

the graves of Wordsworth and his house hold are enclosed by a low iron railing. When we arrived, about seven people present, in three distinct parties. A gentleman with two ladies (one middle-aged, the other young, and both grey) formed one of the parties. The elder of the two ladies was observed to stoop down once or twice over the railing with her arm within the enclosure. Presently it was seen that she was tearing up some moss that was growing with the grass on the poet's grave. "Shame!" one of the indignant spectators immediately cried. "Shame! shame! shame!" Still the lady tore away, and finally rose with a beaming smile on her face, smoothing the handful of moss that she had torn from its bed. There were repeated cries of "Shame!" and then the lady condescended to remark that perhaps the interrupter had better keep his remarks to himself. "It's disgraceful," retorted one of the visitors; "shameful desecration." "I don't think so at all," answered the lady, with a toss of the head: "I esteem the poet; I do this out of respect for him." "Well, I revere him, too," said one, "but I should not think of showing it by dishonouring his grave." "I don't dishonour it, I show my respect for it," was the answer. "There are no flowers on it, to the discredit of the district," continued the lady, "so what else can I take?" "And supposing there were flowers growing on the grave, would you take them?" she was asked. "Certainly I would," was her answer, quickly given, "and she looked as though she'd once more drive her little nails into the turf. "Well, we'll not see it done again," she was told. Here a new voice broke in. The gentleman with her, who until now remained silent, demanded for what reason it should not be done again. "Well, don't do it," he was told. "But I will do it," he said, "There!" and he stuck his fingers into the turf where the lady had left her painful mark. Immediately afterwards the three walked off.

Loss of a Ship and all Hands off Liverpool.

About five o'clock on Saturday evening a distress flag was noticed from the Prince's Landing stage to be hoisted at the Rock Lighthouse, at the entrance to the Mersey; and it was soon made known that a large ship was in a dangerous position in the neighbourhood of Formby, as was indicated from the flags flying from the Crosby and Formby light-ships. The New Brighton and Liverpool, lifeboats were at once got ready, and they went out in a search of the distressed vessel. They were however, unable to find her, and returned to port. The fact of a distressed vessel being outside the port was confirmed by the arrival of the Isle of Man steamer Snaefell and Mona's Isle, Captain Lewin and Captain Hill, both reporting that when coming into Liverpool through the Queen's Channel they saw a large ship apparently lying at anchor near to Formby Point in a very dangerous position. The ship was quite out of reach of the Isle of Man steamers. The crew of the steaming Fiery Cross also observed the same vessel, and described her as a ship of about 1,000 tons. On Sunday morning, one of the Dublin steamers, on her passage through the channel, saw a large vessel lying on her beam ends, about the spot already indicated; and on Sunday a boat, having the words, "Nazarene, Liverpool" painted thereon, was washed ashore at Southport. On Monday, all doubts as to the name of the vessel and the fate of the crew were cleared up, as at about eight o'clock in the morning the body of Captain Brewer, of the Nazarene, was washed on to the Formby beach. The Nazarene left Liverpool for Havana the 22nd September, and she must have encountered the full force of the late heavy weather in the Atlantic. It is believed that she became disabled, and was put back to Liverpool for repairs when she was first sighted. The Nazarene was a vessel of 815 tons register, built at Sunderland in 1854, and was owned in Liverpool by Mr. W. Geves. At the time she sailed from Liverpool she had a crew of 17 men on board.

A Boy's Generosity Rewarded.

A suit which has been tried in an English court in which a poor man sought to recover damages for an injury done him by a dray belonging to a rich company. The plaintiff's principal witness was "one of the boys of the Shoeblack Brigade," who was blacking his shoes when the injury was inflicted by the dray, crushing the man's hand as he stood leaning over the top of a post. The shoeblack testified that "the man had got him to clean his shoes for nothing, having no money, and that, in addition, he gave the man a half-penny to enable the man to go over the bridge." This led to further questioning, and the boy's account of himself so pleased the counsel on both sides each presented him a shilling, so that the little fellow received an ample reward for the diligence with which, as his evidence showed, he pursued his business, and the act of good-nature which he had done.

Safety of the Irish Potato Crop.

While the causes of alarm in regard to the food prospects of the coming winter are so serious, it is gratifying to find that the first fears of the failure of the potato crop in Ireland are not borne out by the reports now coming in. A correspondent of the Times has collected a number of these from different parts of the north of Ireland, and they are much more favourable than could very lately have been expected. One from Derry says that only a very small percentage of the tubers are injured, and some kinds are as yet quite free from taint. The crops in every way superior to last year's. From Down, again, we hear that the first rumours of the prevalence of the disease have been greatly exaggerated. "The

unusually high prices at this season—8d to 9d per stone—are strong evidence that the disease is not progressing." In Donegal prospects are yet more satisfactory. In many districts the potato crop has "completely escaped every disease, and is as fine as could possibly be wished for." The experience of Tyrone is similar. The disease has made its appearance, but "the tubers are not affected worth notice;" and it is added that for the past seven years there has not been any season in which the potato crop has stood so long without being infected.

The Second Empire.

We received a few weeks since a copy of verses, which seem to have been composed on the anniversary of the fall of the Second Empire. The author signs his name in this style—"ROMBER WRITERS SPOON." One of his effusions we endeavoured to print a year or two ago—we say "endeavoured," because the document was so written and coloured that the resources of our establishment were insufficient to reproduce it exactly. As to the meaning of the verses, our readers must make the best they can of it. Here is the remarkable production:—

Hark! Hark! Eye hear. The sleeper comes, Napoleon's visions leave their tombs, All sorrow gone. The former to the latter tossed; The end is gained. Miss Jordan cross'd Her two in one. This is the Sept. God's prophets wrote, The seven planted. Islands brought Our fruits return, In twain the one new man is made, As uncle dreamt, the nephew said. Hele N's are borne. From holy green where exiles roam, To Holy Gree N's brighter home. On this our isle. Freed from delusion, Dreamers range Napoleon's P at Mos'schane Outside the Nile. With N I led. Eden is gained The east. The west. Uduyng reigned Her city's built. She former blood in latter gone The bloodless hero's blood is born His sceptre yields. Uprisen from the murderer's soil No more in Prussian blood we boil She faces ours The O T L from treasures till In Ghostly Firm now clears his bill We pluck his flowers Bi's mark. He stole my uncle's bush And gave its roses to his Rusch Another Cain. But now is come, our final hour Undaunted, we approach his bower And claim our train. This Ex Press swallowed up by drag We now by mouth cut out his brag. To this our line. Then France in loud Elijahs sing Her Sept has borne, Her new born King In Month nine.

The writer adds a postscript which is quite as curious as the verses. It refers to Mr. Stanley and Dr. Livingstone; but enough has been given to show that a singular person Mr. Witherspoon is True copies of both epistle and poem, Mr. Witherspoon tells us, have been forwarded to "Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of the Jews," and "the Emperor Napoleon." We are further informed that "a few days more will bring the mystery to a close." Very many days have elapsed since this was written; but no solution of the mystery has yet reached us.—Newcastle Weekly Chronicle, Oct. 5.

The French Republic.

The republicans in Algiers have asked M. Victor Hugo to come forward as their candidate for the National Assembly. M. Hugo has consented to stand.

M. Gambetta arrived at Bonneville on Monday, and was received by the Mayor, the municipal authorities, and deputations from the neighbouring districts. The ex-Dictator afterwards received each deputation separately, and conversed with them on the interests of the Republican party. A banquet, at which 120 persons were present, was given in honor of M. Gambetta.

It is stated that an almost complete understanding exists between England and France in regard to the new Commercial Convention, and only a few insignificant points on the question of mineral oils remain to be arranged. The Paris correspondent of the Telegraph asserts that the French Government insists on a stipulation that the proposed Commercial treaty shall last for eighteen months but England is unwilling to engage for its continuance for more than twelve. It is thought that, whatever terms may be agreed on, they will have to be subjected to fresh modifications to suit the objections continually made by the French Chamber of Commerce. Several shipowners have addressed complaints to the Minister of commerce relative to the new mercantile marine law. They complain that the favour granted to the various shipbuilders or shipowners does not compensate for the injury caused to the producers and consumers in general by the short supply and high prices of raw materials and grain imported into France previously in foreign bottoms.

It is stated that M. Thiers on Wednesday received Gen. Davoust D'Anerstadt, who had returned from England, and who reported verbally the excellent impression made upon him by the English regular troops and by the soldierly appearance of the volunteers.

It is said that Mr. Stanley is about to commence proceedings against the editors of two London daily papers, and one leading provincial daily journal, for having reproduced extracts from an article in the New York Sun, containing slanderous statements with reference to himself and his recent African expedition.

Superstition in France.

The Journal des Debats of Thursday reports a case just tried before the Police Court at Blanc, which does not give a favourable idea of the state of education among the country people of Touraine. It appears that on the 28th of July last, a frightful storm laid waste the commune of Chatre Langin in the canton of Saint Benoit-du-Sault. The inhabitants believed that if their cure, M. Sardon, had performed certain religious rites, and more especially that if he had brought out the cross used in processions, he might have checked the tempest. They proceeded to the church, and entering it in a riotous and threatening manner, interrupted the celebration of mass. The cure escaped to the vestry room, and while he was there the mob broke into his house, and threw his property out of the windows. They also attacked persons who took his part, and said they wanted to kill the curate because he had been the cause of the hail. M. Vauzelade, a municipal councillor, had the courage to go to the assistance of the curate, but the gaudy champeire prudently kept his own house while the riot lasted. Ten women and four men were brought before the court. Their counsel, M. Remilly, pleaded that they were ignorant and superstitious. Five of the accused were found guilty of having interrupted religious services recognized by law, and of having insulted a minister of public worship while performing his religious duties, and of having struck Mdlle. Eglantine Chabonet and M. Vauzelade. Five of the accused were sentenced to undergo imprisonment for 3 months, and to pay a fine of 25f.; two were sentenced to 6 days' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 16f.; two to two days' imprisonment, and a fine of 16f.; and a fifth, for having committed an assault, was fined 25f.

A memorial has been addressed to the merchants, shipowners, &c. of Great Britain by the three surviving sisters of the late Lieutenant Thomas Waghorn who first practically opened the overland route to India. These ladies, at a very advanced period of life, are, unfortunately, in straitened circumstances. The eldest, Ann Munday, is a widow, aged seventy-four, residing at Melbourne, quite infirm and unfitted for any exertion; the third sister, Sarah Ransom, is likewise a widow, aged fifty-nine years, living at Melbourne, and is suffering from weakness of the lungs and debility, which will soon oblige her to relinquish her present occupation as schoolmistress; and the second sister, Mary Jane Waghorn, resides at Rochester, Kent, an invalid and almost helpless. Under these circumstances an appeal is made to the public for such pecuniary aid as would provide a small allowance for them in their declining years.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

HARBOR GRACE, OCTOBER 25, 1872.

COMMUNATION OF DEATH SENTENCE IN THE CASE OF JOANNA HAMILTON.

THE "Chronicle" of Wednesday says: "The sentence of death passed upon Joanna Hamilton on the 3rd day of June last in the Supreme Court, for her participation in the atrocious murder of Garrett Sears, has been commuted to imprisonment for life with hard labor. This act of clemency, though perhaps undeserved, will we think not be found fault with by our people, in whose breasts Pity often takes the place of Justice."

MAILS, per "Georgia," arrived here at 4 o'clock to-day; news unimportant.

THE weather for a few days has been delightful—fishermen taking advantage of it to dispose of the remains of their summer's produce. Great activity is manifest at the various mercantile houses. The Labrador fleet is gradually returning; in fact the town is assuming a more business-like appearance. The most of our Labrador friends may be expected within ten days.

WE have much pleasure in quoting the following extract from the St. John's "Morning Chronicle," of Tuesday last, and feel sure that should Mr. Stuart, visit Harbor Grace, the friends of the cause will give him a hearty reception.

A public Temperance Meeting was held last evening at Temperance Hall, the attendance being large and the speaking good. An excellent address by Rev. Mr. Cranford was followed by a very capital one from Geo. Stuart, Esq., Delegate from the Nova Scotia Order of Good Templars. Mr. Stuart is, we believe, about to form branches of this order in St. John's and several of the Outports, and there can be little doubt the result will be materially to advance the cause of temperance throughout the country. Mr. Stuart is a young man, but a very effective speaker, and being a lawyer by profession will, without doubt, make his mark in due time at the Bar, and while adorning that, promises to be an earnest and valuable opponent of the Bar which the Temperance reformers seek to put down.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—A Coroner's Inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of _____, Dodd, wife of Mr. George Dodd, tailor, and in reference to the death of whom some rumours of foul play were current. The jury, upon a full investigation of the circumstances, returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes." We understand the Inquest was held at the instance of the husband of deceased.—Ibid.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR.]

DEAR SIRS,— In the "Standard" of Wednesday last I observed with disgust a most cowardly and insidious attack upon Mr. G. E. Wilson and his talented Theatrical Company, at present nightly performing in town with great approval, and well-merited encomiums. The "Standard," as usual, makes a very poor show of that sympathy ever and anon preached in its columns, and is deserving of nothing less than a sibilant greeting. "Confidence tour!" Oh, sly, deceitful construction to place upon the clearly proven honest efforts of one, who, having lost heavily and unexpectedly, is endeavouring might and main to discharge all claims upon him. But the "Standard" does not wish such a happy result to occur; it denounces the company as "fifth-rate theatricals," and advises the people not to patronize them, in so collusive a manner that no one having read the article referred to could come to any other conclusion than that the "Standard's" page was polluted with jealousy and spleen. Mr. Wilson is now well known amongst us, having periodically visited the Island in company with a talented troupe of artists, affording much amusement and relieving the monotony of our spare time. Mr. W., as is well known, intends honestly to discharge all claims, and I am sure the public appreciate the incentive that brought him here at this time, when he might have gone elsewhere and kept clear of the "Standard"—the only howler in the kennel. "Live and let live" is at once a command and a bit of good advice for the "Standard." But a truce to parley. Is it just—is it honourable—is it manly to come down publicly upon a man trying hard to appease the ravenous cravings of the "Standard," which is no standard to go by at any time. I may have more to say on this in another issue; suffice it to say that the *elite* of Harbor Grace patronize Mr. W.'s company, and will continue to do so in spite of any ELOQUENCE (?) the "Standard" (or any fifth-rate editor) may use to the contrary.

Yours, &c., ON-LOOKER.

Oct. 24.

[FOR THE HARBOR GRACE STAR.] MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

Recently I had the infinite pleasure of being "a guest" at a marriage ceremony in the village of High Life. As a matter of course, I first received an invitation—mark that. We had a splendid lunch (a noon one) before proceeding all the way. My appetite being good and sharpened to chewing point, took between two and three hours to satisfy itself with the excellent etables presented to the eye; but I must confess the latter was greedier than the former. The luncheon party then proceeded to another house with as many carriages as there were miles difference in distance. My gastronomic feats at the first stoppage has erased from my memory whether or not there were horses drawing the vehicles. At last we reached the village of High Life, where we halted fifteen minutes. We then proceeded to Church and arrived there at the "very time appointed." We (the guests) were "to tie the nuptial knot binding two willing hearts together," a reverend gentleman performing the marriage ceremony. We then drove to the head of the village of High Life (pulled a little of its hair off) on the "main" road, round a water pool and returned, a distance of precisely four miles. The day was delightful and contributed much to our pleasure. But we got hungry again and "sat down" (no standing allowed) to a sumptuous dinner, for which I, of all others, was wearying. One gentleman was at the head of the table, another at the foot (I forget which foot), while a third occupied "a central position;" but being so eager to satisfy the inward man, I neglected to observe whether the latter was "on the table or under it." All I remember is that toasts were proposed, and these being in a liquid condition, I drank them in bumpers without giving even one away. The bride and bridegroom were also DRUNK with enthusiasm. We had a ball-room too, where dancing was kept up on the most approved method 'til daylight. The music is indescribable, and not having taken any ladies apart, cannot say what they were made of; but at least I knew some of the people present (some of which, &c.). Having seen several dinner parties in foreign lands, and "privileged" to attend them, I know what a good dinner is; and also having seen them prepared in St. John's (I did not assist, but kept looking wistfully after the cook) ought to be a good judge of one when it is served up. This wedding dinner was a good one, there being plenty of it.

PASHA.

Oct. 24.

NEWS ITEMS.

It is stated that the King of Denmark is seriously indisposed.

It is understood that Earl Russell has in preparation a review of the decision of the Geneva Tribunal.

Gas has been introduced with success into one of steamers plying between Liverpool and New York.

A COLUMN in honour of Prussian victories is to be erected in Berlin in front of the new palace of the German Parliament.

THE death at Paris is announced of General Chalons, for a long time commander of the military establishments at Brest. He fell dead suddenly on Sunday, as he was getting out of his carriage at the door of his residence in the Rue de Clichy.

A supreme Council of War has been appointed in France, charged with the organisation and administration of the army, though without the power of directing its military movements. The official journal publishes the list of members, which includes the names of Marshals Conrobert and McMahon, General Ladmirault, Admirals DeLarocier and Ozanne, and the Duke D'Aumale.

A FEMALE JACK SHEPHERD.—A gang of malefactors has been arrested in a house in process of building at Neuilly, France. They were under the command of a colossal and moustached virago, who acted as their minister of finance. The night before having been introduced by one of their neophytes into a grocer's premises where he was salesman, they gagged the poor "epicier" and emptied his till of £440, most of which, however, has been received from the exchequer of Mdlle. Rosalie Longuet.

A DUEL BETWEEN WOMEN.—The "New York Tribune" contains the following despatch, dated City of Mexico, Sept. 1. The revolution is dying out, the rumours in regard to Cabinet changes are contradictory. Two women in the capital, in love with a sergeant in the army, and who were jealous of each other, fought a duel. One was armed with an ordinary dagger, and the other with a dagger made from a horn. The duel was fought according to the rules of the code, with other women as seconds. The woman with the bone dagger killed her antagonist. The murderers and the seconds were arrested.

A QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE.—The "Patrie" gives the following curious detail of Northern etiquette:—"The Emperor William," it says, "is about to return the visits of the Sovereigns of Russia and Austria, and amongst the questions of etiquette there is one in which all are not agreed. When the Czar arrived at Berlin the Prussian officers were admitted to kiss his hand, according to a very ancient custom. The Court of Berlin wished to establish a reciprocity in respect to the Emperor William when he shall visit St. Petersburg, but the Russian officers refuse in the most absolute manner. In that Empire the ceremony of kissing hands only takes place once a year, and solely for the Empress-Dowager and the reigning Empress, never for an Emperor or any Prince whatever."

WAR WITH COREA.—News from Yokohama by way of San Francisco, is to the effect that the Japanese trouble with Corea is rapidly becoming critical, and China has declared that in the event of a war she will side with Corea. The Japanese Government is without a policy, but, with energy and a liberal credit abroad, she could cause Corea to regret her insulting letters to the Mikado. Foreigners are eager to aid Japan, and upon the return of the Mikado with his fleet of eight vessels from the tour of inspection of the Southern Provinces, some definite action will be taken relative to Corea. The Prince of Tosa, of the League of Chosin, Satsuma, and Tosa, who broke down the Tycoonate, died lately. Since the war Chosin died, leaving Satsuma the only survivor. The policeman who murdered the eleven persons at Yeddo have been captured and executed.

THE "Court Circular," of the 25th ult., contains the following notification:—Her Majesty the Queen received yesterday, by telegraph, the melancholy intelligence of the death of her beloved sister, the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, who expired at two o'clock yesterday morning at Baden Baden. This sad news has caused Her Majesty the profoundest grief and sorrow. The Princess's declining health had to a certain extent of late prepared the Queen for this event, but the rapid termination of the illness was unexpected, and has been a painful shock to her Majesty's feelings, who has lost a most affectionate sister, to whom the Queen has always been warmly attached, an attachment always been warmly returned. Her Serene Highness the Princess Hohenlohe-Langenburg was the daughter of the Duchess of Kent by her first marriage with Emich Charles, reigning Prince of Leiningen, and was born on the 7th of Dec., 1806. Her Serene Highness married, in 1828, the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who died in 1860.