

THE STAR

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1874.

In Mr. Carter's address to the people of Newfoundland he makes mention of the rights of the Church of England people being safe under his government. Now we would ask what has he done for the Churchmen in this District? Nothing but what was detrimental to their interests! In the first place the petition of the Rev. B. Jones and others, for a special grant to make a road to the cemetery, was so to speak, kicked out of the Assembly. Secondly the appointment of Poor Commissioner. This office was, under Mr. Bennett, filled by a Churchman, and on the resignation of Mr. Clift, a petition was sent to Carter's government numerous signed praying that Mr. George Harris be appointed to fill the vacancy; but no, being a Churchman he was not entitled to it. Thirdly the appointment of the Chairman of the Road Board, formerly held by a Churchman, was also altered. What was the reason; is it because they are Churchmen? We would ask Mr. Carter is this the treatment to which the just rights of the Church of England people are subject at his hands? Is this the energetic manner in which he urges their claims? We await the result of the Churchmen's decision at the coming election.

Despite the honest inculcations of that friendly old adage—"All is not gold that glitters"—there is unfortunately a class of people who believe the reverse. This is more particularly the case in regard to political matters, the General Election of last fall affording a striking instance of the gullibility of voters, and of "glitter" being taken for "gold." For did not several constituencies at that time forsake their interests of the country? Did they not rely upon the empty verbiage of a heard of "glitterers" seeking office for the sake of TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY GOLD? Yes! sad is the record, but true. These things are, however, providential admonitions, gentle warnings which it is clearly our duty to muse upon.

The late government had done so remarkably well as to elicit from a band of jealous would-be-somethings a desire to break it up. To effect that malicious issue their tongues were whetted with all manner of equivocal disingenuity; these oily weapons were freely loaded with a deadly array of foul insinuations so prepared as to make scars bearing the least possible trace of improbity. Thus armed they made a raid upon the people declaiming loudly the alleged evil-doings of the Bennett government.

The result is known; a change for the worse was the consequence; and the only business the incomers engaged in being a wildgoose chase specially organized for the benefit of a few gentlemen desirous of having an insight of the good penmanship and arithmetic of their predecessors. The lesson will not have been without advantage. But what shall we say of the deceptions levied on the people by the retained of the Telegraph Monopolists? Shameful as their proceedings have been from first to last, there is now no sign of improvement in their line of conduct. Vituperative it has been, vituperative it is, sufficiently describes the wantonness that characterizes those hinderers of civilizing agencies.

It was rather a singular coincidence that such a number of legal gentlemen should at last election contest for seats in the House of Assembly. To day, the atmosphere which had then been somewhat subiferous, is transparent. The majority, if not all of them, were the bounden supporters of the Telegraph Monopoly; bound by hook, and by crook, to subserve only the interests of their greedy employers; to decide unlawfully against the desires of the people; to override all obstacles in the way of cancelling their personal gains, and to stimulate and propagate a multitude of quibblers wherewith to continue the decoy-duck manoeuvres which were to fill their pockets with RED MONOPOLY GOLD.

These men are about to go before the country again. They will certainly not be returned. The next question for the next government will be as to this Telegraph Monopoly. The Bennett government would have crushed it, and would crush it now were it in power. To whom shall we give power? Surely not to those who, instead of denouncing the unjustness of monopolies, uphold them. We wish to see the late hands at their posts once more, and are confident that a number of those Anti-Confederate, Anti-Monopoly, Anti-Evil politicians will shortly again make the House of Assembly ring with the cheers of liberty, and the enthusiastic rapture of all that is good. "Principiis obsta."

We take the following notice of the arrival of Newfoundland's venerable patriot, the Hon. C. F. Bennett, from the "Chronicle" of Friday last. We

in common with all his friend in Conception Bay, most heartily welcome him once more; and trust that victory will crown his efforts in the coming struggle:

"The *Vera Scotian* arrived yesterday forenoon from Liverpool. Mr. C. F. Bennett came passenger by her, and we are glad to see him again in good health and spirits. Quite a demonstration took place on his arrival: the horse having been taken out of the carriage the latter, occupied by Mr. Bennett, Mr. Piment and Mr. Kent, was drawn by the people through Water Street to Mr. Bennett's residence preceded by a band of music. On arriving at his residence, Mr. Bennett briefly addressed the people thanking them for their kindness, and adjuring them to stand by their country and its charter. He had returned to do his best in behalf of the interests of the country, and while they might fully depend upon him, he hoped he might as confidently rely upon them. Cheers were then given and the assemblage dispersed."

[FOR THE N. G. STAR.]

The question of Elections is now becoming the most interesting topic of conversation throughout the Town, and naturally we are bound in common with all our neighbors to take part in the discussion. There seems however to be a certain feeling existing, and I believe gaining ground in this community, that the short time in which the Shea-Carter government has been in power, has not been marked by any comprehensive or economical line of policy which was so laudably advocated and promised by that party last fall. The Stewardship of the "popu ar Ambruse" during his short career on the floors of the House, is not pregnant with lasting and beneficial advantages to the Country, and District, which he had the honour of representing; neither has his parliamentary career and lengthened debates strengthened or maintained his popularity in this District; his oratorical powers in the House were exhausted in endeavouring to ridicule, and place upon the records of the country, the alleged negligence and errors of his opponents; this policy, no matter how laudably commended and appreciated by his colleagues, has nevertheless played a very important part in establishing his unpopularity in this District, had his recent political conduct been directed more energetically in the direction of the immediate wants and requirements of his constituents, it would have been more preferable and consistent. I cannot pass over this particular subject without referring briefly to the other hon. and learned member of this constituency and of his conduct throughout his political deliberations; it is apparent that his chief and primitive intentions, were matured before his return to the House was secured, as is evident from the fact that he partially abandoned, or threatened to change on ours, should the government repudiate a certain enforced claim he had to a certain official position, the right of which was not entertained or enforced by the government, and which has ultimately collapsed in the late dissolution of the House; being entwined in the meshes of self interest it may be readily conceived how the interests of the District have been served by this individual. In a matter which so largely interests the independent Electors of this district, and which necessarily affects the advancement and development of the resources of the country, it is to be hoped that the privileges which the people possess in their electoral capacity may be exercised in the right direction, and that men will be returned to parliament, whose chief aim and object will be in endeavouring to bring forward and promote such measures as may seem most beneficial and consistent with the varied requirements of the districts they represent, and of the country at large. NIMO.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

We observe that the *Express* is quite triumphant regarding the accident which has befallen the *Faraday*, and is almost frantic with delight at the thought that the enterprise may now be regarded as a complete failure. The *Express* is one of the organs of the Government, and must be regarded as reflecting their sentiments on this matter, though they will probably think the Editor has been rather outspoken. Why should the *Express* and the Shea-Carter government be so jubilant over the temporary failure of an enterprise which, if carried out as projected, will bring immense benefits to the country? Because they prefer the interests of the Anglo-American Company to those of Newfoundland, and because they are slaves of an alien corporation, and must do its bidding. This is the plain English of the matter, our interested old friend Seaton to the contrary; and the people have got their eyes opened, and will tell him and his masters at the coming elections that they will not intrust the honor and safety of the country to the keeping of men who have already betrayed their trust in this important matter of the Telegraph Monopoly. The people know well that if the government continue in office, they will never see the Monopoly ended if they can by any means perpetuate it; and they (the people) will place the settlement of the matter in the hands of those who are known to be trustworthy respecting it.

The late telegrams, which announced that the *Faraday* and her consort had resumed operations after coaling and provisioning, must have been depressing intelligence to the *Express* and his masters. Tuesday's telegram announced that the portion of the cable laid in deep water and on a rocky bottom was to be

abandoned, and the splice made near the Irish coast. The ships are probably now at work, and although the season is late for such operations, should moderate weather prevail there is a strong probability of success. The gale of September 10th, in which the *Faraday* lost her cable, was one of the heaviest ever experienced, several of the largest Atlantic steamers which encountered having been almost wrecked. That the *Faraday* should have lost her cable in such a hurricane was nothing wonderful, and detracts nothing from her character as a cable ship. Would the "Great Eastern" have fared better under the circumstances? In a few days we may hear of the success of the "Faraday," to the great grief of the "Express" and his friends.

Ambo and the Telegraph Monopoly.

The course pursued by Mr. Carter and his supporters, in regard to the Telegraph Monopoly, is known to every one. When petition after petition was presented to the Legislature last session, urging that steps should be taken to terminate the monopoly, the Government party, one and all, scouted the idea of exercising the pre-emption right and declared it would ruin the Colony. Mr. Shea, member for Harbor Grace, took the lead in the debate, and denounced Mr. Bennett's action in the matter as ruinous, ridiculed the idea of making an addition to the revenue by pre-emption and declared that the purchase would involve us in financial ruin. Of course Mr. McNeily and the others chimed in. They would have nothing to do with such a ruinous transaction—it might cost the country millions, they said. They had no plan whatever to propose of their own, and did not venture to hint at any action in the matter. They made out the worst case possible for the country and enlarged upon the dangers of arbitration, acting in all respects as the paid advocates of the Anglo-American Company might be expected to do. Mr. Carter followed in the same strain, but must have gone too far and stretched the long bow too much, as his speech was suppressed and actually entirely omitted in the report of the debate. Not having been present when Mr. Carter's speech was delivered we are unable to say what were its contents, but its suppression speaks volumes.

Now that they have to meet their constituents, and find how heavily their disreputable and unpatriotic conduct tells against them, the Government have recourse to a miserable, hypocritical electioneering dodge. They make their organ the "North Star" hint at some grand scheme they have in hand, by which we are told the interests of the Imperial Government are being enlisted in this matter. They have not the manliness to announce their scheme, but go about uttering mysterious whispers. If they have a policy why not declare it, especially at such a time as the present? There can be no possible reason for concealment. Let them out with it at once and then we shall be able to judge of their sincerity. This much we venture to say, that if it is not all pretence, their scheme will be found to be one very favorable to the Anglo-American Company with whom they have a perfect understanding. But we are convinced it is all a mere sham to tide over matters at the elections. No one will believe that they will ever do any thing that is not perfectly agreeable to their Anglo friends but if after such long brooding anything has been hatched, for pity's sake let daylight shine upon it. It is an easy matter to make some outrageously absurd proposal to the British Government which they know will never be entertained or even receive an answer, and then pretend that they have been trying to make matters right—but failed. We challenge them to disclose their policy, if they have one—and we are confident they have not. The people are not to be gulled by pretences.

If the people of Conception Bay ever hope to see a Cable landed on their shores, they must rouse themselves, and send to the next House of Assembly men who will support a Government that has honestly endeavored to put down the Monopoly—for never under a Shea-Carter Government will Bay Roberts or any other place witness the landing of the Cable now lying at their doors. The notorious wire-puller Ambo will take care of his Anglo-American friends—that Bay Roberts may be sure.



LONDON, Oct 11. Later arbitration of Queen Victoria in the Schleswig question is gaining hold on diplomatic minds. The Duke of Lester is dead. The elections in the Departments of Drome, Nord and Oise have been ordered for the 8th Nov. LONDON 12. The Spanish government has sent a strong note to France respecting the violation of frontier by the Carlists and calls attention to the anomaly of liberal France identifying herself with absolutism.

Von Arnim whose health is suffering has been removed to a sanitary establishment near Berlin. NEW YORK, 12. Gold 110. President Lerdo of Mexico would like a second term and the Diaz party threatens trouble. Affairs at New Orleans are very critical, and a renewal of hostilities is an-

icipated. Governor Kellogg is maintained in authority by Federal bayonets. Rioting with loss of life occurred this afternoon.

LONDON 13. The weather is fair. The Duchess of Edinburgh is very ill.

The Republicans defeated the Carlists and the Carlists defeated the Republicans in several places during the last few days.

Von Arnim's trial will soon take place before the meeting of the Ritz.

The Elections for Councils general in France resulted in 670 Republicans, 604 Monarchists, and 155 Bonapartists.

LONDON 14. A meeting was held here last night denouncing the use of the public money for illuminating the city on the Prince of Wales' expected visit.

Von Arnim's family offers an increased bail of one million thalers for his release.

NEW YORK, 14. The Democrats carried Ohio by 25,000 of a majority, and made heavy gains in Indiana and West Virginia Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota have gone to the Republicans.

Diphtheria is increasing to an alarming extent, and it is feared it will become an epidemic; fatality is great.

OTTAWA, 14. Lepine's trial for murder of Scott commenced at Fort Grry yesterday.

Royal Arch Grand Chapter of Freemasons, met here at noon to-day. Attendance large. Mr. Seymour of St. Catherine's, was elected Grand Master.

A DOMESTIC DRAMA.

WORCESTER, Oct 9. One of the most interesting cases ever before the courts here, and one rarely equalled in any of the courts in this country, was decided here this afternoon by Chief Justice Gray of the supreme judicial court. It was exceptional in its character and had in it, elements of pathos and romance rarely found in real life. The case was founded on a writ of habeas corpus brought by Mrs. Mary S. Symington to recover the custody of her five minor children from their father. A partial hearing was had on the case on Monday but the testimony and arguments were heard this afternoon. From the history of the case it is developed as follows: Andrew James Symington is or was a manufacturer of muslins in Edinburgh, Scotland, a man of wealth, culture and refinement, a writer for magazines, and holding a good social position. His wife was the pet daughter of a prominent physician in the North of Scotland, and the equal of her husband in social position and mental culture. They were married in 1860 and for several years the course of their married life ran smoothly, and five children were born to them, the eldest of which is now eleven, and the youngest four years of age. At length Mrs. Symington discovered an improper intimacy existing between her husband and a nursery maid, and an entanglement ensued. After vain endeavours regain the faith of her husband she sought a divorce in the Scotch court of sessions. A single judge denied her suit, but she carried it to a full bench which in 1871 granted her a full divorce and custody of her children, with alimony of £800 per annum. Just before the issue of the decree the husband fled to this country taking the children with him, and leaving his counsel to appeal his case from the court of sessions to the house of lords, where it is still pending. The wife was for a long time ignorant of the place of concealment of her husband; but recently discovering his place of residence she came to this country and by the aid of a New York detective found him living with the children in Williams-town, Mass. She came to this city about two weeks ago, and made application, through Messrs Hoar and Verry her counsel, to the Supreme court for a writ of "habeas corpus" to recover the custody of her children under decree of divorce in the Scotch Court. The parties were brought to this city last week and in view of the gravity of the case, and the financial ability of the respondent to command assistance in order to escape the children were placed in the family of Mr. Hare keeper of the jail.

Messrs Staples and Goulding appeared as counsel for Mr. Symington and offered evidence to show that the wife is not a proper custodian of the children. She is accused of habits of opium eating and the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants, and immorality. Many letters which have passed between the parties, were read in court, indicating not only the former harmony of their domestic circle, but also the culture and refinement of the writers. During the reading Mr. Verry was two much affected to proceed; the Judge wept, and the throng of spectators was visibly and tearfully affected. An at-

tempt was made by the respondent to postpone the decision, in hope of a compromise, and his counsel suggested the placing of the children in the custody of President Chadbourne, of Williams College, pending his attempt at settlement, but the wife declared that while she would be delighted to have their former relations restored, her experiences of his promises had been too painful to warrant her in acceding to his proposals. Both parties were deeply affected, and manifested a tender attachment to the children.

After a full hearing of the evidence and arguments the court decided in favor of the right of the petitioner and ordered the children to be restored to her. A large gathering of the bar and spectators attended the hearing and their sympathies were generally with the petitioner. The case was a novel one requiring, as it did, of the court a judgment, in some measure of the rulings of a foreign court, and it is possible that some points may yet be raised which will reopen it before the full bench.

A "HOTEL" BROKEN UP.

At the head of Fairbank's wharf, where a junk shop was formerly kept an establishment has been for some time past conducted under the name of the "Virgo Hotel" the steamer of that name coming to the wharf adjacent. This house was provided over by a Mrs. Murphy and was the resort of the crew of the steamer, besides being a rendezvous for Newfoundlanders coming to Halifax especially girls. It has not been conducted in the most orderly manner, and complaints have frequently been made by the neighbors, which induced Sergeant Nicholas Power to make a visit to the premises last evening, when he discovered evidences of a house of ill fame was being carried on. Mrs. Murphy and her two daughters, Mary Ann and Bridget—two interesting looking girls—were arrested and sent this morning to the City prison for 90 days in default of payment of a \$40 fine each.

In this house was also found a little girl named Annie Conway who had been brought from Newfoundland in the steamer by one of the crew, on promise of getting her a place. This he did, but being a mere child, she could not do the work and left, finally becoming domiciled with the Murphys. Her father, it is said, is quite a respectable man in St. John's, and the girl came away surreptitiously. She will be detained for the present, and probably sent back to her home. It appears that a large number of Newfoundland girls come to this city there being rarely a craft arriving from there that does not bring one or more—they being induced to leave their homes by the specious representations of sailors that they can get good situations in Halifax. Many of them very soon are found by the police in houses of prostitution. It would be well if the authorities of Newfoundland received an intimation to this effect, so that the unwary might be warned.—[Halifax Advertiser Recorder.]

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE NEW ORLEANS STRUGGLES.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct 1. Major-General Fred N. Ogden who commanded the McEnery militia in the street engagement with the Kellogg militia, on the 14th of September has made his official report to Col E J Ellis Assistant Adjutant General. It appears from this report that there were on the McEnery side 23 nominal companies, only a small proportion of which however, were engaged, the others being held in reserve. Opposed to this force were 500 men under Generals Longstreet and Badger, armed with improved rifles, one Gatling gun, and two twelve pounder Napoleon guns. The details of the movements of each body have been heretofore published. Gen Ogden's report concludes as follows:— "The enemy's loss must have been very heavy, from the number of dead and wounded left by him on the field. Their chief Gen A. S. Badger fell into our hands severely wounded. My command suffered in the charge of the 14th a loss of twelve killed and thirteen wounded. Several have since died, among them some of our most respected and prominent young citizens. Thus was the life blood of our best people poured out upon the altar of their country. Sorrow fills the heart while relating that in the 19th century, an age boasted of civilization, and in the same American Union, whose corner-stone is Freedom, there can be found injustice so great as to require a sacrifice so dear. In the signal victory of the 14th of September, we must acknowledge with profound gratitude the hand of a kind and merciful God. The opportunity afforded through the mistaken strategy of a sagacious military leader, by which we were enabled to strike a blow for freedom, which in despatchness of character has scarcely a parallel in history, can surely be ascribed to no human power. To that God who gave

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