



HARBOR GRACE, MARCH 11, 1873.

and fire damage, to be expended in the districts of Placentia, Harbor Main, Ferryland, Brigus, &c. Such was not the case. The main roads and bridges leading from the capital round Conception Bay, also towards Placentia, St. Mary's, and also towards Renew, were destroyed by fire and subsequently by the flood, so much so as to put a stop to mail communication and general traffic. The LaManche bridge, Ferryland district, destroyed by the fire, alone cost over \$2,000 to rebuild it more substantially than at first; and if monies were not expended in other localities, it was simply from the fact of their not having suffered damage by either the fire or flood of that year. He (C. B. Works) had also been most unfairly accused of illegally drawing money for the Volunteer service, and the attempt by some member of the opposition has been made to fasten a charge of dishonesty on him. What are the facts of the case? The Volunteer Act expired with the session of 1870, and escaped the notice of the Government and the opposition, and even the lawyers committee on the consolidation of the laws, Messrs Emerson, White-way, Pimsent, Parsons, and Kent, which sat in 1871, failed to discover it. The monies were drawn by warrant in the usual way, and appropriated towards the maintenance of the organization, and it was only last session that it was discovered in the Legislative Council that the act had died out before the monies were drawn. The audited accounts for the expenditure were before the House, and it was mere clap trap and political dodgery getting up this hue and cry about the Volunteer money, and would by no means accomplish any of the ends the Opposition had in view against him. Where is the Volunteer force now, exclaims the hon. and learned Mr. Cartier. Who broke it up? It is patient to the country that not one of the Volunteers made the same sacrifices of time and money to support the force that did he (hon. C. B. Works); but the petty, would-be aristocratic jealousy against him, when he received his promotion as Major of the Battalion and subsequently Deputy Adjutant General of the force, prevented that feeling of harmony that should exist between the commanding officer and those under his command, consequently the attendance at drill was irregular, and the want of new arms to replace the old ones taken into store by the Imperial Government and sold upon the departure of the troops, led to a complete falling to pieces of the force. He (C. B. Works) however, had the satisfaction of saying, that they could bring no charge against him of unfitness in regard to drill and discipline to fill these high offices conferred upon him by his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The empty title of Major has been sneered at by the hon. Mr. Cartier, but he deemed it equally as dignified as that of Honorable, lately conferred upon him, Mr. Cartier, about which the country don't care three straws. It is well known that titles and dignities have been lavished on men in the Dominion of Canada, who, faithless to the trust reposed in them by the people, betrayed the interests and liberties of their respective provinces, and for which, despite the flimsy honors heaped upon them in reward of such treachery, they will go down to dishonoured graves. He (the Chairman of Board of Works) sought not the title of Major, while it was well known that the honorables lately created here sought theirs. They know that men in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada had had such honors awarded them for performing work of a similar sort to that which they so fortunately and so signally failed to perform here. So they got the title, and much good may it do them. The hon. and learned leader of the opposition has said upon the removal of the Imperial troops it was considered they might be some service. He (C. B. Works) always looked upon the Imperial troops here as principally advantageous because of the amount of money spent by them in the country; twenty-five thousand pounds or so annually. They were not in his estimation, necessary as a protective force for law and order. Now, what was the opinion of the hon. Mr. Cartier on that point. Here it is in black and white, contained in a letter sent by him to the Governor on occasion of the removal of the military to England. The letter was dated Oct. 20, 1869, and contained the following paragraph—"In fact I can truly state from the peculiar composition of this community that without such protection [military] no respectable person who could avoid it, would make this country his domicile, and capital in the trade would be rapidly withdrawn." Such was the ignominious character given to the people of Newfoundland by the hon. and learned member, Mr. Cartier. We have been nearly three years without the military, do we find any decrease of trade, any abstraction of capital as the consequence? On the contrary the peaceful and law-abiding spirit of our people has in a great measure induced the introduction of more trade, more merchandise and more capital, all which are still flowing into the country, thus giving the lie direct to the foul aspersions cast upon us by the hon. Mr. Cartier. Has Mr. Rendell withdrawn his wealth or deceased his trade? Has Mr. Munn done so? Have they not rather speculated and traded more largely than ever? We hear now and then of new steamers being built to prosecute the rich seal-fishery of the Island; even now is there one called the "Vanguard" on her way to the house of Mr. Munn of Harbor Grace, and also a new steamer for the ice to Messrs Job Brothers & Co, which will be the largest in the sealing fleet. Let us examine the character, statistics of crime, and the general conduct of our people and we shall find them to compare favorably with that of neighboring countries. Hon. Mr. Cartier speak of the emoluments of office enjoyed by the members of this Government, and especially by himself the acting Chairman Board of Works. But does he forget the sweet slices of the political

loaf which fell to his, hon. Mr. Cartier's own share, when in office, independent of his large salary. Does he forget how, in 1869, he pocketed £200 stg. of the public money for his trip to Ottawa to try and sell Newfoundland. Oh! would it not have been a glorious thing for the country to have as its Chief Justice Sir Frederick Bowker T. Carter, looking down upon us from the ermine. Talk of the Major putting his hand in the chest—why his doings in that way, even supposing them for a moment unauthorized, are but drops in the bucket when compared to the punchcoons full extracted from the financial reservoir by the hon. Mr. Cartier. Yes, in that trip to which allusion has been made, Messrs Kent, Stabb and Tessier accompanied him, and it cost the country the handsome sum of two thousand three hundred and seven dollars, simply to afford him Mr. Cartier an opportunity of displaying his graceful figure in the marble hall of Ottawa. Did the country sanction that unjust expenditure of money to betray her liberties for offices and emoluments for a few political traitors? But (hon. C. B. Works) was prophetic in language at the time, when he accused the promoters of Confederation, that the people would rise up in their wrath and hurl the rebel majority in the Assembly from the position which they had given them, but which were now so shamefully used as a means of betraying the dearest interests of poor Newfoundland. That tip too was taken at a time when the country could not bear its expense. We have heard of Judas Iscariot, who took money to betray the Saviour, and after returning it, going out and hanging him. It is to be hoped that these delegates will refund that money to the Treasury, and otherwise follow the example of that traitor. Hon. Mr. Cartier accuses him, the Acting Chairman of Board of Works, of frequenting the public offices, when in opposition, for the purpose of gratifying his vanity. Such was not the case, it was to subserve the interests of the people that he did so, and the people recognized his services, even returning him from St. John's West, while absent in Placentia and St. Mary's for which latter district he had the honor also conferred upon him by an immense majority against the great Confederate gun. He (C. B. Works) had not intended to address the House that evening, but as the hon. and learned member Mr. Emerson, had once more exhorted the "People's Budget," he could not let his observations pass unchallenged, and in conclusion he would state, that he hoped the state of the country in the future would be of such a prosperous character, as not to require the introduction of that much abused measure, with which the opposition are now so much enamoured for the good of the country, and to which they were so deadily opposed at the time of its introduction, when it was needed.

Mr. Rogerson wished to make a few observations on the question before the chair. Hon. members on his side of the House participate in the feelings of pleasure expressed by the Government at the continued good health of his Excellency the Governor; and believe him to be actuated by a desire to promote the good of the country, and only trust that he will have sufficient influence with his Executive to make them see the propriety of adopting some scheme that will bring us into closer contact with the people of the neighbouring provinces. The sooner such association takes place the better for Newfoundland. Let us review the state of the country for the last few years, and what do we find? Why, one individual merchant has done more for the extension of its commerce and the promotion of general good than the whole Government.

Hon. Receiver General—It is not the province or duty of a government to enter into commercial undertakings. It is enough if they pass laws to foster that spirit of progress, erect and maintain light-houses to facilitate commerce, and open up roads for the promotion of agriculture and to facilitate intercourse.

Mr. Rogerson—Now with reference to the paragraphs touching on our fisheries and revenue, we found on the opening day of the session that the mover of the select committee for this Address denied the accuracy of the Governor's statement respecting the short fisheries. Now he [Mr. R.] appealed to the masses of the people, and would ask them whether this prosperity set forth in the paragraph now under consideration, was based upon truth or not? Compare the condition of our labouring population, the life-blood of the country, with the operatives in the other Provinces. There skilled operatives could earn from \$2 to \$4 a day, and that for a considerable portion of the year, and labourers from \$1 1/2 to \$2, while here the poor labourer could hardly get 3s. a day. The helpless condition of our working population from mere want of employment was most painful to contemplate. No reference had been made in the speech to anything that could be done to benefit or improve the codfishery. The herring fishery might be made a source of great wealth to the country, but there was no record in the speech of anything that had been done, nor promise of anything to be done towards making this branch of industry more productive and more valuable. There was wealth in our waters sufficient to support double our population, but the people were permitted to drift along from year to year in their present miserable condition, for want of the means of turning these advantages to account. Look at other countries whose people are our competitors in this industry. The Norwegians, who are fast taking the lead from us in foreign markets, are showing us an example which it would be well for us to follow. Their shores are bound by lines of telegraph cables, by which communication is kept up between all parts of the coast, and the fishermen kept continually informed as to where they may find the fish they are in quest of.

THE "Chronicle" of Friday says:—"We understand that a new Steamship Company called the "Acadia" is about to run a line of steamers between St. John's, Nfld., and the United States, via New Brunswick, the coming summer.

POACHING.—We consider it high time for the authorities to pick up and deal with poachers as provided by the game laws. For the information of all we quote the following from "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Game Laws," passed 23rd April, 1869:—"No Person shall hunt, kill, take, purr chase, sell, barter, or give away, Ptarmigan, Grouse or Partridge, within this Colony or its Dependencies, from the Twenty-fifth Day of January until the First Day of September, in any year."

The law in itself is good, and has in view the preservation of game for such seasons as it is found of value. Why, then, we ask, should the wholesale destruction of partridges be allowed, while an act exists for the prevention thereof? No doubt, it is difficult for the police to ascertain the true extent of the default, yet being a matter in which all have an interest, information given them would tend in a great way to obviate the evil, the penalty imposed abating the desire to defy the act as existing. We hope that "lovers of poaching" will beware; if not, let them be made a good example of.

It will be seen by the subjoined extract from the Halifax "Chronicle" of the 11th ult., that our esteemed fellow-countryman, the Rev. Jabez A. Rogers—of whom we are so justly proud—had recently appeared before a large audience of discerning Halifaxians, delivering a lecture that has elicited the eulogium of the press. Nothing, we are sure, can be more gratifying to the friends of the Rev. gentleman in this community than to hear of the success and well-merited appreciation which continue to mark his ministerial career. We have been present at lectures delivered by some of the most talented clergymen of the United States—including Revs. H. W. Beecher, De Witt Talmage, and Mr. Murray; but for persuasive eloquence, sweetness and variety of voice, never have we heard the Rev. Mr. R. excelled. His delivery is free from everything fantastic—is elegant, impressive, sincere and practical; and if we add the circumstance of his youth to his other acquired qualifications, few of his contemporaries can pretend to an equal combination of talent. May the Rev. gentleman's future linger to illuminate the inquiring in the true path to eternal light:—"Rev. J. A. Rogers lectured in the Y. M. C. A. course, at Temperance Hall, last evening, to a moderately large audience. His subject was "The Old Lamp and the New Lights." The "Old Lamp" was the Bible, and the "New Lights" were Pantheism, Rationalism, Socialism, Darwinism, Huxleyism, etc. The lecturer was in excellent voice, and spoke with great earnestness and eloquence, conveying to his hearers much information about the new "isms" which probably only a few would have taken the trouble to acquire from books. He maintained that notwithstanding the new lights, which attracted notice rather for their novelty than for their value, the old lamp still burns with undiminished brightness as the only guide for mankind."

MONEY FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED.—The other day, an individual of plausible manner and good "make up" presented himself at a shop in town, handing to one of the employees a bill amounting to \$3, covering freight alleged to have been conveyed from St. John's to this port on account of the firm called upon. In the absence of the manager the money was duly paid, the respectable and gentlemanly appearance of the collector seeming to guarantee it. It appears, however, that no such party had ever freighted for the imposed upon firm, so we would remark that others should be on the look out for the rascal, and getting him in tow, pass him over to our High Constable, who will instil into his mind those principles of honesty which MAKE a man.

LAUNCH.—We are pleased to learn that the brigantine "Sneezer"—hailed up at Spaniards Bay for repairs on the 1st January—was successfully launched on the 28th ult. She was rebuilt under the superintendence of Mr. Jonathan Porter, for the Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly, and in command of Capt. Wm. Porter (son of the former) sailed for the seal fishery on the 8th inst. This, we consider a good example of native talent, the time occupied being very short. We wish the "Sneezer" and her owners every success.

THE brigantine "Penguin," which left this port on the morning of Saturday, for Exeter, was totally wrecked on the Brantides, (Cape St. Francis) on the same evening. She was owned by Messrs. John Munn & Co., and had a full cargo of codfish.

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FROM OUR HEARTS CONTENT CORRESPONDENT.] SPIRITUAL VISITATIONS.

A Real Ghost Story.

"I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word would harrow up thy soul; freeze thy young blood; Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres; Thy knotted and combined locks to part, Like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

The usual tranquility of this quiet little settlement has for some time past been very much agitated by rumours of a dreadful and portentous nature. Ghosts and hobgoblins seem to be in our midst, and holding their wild orgies at the residence of our respected friend, "Brother P—y." I do not wish to intimidate the readers of the "Star" by a recital of all the fearful murmurs that are in circulation here; but I cannot refrain from giving them a few particulars of what appears to be a well-authenticated ghost story. Without exhausting the patience of your readers by a tedious and perhaps uninteresting preface, I will briefly lay before them a few startling details, showing the probability of this tale being to some extent truthful. I have in my possession a roughly executed sketch of the interior of Mr. P.'s house, and the state of affairs immediately after a visitation, which—as the "Star" is not illustrated—I purpose sending to the "Canadian News." The favorite haunt of this mysterious being is situated near the dock—the best located part of the place—and as we hear of no "horrible legend" connected with the community, I am at a loss to conceive what motive the "poor ghost" can have in disturbing us with his unwelcome presence. It seems that his ghostship arouses the inmates of Mr. P.'s house from their slumbers by giving three terrible raps at the door; these raps are repeated three successive mornings every month. During the last few visits, other unaccountable transactions have taken the place of the rappings. For a long the invisible agent remained outside. Now, it would seem, he has effected an entrance, and while the family are at breakfast, chairs are invisibly taken from the drawing room and placed in the hall, without the least disturbance on the part of the perpetrator. The whole thing is a mystery. I slept down there one night recently, with the intention of trying to investigate the matter. After hearing the usual rapping, I got up and went to the door, but could perceive no person, not even a footprint on the light snow. It is evident that the water pitchers are frequently taken from the stands and placed on the floor, and other things removed from their accustomed places to the front door. These evidences I have been an eyewitness to. There is no room whatever for deception in any sense of the word.

BOREALIS Hearts Content. } March 6, 1873. }

VESSELS CLEARED AT BAY ROBERTS FOR THE SEAL FISHERY, 1873.

Table with columns: Baine, Johnston & Co., VESSELS, MASTERS, TONS, MEX. Includes entries for Ecliptic, R. S. C., Elizabeth, Brighton, Thos. Bagley, Rolling Wave, Tigress, s.s.

We understand that the mail arrangements with the Allan Line have been very nearly perfected, and that this colony will be benefited by a reduction in the passenger fares between Liverpool and Halifax and this Port. The rates of passage which have been decided on are these—

Table with columns: FROM LIVERPOOL TO ST. JOHN'S, Cabin Passage, Before Gangway, Intermediate, Steerage. FROM HALIFAX TO ST. JOHN'S, Cabin Passage, Before Gangway, Steerage.

The "before gangway" passage differs in nothing from the first class, save that the former have berths before the gangway. Both classes of passengers dine at the same table.—Chronicle.

THE incongruity in ladies' dress is showing itself in the furnishing of their rooms. The strangest assortments of contrasts and odds and ends are considered correct to furnish a drawing room with now. Should any lady have a useless cashmere shawl by her, she can turn it over to her upholsterer, and have some chairs or a couch covered with it. Of course, the cost of such a proceeding is immense, but the chairs look splendid, and imitations of them are cropping up everywhere.



Latest Despatches.

Speech of Lord Dufferin at the Opening of the Canadian Parliament.

OTTAWA March 9. This afternoon his Excellency Lord Dufferin and staff came to the Senate chamber, which was filled with a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and opened the Session with the following

SPEECH: Honourable President, and Gentlemen of the Senate. Honourable Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

In addressing for the first time the Parliament of Canada, I cannot but express the satisfaction I feel in resorting to your advice and assistance as well as my deep sense of my good fortune in being permitted to associate myself with you in your labors, and aspirations for the welfare of the Dominion. I rejoice to think that my assumption of office should have taken place at a period when the prospects of the country appeared so full of promise. When peace and unity prevailed amongst all neighboring nations, and when so many indications are afforded of the success with which Canada herself is consolidating her political unity and developing her material resources. In accordance with the decision of Parliament, and to carry into effect the Legislation of last Session, I have caused a charter to be granted to a body of Canadian capitalists for the construction of the Pacific Railway. The company now formed has given assurance that this great work will be vigorously prosecuted, and a favorable state of the money market in England affords every hope that a satisfactory arrangement can be made for the required capital. Papers and correspondence relating to this subject will be laid before you.

During the past year the survey for the improvement and extension of our system of canals for which appropriations were made last session have been in active preparation, and I am glad to inform you the plans and specifications for the enlargement of the well and canal, and the construction of Bay Verte, have been completed, and that the works can now be put under contract. Surveys of the St. Lawrence canal, will I am assured, be finished in time to commence the works at the beginning of next year. This will insure the completion of all these great undertakings at the same period. It is gratifying to know that the efforts made to encourage emigration, have met with a great measure of success, and the numbers seeking a home in Canada have been greatly augmented during the past year. I do not doubt your readiness to make ample provisions for the steady increasing stream of settlers that may hereafter be annually expected to add to the population, wealth and strength of the Dominion. The compilation of the first census of the Dominion approach completion, and this would, therefore, seem a fitting time to provide for a proper system for the accurate collection and scientific arrangements of statistical information. I commend this subject to your attention. It is important that provision should be made for consolidation and amendment of the laws now in force in several Provinces, relating to the representation of the people in Parliament. A measure for this purpose and one for the trial of controverted elections will be submitted for your consideration. Your attention will be invited to measures for the amendment of laws relating to pilots and salvage, and to the Trinity Houses of Montreal and Quebec, as well as for the improvement of the laws generally affecting our merchant shipping. Experience has shown that the duties performed in the offices of Secretary of State, and Secretary for the Provinces may be readjusted with advantage to the public service. A bill on the subject will be laid before you. Among other measures, a bill will be presented to you relating to the criminal law, to weights and measures, and to the amendment and consolidation of the inspection laws. I have given direction that the accounts of the past, and of the first six months of the present year will be laid before you without delay. You will be gratified to learn that the finances of the Dominion are in a prosperous condition, and that there is no reason to doubt that the revenue will be sufficient to meet all contemplated charges upon it. The estimates for the ensuing year which will be submitted to you have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is compatible with the efficiency of the public service, and I venture to hope that you will be of opinion that the supplies which my Government will ask you to vote, can be granted without inconvenience to the people.

Honourable... Many of... It is with... to your com... a gracious... motes the h... Canada, an... at large.

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SH PORT O March 8—Ma bon, fish—J