

objection. As regards our present position in relation to the railway measure, the contract having been accepted by the majority it was our duty to carry it out in its spirit and to do all we could to make the measure a success. But we should still bear in mind that we had a heavy and paramount duty towards our constituents. We are now in the position of contractors with the railway company, in which contract are involved enormous questions relating to money, lands and other matters, in which the right of the people have to be protected. The Company have then legal rights, and can protect themselves; the people of the country have to look to us, their representatives and the Government, to protect their rights and interests. Under this Contract questions must of necessity continually arise, between the Company on the one side and the public interests on the other and in such a case it is indispensable that every member should be at least independent of any control or influence such as might be exercised by a powerful Company, having at its command money and the dispensing of patronage on a large scale. He (hon Mr. W.) would not have detained the Committee with these observations were it not for the purpose of preventing misapprehensions, and lest it might be supposed that silence implied a concurrence in the remarks of some hon members who had already spoken of this subject.

Mr. Scott. Although it has not been the practice of recent years to discuss the several paragraphs of the Address in Reply, still this year a few new points were presented which justified a departure from the rule. He thought it was too late in the day for us to glorify our selves in the honor of having a naive Administrator of the Government. Still we are proud to have witnessed it for the first time in our public experience. We need not be told that the fisheries were only partial and that this falling off from a good average was somewhat atoned for by enhanced prices. The reference to the Bank Fishery is not correct, its present status is not of a character to warrant the removal of the bounty. If it were a matter of increasing a judges salary there would be a prominent place found for it in the Address. The Receiver General will, of course manage to gloss over the matter in the Budget Speech in a few pretty phrases. It came with bad grace from the Government to withhold this bounty. The paragraph touching upon mining operations is singularly accurate. Revelations will be made before this House closes that will show that much of the ore last year was the output of the previous year. He regretted too that when opportunity and power were at hand that some honorable gentlemen of this House acted in a manner to damage and imperil this nascent industry. Neither the Speech nor the Address is correct as to our shipbuilding industry. The drawback on raw material is a most inadequate substitute for the regular form of bounty. The latter is the proper mode of encouraging ship building. We are informed that the revenue for the past year exceeded the estimate. We are however not informed of the excess. Nor we told whether the expenditure exceeded the actual revenue. The Speech is entirely a very barren one. He (Mr. Scott) thought that a Government should be something more than a mere recording instrument of the will of the House of Assembly. To the Opposition of this House is due the fact that both the West and East Coasts now enjoy the privileges of the franchise. Steam was a great boon; magistracies were good; schools were greatly to be desired, but these things should have been preceded by representation. The Opposition may then fairly claim the glory of having bestowed these privileges on the people of the misnamed French Shore. (Here the hon gentleman read copious extracts in support of his position.) He (Mr. Scott) did not desire to detract from the meed of praise due to the hon Premier for his exertions in London. He did not think it right to prolong this discussion now. The appropriate time had not arrived. But he would observe that it was a serious blunder in the Speech that we were not made acquainted with the condition of our finances. There is evidently a good deal of reckless expenditure chargeable on the Government. The sooner the general election takes place the better. That election will change some of the main features of our legislation. Large questions will be proposed at the next session of this House. On the great question, the Railway, the people have already pronounced. It means more for Newfoundland than any measure ever conceived by this House. His opinions on this question have already been strongly pronounced.

Mr. O'Mara was pleased to find the Legislature opened this session by his Honor the Administrator. We all feel naturally proud in seeing Sir Frederick Carter occupying so high a position as the representative of Her Majesty. But however we may rejoice in the fact, we must nevertheless regret the occasion of it, namely, enforced absence, through illness, of the Governor Maxse. The Revenue for the past year we are told exceeded the Receiver General's estimates. While this fact shows a healthy financial and commercial state of our affairs, it is clearly points to a reduction of the taxes that we now burdening our people. The paragraph of the Address that refers to the Railroad is by far most important one. As a strong advocate of this great measure he (Mr. O'Mara) was glad to concur with the claim put forward in this paragraph that the Railway had already conferred large

benefits on our people. The new aspect which the so-called French Shore question has assumed is most satisfactory so far as we can at present see, but we must not be too sanguine, for the same hopes of the permanent settlement of this vexed question were held out many a time before only to be thwarted. He did not however, intend to detract in the least from the just meed of praise due to the Premier for his strenuous efforts in London. As members of the House will have ample opportunity to go into all the details embraced in the Speech, and as all the public documents will soon laid upon the table of the House, he Mr. O'Mara would not present any opposition to the passage of the Address. To be continued.

AGENTS FOR HERALD

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as our agents, all intending subscribers will therefore confer a favor by sending in their names and subscriptions that they may be forwarded to this office. Brigus—Mr. P. J. Power, School Teacher; Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HERLIHY; Heart's Content—Mr. M. MOORE; Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office Little Bay; Twillingate—Mr. W. T. Roberts; Fogo—Mr. Joseph Rendell; Triton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.; King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy; Bonaville—Mr. P. Templeman; Catalina—Mr. A. Gardiner; Bay des Peres—Mr. James Evans; Collier—Mr. Hearn; Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy; Harbor Main—Mr. E. Murray; Salmon Cove—Mr. Woodford; Holyrood—Mr. James Joy.

NOTICE.—This paper will not be delivered to any subscriber for a less term than six months—single copies 4 Cents

THE CARBONAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage!"

CARBONAR, MARCH 29.

The following, leaving out names and dates, are the "letters testimonial" which clergymen of the Church of England carry with them to a new diocese. In the case in point—three signatures being the legal number—it will be seen that our friend the Rev. R. M. Johnson leaves us in all honor, duly signed and sealed. We doubt not he will soon be in a congenial, possibly, more congenial sphere of labor. We trust so;—

To the Right Rev. the Bishop of— We, whose names are hereunder written, testify and make known that REGINALD MALCOLM JOHNSON, clerk appointed in Your Lordships diocese, hath been personally known to us for the space of TWENTY YEARS past; that we have had opportunities of observing his conduct; that during the whole of that time we verily believe that he lived piously, soberly and honestly; nor have we at any time heard anything to the contrary thereof; nor hath he at any time, as far as we know or believe, held, written or taught anything contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland, and moreover we believe him, in our consciences, to be, as to his MORAL CONDUCT a person worthy to be admitted to the said [appointment].

In witness whereof we have here unto set our hands this tenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord 1852,

Countersigned by EDWARD BOTWOOD, Episcopal Commissary and Administrator of the Diocese in the absence of the Bishop. ARTHUR C. W. WOOD, M.A. Rector of St. Thomas's. WILLIAM PILOT, B. D. Superintendent of Education and Act-

ing Vice Principal of the Theological College. G. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Incumbent of Bay-de-Verde.

Correspondence.

Our New York Letter.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

New York, March 12, 1882.

A letter which appeared in one of our daily papers yesterday, purporting to have been written by General Garfield to Secretary Chase in July, 1863, has caused much surprise and comment. General Garfield was at that time chief of staff to General Rosecrans, who commanded the Army of Cumberland. The letter criticizes the policy of General Rosecrans as one of inexcusable "procrastination," and the writer expresses his intention, if the inaction continued much longer, to ask to be sent somewhere where he could "be a part of a working army." Gen. Rosecrans, who is now a member of the House from California, and who is very much regretted the appearance of such a letter, that it was a mixture of untruths and misrepresentations, a piece of the blackest treachery, and he said if he had any idea he was harboring a person capable of such falseness and double-dealing there would have been a court-martial at once. There appears to be little if any doubt of the genuineness of the letter, and the friends of the late President are not pleased that it has been made public. He is not here to defend or to explain and the inevitable result of the publication will be to stir up bad feeling and to give currency to gossip, idle and otherwise, which cannot add to the respect for his memory. Already gossip on the subject has commenced, and it is asserted that at the time of General Rosecrans' removal from the command of the army of the Cumberland Gen. Garfield, who had then come to Washington to take his seat in Congress expressed great regret, and was loud in praise of Rosecrans as an able military chieftain. Afterwards, it is alleged President Lincoln when informed of General Garfield's expressions remarked with much surprise that it was principally on account of General Garfield's statements and representations that General Rosecrans had been removed.

The refusal of Mr. Conkling to accept the position of Associate Justice has created no surprise here and the inner history of the appointment may be interesting. Some two weeks before Mr. Conkling was nominated by the President as Associate Justice, Vice-President Davis, called on President Arthur and urged him to offer the position to Sen. or Edmunds. He took occasion to inform the President that it would be very gratifying to the Senators on both sides of the chamber, as also to the Supreme Bench. The President asked Mr. Davis if Senator Edmunds would accept the position. He replied that he had no doubt of it, or else he would not have suggested it. Judge Davis left the president under the impression that Edmund's name would be sent to the Senate in a few days. When Conkling's name was communicated to the Senate, Mr. Davis and all the Senators were very much surprised at the President's action. They did not believe, and so stated at the time, that Conkling would accept. They did not regard the President's action as sincere, and thought it was more for effect than anything else. Accordingly, not only the opponents, but the real friends of Conkling were indignant. The same sort of feeling and dissatisfaction prevailed among Edmunds' friends. It appears that the President was fully aware of the fact that Mr. Conkling would under no circumstances accept. As soon as he had received the official notification, which came to hand on Monday morning, it is understood the President then tendered the position to Judge Edmunds. But it appears that both he and his friends, not liking the way this important position was hawked about, he determined to decline it. Had Judge Edmunds' name been sent to the Senate, as it was agreed it should be, prior to the Conkling fiasco, he would undoubtedly have accepted it. Now that the position has been tendered to Senator Edwards he has declined to accept it and under no consideration will be consent.

It was pretty openly declared on Wall Street to-day that General Grant, who has been loaded up with a variety of stocks ever since the break of last month—prominent amongst which are Wabash Pacific and Denver and Rio

Grande—"laid down" on his brokers yesterday being unable or indisposed to make good his dissipated margin. The steadily accumulating losses which he has been obliged to submit to is what led him to deed the Long Branch property to Mrs. Grant a week or more ago. At present it is declared the President is without any personal income worth speaking of. It is even reported that the \$250,000 raised for by George Jones was all invested in Wabash securities which have fallen from par to nearly fifty per cent on the dollar. This, however, is doubtful, as by the terms of the subscription Mr. Jones was made the trustee of the fund and would not have been likely to invest in a shifting stock like Wabash. Nothing that General Grant has gone into lately has been very successful and his name has at last ceased to be of much importance to big enterprises. In other words he is no longer a drawing card on Wall Street. His son, "Buck," however, is said to have made a pretty big pile.

AUGAD.

(To the Editor of Carbonar Herald.)

Sir,— During all the woody war which, during the past few months, has been raging in our midst, and which I presume is but the foretaste of what will be, between this and next autumn, I have taken to myself the privilege of lying back and "regarding" the contestants. Of course I never bothered myself by trying to discover either the motives or the object of the "opposition" so called, as I have always supposed that an "opposition" conducted by men would be productive of a beautiful influence, with regard to the affairs of any country, by superinducing maturer deliberation upon any question touching the country's interest. But I never was more deeply impressed with certain convictions than I was yesterday while walking across your harbor upon the ice. There before me, lay the town of Carbonar which was once the commercial capital of this island, and there within my recollection, thousands of busy men and a gallant fleet of ships made the old heart of Carbonar throb high with hope at this season of the year, there reigned the stillness or the graveyard, hardly a man moved upon the street, and not one solitary vessel bore record to the fact that Carbonar was once represented in the foremost ranks upon fields of ice—and this is progress or a specimen of it. This is one of the first fruits offered for our taste by the traitorous band who seek cover their perfidy in sacrificing the country's interests to their personal aims, by the cry of "Newfoundland for Newfoundlanders" that is quite good enough for them. Newfoundland, as it is today, and what does that mean? Ninety-nine poor devils out of every hundred who never have the pleasure of rubbing two ten-cent pieces together, Newfoundlanders! who are they? Appointed by the decree and superior wisdom of some of the imported street gamin fraternity of other lands, to be the "carrion crows who will be glad to devour tallow and spar slush for butter, who do not object to a fifty per cent flavour of vinegar in what is supplied them as molasses, who are expected to congratulate themselves if, upon the bottom of the barrel instead of the head and find that the maggots have not got quite through the flour, who tremble with misapprehension as they come to the court house to "enquire" whether it is *comme il faut* to find horses, ribs mixed up with their barrel of "prime mess, had earned by the husbands or brothers sweat and blood, who, during the months of March April and May approach as nearly as our would be rulers could wish them, to the habits of the polar bear by taking their lives in their hands making playmates of Arctic pinacles and bed coverings of "seal scalps," and if any ways lucky coming back and "creeping in" into the office hat in hand to take up *av ye plase* half in truck at the trifling cost of two hundred per cent. yes, and who after being obliged with a shipping paper for the summer's empowering them to live in a state in comparison with which that of the galley slave becomes an object of desirable interest, are coolly relegated to the regions of "Indian Tea Leaves" to procure the means of a beverage for the winter and left to wage a bitter warfare between snow storm and life blood for six months in the year. Bah! we could fill a volume with the rehearsal of wrongs like these. But, Sir, is it not exasperating that the men of Newfoundland, do not rise to the emergencies of the moment, and strangle the efforts of those unprincipled, would be demagogues who, to further idly

dual motives would murder the country's interests. It is not for me, Sir, to attempt to paint the rose or variegate the rainbow by extolling a measure which every patriotic Newfoundlander must feel is a measure of God's Providence, but I would say Newfoundlanders for God's sake, arise, make one effort to throw off the yoke, against which you have been impotently complaining for years, and welcome to your midst those who, while they will, no doubt endeavor to benefit themselves, introduce you to that world of light and progress to which you have been so long the stranger and bye worde.

Yours &c. IMPARTIAL.

(To the Editor of Carbonar Herald.) Carbonar, March, 1882.

Sir,— Please favor me by publishing a few remarks in favor of Mr. Murray, not the Mr. Murray of Byron, but Mr. James of Love Lane, St. John's. This gentleman has, of late been doing a deal newspaper writing and other prominent work. He is making grand strides to political honors, at least he thinks so. Well I would not give much for his thoughts. But what I wanted to come at was this, a few days ago some of the sealing crews discovered a *mare's nest* or at least a lime kiln in a puncheon of molasses, which was objected to by the crew and soon after all the other crews commenced testing the quality of their *sweetness* which they proved to be limey. After the fact was made known to Mr. Mann he ordered it to be brought ashore from all the vessels and replaced by good, it soon leaked out that this sweet article was purchased from James, of course, everybody swore vengeance against the famed James and boldly asserted that his molasses was even worse than his *hard tack*. I notice James often speaks of *washes* and *steels* but what sort of a wash or steel did he intend to make out of the lime and molasses? It must of been a financial *stew* *alias* a New Party *stew*. But by the time it gets *wind* through the several Bays he will be after finding himself in a *heavy mess*. If it be true that he sold the molasses its bad enough but if it be proven that he put the lime in it, his days as an auctioneer commission agent, hard tack baker, general dealer in *nicknacks*, editor-in-chief, &c., are damned forever. New "hardy toilers" this is the man who is urging you to support him to overthrow the present party for his own political ends. Is not this action enough to you the man you have to deal with, is it not enough to give the N. P. their tea in a *mag* without even limey molasses. Up men and be doing, do not allow yourselves to be "cheaply bought" by one who *apes* to be a "political rascal," he has already "too many strings to his bow."

Yours &c. AU REVOIR.

Local and other Items.

By late mail papers we notice that the Norwegian fishery this season is almost a total failure. The catch being 14,000,000 cod fish less than that of last year which was a partial failure. As the fishery operations terminate early in April it is the general opinion that the aggregate catch will not exceed 10,000,000 cod fish, which amount would be less than half that of last year. Whilst we are sorry for the ill-luck of our Norwegian friends, we cannot refrain from congratulating our countrymen, who are engaged in fishery pursuits, on the probable high price which that article will demand the coming season. A man of admitted knowledge gives us the following figures as the probable price:—Labrador 26s, Shore 30s., a larger price than it has for a long time brought in the local market.

A Brigus correspondent informs us that a Requisition requiring an election for the enforcement of "local option," is going the rounds, and will, he says, be successful this time.

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POST OFFICE

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