

THE STAR
HARBOR GRACE, OCTOBER 15.

The steamer "Hercules" arrived here yesterday morning from Labrador, and having landed her passengers and mails proceeded to St. John's.

We observe by the "Chronicle" that the St. John's Candidates are in the field, Messrs. R. J. Parsons, J. J. Dearin and R. J. Kent, for the East Division; and Messrs. L. Tessier, M. Fenelon, and P. J. Scott, for the West Division.

His Lordship, the Most Rev. Dr. Carfagnini, arrived here on Saturday evening last from a visit to Antigonish and Quebec, where, we understand, his Lordship had been invited to assist at some religious ceremonies in connection with the Church in those places.

The meeting of our Quarter Sessions have come and gone, and we find that no steps have been taken in the matter of the Public Landing east of Messrs. John Munn & Co's, premises. We had every hope that the nuisance which obstructs the entrance of said dock, would receive the attention of some of our Grand Jurors.

It must be matter of hearty congratulation to the friends of the late Anti-Confederate government to hear of the success which awaits their cause at the coming Election. When one views the acts of the Shea-Carter Administration, with an unbiased conscience, he must naturally come to the conclusion that the country has derived little advantage from the change.

They have sub-divided the Protestant Education Grant, giving a vast amount of dissatisfaction to the majority of the people, and numerous other tricklings which have so characterized their short-lived term of office.

The Telegraph Monopoly Question, one of the most important measures that has ever yet been brought before the country has been treated with indifference, notwithstanding the large and numerous signed petitions that poured into the Assembly last spring. Thereby causing a loss to the country of £40,000 per annum.

Our hardy Fishermen are now daily returning to the bosom of their families after an absence of months of toil and hardship. It is cause for thankfulness that their labors have so far been crowned with success. Now will be the time for them to assert their rights.

Let the fishermen look to the present, and not be frightened by the plea of no employment; stand forth at the present time and demand the free use of your franchise; for nothing is dearer to man than a free liberty of conscience.

[To the Editor of the Star.]

The great and increased advantages of the extension of steam communication to the Labrador coast, is becoming more and more perceptible. The commercial importance of that long range of fishing stations has called forth the attention and co-operation of the Government, in endeavouring to put within the reach of the country the facilities for communicating reports, and means of advancing and fostering the successful operations of our merchants and fishermen, on that rugged and desolate coast.

The Confederation question, of course still holds its own, and is kept in the foreground. The people perfectly understand the peril of returning a majority to support the Confederate party and these gentlemen may rest assured that such majority they will not get.

Trusting that this important matter may be represented and brought under the notice of the government, and in future be organized and successfully carried out.

Yours, &c., MEDDLE.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

There are a variety of circumstances which warrant us in believing that the majority of five Representatives returned last fall in support of the late Bennett Government will this fall be considerably augmented. Whatever may be said to the contrary it is certain that during the existence of the Anti-Confederate Administration the interests of the people of the country were carefully regarded.

It is now forty one years since Newfoundland received its Legislative powers during which period we have had all sorts of Governments, to wit—Protestant for the first ten years, then amalgamated for four years, and Protestant and Roman Catholic and Roman Catholic and Protestant for twenty three years; and what substantial good was there ever done during that time in a way of improving the condition of the fishermen by pointing out to them new ways and means for the prosecution of the fisheries? Not one single act, except what was done by Mr. Bennett's Government, and by Mr. Bennett's Government afterward.

Under the late Anti-Confederate government a special grant of 2000 dols. for each district was expended in building wharves, school-houses, bridges and other similar necessary erections wherever required. During the past year although the money has been voted no expenditure of any account has taken place.

Another cause of dissatisfaction is the apathy exhibited by the present Government party towards the interests of the Church of England, and their extraordinary zeal in behalf of the Methodist body. We fully admit that the Methodists have a right to their fair share of consideration, and we would be one of the last to permit their claims to be ignored.

Fishermen, bear in mind that if the Shea-Carter Government acted fairly towards you, and stuck to the true intent and meaning of the Telegraph Charter, there would now be landed in this Island new submarine Cables, and of course new Telegraph roads opened and made, an new and extensive establishment erected giving lucrative employment to hundreds of men who are not able for the arduous duties required of them for the prosecution of the fisheries.

TO THE FISHERMEN OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

I am not going to write angry words or give expression to indignant feelings, but this I will say—that the fishermen residing all over the island have just cause of complaint against some of the men they selected to attend to their interests in the house of Assembly.

The actual truth is that the Government party are well nigh at their wits' end, and every day or two they find the necessity of making new arrangements and recasting their programme. Take Green Bay, for instance. First, Carter Duder and Knight were the men. Then finding this would not do, they started Winsler in Knights place.

It appears to me that the Telegraph Monopoly question should have called forth the undivided opposition of both sides of the House of Assembly. The Government side of the House, I must say, used very unjust and quite uncalled-for arguments to sustain the Monopoly against the best interests of the country.

The following is taken from a New York paper, Forest and Stream, of Feb. 23 1874—Newfoundland holds a peculiar interest to the people of this Continent for upon it rests one end of the Atlantic Cable, and across it passes the single land wire which, connecting with the Cable, puts the business world under constant tribute and dictates the cost of telegraphic messages.

Newfoundland fishermen! What do you think of the Editor of an American newspaper who would take such an interest in the affairs of your country, while the men you depended upon to sustain you through thick and thin betray you, one and all, for their own pecuniary benefit and aggrandizement?

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Respectfully submitted by your friend, MICHAEL CARROLL.

BONAVIDA, Oct. 2, 1874.

The Newfoundland, with that dishonesty which has ever characterized it, continues its misstatements each publication. The last issue contains the following choice morsel:

In political matters there has been nothing new or inviting particular comment since our last publication. We may, however, observe that the indications of support for the Government in the coming trial appear to grow more and more assured as information is received from outports.

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been altered. Fir t. Bowring, Burton and McNeilly were the men. Burton being considered weak, he was dropped and Warren taken from Trinity Bay to fill his place. The latest rumor is that McNeilly is now to be dropped, and that the three candidates for that district are to be Duder, Bowring and Warren.

Mr. Rendell, in the person of Mr. Watson is to contest Trinity Bay in the place of Warren. Mr. Wood is made to abandon the mountain district, and Mr. A. Moore is to take his place.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL FOUR OARED RACE FOR \$10,000—UNITED STATES VS. ENGLAND.

There is every prospect of an international four-oared race being arranged between the English champion crew of the Tyne and a four to be selected by the Hon. Bernard Biglin of this city.

About two weeks ago the Tyne crew composed of Sadler, Bagnall, Winslip and Taylor, issued a challenge offering to row a four or pair-oared race against any crew in the world for £500 a side. After consulting with several sporting men, Bernard Biglin determined to organize a four to meet the English champions, as will be seen by the official document: New York, Sept. 15.—To the Sporting Editor of the News—DEAR SIR: In reply to the challenge of Joseph H. Sadler, to match four men to row any four men in the world, please state that I accept Sadler's challenge and will match a crew to row Sadler's four for \$5,000 a side, to row a five or six mile race—straightway or with a turn for \$2,500 or \$5,000 a side.

At the Halifax regatta, August 21, 1871, the Biglin crew composed of Barney John Biglin, Joseph Kaye and Henry Coulter, defeated the Renforth crew of England, Tangier crew of Nova Scotia and the Halifax crew. In this race, the Biglin four were defeated by the Taylor and Winslip crew of England and the Geo. Brown crew of Halifax, but they would have won the first instead of the third prize, had their boat not struck a floating log, and Coulter having proved next to useless in the boat.

The recent challenge was the opportunity the Biglins had to again secure a match with the English champions, and they are eager to arrange a race. The American four will be selected from Berry Biglin, John Biglin, Dennis Leary of New York, Eph Morris and Wm Scharff.

The typhoon in the Southern part of Japan, which took place on the 20th of August, wrecked several foreign vessels, over 100 junks and 600 houses were destroyed, several hundred lives lost and thousands of cattle killed.

The Emperor of Russia decorated the members of the Arctic expedition. The Spanish government issued a protest against the conveyance of arms to the Carlists by sea.

The Pope has written to McMahon acknowledging the efforts of France in his favour. The Spanish steamer "Juan" now at Sligo is detained by the authorities; orders were issued to prevent her departure, she having 13 Armstrong guns on board, supposed for Carlists.

The British and French Ministers in presenting credentials to Serrano addressed him as President of the Executive power, carefully avoiding the word Republic.

Pius, in reply to McMahon's announcement of the withdrawal of the "Ereouque" recognised the reasons for removing the frigate, but declares that he would not have used the vessel to quit Rome under any circumstances.

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