

permanent burden nor the public expenditure could be lessened in the future. The present government rode into power under the pretence that they would remove the taxation on bread, pork, flour, molasses, tea, and on all fishery gear. They also promised to reduce the expenditure of the colony by twenty-five thousand pounds. But what is now their position? Instead of this promised reduction, we find an increase of thirty-six thousand pounds, which added to the amount promised to be struck off, makes a total of over £60,000 against the country. He [Mr. W.] considered that he had fairly shown there were no benefits derived by the people commensurate with this enormous taxation. We are aware indeed of some family compacts being the better of it, while the poor fishing and laboring classes, from whom the taxes are wrung, are destitute and uncared for. Our big officials can drive about in their carriages, and at the same time deny the poor man a day's labour. Every man, of course, is entitled to keep his equipage provided he pays for it out of his own pocket. He [Mr. W.] had always done so. But when we come to examine accounts for horse hire paid out for officials of the Board of Works we are at once satisfied of the extravagance and reckless expenditure carried on. The amount of the Inspector of Roads carriage hire for the last year was \$755, and let it be remembered too that is independent of the numerous expenses incurred by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board. In this scandalous way were the public monies expended for the support of family compacts, instead of the Government originating and carrying out works that would tend to the advantage of the people. He did not intend to occupy the time of the House too long, it was only to-day that he had received the returns asked for by him, the examination of which he considered his duty in order that he might be able to expose the discreditable expenditure of the public monies by the Government. He had also asked for a return of fees paid for patients in the Lunatic Asylum. There was a little matter in connection with the working of that establishment to which he would draw attention. An insane man was sent on here, last summer, from one of the outports, and lodged in the Asylum. After a little time, some fish belonging to the lunatic was brought on here by a friend of the man's family in order to dispose of it for them, and get them some provisions for the fall and winter. The boat, on board of which the little fish was brought, was lying at one of the wharves, when down came a messenger of the Board of Works seized on the boat, and insisted on the payment of the fees claimed for the Asylum. After a good deal of discussion the supplying merchant had to become security to pay a certain sum per week on account of the lunatic, that his family might not be pauperised. The public are anxious to learn whether or not the Volunteer money has been returned. It was currently reported that the members of the Government had called upon the officer who drew that money, and tried to induce him to disgorge it, but he declined to do so. Last evening he was told by the hon. Chairman Board of Works that he would find a statement of the expenditure of that money in the Journals of the House. He had looked, but was unable to find it there. An important omission in the Governor's speech, was the failure to notice the necessity for introducing some amendments in the representation Act. Some districts are over-represented compared with others. But the Government were desirous, of shirking that duty. There was, besides an omission to suggest an investigation into the accounts of the Board of Works, especially after the eulogistic editorial that lately appeared in the *Courier*, which of itself was sufficient to cause suspicion. They not having such investigation placed the Government in a doubtful position. They dreaded to look into the affairs of the Board, and full well knew that the facts would be elicited in evidence before the house would be calculated to place the Board in an unenviable position before the public, worse than it does at present, and that he [Mr. W.] apprehended, was bad enough. He [Mr. W.] alluded, a few days since, to another affair which showed gross dereliction of duty on the part of the Board of Works, resulting in the loss of two lives. He spoke of the removal of a fence from the cove of J. & W. Stewart, a removal which has been condemned by every right thinking man in the community who was aware of it. He [Mr. W.] had heard it observed that before a man could be qualified to become Chairman of the Board of Works, he should be acquainted with the works carried on by the corresponding department of the public service in the old country. Now it was well known that the manner in which the sewer in Duckworth Street is constructed, of rubble stone, has long been done away with in English cities, as it is more likely to cause than do away with nuisance; for offal and other refuse lodge in the sewer, and there is no water to carry it off, and in hot weather pestilential effluvia arise from the sewer, endangering the public health. During the past year the sewer at Pokeham Path was opened up, the labourers at which dug indiscriminately through earth and pipes, and thus entailed upon the country more expense. That was the style of labour of which the Government vaunt so much. He was informed that when the present Government came into power the Chairman became the paymaster of the labourers, though such a position was not in accordance with the duties of a departmental officer; for there ought not to be any grounds for suspicion afforded. So the Government thought, when they decided to appoint a man for that duty. But was suspicion allayed by the change? Who was the person appointed? Why the Chairman's brother-in-law. He [Mr. W.] was not surprised then, at the suspicions abroad among the public, confirmed as they were by the refusal to allow an in-

vestigation of the accounts of the Board. The expenses of the present staff of the Board of Works should be inquired into. During his [Mr. W.'s] term of office, and the terms of Mr. Casey and Mr. Alsop, there was no necessity for a clerk in the office. But now easier times are had. Some other check on the alarming expenditure of that Board was necessary, and that, no doubt, would have been suggested by the proposed Committee of Audit, had it been granted. There were strange stories told in connection with the management of the Board. It was said that a favorite contractor was allowed to take stone from the marine promenade to build the sewer in Patrick's street, and then again paid for bringing stone to rebuild the retaining wall of the promenade. That sewer must have cost double what it ought, and had he [Mr. W.] the opportunity, he would have produced evidence before the Committee relative to that matter. We are told forsooth of the great public works for which we are indebted to the present Government; but they are by no means commensurate with the enormous taxation imposed on the people. The special grants have not only been used by the Government for the purpose of bribery and corruption, as sops to their Anti-Confederate pets, but their appropriation is unfair and unjust to the larger constituencies, the members of the Government taking care of their pet districts of Harbor Main, Ferryland, St. Mary's and Placentia, gave to them the lion's share, to the great prejudice of the Northern ones. Harbor Main has a population of 6,542; Ferryland, 5,991; Placentia and St. Mary's, 8,794; in all 21,627; whereas Trinity, with a population of 13,817; Bonavista of 11,360; and Twillingate and Fogo, with 13,967; making a total of 33,444; which large population received only the same amount as those he had first named. If then, Harbor Main, Ferryland, Placentia and St. Mary's get their \$6,000, being \$2,000 for each district, the three Northern districts are entitled to a total of \$10,815, 58 to be distributed among them. He called upon the members for Trinity, Bonavista, and Twillingate, to demand that justice be done their constituencies. He [Mr. W.] would make a few concluding observations on the taxation question. In 1869 it was only 21¢ per head, for every man, woman and child in the country, while now it was 28¢ and a penny half penny. The estimate expenditure in 1869 was \$544,508 18, while for 1872 it was \$688,399 10 being nearly £36,000 over that of the former year. So much then for the professions of those now in power, who were going to reduce the expenditure by £25,000 under that of 1869; whilst they had also failed to redeem their promise to take off the taxes on provisions and fishery gear. It was the duty of every representative of the people to bring this matter under the notice of the House. Were they to remain quiet and permit the Southern and Western pet districts of the Government to have the lion's share? If so, they would deserve to be severely censured by their constituents; and he had no doubt that such would be the case when the matter was brought before them. He would repeat that the Northern districts, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, have not received as much as the Southern and Western districts, and when such an injustice was perpetrated, Northern representatives should have stood up as one man and demand the rights of their constituents. He had, to some extent, reviewed the speech and address of the ministry, and given his opinions on them. He would, however, take other opportunities of taking up each section *seriatim*, and comment upon them. While the full pressure of taxation was maintained, there was no effort at controlment of expenditure. Why, the carpet on which they stood, furnished by a relative of the Chairman's, cost the country \$265. He [Mr. W.] well remembered how the present acting Chairman of the Board of Works used to attack him [Mr. W.] when head of that Works department, for the then expenditure. Let him contrast the expenditure then with what it is now, and he would see the vast difference. This year Assembly Hall was carpeted when he [Mr. W.] was head of the Board, for so moderate a sum as fifteen or sixteen pounds. He, in his time of office, did justice to all; he took care to go round the city, and endeavoured to get the articles required for the different public institutions at the lowest possible prices. But now a different system is adopted, and they care not what they pay; the Colony is made to sweat in order to put money into the pockets of the supporters of the Government. When he [Mr. W.] was Chairman of the Board, he was accused of the grossest extravagance. But he was willing to contrast the expenditure during his Chairmanship with what it had been since the present Government came into power, and was prepared to show that the utmost economy was at that time maintained in the expenditure. He had occupied the time of the house longer than he intended, but when the Government claimed so much credit for what they had done since coming into office, it was necessary to show that such claim was without foundation. The Committee then rose and reported progress. To sit again to-morrow. Mr. Warren gave notice that, on to-morrow, he would ask the hon. Colonial Secretary to cause a return to be laid on the table of the House, showing the names and amount of salaries of all Directors and other officers or servants of General Water Company for the past year, and also to the present date. The House then adjourned until to-morrow at 4 o'clock. EARTHQUAKE AT SAMOS.—According to advices received at Vienna, an earthquake has taken place at Samos, causing great loss of life and destruction of property. The *Guardian* states that Lord Hatherly has undergone an operation for cataract, the result was successful.

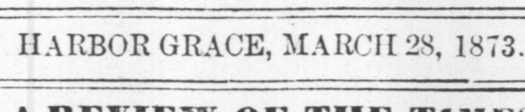
Co-Partnership Notice.

HARBOR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, 1st March, 1873.

I HAVE admitted my Son, **William Panton Munn**, and my Nephew, **Robert Stewart Munn**, as Partners in my business. Their interest commenced on the 1st January, 1873. From this date the Firm of Panton & Munn will cease, and the style of the new Firm will be

John Munn & Company.
JOHN MUNN.
21st.

March 28.



HARBOR GRACE, MARCH 28, 1873.

A REVIEW OF THE TIMES.

TRADE both in the Metropolis and our vicinity is stagnant, albeit a little excitement is caused by the arrival at St. John's of several vessels considerably well fitted. Up to this date no craft has here arrived from the seal fishery, but we are pleased to learn that several of our sealing vessels have been favourably accounted for, and that we may hourly expect a steamer with a load of "fat" wherewith to grease the wheels of commerce.

While common brains are busy with the probable profitability of the Seal Fishery, our legislators are engaged on that "smoke-jack" entitled the Washington Treaty. As far as Newfoundland is concerned there would appear to be a very definite and decisive rejection of certain parts, and a clear and deliberate refusal to entertain the balance, that of course is equivalent to a rejection. Nevertheless, we find a difficulty arising among parties "gifted with brains" as to how it should be disposed of. To those who can comprehend the matter it is not altogether satisfactory, therefore it becomes a very puzzling question to uninformed minds. Space forbids us at present from entering into details of this important theme, sufficient to say that we are confident our interests will in the meantime be strictly looked after by those in power.

The weather has of late been very fine, and favourable to those "hardy plodders of the sea" now engaged in the seal fishery. The snow is fast making its disappearance, and mother earth is peeping through her winter mantle, shyly enough to be sure, but daily becoming bolder in her attempts to assert her priority.

DURING the short interval which has elapsed since our last issue, we have endeavored to improve the general appearance of the "Star." We exceedingly regret having been obliged to refrain from publishing since the 14th inst. This was occasioned by a circumstance over which we had no control, not by any inadvertence on our part. Now, however, we are happy to find ourselves in a position to place the "Star" before our readers considerably improved in style and enhanced in interest; and we shall continue to use our utmost efforts to make the "Star" in future, what it has been in the past, the harbinger of good tidings to all our friends.

At the Weekly Assembly of the Quadrille Party on Tuesday evening, it was announced that the closing assembly would be held on the evening of Easter Monday, or following day. By this arrangement a large number of members who, during the season of Lent, have been unable to attend, will thus have an opportunity of spending an enjoyable and agreeable evening. We understand the Committee of Management intend making necessary arrangements for a first-rate evening's enjoyment, which will be an appropriate closing for the season of what has been a series of exceedingly pleasant, harmonious and harmless gatherings. We cordially wish the Committee and Quadrille Party generally, every success that they themselves can desire.

Like most public matters those parties have not escaped criticism, and we do not suppose those connected with or had the management of them, expected to be above fair criticism, but certainly in their efforts to provide amusement for a large and interesting portion of the people of Harbor Grace, they have not been deserving of much or any of the evil and slanderous reports which have been somewhat freely circulated by a few parties, whose motives in doing so have been primarily and essentially bad, and on whom alone the disgrace and shame attached to such reports will ultimately fall. For the benefit of such slanderous persons and also of any who may be inclined to believe on mere hearsay such malicious reports, we present the following brief extract from a recent speech of an hon. and prominent member of the Legislative Council:

"Rumours involving malice are generally started by the most worthless people, and for the worst purposes, and until supported by evidence no attention should be paid to them."

THE arrivals at St. John's from the seal fishery up to date are as follows:—S. S. Eagle, Jackman, 30,000; S. S. Walrus, Delaney, 11,000; S. S. Wolf, Graham, 26,000; S. S. Bloodhound, Smith, 23,000; Clara Jane of Fogo, 3,800; Sherbrooke, Wilcox, 2,500; S. S. Iceland, Parsons, 3,500; Oban, Winsor, 7,000; Havelock, St. John, 5,000.

The following vessels have been reported with various success:—S. S. Neptune, S. S. Hawk, S. S. Mastiff, S. S. Tigress, S. S. Greenland, S. S. City of Halifax, S. S. Commodore, S. S. Ranger, Alice, Fox, Rolling Wave, Atlanta and Susan.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that a Bazaar will be held in November next, for the purpose of raising funds for the liquidation of the debt on St. Paul's Church in this town. The object is certainly a good one, and should meet with the hearty co-operation of all classes. We wish the undertaking all the success it deserves.

WE are happy to learn that High Constable Fallon has succeeded in thoroughly sifting the "freight fraud" reverted to by us in a previous issue.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following being sent to the Harbor Grace "Standard" for publication, we have, on its taking no notice of same, been requested to publish:—

St. John's, 19th March, 1873.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE H. G. STANDARD.]

SIR,—In your issue of Wednesday, 12th inst., you commence an editorial article with the following sentence:

"The *Morning Chronicle*, in his issue of the 14th inst., has done his best to injure the character of our friend, Mr. Squarey."

This statement is either true or false. If the first it is your duty to show its truth. I assert that it is unqualifiedly false, and must express my great surprise that at the outset of your journalistic career you should have been induced to make such an assertion. In no instance in your power to quote has any attempt at any time been made in the "Chronicle" to injure Mr. Squarey's "character." I have always maintained, and still insist, that your predecessor in the editorship of the "Standard" was too deficient in brains and education to occupy the editorial chair of any newspaper; and I can give published instances by the score of his intense ignorance and stupidity; but I deny, and you have no right to assert, that I at any time attempted to injure his "character," if such a thing were in his possession, which I begin to question.

Your assertion would seem to be based upon a paragraph published in the "Chronicle" of the 1st inst., (not the 4th, which contained no reference whatever to the "Standard.") That paragraph reads:

"We understand that Mr. Archibald Munn has purchased the Harbor Grace *Standard* for £650. As a business speculation we think that gentleman might as well have purchased a white elephant. The plant cannot be worth £100, and the concern must sink £150 a year for its upkeep. We should be glad, for his sake, if the result could by any possibility prove otherwise."

The first sentence of the foregoing is I presume that upon which you base the reckless charge to which you have committed yourself. If so, you will be surprised to learn that the information came from that "honorable" gentleman Mr. Squarey himself. A business letter from a friend in St. John's, written on Friday, Feb. 28, and addressed to myself, has these few lines:

"I have just received a letter from Squarey, stating that the *Standard* has exchanged ownership, Mr. Archibald Munn having purchased it for £650."

If the statement therefore be false, your "honorable" friend Mr. Squarey appears to be the author of it.

As to the remainder of the "Chronicle" paragraph, my newspaper experience will be sadly at fault if what I have written does not prove to be correct.

Had my time permitted I should have written earlier, but I trust you will not consider my tardiness a sufficient reason for excluding this reply from the columns of your next issue.

F. WINTON.

[TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR]

DEAR SIRS,—Permit me through the columns of your journal, to draw the attention of the "Powers that be," to a practice which has become very prevalent lately, viz:—Parties throwing ice, rubbish, &c., from their back yards, and passages, on the lanes leading from Water to Harvey Streets, the lane in particular leading to the Old Roman Catholic Burying Ground has been for some time rendered almost impassable to foot passengers, and particularly so at night, in fact this lane has been for some time noted for its dirty, neglected condition,

being generally in most remarkable contrast to its larger brother, Water Street. It reminds me of the man, who was very careful in keeping the body part of his coat well brushed, and attended to, but who was sadly neglectful of the sleeves and other appendages.

I trust this notice will remedy the evil, otherwise you shall hear from me again.

Yours very truly,
OPEN-YOUR-EYES,

March 28.
[FOR THE STAR.]

A Word About St. Patrick.

St. Patrick's day is past and with it the celebrations and festivities always attending the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint. It may not, however, be amiss to give your readers a few items of information respecting this wonderful man. The birthplace of St. Patrick would seem to be shrouded in a little mystery, no definite light having been thrown on the subject of his nativity. It is said with some degree of truth that he was born at Kilpatrick, near Dumbarton, Scotland, and to have visited Ireland as a mere youth, and a prisoner. Subsequently he found his way to sunny Italy, where he was educated and grew up a learned priest. Pope Celestine commissioned him to convert the Irish, a labour upon which he entered with great ardour, and which he ultimately succeeded in effecting. He traversed the whole of Ireland, preaching and baptising the people in great multitudes. Tradition has attributed to him an immense number of miracles. He died in 432 at Down, Ulster. To St. Patrick the Shamrock being used as emblematic of Ireland may also be accorded, and probably took rise from the following beautiful and interesting circumstance: When preaching before a powerful chief and his followers, he spoke of God and the Trinity. The chief, not comprehending how one could possibly be three, asked to be informed. St. Patrick, instead of proceeding to define the matter theologically, thought that a simple image would best enlighten a simple people, so stooping, he plucked from the earth a Shamrock, and holding it up to their gaze, bade them behold one in three. The chief was convinced thereby, and expressed his wish to be baptised—his sept following his example.

HOMO.

March 20.

MASONIC.—Lodge Tasker, No. 455, R. S.—The members of this Lodge met at the Masonic Hall on Monday, the 17th inst., at high noon, together with their Brethren of St. John's and Avalon Lodges, R. E.

The R. W. Provincial Grand Master, Alexander M. McKay, Esq., and Deputy P. G. Master and P. G. Secretary, were announced and received with due honors. The installation of Office bearers to serve for the ensuing year then took place, as follows, viz:—Edward Rothwell, R. W. M.; Hon. Robert J. Pimset, W. S. W.; William S. Canning, W. J. W.; Rev. Moses Harvey, Chaplain; John R. Hughes, Treasurer (re-elected); John W. Collier, Secretary; Richard A. McCoubrey, S. D.; Jas. Jardine, J. D.; Henry Duder, B. B.; William R. Stirling, Organist; Alex. Rankin, and John Farquhar, Stewa ds.; Robert Mellis, J. G.; William Smith, Tyler (re-elected)

After which the Lodge closed in peace and harmony.—*Courier*.

The Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly has given notice of his intention to "ask the hon. the representatives of the Government what provisions have been made for a Lararette for Small-pox and other contagious disease within the town of St. John's? And, also, to lay upon the table of this House, a Report from the Health Medical Officers as to what such accommodation (if any) existed on the arrival here of the Brigantine *Gertrude* with Small-pox on board. And, also, whether the Government intend, during the coming year, to erect necessary buildings as Lazarettes at Harbor Grace and Carbonear."

Vessels Cleared for the Seal Fishery, 1873.

PORT OF TRINITY.
Supplied by W. Grieve & Co.

Lion, s.s.	Ash	292	153
Gem	Freeman	130	69
Isabella	Eacey	112	63
Four Brothers	Butler	30	25
By Baine, Johnston & Co.			
Emma	Coleman	88	32

PORT OF CATALINA.
Supplied by John Munn & Co.

Atlanta	Perry	140	70
By Ridley & Sons,			
Isabella Ridley	Hicks	154	75
By Murphy & Morris,			
Micmac	Nowlan	66	38
Young Prince	Murphy	70	38

SOME say that brandy gives impetus to thought, and that Byron wrote on the inspiration of it. One student whom we knew, once tried the experiment, and it gave such impetus to his head that he fell headlong on to the frozen ground, with a force that sent him whirling high above Mount Parnassus till he saw stars.

By North have letters dents. One of the us that "0 Feby., and i but she did up the Bay, she is gone Peerless, Ke Hannah & The first m hold on the the Island e two were m Stinking Isl 1-st. Their ed in conse which came ed until ye they have e was North tims. The bor, sailed, in compan many seal, Flowers Isl The light into oper by no mea as entirely Greenspon up the run Pouch Isl craft take t ward. No coming fr the fall, w service. Stinking l the most fr from there Northwar course fro for shelter. The expa us as to w was inter considera emment v ing the ne soon as spr

The Ann land Tem Temperan After the President siderable year. The Secretary, lutions w Moved ed by Dr. ed, and ci the Comm Moved seconded. That the youg grat granted to and resol humble d needed b Moved by Mr. F. That the bearors fo President- Vice-Pres gan, Bo E. Whit A. S. M Treasurer Committee Chance Angel, B on, Atw Parson There v excellen movers an Lolyer.

His Ex the publi passed in viz:— Resolv upon all F tention of to the foll tine Procl 3.—"V "from an "to Prati 4.—"Ar "ed Port, "has occu "teen day "Pratique "be detai "days sha "menemc It was f from the of the hig no extra Officer for the Procl ticular. By B Secretary The R. Halifax a and May next. By Monday la as intend Messrs, Cairns, Ho Sharpe, I Marshall, Gibbon, G Quintin, G

The Ho cond time to alter it by giving and Twill on Friday cussion.—