisherman a good garden and meadow, employing the women and girls of the country in spinning their wool, making their own clothing, and thus introducing a state of independence never before known in the country. We could thereby afford the population the means not only of half supporting themselves from the land; but enable them likewise to contribute more largely towards the support of education, and contribute in the mass, by an increased population, largely to the revenue of the Colony; and keep our population, the source of wealth in the Colony, instead of driving them by poverty, to seek other countries with far less advantages than we possess in our two great industries—the fisheries and agriculture. I see no reason why our population, if properly encouraged, might not double or quadruple itself in a comparatively short space of time. Our climate is not so severe as the neighboring provinces, and superior in many respects, to that of Norway and Sweden, where a large population exists, and agriculture is pursued to a profitable extent. Mr. Murray, (our geologist), and Mr. Cormack, who travelled the country, bear witness to our excellent agricultural capabilities, and good timber and mineral resources, —able to afford industrial employment to millions. Why should we not avail ourselves of this? I have travelled much over the country myself, and I know of no land where the emigrant could be more profitably employed than in this. We must not judge of Newfoundland by the tillage we have on the poorest of our lands, here and in St. John's; and yet, on these poor lands, close to the gravel drift, scarcely a foot thick in most places, we produce plenty of grass, and the best of vegetables of all kinds, and, in some localities, as good wheat as can be found anywhere, except in the most favoured countries, and under the most favourable circumstances of soil and climate.

What is the reason that the hills and valleys of this country should not be covered with sheep, as are the mountains of Switzerland and the hills in Norway; and why should we not become a wool exporting country in the course of time, as well as of fish and oil. There is no country in the world where sheep would thrive better or be more healthy. More anon.

HOMO.

Feb. 23, 1874.

[FOR THE STAR.]

THE ARTS BY WHICH DISSEMBLERS ARE RECONCILED TO THEMSELVES.

"While many error draws mankind astray From truth's sure path, each takes his devious way; One to the right, one to the left recedes, Alike deluded, as each fancy leads."

It is easy for every man, whatever be his character with others, to find reason for esteeming himself; and when he calls himself to his own tribunal he finds every fault, if not absolutely effaced, yet so much palliated by the goodness of his intention and the cogency of the motive, that very little guilt or turpitude remains; and when he takes a survey of the whole complication of his character, he discovers so many latent excellencies, so many virtues that want but an opportunity to exert themselves in act, and so many kind wishes for universal happiness, that he looks on himself as suf-

fering unjustly under the infamy of single failings, while the general temper of his mind is unknown or unregarded.

It is natural to mean well, when only abstracted ideas of virtue are proposed to the mind, and no particular passion turns us aside from rectitude; and so willing is every man to flatter himself, that the difference between approving laws and obeying them, is frequently forgotten; he that acknowledges the obligations of morality, and pleases his vanity by enforcing them to others, concludes himself zealous in the cause of virtue, though he has no longer any regard to her precepts, than they conform to his own desires; and counts himself among her warmest lovers, because he praises her beauty, though envy steals away his heart.

It may be observed, perhaps without exception, that none are so industrious to detect wickedness, or so ready to impute it, as they whose crimes are apparent and confessed. They envy an unblemished reputation, and what they envy they are busy to destroy; they are unwilling to suppose themelves meaner and more corrupt than others, and therefore will gladly pull down from their elevations those with whom they cannot raise to an equality.

He that cannot justify himself by his resemblance to others, is ready to try some other expedient, and to inquire what will rise to his advantage from opposition and dissimilitude. He easily finds some faults in every human being, which he weighs against his own, and easily makes them disproportionate while he keeps the balance in his own hand, and throws in or takes out at his pleasure, circumstances that make them heavier or lighter. He then triumphs in his comparative purity, and sees himself at ease, no longer fearing the arrow of reproach, when he has stored his magazine of malice with weapons equally sharp and equally venomous.

This practice, though never just, is yet specious and artful, when the census is directed against deviations to the contrary extreme. The man who is banished with cowardice may, with some appearance of propriety, turn all his force of argument against a stupid contempt of life, and rash precipitation into unnecessary danger. Every recession from temerity is an approach towards cowardice, and though it be confessed that brave, like other virtues, stands between faults on either hand, yet the place of the middle point may always be disputed; he may there often impose upon careless understandings, by turning the attention wholly from himself, and keeping it fixed invariably on the opposite fault; and by showing how many evils are avoided by his behaviour, he may conceal for a time those which are incurred. Men often extenuate their own guilt, only by vague and general charges upon others, or endeavour to gain rest to themselves, by pointing some other prey to the pursuit of censure.

Every whisper of infamy is industriously circulated, every hint of suspicion eagerly improved, and every failure of conduct joyfully published, by those whose interest it is, that the eye and voice of the public should be employed on any rather than on themselves.

All these artifices and a thousand others equally vain and equally despicable, are incited by an absurd desire to justify the most shameful and unchristian conduct, and in many instances persons guilty of such conduct, take every opportunity to obtude themselves, on public notice as modes of christian piety and morality.

It is generally not so much the desire of men, sunk into depravity, to deceive the world as them selves, for when no particular circumstances make them dependent on others, infamy disturbs them little, and as it revives their remorse, and is echoed to them by their own hearts. The sentence most dreaded is that of reason and conscience, which they would engage on their side at any price but the labors of duty and the sorrows of repentance. For this purpose every fallacy is sought, the hopes still rest upon some new experiment till life is at an end; and the last hour steals on unperceived, while the faculties are engaged in resisting reason, and repressing the sense of the divine disapprobation.

VERITAS.

A new edition of Chambers' Encyclopedia, brought down to the dates of the last census in Great Britain and Ireland and other European countries is being issued.

There is a Highlander at present engaged in the neighborhood of Kilpatrick in the construction of a wheelbarrow, which he proposes dragging from Glasgow to London without any assistance, carrying with him everything necessary for the journey in the shape of provisions, water, bed and clothing. He will cook and sleep on the barrow without shelter, and add nothing to his stock by the way, and perform the journey under all weathers, only resting at night-fall or when inquiring the way. With this portable camp on wheels he expects ere long to enter London in triumph.

The examination of the "Virginian" survivors had no result. They all agree in saying that they had no knowledge that the vessel was on a filibustering expedition. From the similarity of their statements, there is no doubt that there was a secret understanding among the survivors as to a statement to be made. The question has been raised by the Spanish Government, through Admiral Palo, whether the sinking of the "Virginian" does not cancel the second part of the protocol.

House of Assembly.

(From the Telegraph)

ADDRESS

Of thanks in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, in opening the 1st Session of the 11th General Assembly.

We, the House of Assembly, in Legislative Session Convened, beg to thank Your Excellency for the Gracious Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature.

We shall avail of an early opportunity of conveying to Her Most Gracious Majesty our congratulations on the auspicious Marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

We regret that the application of the provisions of the Treaty of Washington to this Colony, have been delayed in consequence of a defect in the Act of last Session which had for its object the acceptance of the Treaty by this Colony; but we shall be ready to give our best attention to the subject, when the Act is again submitted for the consideration of the Legislature.

It is gratifying to be assured by Your Excellency, that propositions on the Majesty's Government, will be laid before us, which are likely to lead to a satisfactory adjustment of our relations with the French on that part of our Coasts where they enjoy the rights of fishing, and we shall not fail to give the matter our best attention, with an earnest desire to attain an object in which the people of this Colony are so largely interested.

The material prosperity enjoyed by the Colony during the past year, calls for our grateful acknowledgments to the Giver of all good.

We are pleased to observe that the Ocean Mail Service has been so effectively performed by the ships of the Allan Company, and that the advantages are recognized by the trade and travelling public.

The question which will arise in April next, of the right of purchase by the Colony, of the property of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, shall receive our most careful consideration, with the view of arriving at a result that will best conserve the interests of our people.

It is most satisfactory to learn that the Revenue of the past year was so productive, and when the estimates for the present year are laid before us, we shall give due attention to the proposal to revise the Civil list, with relation to the just claims of parties and the financial condition of the Colony.

We thank Your Excellency for your promise to lay before us Despatches from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State and we join in the hope that Providence may direct our efforts to an issue that shall best promote the interests committed to our care.

Passed the House of Assembly, 12th February, 1874. P. EMERSON, Speaker.

REPLY.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly.

I receive with much satisfaction your loyal and courteous address and appreciate the promptitude with which you have prepared it.

I am happy to observe that your views are in unison with those contained in my speech.

You may rely on my cordial co-operation in measures calculated to promote prosperity and concord among all classes of the people, and to uphold the authority of the Law.

Government House, Newfoundland, Feb. 17, 1874. STEPHEN J. HILL.

CRIMINAL LAW IN JAPAN.

A short time ago a man belonging to the Japanese town of Omi was convicted of stealing and sentenced to be hanged. Three days after the execution of the sentence his relatives came with a coffin and applied for his body, but as they were putting him in the coffin the man came to life again. The relatives then attempted to carry him away, but they were stopped by the police, who again brought him before the magistrate. After much discussion it was decided that as the sentence had been executed the man could not again be punished for the same offence, and he was set free accordingly, no one being hard hearted enough to point out the fact that the Judge's doom had most clearly not been carried out. Again, an obedient son living with his aged parents had a disagreeable wife who made the old couple very uncomfortable. The son, in order to restore the harmony of the household, poisoned his wife. This act, though dictated by filial piety, could not be entirely overlooked by the authorities. The man was therefore tried for the murder and sentenced to be imprisoned for ten years, but on consideration of the circumstances, the Court decided that these should be spent in his father's house on condition that he wore chains all the time.

A Madras civilian applied lately for three months furlough to Europe, and got two years. For, said the Chief Secretary, although your general health is robust, his Excellency the Governor is of opinion that a change to your native climate for a more lengthened period is necessary to cure you of the nervous irritability under which he hears that you suffer, and which, he has occasion to fear, leads you often to cause the defenceless natives of the country to feel.

At New York Ex Sheriff Brennan and ex-Deputy Sheriff Shells still continue to receive many visitors in Ludlow jail. They have not heard from Genet.



Latest Despatches.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

346 Conservatives and 297 Liberals have been returned. The new House will have 216 new members.

The 'Observer' says that the new Ministers will be: Disraeli, First Lord; Cairns, High Chancellor; Duke of Buckingham, President of Council; Duke of Richmond, Minister of War; Duke of Northumberland, First Lord of Admiralty; Ward Hunt or Mr. Hubbard, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Earl of Derby, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gathorne Hardy, Home Secretary.

Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary for India.

Total number of Home Rulers 51.

Pius will hold another Consistory in June. Eight more Cardinals are to be created, including Dr. Manning.

St. Petersburg, 16.

The Czar at dinner said that the Emperors of Germany and Austria, Victoria and himself, would preserve peace in Europe.

The Prince of Wales, for his mother, bowed thanks. Francis Joseph responded, reiterating the sentiments of the Romanoff.

2000 Carlists have been defeated by the Nationals at Forteza, and revictualled the City.

NEW YORK, 16.

Gold 112 1/2.

LONDON, 18.

Final election result:—Conservatives 351; Liberals and Home Rulers 301.

Gladstone's ministry has resigned. Disraeli arrived at Windsor to-day and proceeded immediately to the castle.

Gladstone nominated Enfield, Cardwell, Hammond, and Chichester Fortescue for the Peerage.

New Government will probably be completed in a week. All the Irish members have been elected and are classified:—Liberals 15; Conservatives 30 and 55 Home Rulers; nearly all of whom may be considered Liberals.

Archbishop of Canterbury is seriously ill.

Carlists bombarding Bruga.

NEW YORK, 18.

Gold 112 1/2.

A SPANISH AMAZON.

Andalicia Bravo has twice served in the Carlist ranks in Spain. On the first occasion she with other soldiers, was taken prisoner while fighting against the government troops, and was sentenced to be banished to the Canary Islands. But banishment was not in the 'role' which Andalicia Bravo had laid down for herself, and she disclosed the fact that she was only a woman. However, as soon as she was free she again donned male attire, and enlisted in another Carlist battalion. The penetrating glance of the priest of her native village found her out the second time. The cure, passing through a town where Andalicia's regiment was quartered, was struck by her likeness to one of his flock, and asked whether she was not Andalicia Bravo. No, answered she I am her brother. But enquiries instituted by the dissatisfied cure resulted in the confirmation of his suspicions. Don Carlos when told of the occurrence presented the girl with a military cross of merit, but ordered that she should be sent to the military hospital in Durango to become a nurse there. When he visited this hospital Andalicia implored him to allow her to rejoin regiment, and Don Carlos is said to have promised that when he organized a battalion of women he would make her colonel. She replied, that will never happen. The confinement and work of the hospital are very trying to Andalicia, and she has made several efforts to obtain a release.

At Chiselhurst the ex-Empress Eugenie lives in complete retirement. The Imperial household now consists of only six persons. The Prince imperial, however, arrives at Camden Place every Saturday from Woolwich with his tutor M. Filon, and remains with the Empress until Monday. The Prince is reported to be making most satisfactory progress with his studies at the Royal Military Academy. The Empress seldom goes abroad, but takes walking exercise within the park. The ponies she was accustomed to drive before the Emperor's death she has never since driven.

A country paper exclaims: "Lives there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself has said, I'll pay before I go to bed, the debt I owe the printer? Yes, there are some we know full well, who never such a tale could tell, but they I fear, will go to—well, the place where there's no winter."

THE Mount. the 17th most re. They ce they we ly born on parents fifteen ed alth They n and, ex greatest people. ing then To man first spe man be linked a two inc through veins, n cal. Th eous wh not so e each ha Their s One of the othe part in common arose ca upon th tion. Barn for sev his old spoke, I were be was lar years y superior were ig scarcely faces w in hue, the Chi street. a good na always a sleep the othe rumpus open th fighting neath C a rule, bearing his brot checker lessons Their p equitab banks. ad see family. nursed scilish o one ma also to g thing of liked to ken E. tions of Barnum that the each. decided of the U In the North C pleased plautatic plete the they too were the married and two servants. shire dia making much tr were not to find w and at a Jovemaki couvting pudence future bu don when riage. upon lik ent, who ability of arranged the twins the marri Salsbury ful, but working the couple had its ov tic estab were own though in was usual ed entrel and the one week at B plantation weeks of the visitin to interfe very well, lies quar ters frequ estingem ire.