

for however the habits may change, that alcoholic pain will remain on the cheek; and remain not merely as a witness of the past, but as a visible symbol of what terrible conflicts may yet have to be undergone, owing to the obdurate sediment of old sins, and the imperious cravings of congested organs and tissues, before the individual can insure himself of final victory.

One prevailing view of the cause of this increased action of the heart under alcohol is, that in the presence of the venous intruder, the vital organ is stimulated to violent activity in order to turn the enemy outside. This, no doubt, has its amount of truth, and very terrible is the testimony it bears to the destructive role of alcohol in the human system. But there is another and yet more terrible philosophy of the case that has begun to transpire as the result of these recent experiments, because more appallingly declarative of disharmony and chaos. We have now learned, says Dr. R., "That there exist many chemical bodies which act directly by producing a paralysis of the organic nervous supply of the vessels which constitute the minute vascular circuit. These minute vessels, when paralyzed, offer inefficient resistance to the stroke of the heart, thus liberated, like the mainspring of a clock from which the resistance has been removed, quickening in action, dilating the minute and feebly-acting vessels, giving evidence really not of increased but of wasted power." Infatuated indeed must the indulger be, and next door to the conscious suicide, who can understand this once, and ever again permit himself to tamper with the venomous drug.

**NOTICE.**—We beg to inform our readers that in consequence of the usual Christmas holidays, the "STAR" will not be issued on Friday next.

THE STAR

HARBOR GRACE, DECEMBER 24, 1872.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

To our kind readers and many friends—to one and all—north, south, east and west, we send this Christmas Eve a hearty greeting. MAY YOU HAVE A MERRY CHRISTMAS, and many joyful returns of the season! This is indeed a meet time for casting aside sorrow and vexation, for is not to-morrow the merry Christmas Day!—a day looked forward to with gladness by all classes, and proverbially a day of peace, a day of "good-will towards men!" It is a time of happy re-unions and pleasing remembrances—we say pleasing advisedly—for this is a day on which all sorrow should take wing, and happiness alone prevail. Let all be merry! nothing less than merry for one day at least! Let not every-day cares disturb the innocent joyousness of your mirth; endeavour to make one another happy, and thus will we enjoy a right merry Christmas.

Everything bespeaks a merry Christmas—the cheery tinkling of the bells, the beautiful snow, and the fine bracing air with its ruddy stamp upon the cheek, betoken happy feelings which we should strive to cherish.

"Christmas comes but once a year, And when it comes, it brings good cheer." See then that you enjoy it, be ye old or young; conform with the spirit of the day; come under its cheering influence, one and all.

But Christmas Day, alas! like many other festal occasions, is too frequently made a day of dissipation. Many people suppose that the day should be duly celebrated by drinking intoxicating liquors. Beware! 'tis all a delusion; the man who shuns it on this occasion is the happiest, and he only can truly boast of having spent a merry Christmas. Christmas is a mark of time in our existence, a date to commence afresh from. Let us then avoid tampering with that which is alike dangerous to body and soul, (and unnecessary to the consummation of true mirth) that we may, under the blessing of Providence, live to enjoy many a happy return of our "merrie" Christmas Day!

"To all and each a fair good night, And rosy dreams and slumbers light."

On Friday evening last the disagreeable intelligence was conveyed to us that the election in the district of Carbonear had passed off without accomplishing the object for which it was held, viz: the enforcement of the Permissive Bill. We were sanguine of a better result; and ventured to hope that rum-influence was too weak to effectually oppose a principle that demands the support of every rational person. But the sequel has proved that we were too premature in our anticipations. We are reasonably led to inquire what the people of Carbonear were thinking of to allow themselves to keep established in their

midst an evil the baneful effects of which are so apparent. Every right-thinking man must be aware of the direful influence of rum drinking, not only in the domestic circle, but in society generally; and the more we think over this matter the more are we at a loss to conceive what evil genius so effectually, in this instance, succeeded in delaying the work of a great and glorious cause. We fear our Carbonear friends did not exhibit sufficient self-denial on this occasion.

**BEWARE OF HOUSEBREAKERS.**—What "evil genius" it is that prompts some person or persons unknown to repeated attempts at burglary we are at a loss to conceive. It cannot be starvation, as there is plenty of honest work for willing hands,—of that we are sure. However, it appears that Victoria Street, the scene of nearly all the Housebreaking of the year, has had another excitement, and possibly the name of the street will shortly assume that of "Notorious." On Saturday night last about eleven o'clock, a private residence there was visited with evil intent, the front door of which being found too secure for the would-be intruders, an attempt was made to force another in the rear. In this they were frustrated by the owner of the house, who, hearing the noise got up, and proceeded to inspect their "civil engineering";—the vagabonds, however, had heard his approach, and with instinctive cunning, "skeddaddled."

It is peculiarly worthy of note for this season of the year that good conduct seems to be the order of the day. Of course now and then a few "forgetfuls" have to pay the penalty incurred by their foolishness. During the year, it is true, the prison here has been literally crowded, yet it is gratifying to state that for the most part those confined have been from the neighbouring settlements. Such a calendar of crime must cause considerable uneasiness, but we hope that the coming year will show a considerable decrease. We have no desire to find the gaol so right well patronized, as such a state of affairs is expensive to the colony and must, to say the least of it, cause an extra amount of trouble to those in charge.

In accordance with the notice in the "Star" of Tuesday last the examination of the pupils of the Grammar School was held on Friday. After the examination prizes were awarded to those pupils whose names are marked as below with an asterisk. The unmarked were deemed worthy of honourable mention:—

GENERAL PROGRESS.

- \*William D. Munn,
- \*Henley Moore,
- \*William Russell,
- \*Edward Rogers,
- \*Ernest Trappnell,
- Thomas Higgins,
- Ross Harris,
- Thomas Lynch.

FRENCH AND 1ST SPANISH.

- \*William D. Munn,
- Henley Moore.

2ND SPANISH CLASS.

- John Lynch,
- Ainley Thompson.

PENMANSHIP AND ACCOUNTS.

- \*Henley Moore,
- \*John Lynch,
- \*Ross Harris,
- \*William D. Munn,
- Robert Moore,
- Ernest Trappnell,
- Robert Moore,
- William Oke,
- Albert Harris,
- George Badcock,
- William Russell.

ARITHMETIC AND MATHEMATICS.

- William D. Munn,
- Henley Moore,
- Thomas Lynch,
- Edward Rogers.

REGULAR ATTENDANCE.

- William D. Munn,
- \*Henley Moore,
- \*Edward Rogers,
- Robert Andrews,
- Robert Moore.

WE take the following extract from the Halifax "Presbyterian Witness" of the 14th instant:—

"The congregation of Summerside, P. E. Island, have called Rev. N. Mackay, St. David's Church, St. John. The congregation of Chatham, N. B., have called Rev. John M. Allan, and Mr. Allan has accepted the call."

The Rev. John M. Allan, mentioned in the above, is a son of our worthy and esteemed townsman, William Allan, Esq., M. D. The reverend gentleman has many warm friends and true in this community, who will be delighted to notice his promotion, and those whose privilege it has been to here him ex-

pounding the sacred truths of the Gospel, will agree with us when we state that the Chatham congregation have indeed selected an able and zealous labourer in the cause of religion. Long may he be spared to administer to the spiritual requirements of the charge he has chosen.

LECTURE.

**Mr. Carroll on the Cause of the Potato Disease and its Cure.**

ACCORDING to previous announcement, a very able and instructive lecture was delivered by Michael Carroll, Esq., at the British Hall on Friday evening last. A large and intelligent audience greeted the appearance of the lecturer, among whom were many of the most erudite and influential men of the town.

John Munn, Esq., M. H. A.,—having readily consented to take the chair—called the meeting to order, and, in introducing Mr. Carroll, briefly and in his usual fine style referred to the importance of the occasion, and asked for the lecturer a careful and attentive hearing—which was, without exception, accorded. Mr. Carroll then, in a practical and convincing manner, proceeded to point out what he considered to be the cause of the potato disease, and also the cure, which he himself, from recent experience, proved to be effective. It is well known that many who have devoted a great deal of time to the study of this subject have failed to come to any definite conclusion as to the origin of the disease—merely confining their researches to the supposition that it is due to atmospheric influence. The lecturer did not agree with this hypothesis. He clearly showed that the atmosphere has no injurious effects on the potato, and adduced facts to prove that the cause is one that may be easily remedied. During the past twenty-five or thirty years he has used his utmost efforts to find out the origin of the disease, and the cause of the wholesale destruction of the crop; and we are inclined to believe that he has at length succeeded in making a discovery which cannot fail to be of great importance to the public generally—indeed, we may say, to the whole world.

THE CAUSE.

Mr. Carroll attributed the cause of the disease to a vicious or venomous substance deposited on the plant, as soon as it shoots through the ground, by a certain species of fly. This fly appears to be about the size of an ordinary house-fly, remarkable from its being of deep green colour, with a black spot in the centre of each wing. It makes its appearance under the leaf of the potato, where, after enveloping itself in a quantity of spawl (or saliva), it deposits its eggs, which become animate about the 10th of October, and commence to prey on the stalk. The amount of damage done by this insect (albeit for a long time scarcely discernible) is almost incredible. Large fields become affected, the poison is communicated to the root beneath, and the result is the destruction of nearly the entire crop.

The lecturer then explained the manner in which he has successfully treated the disease. It would seem that when the fly leaves the potato stalk, it betakes itself to the earth as a protection against the approaching inclement weather; and to prove the reasonableness of this assertion, he reminded us of the fact that after a severe winter, with little snow, the disease is not so prevalent as at a season preceded by a mild winter and much snow. Thus we are led to believe that—as the lecturer remarked—intense cold "destroys the villainous flies!"

THE CURE.

The simplicity of this remedy enables all to avail of it; and as Mr. Carroll has tried it with such pleasing results, we recommend it to EVERY ONE! It will surely do no harm. In fact it will certainly do some good, (if not actually accomplish the end for which it was so generously offered to the public) as it will afford a fine manure: "About ten days after the seeds are deposited in the ground, (be sure to choose a fine, sunny day) and precisely at noon, cover the beds or drills with straw and red bows. Then set on fire, and see that the whole is consumed." This will destroy all insects, and enable the potato plant, when it breaks through the ground, to breathe a pure and wholesome atmosphere.

J. J. Roddick, Esq., in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, made some very cogent remarks, and in a classical manner expressed his own views upon the subject, which very nearly coincided with those of Mr. Carroll. He

was ably seconded and supported by R. Walsh and G. C. Rutherford, Esqrs. After which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That the best thanks of the meeting are justly due and hereby given to Michael Carroll, Esq., for the able and instructive lecture delivered by him on this occasion.

G. C. Rutherford, Esq., was then called to the chair, when, on motion of R. Walsh, Esq., seconded by H. A. Clift, Esq., a vote of thanks was presented to the chairman:

That the best thanks of this meeting are due and hereby heartily tendered to John Munn, Esq., for his able and dignified conduct in the chair.

Mr. Rutherford, in putting this resolution, expressed the hope that Mr. Munn's life may be a long, happy and prosperous one, which was unanimously responded to.

Mr. Carroll is a good speaker, and his lecture was one of the best we have heard for some time. He will appear before the public again on Friday next for the purpose of lecturing on the "Seal Fishery of this Colony." This subject, doubtless, will also be ably dealt with.

[FOR THE HARBOR GRACE STAR.]

King Christmas.

[BY AULD REEKIE.]

So auld Keeng Christmas gives us a vesit the morn. Weel, weel! I'll be unc' happy tae see him, only its a peety he mak's his subjec's tak' tae catin' geese. That's the only faut I hac wi' his majesty, becaws ye see a guse disna' agree wi' my stomach: they're sic' fat, greasy birds that they fash me directy wi' a sair wame, no' tae sa' an' awfa' thirst that needs tae be slaked wi' the verra best Hielan' whusky. No ye ken that bein' a Scotchman I feel proud, tae aw' mysel' a gude haun' at mixin' toddy, an' can brag o' a verra superior knowledge o' hoo tae dispose o' t'; but confound the geese, they mak' a chiel tak' ower muckle sometimes, an' its no' sae cheap hereabouts. If some auld Scotchman w'd establish a hoose whaur it might be had for less siller, I hac nae doot baith he an' the peelers w'd dae a thrivin' tred. A verra gude sign-brodd w'd be the followin', which was muckle in use twa, three hunder year ago—

"Drunk for ae penny!  
Deid drunk for ippence!  
An' a clean strae for naethin'!"

I dinna' ower like the last line, as its possible there's a wee deceit there; the only place I ken whaur a deid drunk chap w'd get sic' a thing, is in the "lock-up." Weel I maun wish ye a merry Christmas an' mony o' them, but dinna ye be tryin' ony barley bree, its no' for the like o' you, ye canna stann't, just eat your guse an' tak' a snooze, an' on Ne'r'sday morning I'll first fit ye wi' the bottle, no forgettin' some curran' bun, an' a wee bit cheese; abiblus a taste o' airmcal cake if I dinna min' it on hogmonay.

LOCAL ITEMS.

By a letter received yesterday from London we learn that the Rev. Mr. Milner will shortly leave England to join the Congregational Church here. This addition to the Congregational pulpit is the result of the efforts of the Home Missionary Society connected with that Church, and through whose instrumentality the Rev. Mr. Harrington, of Random Sound, Trinity Bay, was induced to take up the cause of Congregational Missions here. On his arrival the Rev. Mr. Milner will occupy the pulpit—(or rather the platform, for the Church has no pulpit), during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Hall, who goes to England for a few months on Church business. Since Mr. Hall's arrival in the Colony, a large measure of energy and missionary enterprise has been infused into the Congregational body, and its pecuniary condition has very much improved. It is not only clear of inability, but has money to its credit in Bank. Indeed this old mother of Churches in Newfoundland seems to be renewing her youth under the vigorous bond of her energetic Pastor, and fully intends sending out her share of laborers into the desolate places of our land where no Clergyman has yet scattered the seeds of christianity.—*Chronicle.*

We should have been glad to have added to our congratulations lately tendered to the Rev. G. M. Johnson on the successful result of the unpleasant proceedings he has felt it his duty to institute, and to press to their final issue, in the Courts of law, an announcement that, finding the law so clearly against her, Mrs. Walsh had delivered up the child demanded, in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus* issued in this case, commanding her to appear before the Judges of the Supreme Court and surrender the said child to the Reverend gentleman as the regularly and legally constituted attorney

of the mother. Not so, however:—for letters of attorney, parental rights, writs of Judges and decrees of Court seem all as naught in the eyes and to the mind of Mrs. Walsh:—and would we could think that an ignorant and irresponsible agent, such as she is, were alone concerned!

The child, Mrs. Walsh declares, escaped from her house during a necessary absence upon Saturday last. A strange coincidence this, showing singular *legal* shrewdness on the part of one so young, for the writ was to have determined upon Monday morning early. We wonder she did not stay at least till Sunday. And where, pray, is she ensconced now? We leave the question to our readers. It may not be easy to say exactly where she is; but it is, we apprehend, very easy to say in whose hands she is; and if those who, we doubt not, hold her at this present time, wish to purge themselves from being accomplices, to a determination to defy our Courts of Justice, as the result of a failure, by lies and fraud, to defeat parental rights, we at once advise them to produce the child.

For the technical offence of contempt of the Supreme Court, Mrs. Walsh is held a prisoner under the Judges' writ by the Sheriff in the Penitentiary, and we feel assured that their Lordships will vindicate the supremacy of the law by continuing to hold her there until obedience has been rendered to their most just decree. We cannot for a moment think that they will allow themselves to be trifled with—nay, we have every confidence in their power and will to uphold and to enforce the claims of Right and Justice in this and any other similar case that may occur. If such an outrage were tolerated, away with the liberty of the subject!—and, indeed, our very lives and property would be placed in jeopardy!

This is, we believe, the first time such an issue has arisen in this colony, and we hope for the sake of the community so discreditable a business will never again occur amongst us.—*Times of Saturday.*

The following is the memorial from inhabitants of Harbor Grace and Carbonear on the subject of the Steam Service:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL:

The Memorial of the undersigned Merchants and other inhabitants of Harbor Grace and Carbonear.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,— That understanding the question of Mail communication is now before the Government, Memorialists beg leave to submit a statement of their views on that important subject.

That the arrangement most desirable in every sense and promotive of the best interests of the trade would be the establishment of Direct Steam communication fortnightly under the terms of the present contract with the Allan Company, combined with the service between St. John's and Halifax by a suitable boat during the winter season.

That this would meet the wants of the general public, and especially would it be a boon for Conception Bay as under it our correspondence could be conducted with regularity and despatch.

That in our view any scheme of inter-colonial steam service independent of the present contract for Ocean Steam would cause great confusion and irregularity of correspondence, as it would give mails with England direct, but a week old, while the alternate mail would not arrive at its destination for three weeks.

That after the failure of many attempts to establish a satisfactory mail service, Memorialist trust that, as they believe it can now be secured on favorable terms, the opportunity will be availed of in the best interests of the public, and in accordance with the unanimous desire of the community at large.

Signed,—Punton & Munn, Ridley & Sons, W. J. S. Donnelly, P. Devereux, John Rorke, Rutherford Bros, Joseph Godden, C. W. Ross & Co, Jillard Bros, R. S. Munn, H. W. Trappnell, Joseph Graham, John Paterson, Ed. W. Quinton, B. T. H. Gould, Duff & Balmer, J. & R. Maddock, James Hipplesley, Longwill & Taylor, Squires & Noble, J. H. Pike, A. J. Lamey, T. P. Quinton, Rd Rutherford, H. Youdall, Thos Ross, Cam, Stewart, T. M. Cairns, R. Bowden, C. L. Kennedy, Samuel Fogwell, William Higgins, John Brace, Jas. Jarvis, James Worrall, J. J. Roddick, W. H. Parsons, Moses Gosse, Alex. Clift, J. J. Dearin Thos. J. Keith, R. S. Parsons, R. T. Squarey, Arch. Munn, J. Bemister, W. Brown, W. Badcock, J. F. Apsey, J. Pearce, J. Keneally, Stephen B. Pike, and T. C. Kennedy.—*Nfldr.*

Lates

A heavy Sou

vailed yesterday at Cow Bay. Sydney, and Archat, were wrecked. The Halifax was seriously damaged. Pier the brig N. B.; Belle, of J. Troop, of A and the Pier was the highest storm.

The Province elected the Hamilton late Bishop for Al

There was at Madril. called out 22

It is rumore resign the Pr order to devo duties as Cha pire.

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A lady wi Mrs. Greeley well, says th Greeley and best man she got himself, the devotion there was s tion to his w work to get love, and th sick or well.

His Excell pleased to ap to be Clerk, the room of quire, deca Secretary's

1872. His Excell has been ple Hilley, (Bro ber of the P for Trinity H late Robert James Rolls, the Protestan in the room left the Dist

His Excell pleased to ap (Garia.) to a Road Comm Harbor LeCo Secretary's

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