

The Star,

And Conception Bay Semi-Weekly Advertiser.

Volume I.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Tuesday, March 4, 1873.

Number 80.

MARCH.

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NOTICES.

JAMES HOWARD COLLIS,
Dealer and Importer of

**ENGLISH & AMERICAN
HARDWARE,**

Picture Moulding, Glass
Looking Glass, Pictures
Glassware, &c., &c.

TROUTING GEAR,

In great variety and best quality, WHOLE-
SALE and RETAIL.

221 WATER STREET,
St. John's,
Newfoundland.

One door East of P. HUGHES, Esq.

N.B.—FRAMES, any size
material, made to order.
St. John's, May 10.

FOR SALE.

RESERVES & GROCERIES!

Just Received and For Sale by
the Subscriber—

Fresh Cove OYSTERS
Spiced do.

**PINE APPLES
PEACHES**

Strawberries—preserved in
Syrup
Brambleberries do.

—ALWAYS ON HAND—

**A Choice Selection of
GROCERIES.**
T. M. CAIRNS.

Opposite the Premises of Messrs. C.
W. Ross & Co.
Sept. 17.

HARBOR GRACE

BOOK & STATIONERY DEPOT.

E. W. LYON, Proprietor.

Importer of British and American

NEWSPAPERS

—AND—

PERIODICALS.

Constantly on hand, a varied selection of
School and Account Books
Prayer and Hymn Books for different de-
nominations
Music, Charts, Log Books, Playing Cards
French Writing Paper, Violins
Concertinas, French Musical Boxes
Albums, Initial Note Paper & Envelopes
Tissue and Drawing Paper
A large selection of Dime & Half Dime

MUSIC, &c., &c.

Lately appointed Agent for the OTTAWA
PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH COMPANY
Also, Agent for J. LINDBERG, Manufac-
turing Jeweler.

A large selection of
CLOCKS, WATCHES
MEERCHAUM PIPES,
PLATED WARE, and
JEWELRY of every description & style
May 14.

W. & J. THOMPSON,

AGENT FOR

Parsons' Purgative Pills.

NOTICES.

**PAINLESS!
PAINLESS!!
TEETH**

Positively Extracted without
Pain
BY THE USE OF
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

A NEW AND PERFECTLY SAFE
METHOD.

Dr. LOVEJOY & SON,

OLD PRACTITIONERS OF DENTIS-
TRY, would respectfully offer their
services to the Citizens of St. John's, and
the outports.

They can be found from 9 a.m. to 5
p.m., at the old residence of Dr. George
W. Lovejoy, No. 9, Cathedral Hill, where
they are prepared to perform all Dental
Operations in the most

Scientific and Approved Me-
thod.

Dr. L. & Son would state that they
were among the first to introduce the
Anaesthetic (Nitrous Oxide Gas), and
have extracted many thousand Teeth by
its use

Without producing pain,

with perfect satisfaction. They are still
prepared to repeat the same process,
which is perfectly safe even to Children.
They are also prepared to insert the best
Artificial Teeth from one to a whole Set
in the latest and most approved style,
using none but the best, such a
received the highest Prem-
iums at the world's Fair
in London and Paris.

Teeth filled with great care and in the
most lasting manner. Especial attention
given to regulating children's Teeth.
St. John's, July 9.

GEORGE BOWDEN,

Repairer of Umbrellas and
Parasols,

No. 1, LION SQUARE,

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in tendering
thanks to his friends for the liberal
patronage hitherto extended to him, begs
to state that he may still be found at
his residence, No. 1, Lion Square,
where he is prepared to execute all
work in the above line at the shortest
notice, and at moderate rates.

All work positively finished by the
time promised.
Outport orders punctually at-
tended to.
St. John's, Jan. 4.

172 WATER STREET, 172

JAMES FALLON,

**TIN, COPPER & SHEET-
IRON WORKER,**

BEGS respectfully to inform
the inhabitants of Harbor Grace
and outports that he has com-
menced business in the Shop No.
172 Water Street, Harbor Grace,
opposite the premises of Messrs. Punton
& Munn, and is prepared to fill all orders
in the above lines, with neatness and
despatch, hoping by strict attention to
business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOBGING

Done at the Cheapest possible
Terms.

Dec. 13.

**BLANK
FORMS**

Executed with NEATNESS
and DESPATCH at the Office
of this Paper.

House of Assembly.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1873.

[CONTINUED.]

The hon. the Premier rose to a point of order. He said it is not true that he (hon. Premier) denied to the opposition the most thorough means for the examination of the accounts of the Board of Works, and of the documents and vouchers connected therewith. The difference consisted in the manner in which such examination was to be carried out. His (hon. Premier's) opinion was that it could be more satisfactorily done in the way pointed out by the Government, than by a committee of Audit, for committees are not easily to be brought together at all times, while there could not be found either a more expeditious, or less expensive course than that suggested, which would at once obviate all difficulties and frivolous delays, to which a committee would give rise. He (hon. Premier) defined any hon. member on the opposition benches to say truthfully that the Government offered any opposition to an investigation into the accounts of the Board of Works, or any other public accounts. The course pursued would also obviate the occasion for those unseemly quarrels between hon. members, which were so creditable to the parties originating them. The clap traps resorted to will not render the Opposition the least service. The people of the country are too wise to be caught by it. This Government had done more for the country than any half-dozen Governments that had preceded it, as had been proved by the acknowledgments of the people from all parts. In the ensuing election we can go before them with a confident assurance of their favor and approval. He would regret to see the seats of the hon. Mr. Carter and of the hon. member Mr. Warren, and those of some other members on the Opposition side, vacant in this House, but it was to be feared that the system of misrepresentation now initiated and carried on under their sanction, could have but one effect, that of diminishing whatever chance they might have of a return to the next House of Assembly.

Hon. the Chairman of Board of Works asked permission of the Speaker to make an explanation with regard to a Committee of Audit. It was said by hon. members opposite that this was the first time that such a motion was refused by this House. Now what were the facts as exhibited by the Journals? Why, it is recorded that in 1860, Mr. Warren moved for the appointment of a similar committee, and the motion was seconded by Mr. Bemister, when an amendment was moved by the Colonial Secretary and seconded by the Receiver General.

That a Select Committee of two be appointed to audit the public accounts, and that they receive as compensation for such service forty pounds each.

Both the original resolution and the amendment were lost.

Capt. Parsons wished to say a few words on the matter before the chair particularly in reference to Major Renouf and the Volunteers. Everybody understands that the motive for this attack upon the Major took its rise in a bitter personal ill feeling. Matters were alluded to here with the view of casting a stigma on his character, which have not the shadow of proof. The hon. member Mr. Warren, in the fierceness of his invective, is oblivious of the present, and jumps away back to a remote period, in order to search out old slanders that have all but fallen to pieces by the lapse of time. The stereotyped story of the fire sufferer's fund is rehearsed up by his vindictive tongue, which must have been ready to bite itself through indignation, from the fact that no intervening scandal could be found between forty-six and seventy-two, when again, to his delight, Mr. Warren parades the Volunteer affair, and is sanguine of injuring the Major. But the Major's integrity comes forth from the crucible unharmed. The Volunteer fund was expended in a legitimate manner. There was a band master, a keeper of drill shed, an armourer to be paid out of it every year, besides the multitudinous incidental expenses of a body such as composed the force. Such fabrications as were indulged in were simply used to blind the people. They were rarely ever dwelt upon until the House was crowded, one of the plainest proofs that the indignant outcry of the men who resorted to such statements, was after all only simulated for a purpose. We are all aware how crying was the extravagance of the Board of Works during the incumbency of Mr. Warren. It is well known that he defied the Board, and spent large sums of money without its sanction. This Government can well afford to treat with the contempt they deserve the accusations of dishonesty and carelessness of the welfare of the people hurled at them by the opposition. The present Government

has done more for the country than any of its predecessors. Under its able and patriotic administration of the public affairs, direct steam, intercolonial steam, and local steam, afforded the people the blessings of frequent and rapid transit and communication at home and abroad. The efficient state of the great main lines of roads, the repairs and construction of important bridges, the attention given to public works generally, since 1869 attest the honest desire of the present Government to act in a conscientious manner towards the people, who so trusted them, North, West, East, and South, people have been employed, and while works of public utility, were pressing, the poor man had an opportunity to contribute by his labour to the support of his family. Contrast the state of things this winter with that of the last winter of the Government of the present Opposition. There is no starvation now, thank Heaven; every industrious man can earn a decent livelihood. Should it be the misfortune of the country again to return such men to power, great will be its cause of regret in the future. When the present Government assumed the reins of state, they found every public building, every road, every bridge, going to decay; so that had such a condition of things continued a little longer, instead of having to-day £175,000 to call upon for improvements we would have been handed over to the tender mercies of the Canadians. The Premier deserves the thanks of every man in the land, for to him in a great measure, is to be attributed the preservation of our freedom and birth-right. It is not by such Jack in the box Opposition as that just exhibited that such a Government as the present, with its many benefits, can be injured. Faction may seek to retard progress. The great leader of the Opposition, the hon. Mr. Carter, with his assistant leader, Mr. Emerson, supplemented by the merchant prince of Harbor Grace, will find, before the end of the session, that their dodges and schemes, far from meeting with the approval of the people, have been seen through by them, and valued at their proper worth, as the splenic outpourings of a party in the cold shades of opposition.

Ordered that the petition lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Tessier, pursuant to order of the day, the Address to His Excellency the Governor was read a second time, to be committed to-morrow.

Mr. Emerson, pursuant to notice, presented a Bill to amend the practice on the Equity side of the Supreme Court on Circuit, which was read a first time, second reading to-morrow.

Hon. Chairman Board Works pursuant to notice, moved that a Select Committee be appointed on the Reporting and Contingencies of the House for the present session.

The motion was put and carried, and the following Committee was appointed—Hon. Major Renouf, Messrs. Jordan, McKay, Rogerson, Rorke, and the hon. the Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Carter presented a Petition from M. Clarke, and others, inhabitants of Brigus on the subject of the seal fishery. The hon. member having reviewed the different paragraphs of the Petition, stated that from his experience of seal cases coming before the law courts of this country, he believed that a measure such as is sought for in the Petition was a necessity. At the same time he should admit that there were many difficulties attending it. It would seem to be hard that a crew having discovered and killed a number of seals, although not having any immediate prospect of getting them on board, should afterwards be deprived of the possession, because throughout they could not keep persons watching them. The Petitioners' desire is, that throughout the whole period of time, part of the crew must be personally present, and that no man should by law be entitled to have any property in the seals, who could not support such a position. There is another side of the case to be considered—supposing there is heavy weather experienced by the crew after killing a number of seals, and they are unable to remain with the seals, and the next morning a new crew should come up with those seals, that crew should have the entire right to the exclusion of the others. That position is necessarily involved in the Petition. They had, however, to legislate, not for individual cases, but for the general good of the country.

Hon. the Premier would give warm support to the prayer of the petition. He considered the evening too far advanced now to enter into all the arguments pro and con, on this question. Another opportunity would offer. It is well known that a number of seals may be killed and panned, and yet those seals may never be got on board; they are carried away by the current or washed away by the sea and heavy winds, and thus wholly lost. He considered that when a vessel met with seals, they should be taken on board as they are killed, and not subjected to the risk of being lost. He (the hon. the Premier) was also of

opinion that it was not right that the merchants and others engaged in the seal fishery should in their greedy desire to increase their wealth permit the masters of their vessels to order their men to remain on the ice so many miles as they do from their vessels, exposed to the snow storms, tempests, currents and fog, either of which might separate them for ever, and thus leave their wives and children a charge upon the government. Of course there may be a great deal said on the other side of this question.

Mr. Graham would oppose the prayer of the petition. If his crew were to kill a quantity of seals he considered that he was entitled to them, notwithstanding that his men may not be able to remain with them during the whole time they may be on the ice. Nor did he consider it at all fair if some adventurer who may happen to fall in with his seals, perhaps a few moments before his own crew, should be entitled to the seals to the exclusion of the crew who killed them.

Hon. Attorney General would certainly agree with the views of the hon. member Mr. Graham. The petitioners say that no person can have a property in seals killed on the ice unless some portion of the crew are in actual possession. Now he would submit that such, at times, is an impossibility, and as the hon. member for Trinity has stated, an enterprising crew may kill and pan a cargo of seals, and because they could not keep actual possession during the whole time the seals may be on the ice, therefore the first adventurer who comes along by day or night may purloin those seals, and convert them to his own possession. At the same time there is a wrong that requires a remedy. It is a difficult subject to deal with. It is one on which persons of the most practical experience in the seal fishery hold different opinions. As there is a bill of this character to be introduced into the upper Chamber the matter will come down for discussion, when it would be fully ventilated. It is one of those questions which concerns an important branch of the trade of the country, and he felt assured that it would receive every consideration from the House.

Hon. Mr. Carter wished to make one other observation upon this matter, viz.—the petitioners urge that the prayer of the petition should become law, so as to govern the parties engaged in the fishery the coming spring. This is impossible. Some few years ago a bill of this character was introduced by Mr. March. It was supposed to be law, and the consequence was it led to very serious results. Moreover, how could the sealers in the distant Outports know of it?

Mr. Emerson—This is a matter which should be carefully dealt with when it comes before the House. He had often considered the question, and had opinions of experienced sealing masters upon it, and he believed that any legislative action tending to interfere with the prosecution of the seal fishery is dangerous. It may be said that there is a great deal of valuable property destroyed by bulking seals, and more especially since the introduction of steamers. The best thing to do would be to allow the evil to work its own cure. Let not the common law rights of the subject be disturbed. It is true many cases, arising out of the prosecution of the seal fishery, are brought into our courts of justice, yet he considered if any measure was passed by this legislature, not properly understood by our sealing population, there would be double the number of disputes. It is difficult to legislate upon a matter of this description, and as a reason they had only to consider the action of the select committee, appointed some time ago, to report upon this matter.

The petition was then ordered to be laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. Rorke gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the hon. the Chairman of the Board of Works for a return of expenditure of \$150 voted last session for repairs of roads in Misquito. Also, for \$50 for repairing road to widow Hanan's farm. Also, return of expenditure of special grant of \$2000 in the year 1871 and '72 for improvements in the district of Carbonear.

Mr. Munn gave notice that he would on to-morrow, ask the hon. Attorney General on what authority a wooden erection had been made on LeMerchant, Street Harbor Grace.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1873.

The House opened at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Emerson, pursuant to notice, presented a Bill to amend the act to incorporate persons for mercantile, manufacturing, mining, and other purposes, which was received and read a first time, second reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Tessier, pursuant to order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Address in reply to His Excellency's speech.