

House of Assembly.

From the Express.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.

The House met at 12 o'clock. The hon. Speaker informed the House that His Excellency the Governor would be prepared to receive the Speaker and members of the House with the Address of thanks, at Government House on tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The hon. Attorney General pursuant to notice, said he would move that the House proceed to the nomination of its officers. Mr. Stewart had long and efficiently discharged the duties of his office, and he was satisfied no hon. member would wish to deprive him of the office he had filled so satisfactorily for so many sessions. He moved that John Stuart, Esq., be appointed Clerk of the House.

Mr. Bennett would concur in the re-appointment of Mr. Stewart, who was highly esteemed by hon. members on both sides of the House.

Mr. Parsons said that as far as he was concerned, he saw no necessity of appointing new officers for the House. He saw no reason for disturbing officers who had performed their duty to the satisfaction of the House. All the old officers should remain as they were. There was a marked desire to be invidious in the hon. Premier's action—He ought not to call in question the positions of men who performed their duties properly, Mr. Stuart, for example, who had for a long time held the office of Clerk with the utmost satisfaction to the House.

The motion was put and carried.

The hon. Attorney General then moved that B. B. Holden, Esq., be reappointed Clerk Assistant; he said that it was the invariable practice to appoint the officers of the House singly; at least that had been his experience during the last 20 years. As far as his side of the House was concerned they had evinced no enmity towards any man. For his own part he had never such a feeling. He and his party were acting on justifiable grounds. He would make no further reply to the observation of the hon. member who had just spoken. They were beneath contempt.

Mr. Parsons begged to move, in amendment, that the officers of the late House be reinstated in their former offices. What could the hon. Premier gain by turning out these officials? If he had anything against their characters, let him name it. There were two vacant seats to be filled up on this side of the House before the party had its full strength. The government would not have got the power had they not used bribery and bought their seats. These fourteen members opposite have come in under false pretences (Hon. A. General Hear, hear) and they would lose their power when the two vacant seats were filled.

Hon. Attorney General. You had better go for them.

Mr. Parsons.—When he next took his seat in the House he would have with him certain papers which had been used by the government members to get into their seats. The government policy, in turning out the present officials, was merely throwing dust into the people's eyes. As to the petitions, of which there had been some talk, it was no use presenting them to the House as it was at present constituted. They would not be listened to. If any hon. member on this side of the House allowed the Revenue Bill to pass, he ought to be hanged as high as Hamman. As to the offices now held by parties on the Government side of the House, they were held contrary to every principle of Representative Government. He had some doubts as to their legal right to hold them. In the matter of the petition of Mr. Garland. There is no doubt whatever that Mr. Garland is a respectable planter in Bay-de Verds; but he was not liked by the people, so much did he stink in their nostrils that a Wesleyan Minister was incited to keep him out. Then, Mr. Receiver General, there are doubts of your holding your position legally; you did not come in here as Receiver General, and until in your present position you receive the indorsement of your constituents, you have no recognized status so far as we are concerned. He (Mr. P.) might say the same thing of the hon. gentleman's neighbor. He was not sent here as Solicitor General, but as an individual member. We want, sir, to show parties outside their rights; and we are speaking now for that purpose. No doubt these gentlemen would like to get in for their different districts, just as they passed the address; but hon. members on this side of the House showed the utter contempt in which they held these hon. members. The hon. member for Harbor Grace Mr. Shea, had not been long in the House till he commenced a manipulation of the wires.

Hon. Mr. Shea.—Rather in your way. Mr. Parsons—I am here independently, and am well able to advocate my own cause. With regard to the officers of the House, I repeat that we have no right to interfere with their present positions. Therefore I move this amendment, that the officers of the late House of Assembly be reappointed to the offices held by them respectively in that House.

Mr. McKay, in rising to second the amendment of the hon. member for St. John's East, Mr. Parsons, was desirous that the present officers of this House be continued. Many of them are old servants, some, to his knowledge, have held their appointments about seventeen years, and he would not like to see them displaced. The hon. the Premier would certainly not displace such old and faithful servants as the Higginsons and others. The afore he (Mr. McKay) would support the amendment. [The hon. Attorney General—Hear, hear.] The hon. member for Harbor Grace, Mr. Shea, had treated the House to a speech of nearly four hours duration. The great gun of the ministerial ranks had been discharged and ended in smoke, not one on this side of the house

had been killed from its effects. Now he (Mr. McKay) had heard a great deal about the ability and talent of the hon. member as a public speaker; but must certainly confess that he had been very much disappointed. He expected something better from that hon. gentleman than personal attack and abuse, such as had fallen from him this evening. The hon. member, Mr. Shea, had stated that he (Mr. McKay) could not go back to his district, but he would go back when the time came. The people's eyes would be opened, and he would then be returned by a triumphant majority, as he was in 1869.—The hon. member, Mr. Shea, spoke of the great evils the late Government had done, but he forgot to state the many benefits conferred by it on the country. Did not the late Government give the Colony the Ocean Steam Service? The hon. gentleman is Agent for the Company that took the contract, by which no small sum of money annually finds its way into his pocket. The hon. member forgot the benefits accruing from increased local steam communication, which was also the gift of the late Government. Yes, and he omitted many other improvements, such as roads, bridges, light-houses, public wharves and many others. Perhaps the hon. Premier remembered the fact that when they stood together on the hustings at Twillingate, he (Mr. McKay) pointed out to him a handsome bridge which had been erected there, and was so much admired by all strangers visiting that place, that was another of the useful works of the late Government, and one of the finest bridges of the Island.

Hon. Attorney General.—You took care to put it up just when the elections were coming on.

Mr. McKay.—I take considerable interest in my District, because I consider myself its Representative. The hon. Attorney General might boast of high position as the head of the Government, but how did he come there? Ah! thereby hangs a tale. By the traitorous course of one of the Government. He (Mr. McKay) need not point out with his finger the man who, by going over to the enemy, placed them in power. Every statement he now made was true. The Government says that the Chairman of the Board of works declared himself independent on the hustings. He could tell the hon. Premier that he did nothing of the kind. He (Mr. McKay) was present and happened to know all about it. He was prevented by business engagements from leaving town early to visit the constituency previous to the election, and he asked the Chairman, Mr. Duder, to go at once to the district. He found at the Secretary's office that the present Chairman of the Board of Works was to take the writs to the District, and was paid £25 for doing so. He afterwards met the hon. gentleman (Mr. Duder) in Twillingate. Did he deny doing the address of McKay and Duder to the people? Did he not circulate the address in the District and come forward as a Government candidate? If Mr. Duder were a man of honour he would look him (Mr. McKay) straight in the face and deny those statements. He could not do so.

The Chairman of the Board of Works.—I can and do deny them. I never signed that address, to which my name was put without my consent or knowledge.

Mr. McKay.—He said the hon. member's (Mr. Duder's) expense during the contest. Did he not tell him that he (Mr. Duder) was unable to pay any portion of them?

Chairman of the Board of Works.—No I never said so.

Mr. McKay.—I can confirm every word I say.

Chairman of the Board of Works.—I did not take any copies of the address with me, nor did I circulate it.

Mr. McKay.—Will the Chairman of the Board of Works attempt to deny what I am prepared to prove? He must have a very short memory. I suppose he remembers something about the row which the hon. Mr. Shea is attempting to create about the Cabot. Will he deny going to Tilt Cove in that Steamer, sleeping in my house there and having breakfast in the morning?

Chairman of the Board of Works.—I do not deny that.

Mr. McKay.—There was a Minister of your own church there, and we had prayers and the Reverend gentleman offered up prayers for the success of the three candidates then present, Duder, Rolls and Mr. McKay. The same Reverend gentleman afterwards canvassed and used his influence against us, which so incensed the present Chairman of the Board of Works that when he addressed the people at Little Bay Islands, he came out with a tirade of abuse against the whole body of his own (the Wesleyan) clergy men. He could not forget it. Should he do so, others could not. He (Mr. McKay) implored him to desist from such a course as they had many friends amongst the Wesleyans in the District, and continuation of such abuse would lose them their support. C.B.W. I said nothing of the kind. When they met upon the hustings he (Mr. McKay) stated his sentiments as to Confederation; and said he would support the Government which did the most good for the country and opposed Confederation. He had done the same in 1869. He told the electors that he came forward as an independent candidate. That he sought office and would accept none, and would support the Government that would do most to promote the public interests, and would oppose Confederation should he (Mr. McKay) again address the electors, he would repeat the same language. The Chairman of the Board of Works and he (Mr. McKay) in their joint address, had set forth the many benefits which Mr. Bennett's Government had conferred on the country, and that was their policy. They (Messrs. McKay and Duder) took no independent stand. They maintained that policy on the hustings and throughout their canvass in the District. He (Mr. McKay) always addressed the people first. Mr. Duder followed, and en-

dorsed the sentiments expressed by him, Mr. Duder saying that the fullness of explanations rendered further remarks from him (Mr. D.) unnecessary. With reference to the bridge he had before spoken of, if the grant had been larger there would have been a finer structure.

Hon. Attorney General.—What did you do with the Special Grant of \$2000?

Mr. McKay.—The Chairman of the Board of Works can answer that question. He (Mr. McKay) pointed out to the electors many of the advantages received under the late Government, and supported its policy. The Chairman of the Board of Works endorsed his sentiments on all occasions during the canvass. What did he then mean by saying that he was an independent man? He was nothing of the kind; he was an avowed supporter of the late Government. It was not alone to the late Government that he turned traitor, but to Smith McKay. He had broken faith with him. Had the hon. gentleman sent him (Mr. McKay) a cheque for his (Mr. D's) election expenses in 1869 and 1873, he might then have declared his independence. Now then for a little more proof of the hon. member's treacherous conduct; he was not satisfied with becoming a traitor himself, but he must try to inveigle an honest man to join in his treason. He (Mr. McKay) held in his hand a telegram and the reply thereto which he would read. These documents would show to the world the traitor and the honest man. They are as follows:

Brigus, Jan. 10th. 1874. By Telegraph. From St. John's.

To John Bartlett. "If you delay, will lose all. I go with Carter. Be prompt and follow."

CHARLES DUDER.

Did not that stamp the traitor in every word? Now listen to the sentiments of an honest man.

Brigus, Jan. 10th. 1874. By Telegraph.

To Charles Duder. "Have nothing to lose. Will die before I turn traitor."

JOHN BARTLETT.

THE STAR.

Harbor Grace, March 4, 1874.

THE mails, per S.S. "Newfoundland," arrived here on Sunday evening; principal news anticipated by telegraph.

We understand that arrangements are being made with a view to erect a new Episcopal Church at Bryant's Cove.

We are happy to learn that a branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society has been established in the town of Carbonear, under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Carfagnini.

THE Steam-tug "Cabot" arrived here on Friday evening last, with freight and passengers. She again left for St. John's, at daylight on Saturday morning, with over three hundred sealers; but not being able to get round the Cape, by reason of the quantity of ice in the Bay, returned to port the same day, where she still remains, waiting for the ice to clear out of the harbor.

Our Sealers are actively employed making arrangements for the coming fishery. The Harbor Grace fleet will be smaller than that of last year, while the fit-out from Carbonear will not exceed more than four or five vessels. We sincerely trust the voyage may prove a profitable one to all engaged in this great branch of our staple industry.

We are glad to announce another accession to our trade. The fine new steamer "Porteus," Capt. Jones, owned by Messrs. J. & W. Stewart, arrived here yesterday from Scotland. We learn that she is intended for the Seal fishery (first trip), and will be placed in charge of Capt. P. Mullaney, an old, experienced and successful Seal-hunter. Success to the "Porteus!"—[Times, 28th ult.

Four Frenchmen (names unknown) left their homes on Tuesday the 17th ult., with the intention of capturing some seals on the drift ice. On their way out one of the four got lame, causing him to return home, managing with great difficulty, to cross where the ice had parted, by clamber to clamber, at the risk of his life. When he reached where he considered himself safe, he looked back for his comrades and noticed that they were still going out, but unfortunately could not give them any warning of their danger.—[Halifax paper.

A letter from one of Fulton's admirers in St. John, N. B., received recently states that Fulton will shortly challenge Brown to row him in June or July next. We can only say that "Barkis" is willin'.

Commander Sir Lambton Lorraine, of H. M. S. "Niobe" who stopped the Cuban butchery of the "Virginus" crew has been promoted to a Captaincy.

Victor Hugo believes that England must become bankrupt; and Mr. Gladstone, in his latest speech, said that the real issue before England is not in foreign politics, but in finance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[FOR THE STAR.]

Mr. Shea's Champion.

KNIGHTERRANTRY REVIVED BY THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD"

He Throws Down the Gauntlet to All Who Oppose Mr. Shea!!

ANOTHER "DON QUIXOTE" READY TO ENTER THE LISTS!!!

Bobby About to Gird on His Sword and Follow as "Sancho!!!"

The editor of the "Standard," in his editorial of Saturday last, appears in high dudgeon because it "seems to be coming quite popular with several Journalists lately, to be applying sneering epithets to the Hon. A. Shea, and styling him the Leader of the Government, &c." Now, this does seem strange from the mouth-piece of persons, who, a few years since were profuse in their invective against the Sheas, and who scrupled not to style them as "the family compact," and delighted in exorcising their vocal organs with the lines commencing—

"Ambo, Ned, and Brother Joe— Where they get the money, I don't know!"

I have heard the above editor's master allude to the Sheas and their friends—in years gone by—as "State paupers and legalized robbers." I cannot think what has caused the recent change of opinion, unless Ambo has made sufficient out of his trade in Placentia "live stock" to gild his faults, and thereby give himself a sweet smell in the nostrils of the Conception Bay autocrat.

Again, the Hudibras of the "Standard" observes, "Every insult that is attempted to be cast upon the Hon. A. Shea, we take as an insult offered to ourselves." Thus, you see, the gauntlet is boldly thrown down, and a challenge fairly issued to all who are not disposed to eulogise Mr. Ambrose Shea.

Is the editor of the "Standard" a somnambulist? No! Is he the victim of magical delusion? No! Is he a cavalier? Yes! Verily "A Knight of the Sorrowful Figure!" only waiting to be joined by his "Sancho" to start in search of adventure. Some say Squire Robert has "girded up his loins" and will act in the capacity of "Sancho" to the cavalier. I don't think he could possibly get a better squire, as I feel sure Bobby will make quite a martial appearance when fully armed, accoutred, and "ready for the fight."

RUGGIERO. March 3, 1874.

WHY THEY TRIED TO EXCOMMUNICATE ME.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR,— Did you ever incur the displeasure of the Church? I did, and, in consequence, narrowly escaped being excommunicated. The following particulars will serve to show the fanatic spirit prevailing among the sect to which I belonged when the affair happened:—

I am a plain, pious man, regular in the discharge of my duty both to God and my neighbor; but unluckily I happened at the time to which I refer, to live near one with whom I was not inclined to cultivate either civil or friendly terms; this troublesome personage was no other than a monstrous overgrown BEAR, that descended from the mountains, trod down and destroyed the corn-fields, and carried off whatever he laid his paws upon. The plundered sufferers looked upon the bear, the ferocious and cunning animal ever finding methods to elude their utmost vigilance; and at last the bear had learned his cue so thoroughly, as to commit his deprecations only on the Lord's day, when he knew from experience the coast was clear. Wearied out with these oft-repeated trespasses, I resolved on the next Sunday to stay in the fields, where, with my gun, I could conceal myself. The bear came, according to custom,—I fired and shot him dead. The explosion threw the whole congregation (for it was about the hour of people's assembling to worship) into consternation. The cause was enquired into: and as soon as the Preacher, Circuit Steward and Trustees became acquainted with it, they called a special meeting, and cited me before them, to show cause, if any I had, why I should not be excommunicated out of the Church, for this daring and unequalled impiety. In vain did I urge from the scriptures themselves, that it was lawless to do good on the Sabbath day; I pleaded before judges determined to condemn me; and the righteous Preacher, Circuit Steward, and Trustees, *una voce*, agreed to drive me out from amongst them as polluted and accursed. According to custom (as is customary on such occasions) on the next Sunday to attend my excommunication in the Church.

I did attend—but not entirely satisfied with the sentence and too much of a soldier to be scandalized in so public a manner for an action which I conceived to be a good one, I resolved to have recourse to stratagem. I therefore went as I was summoned, with my gun loaded with a brace of balls, my sword and cartridge box by my side, and my knapsack on my back, with six days provisions in it. Service was about half over when I entered the sanctuary in marshal array. I marched leisurely into a corner, and took my position. As soon as the benediction was ended, the holy *tartuffe* began his excommunication, but scarce had he pronounced the words—*offending brother*, when I cocked and levelled my weapon of destruction, and at the same time crying out with a loud voice—"Proceed, if you dare—proceed—and you are a dead man." At this unexpected attack, the astonished clergyman, (like "Jack in the box" when the cover is down) crouched at the bottom of the pulpit, and prayed with more earnestness than ever before, and I, with the greatest deliberation, *recovered* my arms. Some minutes elapsed before the preacher had courage to peep from his ecclesiastical battery, when finding I had come to a *rez-ti*, after a series of bobbing up and down, he tremblingly reached the order to the Circuit Steward, desiring him to read it. The Circuit Steward, with stammering accents, and eyes staring with affright, began as he was commanded; but no sooner had he done so, than I again levelled my piece, and more vehemently than before exclaimed, "Desist, and march—I will not live with shame; desist, and march, or you are all dead men!" Little need had I repeat my threats; the man of God leaped from his pulpit, and escaped, the fat Circuit Steward, Trustees and congregation following in equal trepidation; the greatest confusion prevailed, the women with shrieks and cries sought their homes; and I was left undisturbed master of the field, and of the Church too, the doors of which I calmly locked, put the keys in my pocket, and sent them with my respects to the preacher. I then marched home with all the honors of war. I have lived peacefully ever since, and can now honestly affirm that I never tasted so great a dainty before.

Yours, &c.,

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Yours, &c.,



Latest Despatches.

LONDON, Feb. 19-24.

Disraeli formally accepted the Premiership.

Rev. Robert Moffat, the celebrated South African missionary, doubts the report of Livingstone's death; the foreign office entertains similar doubts. They think it incredible that Livingstone could reach the place where he is said to have died.

Egyptian territory was invaded by the Sultan of Dordour; the invaders defeated with a heavy loss.

The Queen will hold a Council of State on Saturday, when the old ministry will formally resign. And the new ministry will be installed.

Gladstone advises the Queen to make a Knight of Charles Reed, M. P., for Hackney.

Disraeli limited Cabinet to twelve members, and it is generally approved of by the Press. Gladstone's Cabinet comprised fifteen.

Cardwell made a peer—title, Viscount Rivington.

Three Railway accidents in England yesterday. Most serious to Scottish mail train; 15 injured, 2 dead; cars demolished.

As the assembling of Parliament will be prorogued till the 12th March, the Queen's Speech will not be read till the re-assembling.

Gladstone will not take active part in the new house. Much speculation as to who will be elected leader of the opposition.

A treaty of peace was signed by Wolesley and King Coffee at Kachila.

Japanese insurrection spreading; foreign residents leaving Navasaki.

"Popolo Romano" says that Antonelli requested all the Bishops to come to Rome. Pius wishes to see them before he dies.

Shirley Brooks of 'Punch' is dead. War office have no information of peace being made with Ashantees.

Mr. Dillon of Livingstone's search expedition, has succeeded, and the remains of the doctor are now expected to reach Zanzibar on the 20th inst.

Report of Pope's circular letter to Bishops to meet him before he dies is pronounced unfounded.

The Queen, at Gladstone's recommendation, granted a pension of one thousand dollars per annum to Livingstone's children.

NEW YORK 24.

Severe earthquakes at Venezuela, much damage to life and property.

OTTAWA, 25.

Parliament assembled 26th March.

New Brunswick Assembly after a long debate passed bill incorporating the Orangemen.

LONDON, 25.

Sir John Burgess Sanlake appointed Attorney General; Sir R. Baggalley, Solicitor General.

Thiers in a letter to Republican candidate, declares that experience renders his conviction invariable that a Republic is the only possible Government for France.

Up day... sent... as a... subject... has... during... mous... mone... prese... policy... sent... office... ple a... be c... depa... brief... tratic... is th... of th... deba... unju... by t... disp... held... also... ed p... prese... in th... tried... disc... This... with... staff... year... while... three... staff... visio... was th... him... 'rev... ing t... bebe... feat... call... a Ju... chat... entir... semb... of th... edy... hon... tion... place... Ayre... Mr... he w... Mr... der... made... Buri... emp... down... media... in a... ner... house... time... the S... licem... Mr. P... islatu... peared... his fr... them... compr... lous p... placed... himsel... police... ly obs... dare... ever... better... Thus... sidere... scenes... Britis... resuin... maind... fended... tions... hurled... Mr. P... seven... ing as... a most... Tuesd... one or... counta... prox... ows be... The... transla... of Eng... twenty... Aposti... work in... Edw... comfort... hospita... it was... ing the... the To... His ey... their c... and car... well fit... expense... tion cov... ers. F... up quar... been so... far he... ciped t... the forb...