

gine that to day is a mass of mangled iron has been hauling iron ties, and material for the construction of the road west over it. No later than yesterday the engine passed over the bridge with eleven large flats, heavily laden with iron rails with safety, and to-day, while passing over with only five car loads of cross ties, two spans of the bridge gave way and caused this terrible loss of life and destruction of property. It would seem from this the contractors are responsible for this disaster. The officers of the road never doubted the firmness of the bridge, though they might have had it properly tested and inspected before using it. It is due to them, however, to state that every attention possible was properly given to the wounded, and the Chief Engineer, M. D. Whitcomb, has given instructions to have the dead decently interred and their friends notified at once of their melancholy and untimely end.

It should be remembered that this catastrophe occurred west of the White Sulphur Springs, where the road is only temporarily used, only for construction purposes, and not on the road east of the White Sulphur Springs where there is a regular passenger traffic.

A Tragedy in Rochester.

A fearful tragedy occurred in Rochester, N. Y., on the 12th ult., at what is commonly known as the "Old Break of Day House," kept by John McLaughlin. The place has been for years notorious as the home of most vicious characters. Gilbert McLaughlin, the son of the proprietor, while delirious, it is supposed from the effects of an incipient fever, or from some other cause, shot his stepmother fatally, and wounded a man employed to take care of him. The murderer, according to the testimony thus far gathered, was under the hallucination that there was a design against his own life, and he took a position on the second floor at the head of the main staircase with a duelling pistol in his hand.

Mrs. McLaughlin locked herself into the front parlor and waved her handkerchief, and called upon the man Jewett, who was hired to take care of young McLaughlin, to come up stairs. Jewett endeavored to do so, but retired after receiving a bullet through his arm.

Then ensued a fearful struggle on the part of the woman in the room to defend her life against the madman outside. Her old and imbecile husband was in another part of the house, unaware of what was going on, or at least unable to interfere. Jewett raised an alarm, when he retreated, and all the persons outside seemed most unaccountably dilatory in interfering. The unfortunate woman placed herself against the room door to hold it firm.

Young McLaughlin placed his pistol against the panels and fired through twice. It is thought that one of the bullets passed through the body of the deceased, inflicting the mortal wound, and that she dragged herself over to the window, near which the corpse was found. It may be that she was struck while attempting to escape at this point, as the murderer finally kicked in the panel and reached through to take aim in firing the last shot.

McLaughlin was one who often showed a disposition to escape from the associations of his youth, but lacked strength of mind to do so. He was clad in a nightgown during the whole affray and refused to allow any clothes to be put on him after his arrest.

The Channel Fleet.

The Channel fleet has been on a visit to Belfast, and has met with a hearty welcome. On Saturday the Mayor and Corporation of Belfast and the Harbour Commissioners proceeded down to the *Minotaur* for the purpose of welcoming the fleet to Belfast Lough. On Monday admiral Hornby and a number of the officers visited Belfast, and were escorted by the Corporation around several places of interest in the town, after which they were entertained at luncheon in the Town Hall. At night a ball was given in Ulster Hall by the inhabitants of the town to the officers of the fleet. At four a. m. on Wednesday the squadron lifted anchor and started for Greenock. The fleet during its stay was visited by immense numbers of people, many of whom came from distant parts of the province to inspect the huge ironclads. The fleet arrived in the Clyde on Wednesday afternoon. The vessels composing the squadron are the *Minotaur* (flag-ship), the *Northumberland*, *Hercules*, *Sultan*, and *Bellerophon*, and it is expected that they will be joined on Saturday or Sunday by the *Hotspur* and the *Glattou*. The authorities of Glasgow and Greenock have expressed a desire to entertain publicly the officers and men of the squadron, but admiral Hornby has intimated that, as he has made arrangements that general leave shall be given for two days to half of the ship's companies, it will not be possible to accept the proposed invitations.—*Pull Mall Budget*, July 5

Brutal Murder in Canada.

QUEBEC, July 16. A horrible murder was committed here to-day by Captain Pelletier, of the barque *Rivoli*. The *Rivoli* is lying off the city, and the captain, wishing to land, was rowed ashore by two of the seamen belonging to the vessel. When they landed, the men were approached by "crimps." An altercation arose, and one of the sailors being struck, the captain seized an axe, and with one blow almost severed the head of James Dillon, who was not the assail-

ant, from his body. The wounded man died in less than twenty minutes, being taken immediately to the nearest police station.

The murderer was at once secured, and it was with difficulty the constables were able to prevent the crowd from lynching him. An inquest was held forthwith, and Pelletier, being declared a murderer by the coroner's jury was lodged in jail.

The Geneva Agreement.

The American papers received this week inform us of the effect produced by the news of the Geneva agreement, the cable having been quite silent on the subject. The New York papers do not appear to have been informed that the decision of the arbitrators was an extra-judicial one, and they write on the assumption that the question had been formally and judicially decided. The *Tribune* (representing Mr. Greeley), in a leading article, says that the public in America will not feel the same satisfaction at the settlement as the public in Great Britain. Indeed, had the American people been consulted, the claims would probably never have been included in the case. When once they had been included the only interest taken in the matter was that the position assumed should be maintained with dignity or yielded with grace. Neither course, in the opinion of the *Tribune*, has been followed. The American Government has done nothing, it says, but stupidly blundered throughout, and follow a policy of "alternate truculence and truckling." Nothing is decided for the future; no mutually advantageous principle of neutrality is established. There will be a feeling of relief that the worst is known, and that the opportunity for further mischief is over; but the discredit will remain. In the opinion of the *New York Herald*, when the arbitrators volunteered their opinion as to the inadmissibility of the indirect claims, the American Government might have replied, "Very well, gentlemen; when they come up for adjudication you can so decide." This course, it maintains, would be consistent, and a judicial decision would have been secured, it wished to obtain. As it is, "England's Triumph is unquestionable." The direct claims are withdrawn; they were abandoned before Great Britain would consent to plead; all that Lord Granville has from the first contended for has been conceded; all that Mr. Fish so persistently declared should be maintained has been abandoned. The *Herald* nevertheless thinks that however much the blunders of the Administration may be condemned, there will probably be universal thankfulness that the matter is settled. The *New York Times* (which supports General Grant) maintains that the course adopted by the arbitrators was precisely that which the American Government had urged from the first. The arbitrators have rejected the indirect claims, and their decision has been accepted by both Governments. A "fair and final settlement" has thus been obtained.—*London Paper*.

North Carolina Negroes.

RALEIGH, July 17. The colored republicans of North Carolina are disposed to be very riotous. They will not permit any of their race to oppose the party, and as they have no other associates but their own race, because the white people can not receive them on terms of equality, they have either all to go together or be isolated and friendless. This will be the case unless the mass of the colored voters can be pretty equally divided between the two parties. There was some trouble here last night. There was a "democratic torchlight procession, which marched through the streets to Tucker Hall, where General Bradley Johnston, of Virginia; Colonel James A. Gilmer, of this state, and other speakers addressed the crowd to a very late hour.

The republicans assembled a vast crowd of negroes also at the Metropolitan Hall, where they were addressed by Mr. Phillips and James H. Harris, colored. The latter made a rather inflammatory speech, among other things relating the killing of a negro on the train by a white man going to Weldon to the meeting of conservatives held there on Saturday, when the fact is, as stated by a most respectable gentleman present, that a negro got into an altercation with a white man who was intoxicated, resulting in the stabbing of the negro. The negro was not dangerously hurt, and a radical judge has since bailed the white man. The misrepresentation was to stir up the blacks. Two liberal republican negroes acted as marshals in the procession yesterday with the whites. As the procession moved off, when first formed, they were hooted by the blacks on the sidewalks, and apples were thrown at them. Last night one of these negro marshals, named Cross, was badly beaten by some infuriated negroes, and his life was only saved by the police, who rescued him. No arrests were made. Cross is reported as having fled the city to-day, fearing an attempt on his life. Strong efforts will be made to drive some Northern negro speakers who were present yesterday home. The negroes are incited to it, and are very bitter against them denouncing them as renegades in their support of Greeley and Brown. They left this morning for Weldon, but it is not certainly known yet that they intend leaving the State. Harris also severely denounced Sanders, the Maryland colored orator, and his confederates who were present, declaring they ought to

have a collar on their necks branded "Greeley dogs." Sanders arose to reply, and was hooted and hissed; and was approached by a radical Deputy Sheriff who remarked to him, he had no right to disturb a radical meeting by attempting a reply. Harris is a negro candidate for the State Senate.

THE STAR.

HARBOR GRACE, AUGUST 13, 1872.

THE LABRADOR FISHERY.

Report, per S. S. "Osprey," to 1st August, 1872.

The "Tiger," from Tilt Cove, arrived at St. John's yesterday, bringing news from Labrador to 1st inst. Altho' the progress made along the coast is far from encouraging, yet it is not of a character to produce despondency. We give below a statement showing the catch as far as could be ascertained:—

- July 25.—Mannox Island, boats 90 qtls.; seines none.
- " " Rogers' Harbor; boats 50 qtls.; seines none.
- " " Cape Harrison (no craft here)
- " 26.—Emily Harbor and Brig Harbor; boats 130 to 150 qtls.; seines 500 to 700 qtls.
- " " Indian Harbor and Ice Tickle, boats 130 to 160 qtls.; seines 500 to 700 qtls.
- " 27.—Rigonlete, none.
- " " Pack's Harbor and Independent, boats 5 qtls.; seines 25 qtls.
- " 29.—Long Island and Grady, boats 5 qtls.; seines 70 to 120 qtls.
- " " Indian Tickle, boats 5 qtls.; seines 70 to 120 qtls.
- " " Domino, boats 10 qtls.; seines 150 to 200 qtls.
- " " Batteaux, Punch Bowl and Seal Islands, boats 20 to 30 qtls.; seines 200 to 300 qtls.
- " " Comfort Bight and Bolter's Rock, boats 12 to 20 qtls.; seines 200 to 300 qtls.
- " 30.—Venison Tickle, boats 6 qtls.; seines 180 qtls.
- " " Tub Harbor and Snug Harbor, boats 5 qtls.; seines 60 to 70 qtls.
- " " Dead Island, boats 3 qtls.; seines 100 qtls.
- " " Fishing Ships Harbor, boats 5 qtls.; seines 70 to 120 qtls.
- " " Little Harbor and Murray's Harbor, boats 5 qtls.; seines 120 qtls.
- " 31.—Battle Harbor, boats 40 to 50 qtls.; seines 300 qtls.
- " " Cape Charles, boats 25 to 30 qtls.; seines 300 qtls.
- Aug. 1.—Red Bay, boats 40 to 50 qtls.; seines 600 qtls.
- " " Lance A'Loup, boats 200 qtls.; seines 1,300 qtls.
- " " Blanc Sablon, boats 110 qtls.; seines 300 qtls.

The fishery prospects were poor on the main part of the coast. Seines also did very little—heavy seas preventing hauling. Most of the people who could had gone north looking for fish.

The only part of the coast where anything good had been done, was from Indian Harbor to Holton, and at Lance A'Loup, in the Straits of Belle Isle, where the prospects were certainly good.

The vitality of the trade of this country has been evidenced so frequently that no argument is required to prove what is so generally admitted; and yet the vicissitudes attending the fisheries are frequent, and, as it would appear, may be looked for at stated intervals. There is nothing new in this. The history of the past teems with proofs showing that as population increases the value of labour must decrease. Nor does the success of the last few years in any way refute this proposition. If we select a successful year and carefully examine details, it will be found that even during such a time a limited number only find profitable employment, while labour wastes all around for want of ordinary returns. Much injury has been done by the thoughtless if not criminal practice indulged in by a certain class, who have persistently misled the public mind as it would seem for no other than selfish purposes. This course has been systematically pursued—the people have been taught to look upon the prosperity of a year or two as something they had a right to expect and might calculate upon a continuance for all time coming. Such teaching could only buoy with false hopes, weaken energy and perseverance and produce reckless extravagance very injurious in its effects and difficult to correct. The high wages of the past season is anything but a healthy sign: it demonstrates that the system regulating the working of our staple trade is un-

evenly balanced—that it is one-sided and must operate injuriously in the end. In a country where there are a variety of industries, inequalities and irregularities of this nature might not affect materially, whereas in this country and in our circumstances it is all important, inasmuch as if the machinery becomes weakened in one part the connection is so sympathetic that the whole will be weakened. The operatives derive no permanent benefit by one or two profitable years, if enjoyed at the expense of capitalists, because the reaction or effects will tell against labour. How far the necessary change is now attainable and from whence shall come the improvement may be questions difficult to determine; but that some change is called for on the existing state of things most persons are willing to admit. The public mind is generally a true barometer. Temporary advantages fail to hide glaring defects, and altho' many have been lulled into false security by the cupidty of selfish men, yet a large number have rightly estimated the weakness of their positions and have betaken themselves to more favoured lands, where they could rely on surer return for labour. We are satisfied that carefully prepared statistics, showing the exact number of persons who have left the country during the past decade, would startle those who profess contentment with the existing state of things. A signal failure of our fisheries for a year or two would increase this evil to a panic, and then, when too late, men would realize that they had shut their eyes to a condition of affairs they ought rather to have dealt with promptly and vigorously.

REGATTA.

We learn that a Regatta is to come off here to-morrow. We hope the weather will be favourable and that the "races" will be well contested. No doubt they will! It is to be hoped that our boaters will make the various heats interesting, and that they will afford onlookers specimens of science in that art.

TEMPERANCE.

ON to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, a Public Temperance Meeting will be held in the British Hall, on the important subject of TOTAL ABSTINENCE. Addresses will be given by Revd. Messrs. Hennigar, Norris and Ladner, and other friends of the cause. A general invitation is offered; and we trust a large attendance will be present. We are certain a rich treat is in store for those who may be able to attend. The abilities of the aforesaid speakers being good, we would urge both lovers and haters of the cause to be present with open ears. The doors will be opened at half-past 7 o'clock. Chair to be taken at 8. The Division of the Sons of Temperance will be present.

RELIGIOUS.

ON Sunday morning last, the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, President of the Eastern British American Conference, conducted divine service in the Wesleyan Church in this town. The Rev. gentleman's sermon was one of the finest embodiments of theological oratory we have ever had the pleasure of listening to. His reverence at one time laboured perseveringly in this country, and his ecclesiastical tour at this time is deservedly merited, he having practically won the popular feelings by doing good both here and elsewhere.

We had the pleasure of listening to a sermon (on Sabbath evening) by the Rev. Mr. Norris. Tho' silvered with age, his delivery is good and effective, and was much admired, and we trust his powerful words made a tendency to improvement. The attendance was very large, no doubt owing to his reverence having dwelt and preached here and in other parts of the Island about twenty years ago.

The Rev. John Godden (a son of our respected townsman Thomas Godden, Esq.,) and Mrs. G., who came here on a short visit, met a hearty welcome to their native land. During the brief period his reverence has been here, he, on several occasions, officiated in St. Paul's Church; and we can testify that his style is one of pulchritude throughout. It is worthy of remark that the Rev. gentleman's kindness and benevolence in alleviating distress does an amount of good which will, no doubt, be long remembered.

THE "Chronicle" of yesterday informs us that Joanna Hamilton, convicted with Geehan of the murder of Garrett Sears, was delivered of a male child on Friday evening last.

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