

arise in their minds is a right one? It would require an elaborate treatise to give a satisfactory answer embodying the workings of the genuine conscience and the mock ones; but in the meantime something less may suffice. There is an excellent old rule which says, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." If men and women acted under a sense of all the bearings of this precept, more than nine-tenths of the mischief caused by the shallow plea, "I thought it my duty," would be averted.

BELFAST RIOTS. The Military Called Out.

LONDON, Aug. 20. The rioting in Belfast continued without abatement yesterday, despite the warning proclamation of the mayor and magistrates of the city. The fighting was kept up by the rioters in various quarters with stones, bludgeons and fire-arms. The magistrates began yesterday to swear in special constables to assist in suppressing the disturbances. A proclamation was issued by the mayor, authorising the troops holding the streets to fire on all riotous assemblages offering resistance. All the stores are closed and business is entirely suspended. Additional troops are expected to reach Belfast to-day. The mob yesterday attacked three large warehouses and made a complete wreck of the interior of the buildings, carrying off every portable article and demolishing other merchandise. The magistrates becoming convinced of their inability to restore order, have surrendered the control of the city into the hands of the military, thus practically establishing martial law. The commanding officer of the troops has issued a proclamation warning all quietly disposed citizens to remain in their houses, and stating that every person found on the streets will be looked upon as a rioter and treated accordingly. All public houses have received orders to close their doors and not to re-open them until permitted by the authorities.

LATER.—A despatch from Belfast to day states that between 6 o'clock last evening and 11 this morning only two wounded rioters were received in the hospital. Several fights occurred this morning, but not of a serious character.

5 p.m.—A despatch from Belfast this afternoon says the sole object of the rioters in renewing the disorder to-day was plunder.—Reinforcements for the troops continue to arrive but the railway facilities are insufficient. It is the intention of the authorities to resort to extreme measures to suppress the disorders. Several houses have been attacked to-day and wrecked. The mob made several efforts during the day to fire buildings, and some of the rioters were caught in the act. In every street are evidences of the terrific character of the conflict of the past few days. The government of the city is temporarily vested in four magistrates, with simple military reserves.

THE STAR

HARBOR GRACE, SEPTEMBER 3, 1872.

ON Sunday morning last, a cyclone swept through the shipping in port, doing some damage. The British schooner "Devil," lying in the stream ready to start for Labrador, dragged her anchors and went ashore at Courage's Beach, where she will have sustained considerable injury. We learn that some damage has been done along the North Shore, several boats having drifted ashore as well as flakes and stages injured. The gale, which came from E. S. E., did not last long—moderating as it veered westerly, from which quarter it blew hard all yesterday.

WE have to call attention to the road at Clown's Cove. It is very dangerous of dark nights, and will be perilous in winter. We refer to the first ascent from the Cove, built up on the waterside some six or eight feet. The road is narrow, and with any sidling or ice on its surface, travellers would be in danger of toppling over to the injury of neck and limbs. Why not put up a substantial rail? The cost would be trifling. See to it, ye guardians of public safety! and let us have no more cripples than need be.

It is said the Government has issued instructions to discontinue all road work until the results of the fishery shall have been ascertained.

Death of John Kent, Esquire.

A TELEGRAM yesterday announces the sudden death of John Kent, Esq., late Receiver General under Mr. Carter's administration, and for upwards of thirty years a prominent member of the General Assembly of this Island—having been elected to the first Assembly and continuing a representative until '59. The deceased gentleman

was an Irishman of fine debating abilities and largely endowed with the humorous vein peculiar to his countrymen. Altho' it cannot be said Mr. Kent died in harness, he never flagged in keen interest in public affairs. His absence from the country prevented him contesting St. John's East in '69—the district he so long and so faithfully represented; but even though he had been present, it is doubtful whether he would have been returned—his honest advocacy of Confederation having estranged many of his supporters. Impetuous in disposition, the deceased gentleman was kind of heart and gentle as a child in private, while his public life was marked by manly and honourable virtues. The country has lost an able and sincere advocate in the sad demise of John Kent, and many friends will mourn a kind, sympathising friend. To the sorrowing relatives we tender our respectful sympathy.

Cricket.

By telegraph news—published in another column—it will be seen that "Old England," if beaten by the Canadians at the rifle, have sustained their supremacy at the bat: all England's Eleven having beaten the twenty-two of Canada in both matches by long odds. We are glad of this. Cricket is as much a part of an Englishman's education as his alphabet. It were a pity they should lose the name they have so long and so honourably borne.

It is amusing to take up an American paper and scan its contents; a large part is sure to bear on the approaching Presidential election. There appears to be no end of the cart-loads of rubbish and dirt flung at one or other of the two devoted men, who, for pure love of country, philosophically submit to the order of the day. Republics may be all very well IN THEIR WAY—which is—"out of the way!"

HIGH CONSTABLE FALLON and Policemen French and Taylor left this port to-day, in the schooner "Glasgow," for the purpose of investigating the reported murder case at White Bear Islands, Labrador.

THE telegraph news reports the cholera as playing dreadful havoc in India, being most malignant at Lahore, where it is carrying off its thousands. It has appeared on the western parts of Russia, and will pursue its accustomed death march. A young Nova Scotian—Mr. B. G. Jenkins, of the Inner Temple, now residing in London—has attracted public attention in connection with the sources and march of this decimating disease. The subjoined extract illustrates Mr. Jenkins' views:—

"I believe that I am able to show that a remarkable connection exists between the maxima and the minima of cholera epidemics and of solar spots; and in directing your attention to this map, on which I have represented graphically the amount of cholera and the number of sun-spots for the last fifty years, I wish to show that there is here also 'a solid basis of fact and knowledge upon which further observation might be built with security.' You are all probably aware that the great astronomer Schwabe discovered that the sun-spots have what is called a ten-year period; that is, there is a minimum of spots every ten years. It was also discovered that the diurnal variation in the amount of declination of the magnetic needle has a ten year period. The same was proved in regard to earth currents, and also aurora. The maxima and minima of the four were found to be contemporaneous. This was a great result; but Professor Wolf, in tabulating all the sun-spots from the year 1611, discovered that the period was not ten years; but 11-11 years. This period is now the accepted one for the sun spots, and it has been established for the magnetic declination, and by Wolf for the aurora. Now, it is a curious fact that the last year of every century, as 1800, has as minimum of sun-spots, so that the minima are 1800, 1811-11, 1822-22, 1833-33, &c. The maxima do not lie midway between the minima, but anticipate it by falling on the year 4-77 after a minimum; for example, 1800 was a minimum year, then 1804-77 was a maximum year. Now, cholera epidemics have, I believe, a period equal to a period and a half of sun-spots. Reckoning then from 1800, we get as a period and a half the date 1816-66, which was shortly before the great Indian outbreak; another period and a half gives 1833-3, a year in which there was a maximum of cholera; another, 1849-99, that is, 1850, a year having a maximum of cholera; another, 1866-66, a year having a maximum of cholera; another, 1883-33, as the year in which there will be a cholera maximum. It follows from what has been already said that 1783-33 would be a year in which cholera was at a maximum. Now it is a fact that in April 1783 there was a great outbreak of the disease at Hudwar. "I would call attention to the parallelism

of increase and decrease of these curves. I am not, however, prepared to say that sun-spots originate cholera, for they may both be the effects of some other cause, which may indeed be the action of the other planets upon the earth and upon the sun. If that be the case, and I see no reason why it should not, we may then have an explanation of the minor periods and of the large period of 56 years, which Wolf believes he has detected, and also of the minor periods observed in cholera-epidemics.

"My own opinion, derived from an investigation of the subject, is that each planet, in coming to and going from the perihelion, more especially about the time of the equinoxes, produces a violent action upon the sun, and as a violent sympathetic action produced within itself, internally manifested by earthquakes, and externally by auroral displays and volcanic eruptions, such as that of Vesuvius at the present moment; in fact, just such an action as develops the tail of a comet when it is coming to and going from perihelion, and when two or more planets happen to be coming to or going from perihelion at the same time, and are in, or nearly in, the same line with the sun—being of course nearly in the same plane—the combined violent action produces a maximum of sun spots, and in conjunction with it a maximum of cholera on the earth. The number of deaths from cholera in any year—for example, the deaths in Calcutta during the six years 1865-70—increased as the earth passed from perihelion, especially after March 21, and came to a minimum when it was in aphelion, and increased again when it passed to perihelion, and notably after equinoctial day; thus affording a fair test of my theory."

Death of Dr. Shea.

DR. JOSEPH SHEA, late Poor Commissioner, who two months ago went to his native Ireland, has taken the long journey from whence there is no return. A telegram announces his sudden death. The deceased gentleman had overrun the three score and ten allotted to man.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR.)

DEAR SIRS,—While subjects of great as well as minor importance are being freely discussed in the various local papers, one subject demanding the earnest attention of every rational person seems of late to have been almost entirely omitted. I allude to temperance. It would appear that this matter is considered as scarcely worthy the notice of our writers, while, in reality, it is engrossing the attention of some of the ablest literary characters of other countries. It is pleasing, however, to know that we have still amongst us a few who devote their earnest attention to the propagation of the doctrine of total abstinence, and who have, notwithstanding the most violent opposition, succeeded in accomplishing a vast amount of good. A short time since a meeting was convened at the British Hall, in this town, for the purpose of stimulating the exertions of the different temperance organizations and pointing out the evil results of intemperance to the public generally. Very energetic and convincing addresses were delivered by reverend and other gentlemen, among whom I noticed one who is well known in this community as a zealous and consistent supporter of the cause. Now I want to know what prevents us from holding frequent meetings of this nature. We are not in need of speakers. We have Ministers of the Gospel, M. H. A.'s and ex-M. H. A.'s, and a host of other gentlemen, who, I am sure, would not hesitate in lending their powerful assistance to a movement so worthy in its objects. Let us renew our exertions, and endeavour to benefit the community by lawfully forcing the vendors of alcoholic stimulants to cease their traffic. There is a Temperance Act. We merely want to bring it into force, and as soon as we succeed in doing so, public houses well cease to exist and much suffering and misery be prevented. Hoping that these few remarks may have a beneficial effect,

I desire to remain,
NO DRAM-DRINKER.

Sept. 3.

(FOR THE HARBOR GRACE STAR.)

Sea-Sickness.

BY "AULD REEKIE."

The stormy weather and heavy sea of Sunday last; when the very wharves might be said to have undulated with the waves, suggested to me the above subject. I remember leaving the Clyde on a transatlantic voyage some years ago, and amongst the numerous passengers on board the vessel, (a large steamer) there was one particularly worthy of remark. He was a man of medium height, strongly built, sandy hair and whiskers, and spoke the Scotch dialect to perfection. Just while the anchor was being weighed, he might have been seen staggering up and down the deck, reeling like a drunken man—everyone thought he was only practising seaman-ship, but when the powerful muscles of the iron horse sped us far from the land, 'twas then we found out from his lordship (as we styled

him) the true state he was in, by giving all hands a true cure for sea-sickness. He staggered along the quarter-deck in the best manner possible, apparently having errands to both port and starboard at the same time, and clutching the tiny hands of blooming femininity, would say—"Noo ledlies, if ye want tae ken hoo tae be free o' sea-sickness jist you dae as I hae dune, fuled myself fu' o' Bass's Bitter Beer;—confoond yer laughin' it's a cantid fac!" This harangue he repeated to several others; but as the shades of evening were fast approaching he deemed it advisable "tae gang whaur ane can hae a licht." At last he retired, but sleep he could not. Another "Auld Reekie" and myself kept on deck 'til we had the last view of the north of Ireland, which of course being dark, was only a light-house, yet still a welcome and interesting sight.

About 3 a.m., it became cold, and a drizzling rain was falling, so went below, and found his lordship looking out of his bunk, and wondering "if the sea was gann' tae be ony rougher." My bunk was immediately under his, and shortly after turning in, he let his handkerchief drop to the floor. I suppose he had been using it for a mouth gag, as no sound was played upon it by his nasal protuberance. He sung out to me "You down their wall ye throw me up that rag." I did so, but had barely time to withdraw my arm before something else came down. The others in the various berths were now awakened, some to laugh and others to make a similar experiment. His lordship stammered out—"Noo look'e here' chaps, that's no' sea-sickness that's the Beer; further laughter followed. By and bye he got round after a few more exultations.

LOCAL ITEMS.

It is with deep regret that we record the loss of another sealing vessel, with all on board. On the 10th day of March the "Dundamah," Capt. William Jenkins, with a crew of 31 men, left this port for the seal fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and she has not since been heard of. For a long time anxious relatives clung to hopes that the crew, at least some of them, might have escaped with life, but so many months have now elapsed since the vessel put to sea, that the conclusion is inevitable that she was lost with her whole crew. On the 18th of March there was a terrific storm, and the probability is that the "Dundamah" then foundered, and all on board perished. Captain Jenkins was an old and respected seaman, and an active member of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, and there is much sympathy with his widow and family. We believe several of the crew were also married men, with families dependent upon them for support.—Express.

An English steam Yacht, (the "Eothen") owned and commanded by Mr. Brassey, M. P. for East Sussex, arrived in our harbor yesterday morning, fourteen days from Queenstown. She remains here, we understand, a few days, after which Mr. Brassey will proceed in her on his tour to Canada and the States. He is accompanied by some friends as fellow-tourists. As the taste for ocean yachting appears to be a growing one in the old country, we may hope the time is not remote when a visit of this sort will cease to be to us the novelty which it is at present.—Nfld. Aug. 30.

The "Glasgow Herald" states that the Rev. Donald McLeod, B. A., of the Park Church, has been appointed Chaplain to Her Majesty, the vacancy having been caused by the death of his brother, the late Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod.

The champion athlete of Switzerland is a student from Macon, United States.



Latest Despatches.

LONDON, Aug. 28. There is a rumour in London that an agent of the Cuban insurgents has arrived there to negotiate the loan of two millions, which is to be tendered to Spain for the independence of Cuba.

The French government will begin paying another instalment of the German war indemnity next week.

A band of Carlists attacked and robbed a station in the province of Genoa, and cut the telegraph. Troops were despatched to the place but there had been no encounter with the insurgents.

Indian advices report cholera raging throughout the empire. Number of deaths appalling, and the greatest alarm prevails. Thousands have been carried off.

It is stated that the French Government have prohibited all demonstrations on the 4th of September, the anniversary of the overthrow of the empire and the establishment of the Republic.

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The Herald cast upon Stan... mer correspon... to the belief the stone's own ha... Alabama coo... stroyed by wor... Gold 113.

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It is stated... trial, now prog... correspondenc... the Germans... Cholera app... part of Russia.

The steamer New York ste... ing vessel at t... Long Island S... now known, o... board, were sa... York for Prov... sengers obtain... of names is av... Gold 113.

On Sunday deeply regret... of her acquai... the 27th year... take place to... "R. J. P."

PORT

Aug. 31.—Ma... buco, fish—... Sept. 2.—Ma... —Punton a...

PO

Aug. 26.—Zel... Boyd. Morton, Treg... Alice, McCall... Co., 27.—Copernic... Bennett &... Peeler's, Mit... Mary Orr, Ca...

Aug. 26.—Glo... W. Grieve, E... 27. Marnee, I... Son. Portia, Prout... Salvapor, (sp)... Juanita, (sp)... Margarita, (s... Stella, Mitche... Kalmia, Day,

Passeng... tou—Mrs. Sav... ley, and Me... Fredericks, P...

10 Brils.

20 Sides

40 Kegs

40 M...

Opp... MUNN'S... Aug. 27.