like the rolling snow ball, whilst so little was done for the encouragement of agriculture. He (Mr R.) would ask, how the government showed their interest in agriculture?

Hon. Premier—By their attention to the repairing of old roads, and the opening of new ones, to which the hon members seem so much opposed.

Mr. Rogerson—Notwithstanding all that had been said by the Government in reference to the subject, there was no evidence before the House to shew that they had effected such an extraordinary amount of improvement in the construction of roads. So far as concerned the district of Bay-de-Verds, which he (Mr. R.) had the honor to represent, there had been in one portion of that district about 10 miles of road gravelled, and about 2½ miles in another, of new road, while some other roads had undergone some repairs. He appeaed to the hon. Receiver General to hold out some advantages to the people, by the reduction of some portions of the tariff.

Hon. Receiver General—Why did not the hon. gentleman's friends effect such a reduction when they were in power?

Mr. Rogerson—His (Mr. R,'s) remark applied to the present time, not to that when his friends were in power. He appealed to the hon. gentleman to return to his old landmarks and fulfil his pledges by taking the burdens off the people.

Hon Receiver General—So we have.

Mr. Rogerson—They had, it was true, taken one shilling off the barrel of flour but why not take the duty off molasses? He knew there was no man more desirous to have a full chest than the hon Receiver General. Has he more money than he required?

Hon. Colonial Secretary—The hon gentleman talks about the stringency of the tariff; but he can charge 75 or 80 per cent profit to his dealers.

Mr. Rogerson—Many who invested their capital in the trade were never paid for their supplies; but there was such competition in Water Street alone as to prevent the interests of the fisherman from being injuriously affected by his prices. He (Mr.R.) had some further ground to go over, and some suggestions to offer, which he considered as calculated to improve the condition of the operative classes. At that late hour he would therefore ask an adjournment of the debate, reserving his observations for a future occasion.

Capt. Parsons—Hon. members had listened, on the present occasion to the speech of the hon. gentleman, Mr. Rogerson, as they had during former sessions to speeches of a similar character from that hon. gentleman: his speech in the present instance being simply a rehash of those ideas to which he had so often given utterance in that House. The hon. gentleman professed as usual great interest in the welfare of the fishermen of the country; but he (Capt. P.) would ask him what benefits had he (even during the time he had held a position in the Government) ever conferred upon the fishermen of the country? The hon. gentleman had asked, what benefit had been rendered to the country by the present Government; he [Capt. P.] could inform the hon. gentleman that they had done something, a fact well known to the whole community—they had paid off a debt of £70,000, which had been left to them as a legacy by their predecessors, the late Government. Was not that alone, he (Capt. P.) would ask a benefit conferred upon the people of the country. The time of the House, he [Capt. P.] thought might be more profitably spent than in listening to the fulsome balderdash of the hon. gentleman. He had referred to the taxes as being squeezed out of the people; but those taxes were not felt by the people, as they went back again to them in public improvements, such as roads, education, lighthouses, &c. When the present Government came into power, the condition of affairs generally were of a most gloomy aspect, and the people were leaving the country in large numbers. Was such now the case? No, quite the reverse. Public improvements have been effected to a considerable extent, and the condition of the country generally is improved, and continuing still further to improve. The hon. gentleman boasts of being a friend to the working classes of the country, but he (Capt. P.) would ask, would a friend of the operative classes be found importing articles into the country which were calculated to take the bread out of the mouths of its people? The hon. gentlemen had employed persons elsewhere to manufacture herring barrels for him, which would have that effect. He [Capt. P.] would ask the people of this country were they content to displace the present Government, which had during its past three years of office done so much for the benefit of the country and place hon. gentlemen opposite in that position, for which they were evidently so anxious; in the possession of power, and in the enjoyment of the sweets of office? They had, however, before occupied that position, and on account of their mismanagement of public affairs had been scouted by the people. Not one hon gentleman opposite could be looked upon as actuated by a spirit of patriotism, or as returned to that House through popular influence. Take from the hon. and learned leader of the opposition, who held his seat in the House, upon the very slight tenure of a majority of two or three votes, down to the most juvenile member of that party, all had been returned to that house by the weight of mercantile influence. Not so, however, with hon. members on his [Capt. P's.] side of the house. They had been returned to that house, and had been placed in their present position, by the voice of the people, to whom they were responsible for the faithful discharge of the trust confided to them. Another improvement for which the present Government were entitled to much credit, was that of the contract which they had negociated for Ocean Steam service, which was calculated to exercise such a salutary influence upon the interests of the colony, by giving increased facilities for trade. In fact every constituency of the colony afforded instances of the improvement which had been effected by the present government. When the troops were withdrawn from the colony, it was said by certain hon. gentlemen opposite, that life and property would not be safe in the country; but how, after three years, had the prophisies been verified. So far from that being the case, the peaceable and orderly character of our people had been endorsed by so high an authority as His Excellency the Governor, in the speech delivered by him at the opening of the session. Such, however, was not new to the people of Newfoundland, as they had at all times the happiness to enjoy such a character. Were not the Government also entitled to any credit for the establishment of the new Police force, which in its present most efficient condition he [Capt. P.] considered was indeed a credit to them? Hon. gentlemen opposite might talk of discord and personalities; but such only emanated from them, and were freely indulged in by them every day. He (Capt. P.) did not defend the Government through any motives of self interest, but as a native of the country, and as one who was not prepared to sell his birthright for position. Hon. gentlemen opposite finding that they were unable to regain their lost position, sought to injure the hon. Chairman of the Board of Works, who, by his conduct during the past three years, had shown his anxiety to advance the interests of the people. He (Capt. P.) need but refer to one instance in proof of his assertion. But a few short years ago, we had no hospital for the reception and alleviation of the suffering of the sick and poor, whereas, through the exertions of the hon. C. B. W. we have now three, well provided with everything requisite for the comfort of the sick. As to the increase of agriculture, there had not only been an increase of agriculture, but of the amount of bonuses paid to poor settlers for clearing land. There was no feeling against the Government outside doors. It was all inside. He (Capt. P.) would advise the hon. member, Mr. Rogerson, if he was desirous of carrying out his views, to keep silent, and not be fault-finding with the Government. He (Capt. P.) was anxious for the establishment of factories, and for the encouragement of home manufactures of all kinds. He should like to hear the busy hum of industry throughout the land, and to see its people employed in the manufacture of articles now imported, for which now most exorbitant prices were charged. He (Capt. P.) thought that hon. members would spend their time more profitably if they devoted their attention to the consideration of measures calculated to improve the condition of the people, instead of wasting it in idle and useless declamation. He did not intend occupying the time of the house with any further observations, but would merely observe that he felt certain that when the present Government went back to the country, for the purpose of seeking a renewal of its confidence, they would, if anything, return with increased numbers to that House.

On motion of Mr. Tessier, the Committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Tessier gave notice that, on to-morrow, he would move the suspension of the rules in reference to the address to His Excellency the Governor.

The hon. Premier gave notice, that on to-morrow, he would move for the appointment of a joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, to inquire into the best means for furnishing the town of St. John's with a more efficient supply of water.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

THE STAR.

HARBOR GRACE, MARCH 14, 1873.

THE schooner "Ripple," from Catalina for St. John's, called at this port on Wednesday evening last. By her we learn that the ice was jammed in at Cape Bonavista, and had been as far as the FLOWERS. Some forty seals, old and young, had been taken in the Bay recently. Old seals in nets were taken on 16th February, being earlier than any year since 1859. The steamers and sailing vessels got away in good time.

THE "Standard" is awfully irritated anent our having given publication to the opinions of the "Chronicle" in reference to the bargain made by the new proprietor in the purchase of that journal. It is a curious fact that the "Standard" seems totally ignorant of the utility of the press for circulating local news of interest. When such a dandified and original essay as the one referred to appeared in the "Chronicle," we considered ourselves justified in placing it before the public, who are able to judge rightly between maliciousness and gospel. We made no remark, either good, bad or indifferent, as to the article, which did not seem to us to display any jealous feeling or desire to injure the late publisher of the "Standard." However, the "Standard," backed by Mr. R. T. Squarey, has come down rashly upon us, accusing us of things we never for one moment thought of; and to pay back in their own coin is quite an easy matter. In the first place let us suggest that the hide of the "white elephant," instead of making a good binding for the "Chronicle" and "Star," would be more suitable for the purpose of covering some old ledgers that used to be in service at King's Cove; the tail and proboscis could be retained for personal adornment by the "Standard" family, we kindly promising to acquaint Professor Darwin of a new species of WHAT-D'YE-CALL-'EMS.

"STAR" OFFICE,
Harbor Grace, March 14, 1873.

To Mr. R. T. Squarey,—

SIR,—Your "expiring groan," echoed through the columns of last Wednesday's "Standard," and re-echoed by Mr. A Munn, editor of that paper, certainly reflects little credit on either of you. As regards yourself, I expected no better from such a source, being convinced that you would sooner or later publicly demonstrate your characteristic meanness; but I must confess I feit somewhat surprised to find a person so RESPECTABLY CONNECTED as the editor named making his paper a vehicle for the conveyance of personalities. The case in point is one, I believe, almost without a precedent, viz.: that of giving publicity—without my permission—to a private letter which I addressed to you some time since, and (clad in the garb of hypocrisy and venality, by which corrupt means you endeavor to impose upon a discerning public) making insinuations such as could only emanate from a perverter of truth and a reporter of falsehood. Doubtless you were urged to adopt this perfidious course as the only available means to bolster you in your efforts to complete a transaction, which, for avarice and extortion on your part, and puerile simplicity on that of the other party concerned, is, I think, without a parallel. Your endeavors to show, by the publication of the letter alluded to, that the "Standard," is worth £650 to a person in Mr. M.'s position are extremely futile. True, I expressed a willingnsss to consider the matter with a view to purchase for £600; but that does not prove the concern worth half that sum to another differently situated. Having a large supply of material, my idea was to amalgamate the two papers. This would be the means of obtaining a large number of advertisements and a circulation of 700 or 800 copies; besides placing us in a position to issue a journal the size of the "Standard" semi-weekly and affording every facility for the execution of all kinds of job and fancy printing. Therefore, it would be an advantage to the proprietors of the "Star;" but to a non-practical printer—such as the present editor of the "Standard"—I reiterate that the concern could not possibly be worth more than £250; and I challenge you to produce another letter showing the contrary. You are certainly aware that the "Standard's" material is nearly exhausted, and that without the assistance rendered by the proprictors of the "Star" the former paper must, for a time at least, have become defunct for want of type. Yet you try to make the public believe the "Standard" to be—a "White Elephant!" Well you have succeeded, and now I would advise you to follow the example of "Cid Hamet Benengeli," and promise repose to your pen. Your literary abilities (?) will never obtain for you a niche in the temple of fame.

"What can ennoble knaves, or fools, or cowards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards!"

I would not have made this exposition, were it not that your ungratefulness is too evident, and your sordidness too flagrant to be allowed to pass unnoticed. Your efforts to sully a reputation unstained by any of the foul and loathsome spots that mark your own have induced me to go farther still and acquaint the public with a few other facts of a more personal character. The present editor of the "Standard" must be as little gifted with a sense of honor as yourself, or he would never consider you incapable of "acting so dishonorably," and at the same time publish to the world an unquestionable proof of your want of honor. Is it honorable to show to the public private correspondence? Is it honorable to circulate, for mercenary motives, slanderous and unfounded reports concerning your friends? Is it honorable to exult over a father's death and exile a brother from the parental home? Is it honorable to (by misrepresentation of facts) subvert the interests of your employees? Is it honorable to——; but I will not shock the readers of the "Star," by a recital of this HONORABLE (?) action; suffice it to say that the particulars are recorded in the Magistrate's office.

"What return," a justice cries,
"Upon that writ for S—— s arrest?"
The ready clerk at once replies:
'Tis written on the writ, *non est*."

"*Non est*, indeed! Imagine, if you can,
Mr. S——'s surprise when called an
'onest man!"

But, why talk to you of honor? It would be (metaphorically speaking) "throwing pearls before swine." Certainly the editorial chair had no honorable charm for you, or, doubtless, it would not be vacated for the saw pit You say "failing health" has compelled you to withdraw your ILLUMINATING (?) literary rays from the western hemisphere. Here you again appear dishonable Why not tell the truth and say: The "Standard" is a losing concern; your pecuniary difficulties are driving you to desperation; you're tired of the SANCTUM; you've learned the truth of the couplet—

Squarey must torture his invention,
To flatter rogues, or lose his pension;

and now, finding an easy dupe in poor, innocent Mr. M., you'll try something else.

A. A. PARSONS.

CARD.

"STAR" OFFICE,
Harbor Grace, March 14, 1873.

In Wednesday's "Standard," my brother in reference to the "Star's" insertion of an interesting item from the "Morning Chronicle" relative to the transfer of the former journal to Mr. A. Munn, not only severely and slanderously attacks the "Star" but refers to me personally in a very brothly and affectionate manner (?). In his remarks he mentioned the fact that I 'am" a brother, great acknowledgement! Wonderful indeed! from a heartless unfeeling and despicable slave to lucre. According to his elegant prose, I am a c–*y*–pher in my business. Cipher! astonishing! I am no cipher in the business—I know my business well, he does not, never having learned it—Cipher! oh, thank an all-wise Providence I am not the cipher I would have been under his unbrotherly treatment and domineering, all for self disposition. He has unceasingly done everything in his power to injure my interests, and yet has the impudence to grieve over the fact of my being an only brother. I consider it is well that such is the case, for had their been more of us to have received his persecutions, we would, indeed, have been a miserable lot. Now brother mine, mind your own business, whatever that may be; I hope it is honourable, for "virtue hath its own reward." I regret the necessity of having thus to discourse in print, but the fact is, that grieving brother of mine will grieve yet more when true light is thrown on the bargain he has given the innocent party now in management of the "Standard."

Affectionate (?) brother, one word more. I grieve over the fact that "ill health" has by your own honourable (?) statement compelled you to relinquish the "Standard"; but bear in mind I will not be so dishonourable as to report that you are in a galloping consumption, as you did of me, when last ill, and when in a period of six weeks, I was favoured by three visits which occupied about two minutes, not counting odd seconds, from your elegant self. No wonder you grieve! Whose appearance, however, is much more like that wonderful gallop? His propensity for falsehood is wonderfully developed, so I have reserved some shot for a subsequent discharge, should he feel inclined to stand his ground. I am sorry that that honourable brother of mine should have so "sold" Mr. Munn, whom he well knew had no practical experience in the printing line, not to mention the fact that there is insufficient type in the bargain to print off an issue. I heartily endorse the "Chronicle's" regret that Mr. M., will probably lose by his speculation, the purchase—to him at least—not being worth the price given.

W. R. SQUAREY.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Latest Despatches.

LONDON, 3.

Gigantic frauds on the Bank of England have been discovered. They were committed by one Warren "alias" Horton, an American, by forging Rothschild's and other financial houses. It is believed the frauds on the bank will reach $1,000,000. The discovery of the forgeries was altogether by accident, and was brought about by the Rothschild's noticing in some Bills of Exchange a difference in the color of the ink from that ordinarily used. The Bills themselves were so neatly executed that they would have escaped detection. The reward for the arrest of the forgers has been increased to £2500.

LONDON, 4.

The frauds on the Bank of England are now said to amount to two million dollars.

Mr. Thiers made a great speech in the Assembly yesterday. He reaffirmed his determination to maintain the part of the Bordeux preamble to the constitutional project, declaring that the Assembly reserves to itself the constituent power adopted by the Cammber by 457 to 199.

In the Spanish Cortes, yesterday, Figueras submitted a bill convoking the Constitutional Cortes on first of May, ordering election for members in Spain and Porto Rico on 10th of April, desolving the present Assembly after it has voted for the Budget, abolition of slavery, and arming volunteers, and providing in the *interim* a permanent committee shall sit, and as soon as Cortes meets the committee and ministry shall resign.

The yellow fever is raging to a fearful degree in Rio Janerio.

Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance day amount to £177,000.

Markets generally quiet.

A revolt against the French in Algiers is rumoured, but uncertain.

LONDON, 6.

Consoles 92⅝.

The London police have arrested the paramour of Warren, the principal in the heavy forgeries on the Bank. The sum of 13,570 pounds in gold was found in her apartment. She was committed to prison for examination.

France to this date has paid Germany 3,500,000,000 francs on account of war indemnity.

NEW YORK, 8.

General news unimportant.

Gold 115¼; Sight exchange 8¾; Money 7 per cent.; weather clear.

Ottawa, 8

The debate on Mr. Blake's motion was continued till 12 o'clock last night. When the division was taken, the vote gave 16 of a majority for the Government. The result was hailed with cheers and countercheers. Every member who voted with the opposition declared his position, while many who voted with the Government are independent and not to be counted on as reliable supporters.

LONDON, 8.

The steamship *Moravian* fell foul of the British man-of war *Gladiator*, yesterday; the latter was so badly damaged that she had to return to port. The *Moravian* suffered no serious injury and proceeded to sea.

So little credit is attached to the rumoured separation of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, that their friends have taken very little trouble to contradict it.

The small pox prevails to an alarming extent at Chatham.

English despatches from Madrid make no mention of a ministrial crisis.

A contradiction is given to the report from Madrid that the Spanish Government received intimation that the European powers will jointly refuse to continue diplomatic relations with Spain if a Federal Republic is proclaimed.

LONDON, 8.

Colonel Egerton Leigh, conservative, has been elected to Parliament for Middle-Cheshire.

A terrible explosion occurred yesterday afternoon, in a Cartridge Manufactory. It is reported that one hundred persons were injured, twelve fatally.

The London *Times* says, France has officially given Germany financial guarantees for payment of balance of the indemnity and negotiation for the evacuation of France at an early day—have commenced.

A despatch from Madrid says, the vicinity of the Palace of the Cortes was thronged yesterday, and much excitement prevailed. Guards were stationed in anticipation of outbreaks.

Bands of men left Madrid yesterday to join the Carlists, but were overtaken by Government forces and 15 killed and 100 captured.

NEW YORK, 8.

Webb's Australian line of steamers having been disposed of to the Pacific Mail Company, there is no longer any mail communication with Australia.

A Hindoo Freemasons' lodge has been established in Bombay.

The improvement in Dr. Pusey's condition continues, and no further bulletin will be issued, unless necessary.