

The Star,

And Conception Bay Semi-Weekly Advertiser.

Volume 1.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Tuesday, April 1, 1873.

Number 85.

APRIL.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30

NOTICES.

JAMES HOWARD COLLIS,
Dealer and Importer of
**ENGLISH & AMERICAN
HARDWARE,**
Picture Moulding, Glass
Looking Glass, Pictures
Glassware, &c., &c.
TROUTING GEAR,
In great variety and best quality, WHOLE-
SALE and RETAIL.
221 WATER STREET,
St. John's,
Newfoundland.
One door East of P. HUGHES, Esq.

N.B.—FRAMES, any size
material, made to order.
St. John's, May 10.

FOR SALE.

RESERVES & GROCERIES!

Just Received and For Sale by
the Subscriber—

Fresh Cove OYSTERS
Spiced do.

**PINE APPLES
PEACHES**
Strawberries—preserved in
Syrup
Brambleberries do.
—ALWAYS ON HAND—

**A Choice Selection of
GROCERIES.**
T. M. CAIRNS.
Opposite the Premises of Messrs. C
W. Ross & Co.
Sept. 17.

HARBOR GRACE

BOOK & STATIONERY DEPOT,

E. W. LYON, Proprietor.
Importer of British and American

NEWSPAPERS

PERIODICALS.

Constantly on hand, a varied selection of
School and Account Books
Prayer and Hymn Books for different de-
nominations
Music, Charts, Log Books, Playing Cards
French Writing Paper, Violins
Concertinas, French Musical Boxes
Albums, Initial Note Paper & Envelopes
Tissue and Drawing Paper
A large selection of Dime & Half Dime

MUSIC, &c., &c.,
Lately appointed Agent for the OTTAWA
PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH COMPANY
Also, Agent for J. LINDBERG, Manu-
facturing Jeweler.

A large selection of
**CLOCKS, WATCHES
MEERCHAUM PIPES,
PLATED WARE, and
JEWELRY** of every description & style
May 14. ttf

BLANK FORMS
Executed with NEATNESS
and DESPATCH at the Office
of this paper.

NOTICES.

PAINLESS! PAINLESS! TEETH

Positively Extracted without
Pain
BY THE USE OF
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
A NEW AND PERFECTLY SAFE
METHOD.

Dr. LOVEJOY & SON,

**OLD PRACTITIONERS OF DENTIS-
TRY,** would respectfully offer their
services to the Citizens of St. John's, and
the outports.
They can be found from 9 a.m. to 5
p.m., at the old residence of Dr. George
W. Lovejoy, No. 9, Cathedral Hill, where
they are prepared to perform all Dental
Operations in the most

Scientific and Approved Me-
thod.

Dr. L. & Son would state that they
were among the first to introduce the
Anaesthetic (Nitrous Oxide Gas), and
have extracted many thousand Teeth by
its use

Without producing pain,

with perfect satisfaction. They are still
prepared to repeat the same process,
which is perfectly safe even to Children.
They are also prepared to insert the best
Artificial Teeth from one to a whole Set
in the latest and most approved style,
using none but the best, such a
received the highest Prem-
iums at the world's Fair
in London and Paris.
Teeth filled with great care and in the
most lasting manner. Especial attention
given to regulating children's Teeth.
St. John's, July 9.

GEORGE BOWDEN,

Repairer of Umbrellas and
Parasols,
No. 1, LION SQUARE,

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in tendering
thanks to his friends for the liberal
patronage hitherto extended to him, begs
to state that he may still be found at
his residence, No. 1, Lion Square,
where he is prepared to execute all
work in the above line at the shortest
notice, and at moderate rates.

All work positively finished by the
time promised.
Orders punctually at-
tended to.
St. John's, Jan. 4.

172 WATER STREET, 172

JAMES FALLON,

**TIN, COPPER & SHEET-
IRON WORKER,**

BEGS respectfully to inform
the inhabitants of Harbor Grace
and outports that he has com-
menced business in the Shop No.
172 Water Street, Harbor Grace,
opposite the premises of Messrs. Punton
& Munn, and is prepared to fill all orders
in the above lines, with neatness and
despatch, hoping by strict attention to
business to merit a share of public pat-
ronage.

JOBGING

Done at the Cheapest possible
Terms.
Dec. 13. ttf

W. H. THOMPSON,
AGENT FOR

Fellows' Compound Syrup
OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES

Ode to the Memory of the Rev. Dr. Guthrie.

Another Christian knight hath gone to
rest,
A braver heart ne'er drew a brighter
sword
To fight the battles of our holy Faith!
No harrier worker ever toiled within
The vineyard of the Lord—how fair the
fruit
That richly crowned the labours of his
love!
A stronger plougher never toiled to give
The wild and fallow land to summer suns.
No braver reaper sent a sickle through
The golden grain, when ripe and glowing
fields

Were white for harvest to a willing hand.
No diver of the sea went deeper down
Into the dark depths of the human heart,
To search for pearls in sin-crustured shells!
To bring long hidden treasures to the
light!
The widow and the fatherless will mourn
For him who sheltered them in wildest
storms.
A kinder heart ne'er warmed a human
breast!

How the poor children of his care—
"The Lost and Found!"
Will weep upon their benefactor's grave.
A loving teacher he—how beautiful
Upon the mountains are the feet of those
Who bring glad tidings to the breaking
heart!

How beautiful is faith, when holy works
True mourners came from many lands,
From crowded city, and from lonely vale,
From princely palace, and from humble
huts,
To shed warm tears above his honoured
grave!

Heaven help the weepers round the parent
heart!
To bear their grief too deep for wailing
words.
The world owned his high and varied
powers,
Genius and wisdom crowned his noble
works.

The peer and peasant, youth and hoary
age,
Enraptured, hailed his powerful elo-
quence!
Ye soldiers of the Cross! with whom he
fought,
In every rank, the battles of our faith,
Hark to his great appeal—his deathbed
words,
His last command to all—"Stand up for
Christ!"

Press to the front like true and Christian
men,
That your last hour may be like his; for
him,
Death had no sting! the grave no vic-
tory!

ALEXANDER MACLAGAN.
Edinburgh, February 26, 1873.

House of Assembly.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 14, 1873.

The House met at 4 1/2 o'clock.

Hon. Major Renouf said, before going
into the Order of the day, he wished to
give the House an explanation with re-
gard to a matter that had caused some
little unpleasantness. On the day of
opening, a number of notices of motion
had been given, the greater part of which
were by the hon. member for Trinity, Mr.
Warren. On the next day of meeting, it
would be remembered that none of the
original papers containing the notices
could be found, and he (hon. Major R.)
would now inform the House of the cause
of their disappearance. The papers were
taken by the Clerk of the House as usual,
and placed by him between the leaves of
what he supposed at the time to be his
minute book. It turned out afterwards
that the book was a bound copy of the
Census, belonging to the Colonial Secre-
tary's Office, which was then lying on the
Clerk's table. The following morning the
clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office
came into the Assembly chamber and took
away the book, neither he nor any other
person knowing that the papers in ques-
tion were in it. The book was not open-
ed in the Colonial Secretary's office till
today, when the papers in question were
found between the leaves, all in the same
condition as when taken charge of by the
Clerk of the House. He (hon. Major R.)
gave this explanation to the House in or-
der to remove a suspicion which had been
promoted by the hon. member, Mr. War-
ren, and which appeared to be also enter-
tained by another hon. member, against
some hon. member on the Government
side of the House, and it also appeared
that he (hon. Major R.) was the member
pointed at.

Hon. Premier brought under the notice
of the House what he regarded as impro-
per and unparliamentary conduct on the
part of the hon. member, Mr. Warren,
yesterday, in falsely and apparently mali-
ciously charging him (hon. Premier) with
making use of the public monies for pur-

poses of bribery and corruption. He (the
hon. Premier) denied having in any in-
stance done anything of the kind, and had
intended to bring the matter before a
committee of privilege with the view to
afford the hon. member an opportunity
to prove his assertion or receive the cen-
sure of the House for his improper con-
duct, but he (hon. Premier) found that he
had omitted to request that the words of
the hon. member should be taken down.
Consequently he was debarred from pro-
ceeding further in the matter, but he
would appeal to the hon. the Speaker
whether it is not high time to put a stop
to such improper personal attacks and to
those discreditable scenes we have of late
witnessed in this house.

Mr. Warren would repeat the state-
ments he had made yesterday, and would
confirm them by proof if necessary. (Here
the hon. member proceeded to give par-
ticulars relating to some items of expendi-
ture in the district of Trinity, in the year
1871, and read from the Journals of the
House some items of the accounts for that
year.)

Hon. Colonial Secretary would depre-
cate most strongly and indignantly the
conduct which had marked some of the
debates of the House since its opening.
It was most derogatory in its character,
and was not only shameful and indecent
on the part of hon. members themselves,
but reflected discredit upon the House.
He would entreat hon. members to apply
themselves seriously to the duty of work-
ing and legislating for the public good,
and not to waste the time of the House in
gratifying their personal feelings of vin-
dictiveness and animosity.

Hon. Mr. Carter would have been glad
if this protest of the hon. Colonial Secre-
tary's had been made long ago, when the
same characteristics which he now depre-
cated continually marked the conduct and
language of hon. members on the hon. gen-
tleman's own side of the House.

Hon. Colonial Secretary begged to lay on
the table of the House a detailed account
of the expenditure for the Volunteer ser-
vice, for the year 1871.

On motion of Mr. Tessier, pursuant to
order of the day, the House went into
Committee of the Whole on the address in
reply to His Excellency's speech,
Mr. Parsons in the chair.

After a lengthy discussion, in which
Messrs. Rorke, Brennan and Rogerson
took part, the motion that the paragraph
be adopted, was then put and carried.

On motion of Mr. Tessier, the fourth
paragraph of the Address was read.

On motion that the paragraph be adopt-
ed.

Mr. Munn said, on looking over the
speech of His Excellency and the Address
in reply first thereto, he saw much that
was good and some that was not. He re-
gretted that as regarded the fisheries of
the colony for the past year, the Govern-
ment had not gone further than merely to
review them in His Excellency's speech.
It was certainly very poor comfort to the
outport fishermen who had been so un-
successful at the fishery as many of them
had been, to find that the Government and
the Legislature did nothing then to insti-
tute a comparison between the result of
the fisheries of the past year and that pre-
ceding, giving the subject no further con-
sideration. Look at that portion of the
Labrador coast frequented by the fisher-
men from Conception Bay, and from be-
tween Cape St. Francis and St. Mary's.
Many of those supplied last year for the
Labrador fishery had not brought home to
the supplying merchants so much as one
fish's tail. What he (Mr. M.) would ask,
was the present condition of these fisher-
men and their families? How was it with
those who, along 400 miles of coast, had
not caught a dozen quintals per man? The
entire voyage on that coast did not
average 20 quintals for every fisherman
engaged in it. He (Mr. M.) knew of one
boat in particular, from Battle Harbor, that
those employed in it had not taken 20
quintals. In some they had not taken so
much as 10 quintals, and some of those
boats were those of most industrious men
from his [Mr. M.'s] own immediate neigh-
borhood. That was the result of last
year's fishery. Upon the extreme North
and extreme South of the Labrador coast,
there had been, in some localities, an
abundance of fish, but there was a great
deficiency in the intermediate portion of
that line of coast.

Hon. Premier—What might have been
the average catch upon the Labrador
coast last year?

Mr. Munn—It would be impossible to es-
timate the average, as in some localities
those engaged in the fishery had taken an
abundance of excellent fish, as he had
previously stated. That was, however, he
regretted to say, generally the condition
of those engaged in that fishery. There
had been also hundreds of men from the
Northern districts engaged in the prosecu-
tion of the seal fishery, which had also
been very unsuccessful in its results dur-
ing the past year. These were indeed
serious matters for consideration, and he,
[Mr. M.] regretted that nothing more than
a review had been taken of the subject,

He was sorry that the hon. gentleman in
charge of the Address, one of such experi-
ence in the trade and fisheries of the
country, had not thrown out some sug-
gestion, that something might be done to
improve the condition of those people.
He [Mr. M.] agreed with the observations of
the hon. member for Bay de Verds, as to
the advantages derived from telegraphic
communication, by those engaged in other
countries in the prosecution of the fisher-
ies. If those engaged in the prosecution
of the fisheries on the Labrador during
last summer had the advantage of such
communication, how valuable it would
have been to them, as a means of convey-
ing information as to the localities where
fish was most abundant. It might be said
that they had the advantage of coastal
steam communication, as the Osprey was
employed in that service; but it was in-
deed fortunate that no lives had been lost
in her. In fact she had not performed the
service satisfactorily.

Hon. Chairman Board Works.—Might
he ask why the hon. gentleman had not
tendered for the employment of one of
his own steamers?

Mr. Munn—Because he believed he had
no chance. The people of Harbor Grace
had, more than twelve months ago, ad-
dressed the government on the subject
of the appointment of a magistrate there
but none had been since appointed to
that district.

Hon. Chairman Board Works.—The
duties of the Magistrate's office there had
been during that time, discharged by a
most efficient gentleman.

Mr. Munn agreed with the hon. mem-
ber that the gentleman who had dis-
charged the duties of Magistrate at Har-
bor Grace was a most efficient officer; but
it was impossible that he could do the
work of two Magistrates, that he could
attend to Harbor Grace as well as Car-
bonear. There were certain times, how-
ever, when he could not, on account of
his health leave Carbonear for several
days. He (Mr. M.) hoped that the Govern-
ment would not overlook the matter,
and he should like to know when the
people of Harbor Grace might expect to
have a Magistrate appointed, in accord-
ance with their application?

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—The acting ap-
pointment had been made in reply to the
application from the people of the dis-
trict.

Mr. Munn—For many years there had
been a Magistrate permanently resident
at Harbor Grace, and how was it, he
asked, that a gentleman residing in another
district could be expected to continue
discharging the duties of Magistrate at
Harbor Grace? The people were not
quite so law-abiding as seemed to be
imagined. He (Mr. M.) upon one occa-
sion, was obliged to head the police in the
repression of a disturbance.

Hon. Premier.—The police certainly did
their duty.

Mr. Munn—They certainly did their
duty. In his observations, he (Mr. M.)
did not mean to cast imputation upon
the general character of the people. The
disturbance referred to was easily quel-
led; but serious consequences might
have resulted, when drunken men might
assemble and fight in large numbers. If
there was a scarcity of persons competent
to fill the position of Magistrate, there
might be some reason for the long delay
in making the appointment; but when
such was not the case, it was highly im-
proper that such populous districts as
Harbor Grace and Carbonear should be
left without a resident Magistrate. It
should, no doubt, be a subject of general
congratulation that the revenue for the
past year had been so large. If it ex-
ceeded the expectations of the govern-
ment, it certainly had not exceeded his
[Mr. M.] expectations, as he had predict-
ed it, and had, during the last Session,
urged upon the government the propriety
of reducing the tariff. He [Mr. M.] was
not one of those inclined to magnify or
exaggerate circumstances, but the day
before he left Harbor Grace, a report had
been brought down the Bay that some
poor man had been frozen to death.

Hon. Chairman Board Works.—A
few days since a telegram had been re-
ceived from Britain of a similar effect. If
the man in Conception Bay had died from
want, it was certainly discreditable to his
neighbors.

Mr. Munn did not know how it had oc-
curred, but such was his information. It
could not fail to be a subject of general
satisfaction to the country, to know that
the Government had, during the past
year, taken up the question of Steam com-
munication between Europe and America,
and this Island, and had been successful
in making an arrangement for the pur-
pose of bringing it into practical opera-
tion. He [Mr. M.] did not know of any-
thing more calculated to give an impetus
to the general improvement of the coun-
try, than Steam communication with the
Eastern and Western Worlds. The nego-
ciations of such a contract was certainly a
step in the right direction, and was one
for which the Government were entitled
to credit. He hoped as the country had

to contribute so large an amount to this branch of the public service, that it would be found, the Government had exercised vigilance, in perfecting the necessary arrangements, as regarded freight, rates of passage money, and other important matters. In fact he hoped that in the negotiation of the contract generally, the Government had sufficiently guarded the interest of the public.

Hon. the Premier believed that the hon. member had signed the petition for the negotiation of the contract upon the original terms.

Mr. Munn had signed the two petitions and looked upon Ocean Steam Communication as one of the greatest boons that could possibly be conferred upon the country; and he would say, if necessary, appropriate a portion of the much wasted road grant for the purpose of carrying it out efficiently. [Here the hon. gentleman referred to some circumstances in connection with the expenditure of the road grants in Conception Bay, late in the season; and which had come under his personal observation, and continued.] With reference to the special grants for public improvements in the several districts, he could say that some improvements had certainly been effected in Harbor Grace. He had, last spring, forwarded a communication to the hon. Colonial Secretary, expressing his views as to certain improvements which he (Mr. M.) considered necessary; but had not since received an answer.

Hon. Colonial Secretary—Was that the application for the erection of mooring buoys at Harbor Grace?

Mr. Munn stated that the buoys would be of great utility, if placed in proper localities; but a portion of the unexpended grant of the preceding year would be available for that purpose. He, however, had not been consulted upon the subject of public improvements. He [Mr. M.] would most heartily compliment the Government on what had been effected during the past year, in relation to the postal service. He considered that both the Government and the Postmaster General deserved credit for their attention to this subject, and for the results which their labours had accomplished. He (Mr. M.) would take this early opportunity of urging a reduction upon the present high tariff of duties. The duties upon tea and molasses were particularly heavy, and even oppressive. The duty on tea amounted to 75 per cent on the cost, and on molasses to a very high figure. These were articles which entered most largely into the consumption of our outport poor people. If the hon. Receiver General would make a reduction of duty upon these articles he would gain the gratitude of the whole country. He (Mr. M.) knew that the people of Conception Bay expected that this reduction would be made. So far the people had been disappointed in their expectations, for the promises made by the Government of reduced taxation had been entirely disregarded. If not the whole, at least half the duties on these two articles of the necessities of life ought to be taken off. The country would appreciate a financial measure of that sort. When the present hon. Premier and he [Mr. M.] about thirty years ago, were framing a tariff for the country it was based upon a necessary expenditure of about £50,000 stg. and estimated to produce that amount. It produced £53,000 the first year, and never exceeded £57,000, which amount was then sufficient for the wants of the country, and gave a sum of about £20,000 for roads. It did not appear, upon contrasting the amount then raised with the present revenue, nearly £200,000, that the country was enjoying any increased advantage commensurate with this large increase of taxation. On the subject of the Washington Treaty he (Mr. M.) hoped that due regard would be paid to the important matter of the admission of our seal oil, duty free, into the American market. New steamers had lately been built for the seal fishery, incurring an outlay of about £100,000, and the shutting out of our Seal Oil from the American market would be a heavy blow to our capitalists, who had invested so largely in this business. He (Mr. M.) hoped that a deputation on this subject would be sent from this country to the United States authorities, to obtain information as to the views and wishes of the American Government, and to protect the interest of the Colony. We had adopted this course some years ago in relation to the Reciprocity Treaty, and with results most satisfactory to the Colony. An intelligent deputation, armed with necessary authority and with clear and positive instructions to guide them would effect more for us in this matter than could be done by any other means, and the expenses involved would not be worth considering in view of the important issues involved. He [Mr. M.] trusted that the Government would bestow upon this subject that attention which its great importance demanded. The next matter which the address deals with was one to which serious attention should be given. That was the preservation of our timber lands, and he was glad to see the view which the Government took of the question. A favorite election cry had been of "Newfoundland for Newfoundlanders," but his [Mr. M.] cry would be, "preserve our timber lands for Newfoundlanders." No difference of opinion existed upon this question. But it would be too late to discover the mischief after it had been effected. There was to be present a greater necessity than ever for being careful of this source of our industry. A great number of vessels which had for many years been employed in the seal and cod fisheries had been destroyed or were being worn out, and to replace and renew them we had no source to look to for materials except the timber lands of our Northern Bays. If strangers were permitted to come and empty our forests of their valuable timber, our people must suffer in consequence. The last section of the address was that which best pleased him, [Mr. M.] and he trusted that

every hon. member would be guided by the spirit and desires which were there expressed. In conclusion, he [Mr. M.] would briefly notice an observation of the hon. Receiver General, who had stated that he [Mr. M.] was about to retire from the colony, and to withdraw a large sum of money with him, and without leaving any monument to his memory. He [Mr. M.] could only say that he had now been engaged in the business of the country for upwards of forty years, and if he was now to leave it a matter upon which he [Mr. M.] had not by any means decided, the best monument that he could leave behind him was the result of his relations with the people, whose best interests he had always endeavored, to the utmost of his power, to promote. The result had been uniformly that the circumstances of the people were to-day, better in all respects, than at the beginning he (Mr. M.) had found them, and he (Mr. M.) would at any rate have the satisfaction of leaving behind him as a monument this pleasing fact. He hoped the hon. Receiver General would, this session, raise a monument by which he would be gratefully remembered, in a reduction of the duties upon the poor man's tea and molasses.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE STAR

HARBOR GRACE, APRIL 1, 1873.

MARCH has ebbed out; not, however, without leaving behind some visible traces of the lingering of winter. The advent of April, accompanied by a cold east wind and a considerable fall of snow would seem to dispel the hope that we had entertained of an "early spring." Trade at present appears to be in a very depressed state. Indeed, we may say that we have never before witnessed such an utter stagnation in business circles. This may be attributed in a great measure to lack of news from our sealing fleet and uncertainty as to the result of the voyage. Our mercantile men have a great deal at stake in this precarious enterprise, and its unproductiveness would necessarily involve a heavy loss. Hence it is that so much interest is manifested in the success of the seal fishery. It is to be hoped that a change for the better will soon be felt; and this can only be effected by the arrival of some of our sealing vessels with good trips, and favorable advices from others.

THE mails, per "Tiger"—English and American—arrived here on Sunday last. We are thereby in receipt of late papers, from which we quote various interesting items.

We are happy to note the return of Messrs. Paterson, Quintin, Hippisley, Longwell and Squires, from their spring business tour to the Old Country. These gentlemen have visited some of the largest and best manufactories in England and Scotland, and—having purchased extensively—will shortly be prepared to expose to view all the latest styles and fashions in everything that is necessary for personal adornment, comfort and convenience. They have, we learn, been particularly mindful of the ladies in selecting for their especial use beautiful assortments of pretty and fashionable articles.

We learn that the Allan steamer "Moravian" (the first boat under the new arrangement) will leave Liverpool on the 22nd inst., and may be expected at St. John's about the 29th.

THE subjoined extract from the Boston "Daily Traveller" informs us of the death of one who once occupied a conspicuous place in this community, and whose memory is still cherished by many of his fellow-countrymen. Any lengthy remarks from us in reference to the deceased would, we consider, be superfluous, as the abstract below speaks fully of the many important episodes connected with the life of our lamented townsman:

DEATH OF W. C. ST. JOHN, Esq.—We are called upon to record to-day the death of an esteemed resident of this city, W. C. St. John, Esq. Mr. St. John was a native of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, where he was for a number of years a very successful school teacher. Thinking to enlarge the sphere of his usefulness, in the fall of 1845 he established the Harbor Grace Herald, which at once took the highest place among the journals of the island. Mr. St. John was very outspoken in his editorial remarks, and occasionally came into collision with the ruling powers of the island, (the mercantile community and the church), and not caring to suppress opinions which he believed should be adopted for the prosperity of the country, he sold the good will of the paper, to the regret of all who knew his worth, and with the members of his large and intelligent family left the island and took up his residence in Boston. Mr. St. John was a welcome contributor to the columns of the religious press of this country, especially that conducted in the interest of the Methodist Church. (C. H. St. John, Esq., assistant editor of Zion's Herald, is a son of the deceased.) Mr. St. John was an honorary member of the Royal Geographical Society of London, which honor was conferred upon him in consequence of a criticism he took occasion to make on a geographical report of Newfoundland,

drawn up by a gentleman employed for the service by the legislature of the island. Mr. St. John published a series of articles on the set of the currents around the coast of Newfoundland, accounting for the numerous shipwrecks on Cape Race, St. Shotts, &c., which was considered standard authority. He also printed a Catechism of the History of Newfoundland, which the legislature of the island voted to have used in the public schools. Mr. St. John was 66 years of age, and died after a very short illness.—Boston Traveller.

TO-DAY being the first of April, and commonly known as "All Fool's Day," doubtless many of the uninitiated have been made the subjects of severe practical joking. We once knew a poor fellow who had been sent a distance of five miles by his employer for the sake of perpetrating an "All Fool's" joke, and that too through a severe rain storm. This certainly was carrying the joke too far, as the sequel proved; for the poor victim took a severe cold, resulting in a fit of sickness that confined him to his bed three months, at the same time costing his employer £15—the amount of doctor's bill and other incidental expenses. The following little piece of information respecting "All Fool's Day," which we take from "Chambers's Key to the Calendar," may be interesting to some of our readers:—

ALL FOOL'S DAY.—From a very early age, this day has been considered as one set apart for the exercise of all kinds of mischievous and practical joking; the term given to it we may hold as a travesty of the festival of All Saint's Day. The custom of playing off little tricks on this day, whereby ridicule may be fixed upon unguarded individuals, appears to be universal throughout Europe. In France one thus imposed upon is called *Un poisson d'Avril* (an April fish). In England such a person is called an April fool; in Scotland, a gowk. Gowk is the Scotch for the cuckoo, and also signifies a foolish person, being in fact from the same root as the English word gawky. The favourite jest in Britain is to send one upon an errand for something grossly nonsensical—as for pigeon's milk, or the History of Adam's Grandfather; or to make appointments which are not to be kept; or to call to a passer-by that his latchet is unloosed, or that there is a spot of mud up on his face. When he falls into the snare the term April fool or gowk is applied with a shout of laughter. It is very remarkable that the Hindoos practice similar tricks on the 31st March, when they have what is called the Huli Festival.

WE have been requested to call the attention of our authorities to a nuisance that at present exists, and which, if not speedily removed, will doubtless result in severe injury to some of the lieges. We allude to the vast number of dogs that prowl about our streets after night. Not content with "making night hideous with their dismal howls," a pack of them recently attacked a good citizen while on his way home, and— notwithstanding his fleetness of foot and occasional screams—succeeded in inflicting irreparable injury on his coat tail. This is to be regretted, as the coat in question is the only one in his possession.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Bill affecting the panning and bulking of seals has gone into committee in the Council. In its present shape it embraces a good deal of matter beyond the original proposition. It proposes that no seals shall be panned under any circumstances before the 15th March; that no seals the pelt of which shall weigh less than thirty pounds shall be killed at any time, that no old seals shall be brought in before the 15th April; and also goes to fix a date in March before which no steamer shall leave port for the seal fishery, and a date in April after which no steamer shall go on a second or third trip; with other provisions.—Newfoundlanders, March 28.

The *Topaz*, which left this port about ten days since for the Mediterranean, with a cargo of codfish, returned yesterday, the captain having been taken ill of the small pox, and the crew refusing to continue the voyage. The vessel is now in quarantine, and every precaution that is possible is being taken by the government to prevent the disease from being communicated to the shore.—Chronicle, March 29.

The Washington Treaty Bill passed through Committee in the Assembly on the evening of Thursday last.—Messrs. CARTER, WARREN, GREEN, and EVANS voted against the Bill.—"The Hon. the leader of the opposition," (according to the *Chronicle*) "did not make objection to the Treaty, but only to the fact of its adoption by the Legislature without a reference of it to the people at a general election."—Times, March 29.

Another gallant veteran Penninsular officer, Colonel John Potter Hamilton, K. H., died last week at Bodleyfryd, Wrexham, in his 96th year. The deceased entered the service in April, 1794, and served as cornet in the Scots Greys in the army commanded by the Duke of York in Flanders and Holland during the campaign of that year. In the spring of 1814 he joined the Duke of Wellington's army as lieutenant-colonel of the 83rd regiment. His Commission is dated August 12, 1819.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR.]

DEAR SIRS,—Now that the new Custom House is completed it is to be hoped that the Government will extend its liberality yet a little farther, and give us a new Court House also. The old building in which our judges and magistrates are wont to sit in solemn conclave and deal out law and justice to delinquents is fast "falling to decay." True, it has undergone some repairs of late; but said repairs, I believe, have had the same effect as "sewing a piece of new cloth on an old garment"—the old is torn away from the new and the rent made worse. The new Custom House is certainly a fine building and will stand as a memorial to the spirit of improvement manifested by the present Government. Now that the initiatory steps toward improvement in this respect have been taken, it is to be hoped that ere long Harbor Grace will be able to boast of another public building of such an imposing appearance as to be "a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well." By all means let us have a new Court House.

Yours, &c., HOMO.

[TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR.]

DEAR SIRS,—I have been requested by a lady friend to solicit a little information respecting our mutual friend "Auld Reekie." It would seem that he became defunct shortly after the Temperance Soiree which was held in February last. Can it be that the muffer he took on that occasion so impaired his intellectual faculties as to incapacitate him from favoring the public with more of his literary productions; or has he, as some assert, gone to Africa to hunt the "white elephant" (sagacious brute). I do not think he has taken the latter course, seeing that *game* of this kind may be found nearer home. Anxious to wait for information as to the whereabouts of "Auld Reekie," I remain, yours truly, ENQUIRER.

Having "interviewed" our correspondent "Auld Reekie," we have been requested to state that he is busily engaged preparing an elaborate article on "Domestic Economy," and that—being cheered (*cheered*) on by the assistance of his "better half"—he will shortly be in a position to lay the fruit of his efforts to economise before the readers of the "Star."—Eds. STAR.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—On a pine woodshed, in an alley dark, where scattered moon beams flitted through a row of torturing chimneys, an awning, torn and drooping, fell, strode back and forth, with stiff and tense-drawn muscle and peculiar tread—a cat.

His name was Norval. On yonder neighboring shed his father fought the cats that came in squads from streets beyond, in search of food and strange adventure. Grim war he could tell; and his twisted tail, and spine upheaving in fantastic curve and claws distended, and ears flitting pressed aginst a head thrown back defiantly, told of impending strife.

With eyes agleam, and screeching blast of war; and steps as of the falling dew, young Norval crept along the splintered edge, and gazed a moment through the darkness down, with tail awag triumphantly.

Then, with an imprecation and a growl—perhaps an oath, in direct vengeance his e—he started back, and crooked in body like a letter S—or rather like a U inverted—stood in fierce expectancy.

'Twas well. With eyeballs glaring, and ears a-sail, and open mouth in which two rows of fangs stood forth in sharp and dread conformity, slow up a post, from out the dark below, a head appeared.

A dreadful tocsin of determined strife young Norval uttered; then, with face unblanched, and moustache standing straight before his nose, and tail flung wildly to the passing breeze, stepped back in cautious invitation to the foe.

Approached the other, and with preparations dire, each cat surveyed the vantage of the field. Around they walked, uplifted in the air, while from their mouths, in accents hissing with consuming rage dropped brief but awful sentences of hate.

Thrice 'round the roof they went in circle, each with eye upon the foe intently bent; then, sideways moving, as is wont with cats, gave one long drawn, terrific, savage, yow, and buckled in.

The fur flew. A mist of hair hung o'er the battle-field. High above the din of passing wagon rose the dreadful tumult of struggling cats. So gleamed their eyes in frenzy that to me, who saw the conflict from a window near, naught else was plain but fiery stars that moved in orbits most eccentric.

An hour they struggled in tempestuous might; then faint and fainter grew the squall of war, until all sound was hushed. Then went I forth with lamp in hand, and by its ghostly light the field surveyed. What saw I?

Six claws—one ear—of teeth, perhaps a handful—and save fur, naught else except a solitary tail. That tail was Norval's—by a ring I knew't. The ear was—But we'll let the matter rest. The tail will do without the ear.

A GROCER was complaining that several boxes of candles had been stolen from him of which he could get no trace, when a customer advised him to be of good cheer, as the candles would undoubtedly soon come to light.

A darky, left in charge of a telegraph office while the operator went to dinner, heard some one call over the wires, and began shouting at the instrument, "De operator isn't yer!" The noise ceased,

NEWS ITEMS.

The following is an extract from a letter from Boli, Florida, Solomon Islands:—"The first thing I have to tell you is that when I arrived here on the 18th November, I heard that the people round the neighbouring point had cut out a vessel. The facts are these—she came from Boche-de-mer, and cast anchor further to the south, where she remained with the crew all right for fourteen days, after which they shifted further to the point, where she stayed four days, the crew being employed in building houses and drying fish. On the 5th day an attack was made upon them, and five out of the seven were murdered. The only two men that survived the attack and were on board the vessel were Captain Brodi and Louis Nixon. Last year it appears there were eighteen natives of the place murdered in cold blood, and their skulls taken to trade with, and a number of other natives kidnapped. These acts were sufficient to cause the people to look with suspicion on a boat of the same class. It also appears that they took fish from Kalea, the chief of Matergo, and did not pay for them. That night the natives agreed to get up a dance on the morning on the beach, attack the crew and kill them. The mate (a white man) and several blacks were in the boat, which the natives seized, and put off to the vessel, while others followed in their canoes. Three white men were killed, and I do not know how many blacks. The vessel was robbed; they took a fancy to every thing on board, from the clock to the jew's-harp. The captain and Nixon, meanwhile, were in the other boat, looking out for a good bed of fish, and so they escaped. On their return the mob went ashore. The captain went on board, procured arms, proceeded ashore, rescued his boat, and got to sea as he could.

Another sad shipwreck has occurred during a storm off the Lizard, Cornwall, the unfortunate vessel being the barque "Boyne," of Scarborough, with a cargo of 900 tons of sugar, from Samary, for Falmouth. She was 120 days out from Batavia, and sighted the Lizard lighthouse on Friday night. At 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, on consultation, the officers believed they were standing right for Falmouth, the weather being very thick, and blowing heavily, and the vessel sailing at the rate of ten miles an hour. The first indication of danger was the bowsprit striking against the perpendicular rocks on the Lizard 100 ft. high. A farmer summoned the Mullion life-boat and rocket apparatus, but with the exception of four who put off in a small boat and were picked up in a lifeboat the whole of the crew were washed away and drowned. Joseph Parsons and W. Griffiths, of Glasgow, are two of those saved. The Captain refused to join them. His last words were, "Good luck to you."

There has been a fatal scuffle between a Russian frontier guard and some Prussian mining officials near Beuthen, on the Brinitzka, the boundary river between Russian Poland and Silesia. A Russian guard, consisting of a captain, a corporal, and some privates, crossing the frontier and from no known reason destroyed the wier of a Prussian mill. On a Prussian mining official remonstrating, the captain sent a corporal for a rifle, and, deliberately firing at the Prussian, killed him on the spot. The Prussian gendarmes then coming in view the Russians retreated beyond the border. Similar violations of the frontier have been very common, but Prince Bismarck has hitherto declined to seek redress. In this case, however, the victim being a State official, he has instructed the German representative at St. Petersburg, by telegraph to demand instant inquiry.

The marriage of his Highness the Sheriff of Guazan with an English Christian lady, a Miss King, took place at Tangiers on the 17th ult. The bride rode to the English Consulate on an Arab horse, covered with a scarlet saddle and a cloth embroidered with gold, and was presented by the bridegroom. The marriage was merely a civil ceremony, and was performed by Sir John Drummond Hay. The bridegroom was escorted by a guard of Moorish soldiers. His Highness has now four wives, Miss King, by her marriage to a Mehemetan forfeits all protection of the English law.

A singular death from over-eating was the subject of an inquiry by Mr. Richards, at the Duke's Head, Whitechapel. The deceased was John Aubury Burns, aged 64, a Custom-house labourer, living at 37 Dunk Street, Milend. On Thursday night he ate a large quantity of tripe and onions for supper, and on retiring to bed, soon after complained of feeling suffocated. At four the following morning he got out of bed, when he fell dead on the floor. Dr. Champney stated that death had been caused by distension of the stomach due to over-eating.

Lat

The Ba to 4 per A Mad Minister e from the C A gene Minister. The Ca ing many Bismar the Spani not repre sembly. Russia tion on sit

The hea son fell a Gold l The C ance of a making s department from the The No

By uni select cou quire into don to the singers. That via that consid The Com Ontario; Tortin Y and You

The S over; no decree w election of natives w Thiers ls where

Gold H CURE FO the back o this:

Table S Black l Golden Nitra of Alum. Mix, an half fill wi fill up wi hour, one covery per low a little Apply a penine, S mixed, to the breasti ing flame —N. Y.

Wholes

BREAD—H 30s. Rice—East 26s. Flour—Ca 6s. per 6s. to 6s. CORN MEAL 21s. OATMEAL— Rice—East 26s. PRAS—Rou BUTTER—Ca to 1 CHEESE—9s. HAM—9.1. PORK—HAR 80s. 6d. BEEF—Prim RUM—per 1 MOLASSES—ed SUGAR—Mu ed Crut COFFEE—11 TEA—Conge brot fair LARD—Am LEATHER—A TOBACCO—C Am Scot CORDAGE—1 SALT—per 1 affo KEROSINE O 2s. COAL—per t UNION BANK 24s. West

Exchange of Nova Sco United St

On the 27 W. J. S. Dou

Latest Despatches.

LONDON, March 26.
The Bank rate of discount advanced to 4 per cent.
A Madrid despatch says, Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Alasta, Minister of War, will probably retire from the Cabinet.
A general ministerial crisis is imminent.
The Carlists entered Ripall, committing many excesses.
Bismarck refused the recognition of the Spanish Republic, declaring it does not represent the true will of the Assembly.
Russia and Austria withheld recognition on similar grounds.
NEW YORK, 26.
The heaviest snow storm of the season fell at Chicago and St. Louis. Gold 116.
The Cuban insurgents have abundance of arms and are in good spirits, and making steady progress in the eastern department, and will drive the Spaniards from that region.
The Newfoundland Route to Europe.
OTTAWA, 26.
By universal consent of the House, a select committee were appointed to enquire into the shortest route from London to the Dominion, for mails and passengers. A discussion elicited the fact that via Newfoundland was unanimously considered a most desirable route. The Committee consists of Cartwright, Ontario; Hon. Mr. Campbell, Anglin; Tortin Young, Montreal; and McKay and Young, of Waterloo.
LONDON, 28.
The Spanish Ministerial crisis is over; no Cabinet yet announced, but decree will be issued to-day ordering election of constituent cortes. Conservatives will not vote.
Thiers ordered the arrest of Don Carlos whenever found.
NEW YORK, 28.
Gold 116 3/4.
CURE FOR DYPHTERIA.—Thoroughly swab the back of the throat, with a wash made thus:
Table Salt, 2 drachms.
Black Pepper, 1 drachm.
Golden Seal, 1 drachm.
Nitra of Potash, each.
Alum.
Mix, and pulverise; put into a teacup half fill with boiling water, stir well; then fill up with good vinegar. Use every half hour, one, two, and four hours, as recovery progresses. The patient may swallow a little each time.
Apply an ounce each of Spirits of Turpentine, Sweet Oil, and Aqua-Ammonia, mixed, to the whole of the throat, and to the breast—once every four hours, keeping fannel to the part. A certain cure.
—N. Y. Tribune, May, 1872.

Wholesale Prices Current, St. John's.
BREAD—Hambro' No 1, 32s. 6d.; No. 2, 30s.; No. 3, 24s. Local No. 1, 26s.; No. 2, 23s. 6d.; F. C., 22s. 6d.
FLOUR—Canada Fancy 45s.; Canada Superfine, or New York Extra, 41s. 6d.; New York Superfine 35s. 6d.; to 39s.; New York No. 2 32s. 6d.
CORN MEAT—White and Yellow, per brl. 21s. a 22s.
OATMEAL—Canada, per brl. 32s.
RICE—East India, per cwt. 21s.
PEAS—Round, per brl. 21s.
BUTTER—Canada and Nova Scotia, 11d. to 1s.; Hambro' 8d.
CHEESE—9d. to 10 1/2d.
HAM—9d. to 10d.
PORK—Hambro' Prime Mess 140s.; Mess 80s.; Prime Mess, 77s. 6d. a 82s. 6d.; Extra Prime 67s. 6d.
BEEF—Prime, per brl. 35s.
HUM—per Imp. gallon 7s. 10d. a 8s.
MOLASSES—Muscovado 2s. a 2s. 2d.; Clay-ed 1s. 9d.
SUGAR—Muscovado, 50s. to 55s.; unrefined 46s. a 48s. 6d.; American Crushed 75s.
COFFEE—11d.
TEA—Congou and Souchong, ordinary broken leaf, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.; fair to good, 2s. to 2s. 6d.
LARD—American and Canadian 8d.
LEATHER—American and Canadian 1s. 5d.
TOBACCO—Canadian, 1s. 7 1/2d. to 1s. 8 1/2d.; American 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; Nova Scotian, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.
CORDAGE—per cwt. 65s.
SALT—per hhd. Foreign, Liverpool—none afloat.
KEROSENE OIL—New York manufacture 2s.; Boston 2s. to 2s. 0 1/2d.
COAL—per tun, North Sydney 31s. 6d.
UNION BANK SHARES, £113.
EXPORTS.
Cod Oil—£40; Cod Liver Oil, 4s. 6d.
COFFIN—Large Merchantable, Medium, 24s.; Small, 23s.; Madeira, 17s.; West Indies, 17s.—Salmon, 100s.
BANK RATES.
Exchange on London, 20 1/2. Canada, par. Nova Scotia, 1/4 per cent. discount. United States Gold, par.
BIRTH.
On the 27th ult., the wife of the Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly, of a son.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
METROPOLITAN LIFE Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

JOSEPH F. KNAPP, President.
J. R. HEGEMAN, Vice-President.
R. A. GRANNISS, Secretary.
Wm. P. STEWART, Actuary.
B. R. CORWIN, Manager.
THOS. A. TEMPLE, Attorney.

DEPOSIT AT OTTAWA For Canadian Policy Holders only.

HON. L. A. WILMOT, D. C. L., Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, Director at the Board for Canada

The Reserve Dividend System Is one more step in the march of progress. Presented only after mature thought, it invites the test of the severest scrutiny. Its chief merit is its PERFECT ADAPTABILITY to the wants of insurable lives. The RESERVE DIVIDEND and RESERVE ENDOWMENT POLICIES originated and published by the Company's Actuary, under copyright in 1869. The principle involved renders every form of insurance a provision in life. It converts an ordinary life Policy, otherwise payable only in the event of death, into a CASH ENDOWMENT, MATURING EVERY TEN YEARS.

W. H. THOMPSON, Harbor Grace, General Agent for NEWFOUNDLAND. April 1. tff.

Co-Partnership Notice.

HARBOR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND. 1st March, 1873.
I HAVE admitted my Son, William Panton Munn, and my Nephew, Robert Stewart Munn, as Partners in my business. Their interest commenced on the 1st January, 1873. From this date the Firm of Panton & Munn will cease, and the style of the new Firm will be

John Munn & Company. JOHN MUNN. 25. March 28.

Bazaar!

THE co-operation of CHRISTIAN FRIENDS is respectfully solicited in aid of a

BAZAAR

To be held in NOVEMBER next, for the purpose of raising funds for the liquidation of the debt on

St. Paul's Church IN THIS TOWN.

The sum of £2,300 has been expended in completing the enlargement of the original Building. The balance remaining unpaid at this date is about £300. Our friends in St. John's kindly contributed £100, and the rest, amounting to £1,900, has been raised by the unaided efforts of the Congregation.
Contributions in Money, in Useful and Fancy Articles, or in Materials for making up, will be thankfully received by

Mrs. S. ANDREWS, " W. O. WOOD, " EVILL, " TAPP, " C. ROSS, " A. RUTHERFORD, " BADCOCK, " FORD, " A. CLIFT, " HIGGINS, " BERTRAM JONES. March 28, 1873.

TO BE LET. THE Shop & Dwelling House,

At present occupied by Mr. T. J. Keith. Possession given on 1st May. For particulars apply to ELLEN KELLY. March 14.

FOR SALE. BY THE SUBSCRIBERS A quantity of CAST STEEL CANADIAN HATCHETS,

(Useful for Joining Cabinet Making, and other purposes) At Cost and Charges. HENRY TRAPNELL & Co. Feb. 7. 3m.

FOR SALE.

Just Received Via Halifax, per S. S. Tigress, A SUPPLY OF THE

'Favorite' SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,

Manufactured by the Kendall Manufacturing Co., Montreal. CHEAPEST AND BEST.

THE 'FAVORITE' SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES

Are a wonderful achievement of inventive Genius and Mechanical Skill. For Simplicity, Durability and Beauty they stand Unrivaled.

Stitch Alike on Both Sides. They will do all kinds of FAMILY SEWING With perfect ease, and are equally good for light Manufacturing purposes.

They have a large Shuttle and Bobbin and make the regular LOCK STITCH, the same as made by the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Wood, and all other First Class Machines.

They use a short, straight Needle, and the Four Motion Drop Feed, which is considered the best in the World. The Feed being made of one piece, it is impossible for it to get out of order.

THE SHUTTLE CARRIER Is also made of one piece, and is so constructed that the Shuttle face is always kept close to the race, which prevents the Machine from missing stitches.

Each Machine is furnished with a Hemmer, Gatherer, Braider, Self-Sewer, Quilter, 6 Needles, 4 Bobbins, Oil, Screw Driver, Gauge and Screw, Directions and Spools ready for use.

Makers' Price List. Retail Price. By Hand, on Marble Slab.....\$22.00 With Plain Walnut Table..... 27.00 With Quarter Case Walnut Table... 30.00

Orders executed by return post, and Machines sent free of expense, ready to commence sewing immediately—with explicit instructions.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE 'FAVORITE' Shuttle Sewing Machines

OVER ALL OTHERS. 1st.—They are simple, perfect, and easily operated. 2nd.—They make the celebrated Lock Stitch alike on both sides, that will not rip or ravel. 3rd.—They are sold at a price within the reach of every family in the land. 4th.—They can be operated by a child. 5th.—They are particularly adapted for all Family Sewing and Dress Making.

—ALSO— No. 2 SINGER MANUFACTURING MACHINES,

New improved Pattern, F. W. BOWDEN, St. John's, Agent for Newfoundland. ALEXR. A. PARSONS, Sub-Agent, Harbor Grace.

LUMBER!

Now landing, ex "Atlanta," from Port Medway, N. S.: 20 M. Seasoned Prime Pine BOARD

20 do. Hemlock do. 30 do. No. 2 Pine do. July 30.

NOTICE.

MONEY! PARTIES having MONEY TO LOAN on security of FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situated in Water Street, Harbor Grace, can obtain particulars by application at the Office of this paper.

Harbor Grace, Jan. 14, 1873. } 6i.

J. Mellis, TAILOR & CLOTHIER,

208, Water Street, St. John's. BEGS respectfully to inform the public of Conception Bay generally that he has always on hand a complete assortment of

CLOTHING

For all seasons of the year, which can be obtained at the LOWEST remunerative PRICES. All Clothing to order, cut in the most fashionable styles, and forwarded with despatch. Terms moderate. Orders from the outports promptly attended to.

J. M. visits Conception Bay twice a year, of which notice is duly given. Dec. 10. 1y†

W. H. THOMPSON, AGENT FOR Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF ADAMS' INDIAN SALVE. W. H. THOMPSON.

PIANO TUNING!

Mr. J. CURRIE, TUNER AND REPAIRER OF PIANOS.

IN returning thanks for past favours, BEGS respectfully to solicit a continuance of the same. All work executed punctually, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CONCERTINAS also repaired. Satisfactory references as to ability will be given on enquiry. Orders left at No. 170 Water Street will receive immediate attention. Dec. 17. tff

G. BARNES, Blacksmith & Farrier,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he is EVER READY to give entire satisfaction in his line of business. All work executed in substantial manner and with despatch.

Off LeMarchant St., North of Gas House. Sept. 17.

CAUTION!

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that, after this date, I will not be responsible for any Debts contracted in my name, without a Written Order from myself. LUCINDA BARTLETT. Bay Roberts, } Nov. 13, 1872. }

E. W. LYON

Has just received a large assortment of Coloured French Kid GLOVES, which he offers to the public at VERY LOW PRICES. July 9

BLANK FORMS

Executed with NEATNESS and DESPATCH at the Office of this paper.

HARBOR GRACE MEDICAL HALL,

W. H. THOMPSON, Proprietor,

Has always on hand a carefully selected Stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DRY PAINTS,

Oils, &c., &c., And nearly every article in his line that is recommendable:

- Gallup's Floziline for the Teeth and Breath
- Keating's Worm Tablets
- Cough Lozenges
- Rowland's Odonto
- Oxley's Essence of Ginger
- Lumpough's Pyretic Saline
- Powel's Balsam Aniseed
- Medicamentum (stamped)
- British Oil, Balsam of Life, Chlorodyne,
- Mexican Mu-tung Liniment
- Steer's Apollido
- Radway's Ready Relief, Arnold's Balsam
- Murray's Fluid Magnesia
- Acidulated Syrup
- S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer
- Ros-iter's " "
- Ayer's Hair Vigor
- Sarsaparilla
- Cherry Pectoral
- Pickles, French Capers, Sauces
- Soothing Syrup, Kaye's Coaguline
- India Rubber Sponge, Teething Rings
- Sponge, Tooth Cloths
- Nail, Shoe and Stove Brushes
- Widow Walch's Pills
- Morrison's Pills
- Cockle's " "
- Rudway's " "
- Holloway's " "
- Ayer's " "
- Norton's " "
- Parsons' " "
- Hunt's " "
- Jaynes' " "
- Holloway's Ointment
- Adams' Indian Salve, Russia Salve
- Morehead's Plaster, Corn Plaster
- Father's Feeding Bottles
- Bond's Marking Ink, Corn Flour
- Fresh Hops, Arrowroot, Sago, Gold Leaf
- Nelson's Gelatine and Isinglass
- Bonnet Glue, Best German Glycerine
- Lime Juice, Honey, Best Ground Coffee
- Nixy's Black Lead
- Roth & Co.'s Rat Paste
- Brown's Bronchial Troches
- Woodill's Worm Lozenges
- Baking Powder
- McLean's Vermifuge
- Lear's India Rubber Varnish
- Copal Varnish
- Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimnies, Wicks, Burners, &c., &c.
- Cod Liver Oil
- Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites
- Extract of Logwood, in 1/2 lb. boxes
- Cudbear, Worm Tea, Toilet Soaps
- Best Perfumeries, Pomades and Hair Oils
- Pain Killer
- Henry's Calcined Magnesia
- Enema Instruments, Gold Beater's Skin
- Fumigating Pastiles, Seidlitz Powders
- Furniture Polish, Plate Polish
- Flavouring Essences, Spices, &c., &c.
- Robinson's Patent Barley
- Groats

All the above proprietary articles bear the Government Stamp, without which none are genuine. Outport Orders will receive careful and prompt attention. May 14 tff

LeMessurier & Knight, COMMISSION AGENTS.

Particular attention given to the Sale and Purchase of

DRY & PICKLED FISH,

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, WEST INDIA PRODUCE

—AND— DRY GOODS.

Consignments solicited. St. John's, May 7, 1873. tff

FOR SALE.

—BY— THE SUBSCRIBER, 231 -Water Street 231

BREAD Flour, Pork, Beef

Butter, Molasses, Sugar Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Ham, Bacon, Pease, Rice

TOBACCO KEROSENE OIL, &c., &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH, CASH OR OIL. DANIEL FITZGERALD.

The Victim.

"Hand me the bowl, ye jovial band! He said—"twill rouse my mirth;" But conscience seized his trembling hand, And dash'd the cup to earth.

He look'd around, he blush'd, he laugh'd, He sipp'd the sparkling wave; In it he read—"who drinks this draught, Shall dig a murderer's grave!"

He started up, like one from sleep And trembled for his life; He gazed, and saw—his children weep,— He saw his weeping wife.

In his deep dream he had not felt Their agonies and fears; But now he saw them as they knelt, To plead with prayers and tears.

But the foul fiend her hateful spell Threw o'er his wilder'd mind. He saw in every hope a hell; He was to reason blind.

He grasped the bowl to seek relief; No more his conscience said; His bosom friend was sunk in grief, His children begged for bread.

Through haunts of horror and of strife, He passed down life's dark tide; He cursed his beggar'd babes and wife; He cursed his God—and died.

SELECT STORY.

Bought With a Price.

[CONTINUED.]

WEDDING CHIMES.

THE morning brought no comfort to Lilly. Estelle, it is true, showed no traces of last night's stormy grief, but she shrank from Lilly's touch; yet a stranger, looking at those two young girls, would have thought that Lilly had done something of which she felt ashamed. Her eyes were downcast and heavy, whilst Estelle was calm and tranquil as usual.

But Lilly had a task at which she quailed. That fatal letter must be written to Neville, and hers must be the hand to deal the blow! It must not be delayed, either, for she knew the tidings would soon be spread far and wide, and may reach Neville's ears. Those numerous guests of yesterday would not be likely to keep the matter secret. So they had been right, after all!

The squire came that morning, and had an interview with the vicar. After that, Estelle was sent for, and Lilly knew that her father had given his consent.

Dear papa!—he little knows what treachery this is to Neville.

But, in truth, the vicar had been somewhat astonished at the squire's request. He wondered what his beautiful Estelle could see to love in this middle-aged man. That she was marrying him for his wealth, never entered his mind. Then he had sent for his niece, and heard from her own lips that the squire was her choice—that she wished to marry him.

You are sure you love him, my dear? the vicar had asked.

Estelle would have preferred that this question had not been put to her. She would have avoided it if she could, but her uncle waited her reply. So this false girl further perjured herself by replying, I do.

The squire would hear of no delay. There was nothing to retard their marriage, and he begged Estelle would name an early day. To his delight, his fair "fiancee" made no objection. She also wished her marriage to take place without delay. But this was owing to a remark made by her uncle when speaking of her wedding.

You will be able to wait till Neville returns, my love, I hope. I have just heard from him—only a few lines, in which he says that he shall be away from England for a few weeks.

Estelle was therefore all eagerness for her marriage to be over before Neville's return.

Lilly's letter was written and sent. She had broken the sad tidings as gently as possible, but she knew that, strive as she would, the blow would be a bitter one.

She was sick at heart, as day after day passed, and Estelle's wedding-day approached.

The squire was seldom apart from his bride elect.

Her suite of rooms were being prepared under her own directions, and there needed continual visits to be made to them.

These were being most gorgeously furnished.

Then there was the purchasing of her own especial pony carriage, and the ponies themselves were found difficult animals to find.

Estelle was determined the ponies should be perfect, no matter what the cost.

Then there was the presents to be admired.

The squire's were especially costly, and Estelle began to congratulate herself on the wisdom of her choice.

Besides these multitudinous engagements, the bride elect was obliged to respond to the congratulations which poured in upon her from the people of Ashton.

The wife of the millionaire would be a great personage among them.

There was a great drawback to this wedding in Estelle's imagination.

She would have liked a grand wedding, to be accompanied by a fair "cortege" of attendants and bridesmaids, and for the ceremony to be performed by one bishop at least.

But this could not be if she were married from her uncle's house, and even Estelle did not care to shock the proprieties of all Ashton by being married from the Manor House, as the squire proposed.

It was a source of annoyance to him that he could not make the day one of great display. But they decided at length, to compromise the matter, by letting it be known that all festivities attending the wedding, would be deferred till their return from the wedding tour.

Estelle's trousseau was also left till they should reach Paris, so nothing remained, but to perform the ceremony.

The night before the wedding, Estelle once more held a battle with her good angel.

A letter had just reached her from Neville.

From it she found that Lilly's letter had never been received.

In it he told her of his success in the case which he had undertaken, and then added—

I have ventured to disobey you, this once, my own darling girl, and have written to you. I know how glad you will be to hear that henceforth my prospects are secured. Already briefs are pouring in on me. Now is the time then, my love, for me to claim my beautiful bride. Even now I am preparing a home. It will not be the rare gem which my love would prompt, but even that I do not despair of one day securing for my treasure. A little patience, and even luxuries will be within our reach.

Then followed such impassioned language as only a lover could use.

Estelle kissed the words again and again, crying—

Neville, I do love you! Why have I been mad enough to think I could live without you? Even now it is not too late—I will not marry this odious millionaire. Even poverty is better with my dearly loved, Neville!

Estelle rose from her chair, with the intention of telling her uncle all, and begging him to release her from her present dilemma, when accidentally, her eye lighted on a magnificent sapphire cross, sent by the squire only that afternoon.

No, she added, I cannot draw back. What, give up these costly jewels! Oh, Neville! she moaned, wringing her hands in agony. Why, are you not rich enough to give me these things? I cannot part with them—it is asking too much.

Not a sign of any emotion did Estelle show on her wedding morning. She had at all times a royal way of wearing her beauty, but to-day she looked more regal than ever.

Lilly was one of her bridesmaids. She could not well refuse, for her father knew of no reason why she should object.

The bridesmaids were well content to wait for their ball till the bride's return. It was only a postponing of the conquests they looked to make in their wedding dresses.

The bridegroom was almost overlooked. He at all times bears but a secondary part at his own wedding.

All Ashton, however, was at the wedding.

Rich and poor alike flocked to see the bride of this mighty millionaire.

These who saw her were almost awestruck at her beauty.

Very lovely she looked as she took her place by the middle-aged man who was to be her husband.

Old enough to be her father, murmured one old crone.

It is clear why she be having him, returned another.

She be as beautiful as an angel, was the verdict of another.

Although the wedding was shorn of much of its glory in Estelle's opinion, she had no mind to detract from her own appearance.

Her dress was as costly as though the bishop, instead of a neighboring clergyman, a friend of her uncle, had performed the ceremony.

This had been a present from the bridegroom, and was the most rare Brussels lace which could be bought for money.

It had been a fortune almost in itself, with the veil to match. This was looped up with orange blossoms over white satin.

The bridesmaids' dresses, though not so costly, were wonderfully becoming, and each wore a diamond cross presented by the squire.

The momentous words had been uttered; and the village bells rang out right merrily!

The bride and bridegroom were to begin their journey at once.

They were to drive to the station, in one of the new carriages which the squire had bought for his bride.

The servants were in new liveries, and looked quite imposing.

The carriage—with its positions in wedding favours—and the four greys, with white rosettes at their ears, dashed up to the station, just as the London train came in.

A wedding, by Jove! exclaimed a traveller, the only one who stopped at Ashton.

It must be some great swell, by that turnout! Who can it be, in Ashton? Those are certainly the village church bells. What a row they are making—they almost deafen one. What deference Symes, the station-master, is paying them! I declare there is a saloon-carriage put on for their highnesses. I will just wait and get a peep at them—we do not have such swells in Ashton every day.

It will not keep me long from my darling! How I long to see her dear face! How astonished she will be to see me! I just want to see the joy spring into her face at the sight of me. So here comes the bridegroom.

A snob, one can see at a glance! Rich, I suppose, but I should not fancy him a very delightful husband. But here is the bride! Young—far too young for that old hunk. I hope she will lift her veil. I should like to see her face.

Wonder if it is anyone belonging to Ashton. Her figure is too queenly for anyone that I know—except my own precious love's. Ah, ah! you old rascal! you need not smirk and grin like that. You are not the only one to be married. I shall soon follow your example. I hope I shall make a more presentable bridegroom than you.

But here the traveller laughed, gleefully to himself.

What makes me so jealous of the old fellow, I wonder! One would think he had stolen my bride. How my darling will laugh, when I tell her. There! I thought she would show her face.

Good God! he gasped, and reeled against the fence.

Chapter VIII.

A HEAVY BLOW.

THE midnight train was due at Ashton. The huge monster had just come puffing into the station, when a passenger was seen approaching. He came on at so slow a pace, that one of the porters shouted out that he would lose his place if he did not hurry.

The passenger was looked at curiously as he entered the station. His hat was slouched down over his eyes, and the collar of his coat so turned up that no portion of his face scarcely could be seen.

He walked, too, as if the effort was too much for him.

His figure was bowed, as if with age, though it was not that of an old man. Even had not the porters been too busy in the morning with the wedding party to notice their one passenger to Ashton, they would never have recognized this one returning by the midnight train as the same.

It is doubtful whether even those near and dear to him would have passed him by, so changed had he become in a few hours.

Oh! grief hath changed me since you saw me last And careful hours with time's deformed hand, Have written strange defeatures in my face.

But what had become of this one passenger during these hours since the morning when he had alighted from his carriage with such a buoyant step of youth and happiness? Why, too, at the sight of the bride's face, had he become suddenly stricken as if a death-blow had been dealt him?

Why? Because that fair young bride was the same beautiful girl who a few months before, had pledged her troth-pledge to him—the same to whom he had been hastening with loving ardour to claim the fulfillment of that pledge.

Neville, for he it was, knew then that his love had been betrayed. She, upon whom he had framed the whole scheme of his future life, and on whom he had looked to sweeten all his future joys and cares, had proved treacherous to her troth.

Her wedding bells even now sounded in his ears, but how they seemed to be his own death-knell.

Estelle little recked of the mortal agony which was rending that true and faithful heart so near her. Perhaps it was well for her coming triumphs that she should not have seen that stricken, wan-looking face beholding her.

As the train moved on, bearing the millionaire and his bride along with it, Neville reeled from the spot, only eager for the moment to hide his anguish from prying eyes.

There were outhouses near, solitary enough even for his purpose, and in one of them the stricken man found shelter.

There, for hours he remained prostrate upon his face, and wrestled with his grief.

Now and then a convulsive shudder shook his frame, but no loud wailings proceeded from him.

His hands were clenched so tightly above his head that the nails had penetrated his flesh, and yet he heeded it not. So he remained till night came on, and the same instinct which sends a stricken lion to his lair, made him eager to reach his own.

Then it was he had returned to the station, in time for the midnight train.

His chambers reached, a feeling of relief came over him, that here he was safe from human pity. No one had recognized him. No one knew of that day's mortal agony. No human eye had witnessed this dark hour of his life.

Neville did not intend this grief to shackle his faculties and weaken his prowess in the battle of life. No, he would combat it and conquer. The wound should not remain gaping in the sight of the world.

He would cover it up till healed, though he knew the scar would be there.

The next morning he went about his business affairs much as usual. The only change was, that, if possible, he paid more attention to them than he was in the habit of doing.

The clerks were startled at the extra care with which he inspected their work. His brother barristers noted with admiration the keenness with which he solved a knotty point under dispute.

But none of them guessed at the bleeding heart that beat under that calm exterior.

As Neville had written to Estelle, his success was now a thing secured. His first brief had brought him into public notice in a manner, peculiarly calculated to test his skill. He was retained for a case which caused much notoriety and diversity of opinion. It had first been intended to have been placed in the hands of one of the leading members of the law courts, but sudden illness had compelled this one to relinquish it. He had recommended Neville as his substitute, having had some knowledge of him, and knowing that he would be in time an honour to their profession.

To Neville this trust was especially gratifying. His patron must be made to see that he had not been deceived in him.

But there was soon another incentive for him to succeed. Neville, even on his first interview with his unfortunate client, became greatly interested in him. He felt sure of his innocence, but so dark and intricate was the mystery surrounding the crime with which he was charged, that Neville knew that he must bring all his sagacity and prescience to bear upon it. He had also to make a journey to the continent to collect evidence, for so subtle and skilful had the web of circumstantial evidence, been woven round his client, that Neville dared not trust the unravelling to other hands than his own. The attorney who had employed Neville, held but faint hopes of clearing his client from the charge.

The case was briefly this:—

A wealthy West India planter had lately returned to England. He had always been of an eccentric turn of mind so that when he took possession of an estate—Whorthing Priory—which he had purchased, he had at first refused to respond to the friendly intercourse of his neighbors. These therefore left him to the seclusion he sought; but finding in time that a recluse's life was not to his taste, he bethought him of looking up some of his relations. His solicitor was appealed to, and in the end he had invited two nephews, both sons of his two only remaining sisters, to visit him at the Priory. He refused to see or hold intercourse with any other member of the family.

Mr. Maitland had come to the determination of founding a family, and as he had no intention of marrying, he decided that one of his nephews should instead, and that one should be his heir. For this purpose they should be his guests, and so give him an opportunity of judging their characters. Not that he intended they should know his design till his decision was made.

The young men both arrived on the same day. Though cousins, it was their first meeting. They were much of an age, equal in height, and both possessing much personal beauty.

Their uncle treated them both alike, though Fred Annesley paid him by far the greatest deference.

Lawrence Hamilton was ever courteous and obliging, as it was his nature to be, but he made no great show of love for a man whom he had only lately known to be in existence. Yet Lawrence appeared to gain on the old man's love.

Should Mr. Maitland die intestate, Lawrence would be his heir, next to him Fred Annesley.

But one day Lawrence had been accused of robbing his uncle of a large sum in gold, which he had the previous day received from his banker, and had kept in his Secretarie. A key in Lawrence's

possession was found to open it, and more than this, the gold was found secreted in his room. Lawrence denied the charge, but his uncle refused to believe the evidence of his eyes.

Lawrence was sorely troubled, but determined no longer to remain his uncle's guest.

His cousin Fred had been absent some days, so there was no one for Lawrence to appeal to in his trouble.

That night Lawrence left the Priory and the next morning his uncle was found dead—stabbed to the heart in his sleep.

The knife with which the deed was done was proved to be Lawrence's.

His stealing off as he had done was against him also.

Then there was the quarrel with his uncle overheard by the servants.

This was the case as told by Lawrence to Neville.

The young barrister's suspicions rested on Fred Annesley, though it was proved he was miles away the night of the murder.

There were several witnesses who had seen him in various parts of London.

If Lawrence Hamilton was proved guilty, then his cousin, Fred Annesley, would inherit his uncle's wealth.

This was the dark deed which Neville's skill was to bring to light.

And in the end, he did bring it to light, and proved that Fred Annesley, and not his client, was the perpetrator of the murder.

How he proved it, matters not. Fred Annesley had never left the Priory, but was all the time secreted in a room, which was unknown to anyone but himself, and which communicated with his uncle's room.

He it was who had been Lawrence's accuser, and had placed the money in the place where it was found.

He also, had murdered his uncle, probably to prevent his own villany from becoming known, and also to make sure there should be no reconciliation between his uncle and Lawrence.

The one who was thought to have been Fred Annesley, whom many were prepared to swear was miles from the spot, was discovered to be an accomplice of Fred's in many a villainous deed, and was so like him, that they could not be recognized apart.

This man had been aware that Fred Annesley must be prepared to prove an alibi, and had purposely shown himself in the places usually frequented by Fred when in town.

Neville and his client became firm friends.

Lawrence Hamilton inherited his uncle's property, but so broken was he in health, owing to the dark cloud which had so long hovered over him, that his physician recommended a year or so of travel.

Fred Annesley's friends were spared the shame of seeing one of their race die a felon's death, for he saved the hangman his office by taking his own life.

He was found in his cell dead from poison, but he had first cleared his cousin Lawrence from any crime laid to his charge.

The skill with which Neville had conducted this case was the turning point in his career.

Attorneys, now, were eager to secure his services for their clients, Neville was in a fair way of soon securing a large fortune.

But what was all this to him, now that he knew Estelle was lost to him. The blow was indeed a heavy one.

On Neville's return home, that fatal day to him, he had found Lilly's letter, which had lain among a pile of papers, and had been overlooked.

A few days after, Lilly received the following few lines from Neville,—

I know all, though your letter was mislaid for some time. The blow has been a heavy one, but my chief effort will be to forget Estelle's treachery. Let my father remain in ignorance of all that has passed. Do not mention her name when you write to me.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE STAR

AND CONCEPTION BAY SEMI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER,

printed and published by the Proprietors, ALEXANDER A. PARSONS and WILLIAM R. SQUAREY, at their Office, (opposite the premises of Capt. D. Green, Water Street, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

Price of Subscription—THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable half-yearly.

Advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms, viz.—Per square of seventeen lines, for first insertion, \$1; each continuation 25 cents.

Book and Job Printing executed in a manner calculated to afford the utmost satisfaction.

AGENTS.

- CARBONAR.....Mr. J. Foote. BRIGGS....." W. Horwood. BAY ROBERTS....." R. Simpson. HEART'S CONTENT....." C. Rendell. TRINITY HARBOR....." B. Miller. NEW HARBOR....." J. Miller. CATALINA....." J. Edgewcombe. BONAVISTA....." A. Vincent. ST. PIERRE....." H. J. Watts.