

day and finding something wrong, he forgot himself, broke into a passion, pouring a violent tirade of abuse on the devoted head of the new man. Fearing that he had gone too far, and that this man would leave at once, he suddenly stopped, and endeavored to make it right by saying, "You mustn't mind me, John; I scold sometimes, but I don't mean to hurt your feelings; but—"

"Oh, no, interrupted John, there's no 'arm in it. Go on; I like to 'ear ye."

This is the truth, and no doubt the only course left to one who is obliged to come in daily contact with a confirmed scold.

An Incident of the War.—The dark horrors of war are relieved by occasional gleams of humanity, which make one feel all the more saddened by the records of strife between men who ought to be as brothers.

During the investment of Metz, it was common for the German sentries at the outposts to leave a certain portion of their rations for the famished sentries of the besieged army.

A day's rations were also willingly given up on the capitulation. One of the war correspondents of the London press describes the following scene:—

"This afternoon I witnessed a very touching scene. A French soldier of the 33rd Line Regiment, belonging to the Corps of General Fossard, had been made prisoner at the outposts. He is a native of Jour-aux-Arches, where his wife and children live. En passant, on his way to Comy, where the headquarters of the Prince are now situated, he asked permission to see his wife and children. Need I say that the request was immediately granted? The poor woman half delirious with joy, asked to be allowed to accompany her husband at least to Comy. This was also acceded to; but then came the difficulty about the bairns. The woman was weak and could not carry her baby, and at home there was no one to mind it; as for the little chap of five—he could toddle along by his father's side. The difficulty was, however, overcome by a great big Pomeranian soldier, who volunteered to act as nurse. This man had been quartered close to the poor woman's house; and the little ones knew him, for he had often played with them. When, therefore, bidding the poor wife to be of good cheer, he held out his big strong arms to the little infant, it came to him immediately, and, nestling its tiny head upon his shoulders, seemed perfectly content. So did the Prussian soldier carry the Frenchman's child. When I first saw the group the wife was clasped in her husband's embrace, the little boy clung to his father's hand, whilst the Prussian soldier with the baby in his arms walked along by their side. Then the Frenchwoman told her husband how, when she had been ill and in want of food the Prussian soldiers had shared their rations with her, and fetched wood and water, had lit the fire, and helped him in their own rough, kindly way; until at last those two men, who belonged to countries now arrayed against each other in bitterest hate—who perhaps a few days since fought the one against the other—embraced like brothers, whilst I, like a great big fool, stood by and cried like a baby. But I was not alone in folly, if folly it be; several Prussian officers and soldiers followed my example—for we had wives and children in far-off homes.

Romantic Story.—The death of a Greek named Xindavelonis has been announced, and the romance of his life merits for him a passing notice. He was formerly the courier and cook of the well-known opera singer Angelina Bossio. Mlle Bossio, when young, had married in Denmark a Spaniard, whom she found a few months later to have been a married man. Her chagrin and despair were expressive. In her affliction Xindavelonis was truly sympathetic. His enthusiasm gave him even the courage to declare his love for the heart-broken cantatrice. At first Mlle Bossio repelled him; but later on she consented to their marriage, on condition that they should always live as brother and sister. The marriage took place, but proved an unhappy one, and Bossio died of a broken heart. Xindavelonis, however, always loved his wife truly and after her death erected a magnificent mausoleum to her memory. The shape of her fortune which fell to him amounted to 600,000 francs, and he made Paris his home. There his beneficence to his poor countrymen in Paris, was so princely that the King of Greece knighted him. His culinary tastes and talents not having deserted him, the Greek ambassador at London nobly did not disdain to honor his entertainments by their presence. Such was his interest in France that her disasters and humiliations in the war set him mad in London in 1870, and he was consigned to a private lunatic asylum. A cure having been effected, he was set at liberty, but found that a hundred thousand francs had been abstracted from him during the period of his derangement. The loss and other troubles led to a second loss of his reason, and this time all his property, it is said, disappeared. So that the Greek knight and the once fortunate cuisinier found among us little more than a pauper's grave.

A Wiggling.—The Rev. Dr. MacLeod (father of the late Dr. Norman MacLeod) was proceeding from the manse of D. to church, to open a new place of worship. As he passed slowly and gravely through the crowd gathered about the door, an elderly man with the peculiar kind of wig known in that district—bright smooth, and of a reddish brown—acosted him:—"Doctor, if you please, I wish to speak to you. Well, Duncan, said the venerable doctor, can you not wait till after worship? No Doctor I must speak to you now, for it is a matter upon my conscience. Oh! since it is a matter of conscience tell me what it is; but be brief Duncan, for time passes. The matter is this, Doctor. Ye see the clock yonder on the face of the new church. Well there is no clock really there—nothing but the face of the clock. There is no truth in it but only once in the twelve hours. Now it is, in my mind, very wrong and quite against my conscience, that there should be a lie on the face of the house of the Lord. Duncan, I will consider the point. But I am glad to see you looking so well. You are not young now; I remember you for many years, and what a fine head of hair you have still? Eh, Doctor, you are joking now; it is long since I have had my hair. Oh, Duncan, Duncan, are you going into the house of the Lord with a lie upon your head? This settled the question, and the doctor heard no more of the lie on the face of the clock.

Death of the Shah's Mother.

The death of the Queen-mother occurred at 8 a.m. on Monday, the second of June. The deceased Queen had been ill for some time past, and even before her son the Shah, left for Astrakhan, fears for her recovery were freely expressed in Teheran. The exact nature of the illness it is difficult to ascertain, but it is supposed it was to the fever by which it was accompanied that her Majesty finally succumbed. No sooner was the fact that the Queen was dead really known in the bazaar than crowds of women thronged from all parts to the Palace, and loudly expressed their sorrow in bitter sobs and cries. On all sides, one hears of the esteem in which her Majesty was held, and the love borne her by the Shah is said to have been of the character quite exceptional in the East. It is a well-known fact that his Majesty would not eat other than the food prepared in the household, on which was impressed his mother's private seal. Telegrams announcing the death of the Queen were at once despatched to all Persian telegraph stations, and for three days business was entirely suspended in all the larger towns. Many are the surmises as to the disposal of the body of the Queen. For the present it rests in the Muteh Shah, or Mosque of the Shah, and will probably remain until his Majesty returns to Teheran, when it will be conveyed with great ceremony to Nedjifum. Daily telegrams reporting the movements of the Shah in Europe, are now regularly received and distributed throughout the country. They have aroused new sympathy in his Majesty's tour to the West, and cannot but have a very beneficial effect, as showing the welcome universally given to the Shah and his numerous suite.

NOTICE.—From this date the "Star" will be issued every Wednesday and Saturday morning, instead of every Tuesday and Friday evening. This alteration has been made with a view to enable us to avail of the latest local mail news, and otherwise enhance the value of the paper to Subscribers.

THE STAR.

HARAR GRACE, JULY 30, 1873.

The fishery in this neighborhood continues fair, and if bait could be procured, good catches of codfish would be taken daily.

Advices have been received from Labrador to the 17th inst., by which we learn that the fishery from Battle Harbor down to Murray's Harbor was very poor up to the 13th—seines 20 to 25 qtls; boats little or nothing. No definite information has reached us respecting the fishery from Murray's Harbor down. Up to the 5th very little was done in the Straits.

It gives us great pleasure to note the steps which have been lately taken by the Board of Works with a view to the clearing out and filling up of the Public Dock east of the premises of Messrs. John Munn & Co. This is certainly a movement in the right direction. As the Government has taken the initiatory steps in the abolishment of monopolies, we trust all other departments will follow the example. Too long has this Island—and more especially this town—been ruled by an overbearing monopoly. Respecting the above mentioned dock, we hope the Board of Works will not desist until the necessary improvements are fully completed, and all obstructions removed, so that the public may have free access thereto. It is advisable that the Board of Works step in occasionally and exercise their authority, as our local Road Boards have invariably turned a BLIND EYE to all infringements committed by certain individuals. Too much partially has hitherto been evidenced. Indeed, things are often done that should be left undone, and much that would be conducive to public convenience entirely neglected. Some time since a shed, or small wooden building, was removed from the "Jetty" at the foot of Le Marchant Street. This little house was rather a convenience than otherwise; but, for some reason or other of which we are ignorant, it was taken away, while nuisances of a very serious nature were allowed to exist. We are glad, however, that the Board of Works have taken matters in hand, and feel confident that, in future, public satisfaction will be given. We shall carefully watch the progress of events, and will expose everything coming under

our notice that in any way infringes on the rights of the lieges.

We understand that arrangements are being made between the St. John's and Conception Bay "teams," for the purpose of contesting a friendly match of cricket at Alexandra Park on Friday next.

In our next issue will be commenced a new and delightfully interesting story, entitled "Ossio; or the Sioux Captive."

[TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR, SIRS,—

Could you inform me whether we have any "Assayer of Weights and Measures" for Harbor Grace, as I have made enquiries into the matter, but cannot ascertain the name of that important personage? I consider it the duty of the "powers that be" to see that this important branch of the public service is faithfully and effectually performed, making it compulsory on parties to weigh all articles that are nominally sold by weight—as we have altogether too much of the guess system—otherwise the public are liable to be deprived of their rights by unscrupulous and dishonest vendors.

Yours, &c., JUSTITIA.

July 29.

NEWS ITEMS.

The "Times" has the gratification of announcing that the Duke of Edinburgh's suit with the only daughter of the Emperor of Russia has been successful, and that he has in homely English been accepted by the Grand Duchess Marie. The Duke arrived at Jueenheim on Thursday evening, and was betrothed to her Imperial Highness yesterday. The "Times" says: This is not the time to speculate on the consequences of an alliance with one of the greatest of European states. The marriage is, it believes, on both sides, one of affection, but it is also in every respect one of the most splendid to which any Prince could aspire, and the "Times" congratulates her majesty and the royal family on so auspicious an alliance.

The "Telegraph" says:—The intelligence will be received by the whole English nation with satisfaction. It is given to understand that the Princess will retain the faith of the Orthodox Greek Church, in which she has been born and bred; but the children of the royal pair, if their union should be blessed with offspring, will, it is stated, be brought up in the Protestant creed of this country. The "Telegraph" is convinced that the union possesses no political significance, but it symbolises the growing connection between Great Britain and Russia.

The duel between MM. Ranc and Paul de Cassagnac, which has been talked about for some time, took place on Monday near Bellombourg, in Luxembourg territory. At the first bout M. de Cassagnac was wounded just above his glove; the seconds stepped forward but it was recognized that the hurt was slight. The fighting recommenced and a good deal of scientific fencing ensued; the seconds wished the combatants to rest, but M. de Cassagnac fearing his wound might stiffen, refused, and he contented himself with emptying the blood out of his sleeve. Twice the adversaries came to close quarters. It was only at the fourth bout that M. Ranc was wounded deeply in the arm, and disabled. The seconds then declared honour satisfied.

HUNTING FOR A DIAMOND.—While enjoying the water-fowl shooting with Lord Walsingham, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh lost, some time ago, a very large diamond which escaped from its setting. Several men have been engaged for weeks past in searching for the lost treasure. The prince had offered a reward of £50, and a few days ago one of the Prince's own men found it among the grass. The Prince distributed the £50 among the men.

The German Arctic Navigation Society of Hamburg city has received a telegram from Tromsø, which states that eighteen Norwegians who had passed the winter in Spitzbergen, have been found dead by the society's schooner "Tromsø" Capt. Mack.

The ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, has arrived in Vienna. She will stay eight days with Don Alfonso, who is finishing his studies at the Theresianum College. The ex-Queen has been visited by the Emperor, the Archduke Rainer, and the Archduchesses Maria and Elizabeth.

LORD SAYE and Sele has been detained from his parliamentary duties through the effects of an awkward sprain, which, however, are yielding gradually to judicious medical treatment.



Latest Despatches.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Cholera continues at Mount Vernon, Indiana.

The decision in the Gorman case will be given to-morrow.

LONDON, 21.—Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, fell from his horse and was killed.

Heat considered intense, 85 in the shade.

The Tichborne claimants trial was resumed to day, but on account of the heat was immediately adjourned.

The Carlists sacked and burned Iquiala, and seem to be gaining ground generally.

The Shah of Persia has gone to Geneva.

Lord Bury presides at the banquet to be given to the Wimbledon Canadian Rifleman to-morrow.

It is positively announced that Parliament will be prorogued the first week in August.

SYDNEY, C. B., 23.—Shore end of cable landed at 3 o'clock to-day. "Edinburgh" sailed at 5 p.m.; wind west, moderate, weather fine and clear.

LONDON, 22.—The weather is fair and favourable to crops.

The crews of the Spanish ships of war have revolted. The government have issued a proclamation, declaring them to be pirates, and calling on the Foreign Governments to treat them as such. The majority in the Cortes proposes to pass a vote of censure on the government for their proclamation. General Contreras and Porriad have been dismissed. The civil Governments of Cordova, Maria, Lion, and Orentz, have been dismissed.

An attempt to assassinate Serrano at Biarritz failed. Jules Favre, in the Assembly, denounced the home policy, and the alliance between the Monarchists and Bonapartists; disorder followed, but the vote of confidence in the government passed, 400 to 270.

Five suits have been taken against the White Star Line, by passengers of the steamer "Atlantic."

The train on the Chicago and Rock Island Road, was thrown from the track by robbers, who shot the engineer dead, and robbed the express safe, and escaped.

QUEBEC, 22.—The Duke of Manchester, and the son of Lord Mandeville arrived per "Prussian," at Toronto.

Dr. Joseph Howson, was thrown from his buggy last night and killed.

LONDON, June 23.—The Republican troops at Ciraqui surrendered to the Carlists on condition of their lives being spared. Several were shot after delivering up their arms. Don Alphonzo sent the Government a formal proposition to exchange the prisoners.

The officers of the United States steamer "Congress," which arrived in the Clyde on Friday last, were entertained yesterday by the Provost of Glasgow.

OTTAWA, 23.—The Montreal "Gazette" of to-day, demands an inquiry into the Pacific frauds.

The Mennonites leave to-morrow, having arranged for 10,000 of their people to settle in Manitoba.

NEW YORK, 23.—Cholera abating in Indiana.

LONDON, 23.—The Germans evacuated Mezieres to-day, and will soon leave Nancy, then Verdun will be the only occupied district.

Salmeron is advised by council of Spanish Generals to call out 90,000 reserves.

The insurgent ironclad "Victoria" was followed out of Alicante by a German man-of-war, by order of the German Legation at Madrid.

The French Government declare neutrality in refusing formal demand of Carlists for recognition of rights as belligerents.

NEW YORK, 24.—Gold 115½.

LONDON, 24.—Baron Wolverton died this morning.

Carlism reports say that the minority in the Cortes will secede and establish a separate government at Carthagena.

The insurgent man-of-war "Vigilant" was captured by a German frigate, and restored to Government.

The Orangemen of Armagh demonstrated in honor of the visit of four Canadian delegates. Fifty thousand persons participated. No disturbances.

A large fire in Baltimore on the 21st originated in Maryland Academy of Art; University of Maryland, Central Presbyterian, German, and Catholic Churches were destroyed. Park street is in ruins. Four p.m., fire now under control, and will soon be subdued. Over 100 buildings burned.

GOLD 115½. PORT HASTINGS, 27.—Steamship "Hibernian" passed south at 11 o'clock a.m.

The Power of Bismark Declining.

There are some symptoms in Germany that the power of Prince Bismark is declining. He has just been in an ugly quarrel with the liberal party, and is threatened with a loss of prestige. The story, as told by the Berlin correspondent of the *London Daily News*, is as follows:—The Reichstag was summoned at a late day this year, and the important measures of the session were even then held back. The government did not bring forward its military bill its civil marriage bill, or its new press law. The deputies became tired of waiting, and after they had lost all patience, Herr Lasker, the leader of the liberals, upbraided the government in the bitterest language for its procrastination. Bismark replied in a bad temper to Herr Lasker and to Dr. Simson, the president of the Reichstag, who had fully supported Lasker. On the other hand the Bismark party say that there was a well-understood agreement between the chancellor and the leading deputies that only the military bill should be acted upon at this session,—an agreement to which both Dr. Simson and Herr Lasker were parties. They therefore say that the attempt of the liberals to have the session closed without action on that important matter is a breach of the agreement. Count von Roon has since written a letter, as minister president of Prussia, blaming Bismark for the backward state of the business. The Prince is therefore between two fires, being denounced by the Reichstag because he will not bring forward more business, and by Count von Roon because the Reichstag has not acted on the business brought before it. He is also compromised with the Emperor by having to explain how an agreement to which he begged the Emperor's assent should have been broken so soon.

The Expedition of Sir Samuel Baker.

We make the following additional extract from the despatch of the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* relative to Sir Samuel Baker's adventures.

THE CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE BAKER.

Baker has accomplished even more than was expected of him. He has penetrated as far southwards as Mosindi which is a point near the head villages of the Chiefs Kabriki and Kamrasi. On reaching this place the Pasha found that the ivory and slave traders had spread all kinds of evil rumours about the expedition, inflaming the native tribes against it. Kabriki had been informed by them that Baker Pasha was coming, at the head of an Egyptian army, to take forcible possession of his country and annex it to Egypt, with the view of exacting heavy taxes and tributes, and carrying away the people. It was accordingly agreed, between the traders and the negro chiefs, to murder Baker if possible, and by every means to prevent the progress of the Egyptian soldiers. Shortly after the arrival of the Pasha with a portion of his troops at Mosindi, Kabriki, following an African custom, sent 10 jars of pome— a beverage resembling beer—to the strangers. This liquor was heavily charged with poison, and all those soldiers who partook of it were suddenly seized with frightful symptoms, and soon fell to the earth insensible and apparently lifeless. By administering strong antidotes the poison was neutralised in every case, and no lives were lost. Baker then despatched some of his officers as messengers to demand why the poisoned beer had been sent into his camp; but as soon as they entered the negro village Kabriki ordered them to be killed, and they were all immediately murdered in cold blood.

WAR PROCLAIMED AGAINST THE NATIVES

War was then proclaimed; the chief beating his great drums, and ordering a levy of ten thousand warriors. A large body of these attacked the Pasha, who had only a hundred odd Egyptian troops with him. These men were all greatly fatigued with the long journey into the interior, and some of them were suffering from the poisoned drink. Baker was therefore compelled to beat a retreat before the swarms of enemies assailing him, and he retired after burning his camp and heavy baggage. During seven days of great danger and hardship the backward march of the Egyptians was sorely harassed, and as many as thirty men were left dead on the route. At the end of this perilous week the English Pasha came to the province of Rewinka, a chief hostile to Kabriki, and welcome assistance was then obtained. The pursuit had been already abandoned; but with a view to punish Kabriki it was arranged that Rewinka should supply two thousand armed men, and that these, with thirty picked Egyptian soldiers, should return towards Mosindi and do the best to take and kill the treacherous negro. Baker promised that if this expedition was successful Rewinka should be appointed Governor of his own and Kabriki's district in the name of Viceroy of Egypt. With the remainder of his force the Pasha then returned northwards towards Fatiko, but on reaching a place called Lazari-

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