On the first paragraph being read and proposed for adoption,

Mr. Emerson said: As far as the first section of the Address is concerned, or the idea to be conveyed by it, he would have no objection to its passing. But when he for a moment reflected upon the character of the Address—this state document—one which must have been carefully prepared, and on which great ability must have been bestowed, he was not prepared to bear the brunt of the sarcasm and contempt which must necessarily attach to the house were they to permit the Address to pass through the house in its present shape. It is certainly a disgrace to a third class school boy. In an Assembly such as this the least that is to be expected, is that the Address be grammatical in its construction. To anticipate that the document would be classical and elegent in its diction would be too much. The whole of the Address is simply one mass of blunders, and there are passages in it which it is difficult to understand. The proper plan would be to read over the Address and make such comments upon it as should be deemed necessary, with the hope that some alteration would be affected. Now, although it is considered correct to follow the language of the speech as much as possible, yet they are not to introduce what is quite immaterial and unnecessary. He could not for a moment tell the mental throes of agony which the preparation of the first paragraph must have produced. They certainly would have given themselves much less trouble if they had stopped at the word "Legislature," in the fourth line. But no; they must go further, strict to the letter of the speech, "and we hope that the session at which the Assembly has been convinced, will afford ample time to its members to bestow on the several subjects to be brought before them, the consideration which their importance deserves." Now there is nothing novel in that. If the Assembly were accustomed to sit at any other time, there would have been some reason for its introduction. Thus then it seems difficult to understand why it was mentioned, except it be that they found themselves barren of any other material to go before the country—[Here the hon. member reviewed at some length the paragraphs of the address, and went on to say]—he did not think the present state of the revenue was one that should be gratifying to the people of the country, nor one on which the Government might plume themselves, because it is one of those matters which shows that the Government have not acted in good faith with the country. When at the hustings, in 1869, and when they came into power in 1870, reduced taxation not increased was their cry. The Budget, the celebrated Budget was hawked about the country.

Hon, Chairman Board of Works.—It killed you.

Mr. Emerson—It may help to break your back. The Budget was to reduce the civil expenditure of the Colony to something very small. It was to reduce His Excellency the Governor's salary, and the salary of the Private Secretary. This then was to be the great cure for the burdens the people at that time were laboring under. The civil expenditure was to be frowned down to a minimum. The Budget was introduced for a purpose, to deceive the people, and well did they know what effect it would have upon the people. But where was the honesty in such a transaction? One would have imagined that when they came into power, some of their pledges of 1869 would have been redeemed, that they would have kept faith with their constituents. The records of the present Government show that they have not kept faith with the people of the country. They have not reduced any of the salaries as contemplated by the Budget. The civil expenditure is equally as large now as when the hon the present Leader of the Opposition was in power. Yet at that time the present acting Chairman of the Board of Works had kept this house for days worrying every one with the necessity of carrying the Budget. The very cost of printing it was something considerable. It was printed twice, so that it might circulate throughout the country, thus showing what an honest man the introducer was, and what a great interest he was taking in its welfare. Does the hon member Mr. Parsons forget his celebrated harangues year after year against the passing of the vote for the salary of the Private Secretary. He had never heard any one so eloquent upon any subject. His mellifluous voice might be heard through the building whenever this vote came up. He was wont to tell the house the number of barrels of meal and gallons of molasses that such a vote would give to the poor people of the country. But now he is silent. He does not oppose it now he is satisfied. The treasury pap has an all powerful influence upon him The salary of the Chairman of the Board of Works, in 1869, was $1,154. The concoctor of Budget thought it too much, and $54 were taken off, leaving it $1100. Now he considered that as the present acting Chairman of the Board of Works was the very party who fashioned the salary of that office he should be compelled to act upon it. What does he do? He not only is not satisfied with the one office, but since he came into power has held two offices. And when the act combining the two offices was repealed he still held them in defiance of law. It may be an unpleasant thing for the hon gentleman that the Budget should be brought up again The hon. gentleman had been for some years enjoying, under the combination of offices, the salary of $2000; but the only salary he could now expect was that of $1100. That was the amount which he had pledged himself; and when the subject of this salary came under the consideration of that House, he should not be surprised if his friends were unwilling to grant him any more than $1100. He dare not touch any more; but he (Mr. E.) supposed that having ignored other portions of the Budget, the hon. gentleman would not care much if he ignored it in respect to his own salary. But there were others to be consulted, whose opinions were entitled to respect. He (Mr. E.) did not mean to say what his own opinions upon the subject were, but the hon. gentleman had himself marked out the salary, and he would find out that he was to receive no more. When any servant is asked to value his own services and an amount is agreed on, no one could ask him to take less than the stipulated amount, and he could claim no more; and as the hon. gentleman had valued his services at $1,100 he [Mr. E.] hoped that he would get it. Notwithstanding that hon gentleman opposite had made use of the budget at the hustings in 1869, they had not since fulfilled their promises to the people. There might have been the slight reduction of one shilling a barrel upon flour; but there should have been a general reduction of taxation and expenditure, so as to have no more revenue if possible, than should be required to meet the necessary expenses of the Government. That was all that was needed as the estimates for the annual expenditure were laid before the house every session. The hon mover of the address, the hon, member Mr. Tessier, one of the ablest business men in the country, whose opinion should be expected to have due weight, had stated last session, that according to the teriff, the revenue for the past year should probably approximate to that of the preceeding; but he had even gone further and said, that in his opinion the revenue for 1873 will quite equal that of the past year. When the government were in possession of such information what right had they to saddle the people with such an oppressive system of taxation? Was that, he would ask, keeping faith with the people, or with the mercantile community, who look upon the present rate of taxation as oppressive? Had not the government derived sufficient information from experience of the past to enable them to reduce the existing tariff, instead of continuing to ask more revenue than was required? In the British Cabinet the Chancellor of the Exchequer would look over the entire tariff to see where a halfpenny, or even a farthing could be stricken off. [Hear, hear, from the opposition.] But the Government of this Colony did not look for such high examples, their object being to have as much money as possible.

Hon. Premier—Hear, hear.

Mr. Emerson—At all events they wished to have money in the chest, no matter whether the people from outport districts were unable to take home with them some little needed luxuries, or perhaps should suffer from want of clothing, necessary for their protection from the inclemency of the winter season. Notwithstanding the necessity for reduction, the existing tariff had been continued, until it became a crying evil. Reduced taxation was the cry of 1869. Reduce the several salaries from the highest of the Colony to that of the lowest outport Magistrate, Clerk of the Peace, or Constable; and this was to be the panacea, for all the ills of the country. The present Governmhnt had a larger revenue than any that preceded them, with prosperous times in view; and having done nothing to reduce the burdens of the people, he did not consider it a subject of congratulation to have such a large revenue. It should be even a subject of gratification that if the revenue were sufficient to meet the necessary requirements of the public service, and to meet the reasonable and necessary expenditure of the Government, they had been enabled to lighten the taxation. But not only had the present Government sufficient to meet all their requirements, including such expenditure as that occasioned by fire and flood, &c., but had even then a surplus on hand. This he [Mr. E.] considered went to show that the money had been dragged from the people. He did not wish to see the public service paralyzed in any of its departments, he wished to see every officer of the Government fairly paid for his services; but he did not wish to see such balances as those of last, and the preceeding year lying over in the public chests. It was the duty of the government to reduce the taxation affecting the fisherman of the Country—they were bound to lessen the duties on the necessaries of life. If this was done to a reasonable degree, and that a surplus then resulted, they might say, we estimated the revenue to be about so much, but as it is in excess we must still further reduce. All required was a sufficiency for the benefit of the people. It was not necessary that there should be a ballance lying over at the end of every year, as it was but right that each year should take care of itself He [Mr. E.] was surprised that the hon mover of the Address one who possessed such an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the people, that he had not brought the pressure of his powerful influence to bear upon the Government for the purpose of effecting a reduction of the tariff. The next subject to which he (Mr. E.) would refer was that of the Mail Service, and so far as that was concerned, he thought we certainly had reason to be thankful that we were in a position to be enabled to have such a service. It was a want long felt, and he had no doubt that the Allan Line would be the means of conferring much benefit upon this Colony He (Mr. E.) thought it most desirable that the intercolonial steam service should be kept up. He was not so fully acquainted with the benefits to be derived from that service, perhaps, as other hon members, but in his humble opinion Intercolonial Steam was second only to that of Ocean Steam. He was of opinion that it should be continued from the recollection of the advantages derived by the people of this colony from the Inman Line, and fortnightly communication with Halifax; and he felt assured that the people were not prepared to return to the retrogade position of monthly steam during the winter months with Halifax He believed that Intercolonial Steam was a subject of great commercial advantage to this colony; and the absence of steam communication with the St. Lawrence ports was felt as a great want. He regretted that no provision had been made for this service, as he (Mr. E.) was of opinion that they should not have lost sight of it. He believed the hon Premier was favourable to continuing that service, and if that hon. gentleman had made provisions for it, he (Mr. E.) should have been most happy to support him in carrying it. As it was understood that the hon Premier had placed his views pretty clearly and fully on paper with reference to the subject, why should they not be laid before the people? He (Mr. E.) considered that hon members generally should also give their attention to its consideration. The subject had not been referred to in His Excellency's speech; but it would have been a graceful act upon the part of the hon. Premier to have afforded that house the necessary information, as to whether his Ministry were favorable or otherwise to his views thereupon. He [Mr. E.] had, on a former occasion, stated that the subjects embraced in His Excellency's speech were principally referred to in the future tense. They did not express what had been done, but hope as to what would be done; and the Reply was, as a matter of course, but an echo of the speech. [Here the hon and learned gentlemen reviewed the subject of Coastal Steam, as referred to in the reply to His Excellency's speech, and continued.] After three years tenure of office the Government had only hoped to be in a position in May 1873, to make an effective improvement in Southern and Western Steam Communication. There were to be no grumblings now, no discontent anywhere. Now prosperity existed upon every side. Trade and commerce centred in St. John's, and its radiating influence extended North, South, East, and West, throughout the colony. Everything was told in glowing language. Well, after three years the Northern Service was very well performed, and he [Mr. E.] believed at a good expense too. He could not exactly state the amount, and therefore could not be charged with inaccuracy; but he understood about £200 per trip, which occupied the steamer five days. It was said that the Ariel had broken down, as well as the Osprey, and it was not unreasonable to suppose that she would have broken down. The Hawk had done her work well, and would have given every satisfaction, if she had not broken down.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

THE STAR.

HARBOR GRACE, MARCH 4, 1873.

DURING the past few days the weather has been very unsettled. February went out in a complete rage and March came in cross enough—strong north-easterly winds and snow, which latter, by drifting, formed great impediment to travelling. On Sunday morning the bay, as far as could be seen, was full of ice and slob; but yesterday morning a change of wind, increasing to-day to a fresh breeze, opened up a way for the departure of the sealing vessels. This favorable time has been taken advantage of, a large number of these having to-day taken their departure for the "harvest field." The S. S. "Vanguard" sailed yesterday forenoon, and the remaining steamer, the "Mastiff," takes her departure this evening—calling at Catalina. The weather is now agreeable, with every appearance of continuing so, and augur for the sealing fleet a very successful voyage. God-speed to them, one and all, and that each may return with a bumper trip is our humble prayer.

THE S. S. "City of Halifax," from St. John's, arrived at Carbonear on Friday evening last, for the purpose of completing her crew. She is commanded by Capt. Mortimer, and will take the greater part of her crew from the latter port. This will in some measure make amends for the unusual falling off in the number of sailing vessels fitted out at Carbonear for the seal fishery. May the "City of Halifax" come fully up to the expectation of her enterprising owners.

TO-DAY we present to our lady readers the commencement of a beautiful story, entitled, "For My Sake."

WE are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the subjoined particulars, relative to the Steam Sealing outfit for the present spring, the names of the steamers, their tonnage, power, and number of men:—

STEAMERS.	TONS.	H. P.	MEN.
Neptune	465	120	270
Hector	290	70	200
Nimrod	226	50	170
Wolf	353	90	220
Lion	292	75	180
City of Halifax	435	100	250
Bloodhound	350	...	200
Panther	238	...	135
Ranger	353	...	190
Walrus	183	...	100
Tigress	187	90	180
Merlin	240	100	130
Osprey	176	...	120
Greenland	259	...	190
Iceland	287	...	190
Eagle	343	...	180
Hawk	173	...	120
Commodore	299	...	200
Vanguard	322	120	230
Mastiff	245	...	190

The Seal Hermetically Sealed.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

DEAR SIR,—

The sealing season having again commenced, lovers of the fleshy part of that invaluable "fish" will have their teeth watering until opportunity arrives to feast thereon. The question naturally occurs to me, if a people having the privilege of testing the nutriture of seal's meat enjoy it, would not others living in distant climes where the seal is unknown find it equally palatable? No doubt they would, and as a great deal of this—I may say—luxury is annually wasted, endeavours should be made, by those having the welfare of the people at heart—as well as the desire to add to speculative prosperity—to utilize that article for foreign consumption. This I consider can be done, for "where there's a will, there's a way." There is hardly a nameable thing, either flesh, fish, fowl, or vegetable that is not already obtainable in cans or boxes, hermetically sealed. On this principle the idea could be carried out. Some of our merchants export yearly a large quantity of salmon put up in that manner, so that no excuse—as far as inability is concerned—can be offered. I consider it would at least be worth a trial. How pretty nice sized canisters would look with a label something like the following, beautifully got up (such as you can execute):—

Preserved Polar Seal.

Highly nutritious and recommended by the Medical Faculty. Specially prepared for exportation,

BY

Enterprise & Associates

Harbor Grace, Nfld.

The day may yet come when this idea will be carried out, and in all probability be found a paying speculation. I would like to see it tried. The press would announce the novelty all over the civilized world; and as every one able to indulge in the luxury must needs taste thereof, the demand would be immense. Go at it some one; spare neither the tin nor the tinman. Whoever has a good brand first in the market, will find the demand to increase yearly, until cautions against spurious imitations of the label will become necessary.

Yours truly,

PASHA.

Disclosures of an Acrobat.

"You could scarcely believe," said a well-known gymnast, "what we have to go through. As for me I began when I was five years old. My father gave me to a trainer, who examined my little frame, and said he would make a famous man of me. These trainers generally begin by administering a sound thrashing to their pupils by way of hardening them. At first we cry; but when we find that blows are so much the heavier for our grief, we soon become as callous as the stones and suffer silently." "But," I asked, "what is your process, of training?" "Oh, simple enough. When we attempt a new feat we never leave off unless we accomplish it perfectly." "What! not even when you are hurt?" "No; it is a system. We must get through it even with broken limbs. My first master ordered me, after a few simple things, to perform a somersault. I fell on my head, and nearly broke my collar bone. He told me to try again. I could scarcely move, and as I hesitated he took up a horsewhip, and lashed me most unmercifully, so I did it after all. Up to the age of twenty our "chaperon"—the one who owns us—in fact, has all the money, and does no more than feed us. There are many acrobats who are too weak-minded to shake off their master's grasp when they reach manhood." "Are you often hurt while performing?" "Much more than is visible to the lookers on," replied the gymnast; "if they only knew how we frequently suffer while they applaud us, their sympathy would exceed their pleasure; at times a fellow-performer may be jealous, and he knows how to hurt his comrades either by imperceptibly twisting his arm or pressing him too hard in an unusual position. Perhaps you may have noticed," he continued, "that we acrobats always smile; you cannot imagine what that smile costs us very often; the contraction of the lips when smarting from a hurt, often of a serious character, is harder than any muscular effort. I have often smiled to the public when I could hardly see before me. Doubtless you have remarked, many and many a time, that juvenile gymnasts "mull" some feat "d'ensemble," or fail to accomplish a difficult and complicated "cabriol." Well, the big-limbed fellow who has charge of the boy-performer finds means to inflict some cruel pain on his slave, without the public being aware of the fact; the child smiles on him, takes his hand, and repeats the attempt; no one dreams that, at that precise moment, he would roll down in agony were he beyond public sight. Eighty out of a hundred gymnasts die from accidents; and as to those who are lucky enough to escape casualties, they never live to be old. As to our profits, we seldom get more than what is required to live decently, and most of us die at the Hospital.

TELEGRAMS

Latest Despatches.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25.

A public dinner was given last night to Sir Hugh Allan; about two hundred persons were present. Sir Francis Hincks responded for the Dominion Government, and declared himself still a member of the Cabinet.

The Pacific railway party leaves for England on Friday.

At the nomination for the local parliament in Quebec, East, yesterday, a man was shot.

The proprietors of the "Daily Witness" were to-day committed for trial at the Queen's Bench, on a charge of libel.

NEW YORK, 24—25.

President Grant has called an extra session of the Senate to assemble March 4th.

The President also, in a special message, urges immediate action upon the fishery clause of the Treaty of Washington.

LONDON, 25.

Mr. Cardwell presented to Parliament, last evening, the army estimate for 1873—4. The total expenditure is £14.416,000, the lowest since the Crimean war. The regular army home and abroad is 123,000 strong, of which 64,000 constitute the home force. Besides, this estimate provides for 939,000 militia, 13,000 yeomanry, and 161,000 volunteers. 100,000 first reserves, 200,000 second reserves. The recruiting service is satisfactory.

John Bright took his seat for the first time since his illness, and was loudly cheered.

Sir Bartle Frere has gone to Mozambique on a special mission.

The Austrio-Hungarian delegations have been convoked to 2nd March.

The Portugues Cortes has passed a Bill calling out reserves for the protection of the frontier.

A movement is on foot to place Prince Alphonso on the Spanish Throne. The Duke de Montspensier to be Regent during the young king's minority.

Consols 92¾; Flour 22s., Corn 27s.;

MADRID, 25.

The ministerial crisis has terminated by the election of the following government by the National Assembly:—Figueras, President of the council; Castellar, minister of State; Salmeron, minister of Justice; Margall, minister of war; Oreito, minister of Marine; Felcian, minister of Colonies. After the newly elected ministers took their seats, Figueras addressed the Assembly, and said there would be no change in the Programme of the government.

NEW YORK 25.

The fisheries Bill passed the United States House of Representatives last night.

Gold 113¼.

Slight exchange 93. Money 7 per cent.

Reports of recent political disturbances in Quebec were greatly exaggerated. Nobody was killed and but one person injured.

Governor Dix declines to interfere with the sentence of Foster, the carhook murderer, and he will be executed on the 9th March next.

MADRID, 25.

The Federalists in the city are excited and threaten an outbreak. Precaution has been taken to prevent conflicts in the streets. All public buildings and many private houses in the discontented quarters of the city are occupied by troops. The army is firm in support of the government. The city is tranquil to-night.

Paris advices from Spain received by leading bankers there, represent the prespect gloomy, and say that families are leaving the capital.

Pampeluna is expected to fall into the power of the Carlists, and troops are hastening to reinforce the garrison.

The King of Portugal and Amadeus yesterday visited the iron clad "Minatour," the flagship of the British squadron and lunched with Admiral Hornby.

The Chambers under demand from government for immediate action have passed a Bill authorizing the establishment of political agents at Rome and Washington.

LONDON, 26.

It is rumoured that a strong body of Carlists is marching on Madrid.

Fourteen men-of-war are cruising off the Spanish coast to protect subjects of their respective governments.

Italy, Austria, and a majority of European Powers maintain semi-official relations with Spain pending formation to recognize in any manner the present government.

NEW YORK, 27.

The Senate passed the House Bill carrying into effect the fisheries clause of the Treaty of Washington, without debate, and will be signed by the President to-morrow.

Gold 114 7-8; Exchange 93¼.