

# The Star

## And Conception Bay Weekly Reporter.

VOL. II.

HARBOR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25 1874.

NUMBER V.

**USEFUL INFORMATION**

**Commercial, MARKET QUOTATIONS.**  
From the "North Star,"

BACON, per lb.  
Canadian, rolled.....10d.  
American .....none  
BEEF, per lb.  
American prime.....35s. to 37s. 6  
BREAD, per cwt  
Hamro' No 1.....34s.  
do No. 2.....30s.  
do No. 3.....25s.  
BUTTER, per lb. Canada. 1s 6jd  
do Nova Scotian.....none  
do American.....1s. 2d.  
CHEESE per lb. Canadian.....10jd.  
COAL, per ton, North Sydney  
COFFEE, per lb.  
West India and Rio.....1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.  
CORDAGE, per cwt.,  
English hemp .....63s.  
CORN MEAL,  
White and Yellow.....24s. to 25s  
CURRENTS, per cwt.  
Zante.....55s. to 57s 6d  
FLOUR per bbl. Canada Fancy.....42s 6d.  
do Superfine.....38s 6.  
New York Extra.....38s.  
do Superfine.....34s.  
do No. 2.....30s. up.  
HAMS, Canadian.....none  
do American.....6d. to 9d.  
do P E Island.....9d.  
KEROSENE OIL, per gallon  
do New York.....1s. 3d  
do Boston.....1s 6d  
LARD, American & Canadian. 7d & 8d  
LEATHER, per lb. American  
and Canadian.....1s 5d to 1s 6d  
MOLASSES per gallon, Mus-  
covado.....2s 3d.  
Clayed  
OATMEAL per lb Canadian.....30s to 32s.  
do P E Island  
OATS, per bush. P E Island.....3s cash  
PEASE per lb. Canadian split.....32s 6d  
do do round.....21s 6d 22s 6d  
PORK per lb. American  
mess.....85s to 95s  
do Am. prime mess.....85s  
do do extra prime.....75s  
POTATOES per bbl. P E Island.....6s  
RAISINS, boxes.....15s to 16s  
RICE per cwt. East Indian 20s to 21s  
SALT, per hhd, Foreign }  
Liverpool }  
do }  
SOAP per lb. Local manuf. 4d to 4jd  
do American do 4d to 4jd  
do Scotch do 4jd  
do Nova So. do 3jd to 5d  
do Liverpool do 2d to 2jd  
SUGAR, p cwt., P. R Musco-  
vado.....53s 9d to 45s  
do Am. crushed.....65s to 67s 6d  
TEA per lb. Comraon.....1. 5d. to 1s. 10d  
do Fair to good.....2s to 2s 4d  
do Extra do.....2s 7d up  
TOBACCO, per lb. Canadian 10s 1s 7jd  
do American do.....1s 5jd  
do Nova Scotia.....none  
Union Bank Shares.....£121

**EXCHANGE.**

London, Bank drawing rate...30 per cent  
do Purching.....19 do  
United States, Gold.....Par  
Canada, do.....Par  
Nova Scotia, do.....do

**NOTICES.**

**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. Mellis Conception Bay twice a year, of which notice is duly given.

**NOTICES.**

**SAILMAKING.**  
*The Subscriber*

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ship-owners and public of Harbor Grace and the outports that he has taken the Workshop lately occupied by Mr. Robert Morris, No. 10 Victoria Street, where he is prepared to perform all work in the above line in a satisfactory manner, and hopes by strict attention to merit a fair share of public patronage.

GEORGE CARSON.

May

1st.

**C. BREAKER,**  
Sailmaker,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the Shipowners and public of Harbor Grace and vicinity that he has taken the Loft lately occupied by Morris & Parsons, (opposite the premises of Messrs. John Munn & Co.) where he is prepared to make and repair SAILS of all shapes and sizes in a manner calculated to afford general satisfaction, and with the utmost dispatch.

April 25.

1st.

**PIANO TUNING!**

**J. M. CURRIE**

TUNER AND REPAIRER OF



BEGS returning thanks for past favours and 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. tft



**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.

**FOR SALE.**

**LUMBER!**

—BY—

**H. W. TRAPNELL**

Now landing, ex "Atalanta" from Port Medway, N. S.:

30 M. Seasoned rime Pine

**BOARD**

30 do. Hemlock do.

20 do. No. 2 Pine do.

**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

**W. H. THOMPSON**

AGENT FOR

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

**IMPORTANT TO THE**  
**Citizens of Newfoundland.**



**THE CONTINENTAL**  
**LIFE**  
**INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY**  
**OF NEW YORK,**

IN order to complete their line of Agencies from London to San Francisco, California and to extend universally the benefits and advantages offered by their Company and to place within reach of all the means of making provision for the Widow and the Orphan have decided on establishing Agencies in

St. John's and Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

The CONTINENTAL beyond all comparison the most successful and most popular Company ever established in Europe or America. It has only been SEVEN years in existence but at its organization men of enlarged views and great experience in Life Insurance, were placed in its management, who, having discarded all useless and annoying restrictions, and adopted all the improvements known in Life Insurance—many of them original with themselves, it at once received, and continues to receive a support unprecedented; and it now stands far ahead of many companies TEN YEARS older than itself. It has issued over FIFTY-NINE THOUSAND POLICIES, and has over \$6,750,000,000 assets, all securely invested, as required by law, in Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of New York, or in Real Estate. For that portion invested in Real Estate, it holds in all cases Double Security. So popular is its management and so great the public confidence that there are only Two Companies in the World that now approach it in the amount of business done.

By the Laws of the State of New York Life Insurance Companies are not allowed to do Fire Insurance or any other business, the importance of which law cannot be over-estimated by all who desire to protect their families by Life Insurance, and who do not wish to have their funds put in jeopardy by Fire Insurance.

By the Laws of New York Life Insurance Policies are held sacred to the families of the insured, free from the claim of Creditors.

The CONTINENTAL issues all kinds of Policies, viz: Ordinary Life, Endowment, Joint, &c.

All losses in Newfoundland will be paid at the Agency here without subjecting claimants to the trouble and expense of going to New York.

All Policy holders can vote and are eligible to office.

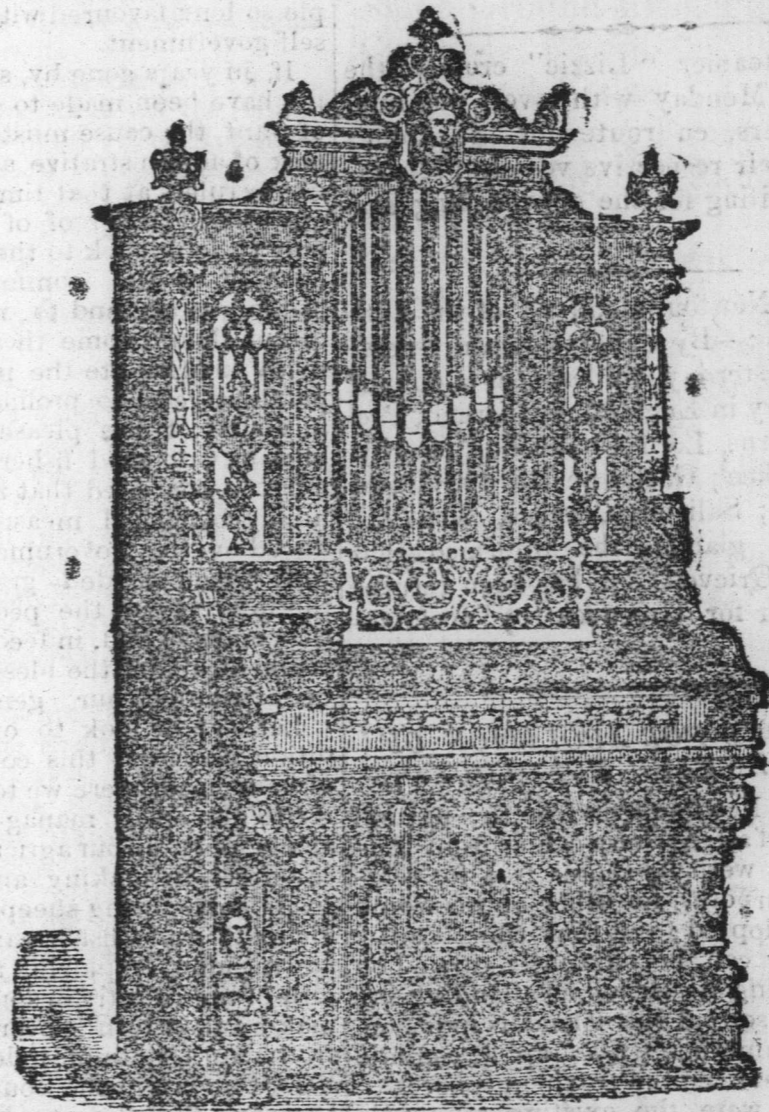
**Directors.**

- L. W. FROST, President.
- HON. GEO. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.
- HENRY C. FISH, D. D., Newark, N. J.
- M. B. WYNKOOP, of Wynkoop and Hallenbeck.
- JOSEPH T. SAWYER, Mer., Liberty Street.
- RICHARD W. BOGART, O. M. Bogart & Co., Bankers.
- CHANCY M. DEPEIN, New York.
- R. C. FROST, do do do do do do
- WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Barrister-at-Law, New York.
- L. W. FROST, President.
- J. P. ROGERS, Secretary.
- JAS. McDONNELL, Gen'l. Agent.

**A. T. DRYSDALE**

Agent for Northern District, Newfoundland  
Aug 23, 1873.

**SIMMONS & CGOULH ORGAN Co's**  
**IMPROVED**  
**CABINET ORGANS,**  
**AND**



PRE-EMINENT FOR PURITY OF TONE.

EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED

**GRAND COMBINATION ORGANS,**

FITTED WITH THE NEWLY INVENTED

**SCRIBNER'S PATENT QUALIFYING TUBES**

An invention having a most important bearing on the future reputation of Bee Instruments, by means of which the quantity or Volume of tone is very largely increased, and the quality of tone rendered

Equal to that of the Best Pipe Organs of the same Capacity.

Our celebrated "Vox Celeste," "Louis Patent," "Vox Humana," "Wilcox Patent," "Octave Coupler," the charming "Cello" or "Clarinet," Stops,

**AND ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS**

Can be obtained only in these Organs.

Thirty-five Different Styles, for the Parlor and the Church  
The Best Material and Workmanship  
Quality and Volume of Tone unequalled.

PRICE.....\$50 to \$500

Factory & Warehouse, Cor 6th Congress Street Detroit Michigan.

[Established, 1850.]

Address Simmons & Clough Organ Co., Detroit, Michigan,

Price list furnished, and orders received at makers' prices, on application to

F. W. BOWDEN, "Public Ledger" Office,

Agent for Newfoundland.

St. Johns, Jan. 1, 1874.

**NOTICE.**

**Very Important Notice!**

The order of the world!

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!!

Prof. HERMAN'S

WORLD RENOWNED

**VERMIN DESTROYER!**

WHICH IS KNOWN TO BE  
Far Superior to Anything Ever  
Yet Discovered

FOR KILLING

Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on Plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats also on Cattle, &c., &c.

Sold in Packets at 25 cents per Packet; or Six Packets for \$1.25.

The order is warranted free from all bad smells, and will keep in any Climate,

if maybe spread anywhere without risk as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.**

MANUFACTORY:

Gravel Lane, Houndsditch,

CITY OF LONDON, ENGLAND

The above discovery has gained a Professor Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria Australia, of 1860, besides numerous testimonials.

**OUTPORT AGENTS:**

- Messrs. Squires & Noble, Harbor Grace.
- Jillard Brothers,
- Mr. W. H. Thompson,
- Michael Jones,
- Messrs. Duff & Balmer, Carbonear.
- G. & J. Smith, Brigus.
- Mr. P. Nowlan,
- G. C. Jerritt,
- Robert Simpson, Bay Roberts.
- Moses Gosse Spaniards Bay,
- May 23.

THE STAR.

Harbor Grace, Feb. 25, 1874

THE steam-tug "Cabot" arrived here from St. John's on Friday last, with freight and passengers.

ROBBING A HEN-HOUSE.—On Sunday night last, a hen-house belonging to Capt John Parsons was forcibly entered, and three hens stolen therefrom.

By proclamation, posted about town, we observe that the penalties prescribed by the Act Regulating the Seal Fishery, are to be enforced, should any attempt be made to evade the provisions therein contained.

In the "Star" of Wednesday, 1st April next, will be commenced a thrilling original story—replete with highly interesting local incidents—entitled, "Falsely Accused, or the Hypocrite Unmasked!"

THE steamer "Lizzie" crossed the Bay on Monday with over one hundred sealers, en route for St. John's to join their respective vessels, preparatory to sailing for the approaching seal fishery.

THE "Newfoundlander" of the 20th inst., says:—By Cable telegram received here yesterday, we learn of a change of Ministry in England:—Disraeli, Premier; Cairns, Lord Chancellor; Derby, foreign office; Gathorne Hardy, Home Secretary; Salisbury, India, &c., &c.

REASONS FOR ABOLITION OF TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY.

- 1.—That Newfoundland is the natural terminus of all Atlantic cables from Europe; that were its shores free for telegraphic purposes, no other route would ever be adopted; and that transatlantic telegraphy can be efficiently carried on only by using its shores as a landing-site for cables, so that this Island is indispensable to maintaining telegraphic communication between the two hemispheres.
2.—That were the existing monopoly terminated Newfoundland would speedily become one of the most important telegraphic centres in the world, and gain immensely, in importance, in its revenue and in regard to its public interests.
3.—That a continuance of the present monopoly is highly prejudicial to the interests of this colony as well as to the interests of the civilized world, and that its abolition, at the earliest possible date, is most desirable.
4.—That the Government of Newfoundland can at any time after the 15th of April, 1874, exercise its rights of pre-emption, and purchase the telegraphic lines and plant of the existing companies on the very moderate terms defined in the act of 1854, and that, in the opinion of the most eminent counsel in England, these rights are indefeasibly secured by statute to the colony.—To neglect the enforcement of such important rights would therefore be a betrayal of the public interests.
5.—That in terminating the existing monopoly, the Government will be warmly sustained by public opinion in this Island as well as in Britain, the United States and the Dominion of Canada.
6.—That the termination of the monopoly will speedily be followed by the landing of new cables on these shores, one company having already a cable in process of manufacture, with the view of adopting this route; and that the cost of sending messages will, in all probability, be reduced to a fourth of the present charges, thus introducing a new era in transatlantic telegraphy.
7.—That in return for the valuable concessions made to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, this colony has as yet reaped few, if any, solid returns; and that an opportunity now offers of securing those advantages to which the colony is fairly entitled.
8.—That in view of the extended use in the future of telegraphic communication between the two hemispheres, as population multiplies, the removal of the monopoly opens up a source of revenue for Newfoundland which may be indefinitely increased, and which will prove of great consequence in developing the resources of the country.
9.—That the course already taken by the Government of Newfoundland, on this important matter, seems to have met the approval of the press and public of Britain and America, as well as that of the Imperial Government, and appears to be entirely in accordance with the current of public opinion in Newfoundland.

At a meeting of the Charity Amateur Dramatic Association, in the Union square Theatre a resolution was adopted authorizing the distribution of the funds accruing from the performance at the Academy of music, Dec. 20 ult. The proceeds, amounting to several hundred dollars, will be distributed pro rata among the widows and children of Capt. Fry and Messrs. Caspeds, Del Sol and Santa Rosa. Gen. M. T. McMahon, President Cuban League; Col. P. M. Macias late Cuban Minister to England; and Gen. C. K. Graham, Treasurer of the society will carry the resolution into effect.

THE STAR

CORRESPONDENCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR,—I am certainly at a loss to conceive why some of our public men appear so willing to barter away the liberties and privileges of the people of this country. Surely, they cannot entertain the patriotic sentiments they profess; they would never be parties to a project, the principles of which are diametrically opposed to the welfare of Newfoundland and the expressed wishes of her people. I would be one of the last to oppose a measure having for its object the happiness and prosperity of our people; and were I convinced that an union with Canada would in any way conduce to the general prosperity of this country, I should strenuously advocate such an union, and do all in my power to bring it about as early as possible; but, convinced, as I am, that we possess talent, ingenuity and resources sufficient to make this Island one of the most wealthy in the world, and its people the most contented, I consider it impolitic in the extreme to countenance a measure that would deprive us of all we hold dear, and make us subservient to a foreign yoke that must be intensely galling to a people so long favoured with the blessings of self government.

If, in years gone by, some of our people have been made to suffer the pangs of want, the cause must be attributed to lack of administrative ability on the part of our rulers at that time, rather than to any other. In proof of which we need only to look back to the condition of the country at the commencement of the last four years, and to recognize its condition then. Some there are, I know, ready to attribute the prosperity of the past four years to prolific fisheries. I admit that it has pleased Providence to bless us with good fisheries; but still it must be conceded that many useful and highly beneficial measures were introduced by the government during that time which tended greatly to advance the interests of the people throughout the country; and, indeed, to a good Government, under the blessing of God, may be attributed our general prosperity.

Let us now look to our present condition, and what this country is capable of being made were we to keep our country to ourselves, manage our own public affairs, open up our agricultural and other resources, by making and extending our roads, introducing sheep, cattle and pigs, giving to every fisherman a good garden and meadow, employing the women and girls of the country in spinning their wool, making their own clothing, and thus introducing a state of independence never before known in the country. We could thereby afford the population the means not only of half supporting themselves from the land; but enable them likewise to contribute more largely towards the support of education, and contribute in the mass, by an increased population, largely to the revenue of the Colony; and keep our population, the source of wealth in the Colony, instead of driving them by poverty, to seek other countries with far less advantages than we possess in our two great industries—the fisheries and agriculture. I see no reason why our population, if properly encouraged, might not double or quadruple itself in a comparatively short space of time. Our climate is not so severe as the neighboring provinces, and superior, in many respects, to that of Norway and Sweden, where a large population exists, and agriculture is pursued to a profitable extent. Mr. Murray, (our geologist,) and Mr. Cormack, who travelled the country, bear witness to our excellent agricultural capabilities, and good timber and mineral resources,—able to afford industrial employment to millions. Why should we not avail ourselves of this? I have travelled much over the country myself, and I know of no land where the emigrant could be more profitably employed than in this. We must not judge of Newfoundland by the tillage we have on the poorest of our lands, here and in St. John's; and yet, on these poor lands, close to the gravel drift, scarcely a foot thick in most places, we produce plenty of grass, and the best of vegetables of all kinds, and, in some localities, as good wheat as can be found anywhere, except in the most favoured countries, and under the most favourable circumstances of soil and climate.

What is the reason that the hills and valleys of this country should not be covered with sheep, as are the mountains of Switzerland and the hills in Norway; and why should we not become a wool exporting country in the course of time, as well as of fish and oil. There is no country in the world where sheep would thrive better or be more healthy. More anon.

HOMO. Feb. 23, 1874.

THE ARTS BY WHICH DISSEMBLES ARE RECONCILED TO THEMSELVES.

"While many errors draw mankind astray from truth's sure path, each takes his devious way; One to the right, one to the left recedes, Alike deluded, as each fancy leads."

It is easy for every man, whatever be his character with others, to find reason for esteeming himself; and when he calls himself to his own tribunal he finds every fault, if not absolutely effaced, yet so much palliated by the goodness of his intention and the cogency of the motive, that very little guilt or turpitude remains; and when he takes a survey of the whole complication of his character, he discovers so many latent excellencies, so many virtues that want but an opportunity to exert themselves in act, and so many kind wishes for universal happiness, that he looks on himself as suf-

ferring unjustly under the infamy of single failings, while the general temper of his mind is unknown or unregarded. It is natural to mean well, when only abstracted ideas of virtue are proposed to the mind, and no particular passion turns us aside from rectitude; and so willing is every man to flatter himself, that the difference between approving laws and obeying them, is frequently forgotten; he that acknowledges the obligations of morality, and pleases his vanity by enforcing them to others, concludes himself zealous in the cause of virtue, though he has no longer any regard to her precepts, than they conform to his own desires; and counts himself among her warmest lovers, because he praises her beauty, though envy steals away his heart.

It may be observed, perhaps without exception, that none are so industrious to detect wickedness, or so ready to impute it, as they whose crimes are apparent and confessed. They envy an unblemished reputation, and what they envy they are busy to destroy; they are unwilling to suppose them selves meaner and more corrupt than others, and therefore will gladly pull down from their elevations those with whom they cannot raise to an equality.

He that cannot justify himself by his resemblance to others, is ready to try some other expedient, and to inquire what will rise to his advantage from opposition and dissimilitude. He easily finds some faults in every human being, which he weighs against his own, and easily makes them disproportionate while he keeps the balance in his own hand, and throws in or takes out at his pleasure, circumstances that make them heavier or lighter. He then triumphs in his comparative purity, and sees himself at ease, no longer fearing the arrow of reproach, when he has stored his magazine of malice with weapons equally sharp and equally venomous.

This practice, though never just, is yet specious and artful, when the census is directed against deviations to the contrary extreme. The man who is bantered with cowardice may, with some appearance of propriety, turn all his force of argument against a stupid contempt of life, and rash precipitation into unnecessary danger. Every recession from temerity is an approach towards cowardice, and though it be confessed that bravery, like other virtues, stands between faults on either hand, yet the place of the middle point may always be disputed; he may therefore often impose upon careless understanding, by turning the attention wholly from himself, and keeping it fixed invariably on the opposite fault; and by shewing how many evils are avoided by his behaviour, he may conceal for a time those which are incurred. Men often extenuate their own guilt, only by vague and general charges upon others, or endeavour to gain rest to themselves, by pointing some other prey to the pursuit of censure.

Every whisper of infamy is industriously circulated, every hint of suspicion eagerly improved, and every failure of conduct joyfully published, by those whose interest it is, that the eye and voice of the public should be employed on any rather than on themselves. All these artifices and a thousand others equally vain and equally despicable, are incited by an absurd desire to justify themselves, and in many instances persons guilty of such conduct, take every opportunity to obtude themselves, on public notice as modes of christian piety and morality. It is generally not so much the desire of men, sunk into depravity, to deceive the world as them selves, for when no particular circumstances make them dependent on others, infamy distorts them little, and as it revives their remorse, and is echoed to them by their own hearts. The sentence most dreaded is that of reason and conscience, which they would engage on their side at any price but the labors of duty and the sorrows of repentance. For this purpose every fallacy is sought, the hopes still rest upon some new experiment till life is at an end; and the last hour steals on unperceived, while the faculties are engaged in resisting reason, and repressing the sense of the divine disapprobation.

VERITAS.

A new edition of Chambers' Encyclopedia, brought down to the dates of the last census in Great Britain and Ireland and other European countries is being issued.

There is a Highlander at present engaged in the neighborhood of Kilpatrick in the construction of a wheelbarrow, which he proposes dragging from Glasgow to London without any assistance, carrying with him everything necessary for the journey in the shape of provisions, water, bed and clothing. He will cook and sleep on the barrow without shelter, and add nothing to his stock by the way, and perform the journey under all weathers, only resting at nightfall or when inquiring the way. With this portable camp on wheels he expects ere long to enter London in triumph.

The examination of the "Virginius" survivors has had no result. They all agree in saying that they had no knowledge that the vessel was on a filibustering expedition. From the similarity of their statements, there is no doubt that there was a secret understanding among the survivors as to a statement to be made. The question has been raised by the Spanish Government, through Admiral Palo, whether the sinking of the "Virginius" does not cancel the second part of the protocol.

House of Assembly.

(From the Telegraph) ADDRESS

OF Hanks in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, in opening the 1st Session of the 11th General Assembly. We, the House of Assembly, in Legislative Session Convened, beg to thank Your Excellency for the gracious Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature.

We shall avail of an early opportunity of conveying to Her Most Gracious Majesty our congratulations on the auspicious Marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

We regret that the application of the provisions of the Treaty of Washington to this Colony, have been delayed in consequence of a defect in the Act of last Session which had for its object the acceptance of the Treaty by this Colony; but we shall be ready to give our best attention to the subject, when the Act is again submitted for the consideration of the Legislature.

It is gratifying to be assured by Your Excellency that propositions on the Majesty's Government, will be laid before us, which are likely to lead to a satisfactory adjustment of our relations with the French on that part of our Coasts where they enjoy the rights of fishing, and we shall not fail to give the matter our best attention, with an earnest desire to attain an object in which the people of this Colony are so largely interested.

The material prosperity enjoyed by the Colony during the past year, calls for our grateful acknowledgments to the Giver of all good.

We are pleased to observe that the Ocean Mail Service has been so effectively performed by the ships of the Allan Company, and that the advantages are recognized by the trade and travelling public.

The question which will arise in April next, of the right of purchase by the Colony, of the property of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, shall receive our most careful consideration, with the view of arriving at a result that will best conserve the interests of our people.

It is most satisfactory to learn that the Revenue of the past year was so productive, and when the estimates for the present year are laid before us, we shall give due attention to the proposal to revise the Civil list, with relation to the just claims of parties and the financial condition of the Colony.

We thank Your Excellency for your promise to lay before us Despatches from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State and we join in the hope that Providence may direct our efforts to an issue that shall best promote the interests committed to our care.

Passed the House of Assembly, 12th February, 1874. P. EMERSON, Speaker.

REPLY.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly.

I receive with much satisfaction your loyal and courteous address and appreciate the promptitude with which you have prepared it. I am happy to observe that your views are in unison with these contained in my speech. You may rely on my cordial co-operation in measures calculated to promote prosperity and concord among all classes of the people, and to uphold the authority of the Law.

Government House, Newfoundland, Feb. 17, 1874. STEPHEN J. HILL.

CRIMINAL LAW IN JAPAN.

A short time ago a man belonging to the Japanese town of Omi was convicted of stealing and sentenced to be hanged. Three days after the execution of the sentence his relatives came with a coffin and applied for his body, but as they were putting him in the coffin the man came to life again. The relatives then attempted to carry him away, but they were stopped by the police, who again brought him before the magistrate. After much discussion it was decided that as the sentence had been executed the man could not again be punished for the same offence, and he was set free accordingly, no one being hard headed enough to point out the fact that the Judge's doom had most clearly not been carried out. Again, an obedient son living with his aged parents had a disagreeable wife who made the old couple very uncomfortable. The son, in order to restore the harmony of the household, poisoned his wife. This act, though dictated by filial piety, could not be entirely overlooked by the authorities. The man was therefore tried for the murder and sentenced to be imprisoned for ten years, but on consideration of the circumstances, the Court decided that these should be spent in his father's house on condition that he wore chains all the time.

Latest Despatches.

LONDON, Feb. 16. 346 Conservatives and 297 Liberals have been returned. The new House will have 216 new members. The 'Observer' says that the new Ministers will be: Disraeli, First Lord; Cairns, High Chancellor; Duke of Buckingham, President of Council; Duke of Richmond, Minister of War; Duke of Northumberland, First Lord of Admiralty; Ward Hunt or Mr. Hubbard, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Earl of Derby, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gathorne Hardy, Home Secretary. Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary for India. Total number of Home Rulers 51. Plus will hold another Consistory in June. Eight more Cardinals are to be created, including Dr. Manning. St. PETERSBURG, 16. The Czar at dinner said that the Emperors of Germany and Austria, Victoria and himself, would preserve peace in Europe. The Prince of Wales, for his mother, bowed thanks. Francis Joseph responded, reiterating the sentiments of the Romanoff. 2000 Carlists have been defeated by the Nationals at Forteza, and revictualled the City. NEW YORK, 16. Gold 112 1/2. LONDON, 18. Final election result:—Conservatives 351; Liberals and Home Rulers 301. Gladstone's ministry has resigned. Disraeli arrived at Windsor to-day and proceeded immediately to the castle. Gladstone nominated Ensfield, Cardwell, Hammond, and Cinchester Fortescue for the Peerage. New Government will probably be completed in a week. All the Irish members have been elected and are classified:—Liberals 15; Conservatives 30 and 55 Home Rulers; nearly all of whom may be considered Liberals. Archbishop of Canterbury is seriously ill. Carlists bombarding Braga. NEW YORK, 18. Gold 112 1/2.

A SPANISH AMAZON.

Andalicia Bravo has twice served in the Carlist ranks in Spain. On the first occasion she with other soldiers, was taken prisoner while fighting against the government troops, and was sentenced to be banished to the Canary Islands. But banishment was not in the 'role' which Andalicia Bravo had laid down for herself, and she disclosed the fact that she was only a woman. However, as soon as she was free she again donned male attire, and enlisted in another Carlist battalion. The penetrating glance of the priest of her native village found her out the second time. The cure, passing through a town where Andalicia's regiment was quartered, was struck by her likeness to one of his flock, and asked whether she was not Andalicia Bravo. No, answered she I am her brother. But enquiries instituted by the dissatisfied cure resulted in the confirmation of his suspicions. Don Carlos when told of the occurrence presented the girl with a military cross of merit, but ordered that she should be sent to the military hospital in Durango to become a nurse there. When he visited this hospital Andalicia implored him to allow her to rejoin regiment, and Don Carlos is said to have promised that when he organized a battalion of women he would make her colonel. She replied, that will never happen. The confinement and work of the hospital are very trying to Andalicia, and she has made several efforts to obtain a release.

At Chiselhurst the ex-Empress Eugenie lives in complete retirement. The Imperial household now consists of only six persons. The Prince imperial, however, arrives at Camden Place every Saturday from Woolwich with his tutor M. Filon, and remains with the Empress until Monday. The Prince is reported to be making most satisfactory progress with his studies at the Royal Military Academy. The Empress seldom goes abroad, but takes walking exercise within the park. The ponies she was accustomed to drive before the Emperor's death she has never since driven.

A country paper exclaims: "Lives there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself has said, I'll pay before I go to bed, the debt I owe the printer? Yes, there are some we know full well, who never such a tale could tell, but they I fear, will go to—well, the place where there's no winter."

THE DEAD SIAMSE TWINS.

The death of the Siamese twins in Mount Alery, near Salisbury, N. C., on the 17th of last month, ended one of the most remarkable of natural phenomena. They came to this country in 1829, when they were 18 years old, having previously been shown in Europe. They were born on the coast of Siam, and their parents lived by fishing. None of their fifteen brothers and sisters were deformed although many of them were twins. They made the tour of the United States and, excepting Tom Thumb, were the greatest objects of wonderment to the people. Nor was the curiosity regarding them confined to gaping ruralists. To many men of science they were the first specimen of joined and living human beings. The fleshy ligature which linked them was about a foot in length, two inches broad, and four thick, and through it ran a large artery and many veins, making their circulation identical. Their breathing, too, was simultaneous when they were asleep. They were not so entirely one, however, but that each had an entirely separate existence. Their senses were totally disconnected. One could not feel a hurt inflicted on the other, the ligature being the only part in which they were sensitive in common. Much scientific discussion arose concerning them, mainly bearing upon the question of possible separation.

Barnum got the twins in 1850, and for several years they were shown in his old museum. At that time they spoke English very imperfectly. They were below the medium size. Chang was larger than Eng, and looked several years younger. He was, too, the mental superior of his brother although both were ignorant, and had intelligence that scarcely rose above low cunning. Their faces were peculiarly repelling, yellow in hue, and closely resembling those of the Chinese cigar sellers of Chatham street. Chang was the most robust and good natured. Eng was often sick, and always morose and peevish. They had a sleeping room in the museum, as did the other curiosities, and one night a rumour was heard in it. On breaking open the door, the twins were found fighting. Eng was on the floor, underneath Chang, who was choking him. As a rule, however, Chang was more forbearing than the irritable disposition of his brother warranted. They played checkers together sometimes, and took lessons in English with slow results. Their pay was \$100 a week, which they equitably divided and put into savings banks. They never visited their home and seemed to have no care for their family. When Eng was sick Chang nursed him; but perhaps did so from selfish motives as the serious illness of one made it necessary for the well one also to go to bed. Chang had something of an appreciative vein of fun, and liked to give senseless answers; in broken English, to the numberless questions of visitors. They remained with Barnum until 1855, and it is believed that they had then saved about \$40,000 each. Growing tired of show life, they decided to settle down in a warmer part of the United States.

In their travels they had been in North Carolina, and its climate had pleased them. So they bought two plantations, and secured wives to complete their domestic establishment. Here they took the surname of Bunker. They were then bachelors of forty-four. They married English sisters aged twenty-six and twenty-eight. The girls had been servants, and it is said that a Lancashire dialect still clings to them. The making of the double match involved much trouble, for although the twins were not unduly exacting, it was hard to find women who were both willing and at all desirable. There was no lovemaking before the engagement, the courting was done by proxy and correspondence, and the ladies had seen their future husbands only at a show in London when they accepted the offer of marriage. The twins based their choice upon likenesses forwarded by their agent, who gave assurance of the respectability of the girls. All having been arranged they were brought to America the twins paying their expenses, and the marriage was solemnized quietly in Salisbury. The wives were not beautiful, but were strong, healthy English working girls. The domestic lives of the couples were peculiar. Each family had its own house, servants, and domestic establishments. The plantations were owned and managed separately, although in matters of consequence Chang was usually the master. The wives lived entirely at their respective homes, and the husbands alternated—staying one week at Chang's house and the next week at Eng's. Each looked after his plantation and other business during the weeks of living at his own place, and the visiting brother was not supposed to interfere. The wives did not agree very well, and the strangely tied families quarrelled so seriously that the sisters frequently had periods of complete estrangement, lasting for weeks at a time.

Still although Chang and Eng were rich, they did not live happily. Mrs. Chang had the first child and it was a deaf mute. The families increased rapidly, until Chang had six children and Eng five. Of these children four never heard nor spoke, although in all other respects all were strong and not deformed. Eight are living, and the oldest, a daughter of seventeen, has lately been married to the lessee of a neighboring plantation. About eight years ago Chang became converted in a religious revival, and Eng also embracing the belief, they joined the Baptist Church. They were regular in their attendance thereafter, and retained their standing as good Christians. Their tempers, however, were not improved by the spiritual change, and before the emancipation their slaves were the most whipped of any in the region. The rebellion freed their slaves and otherwise seriously impaired their wealth. To repair their losses they again exhibited themselves through the country, and at Wood's Museum in the city; but they were only moderately successful, owing partially to a rapacity which prevented managers from having anything to do with them. A greater curiosity in their line had sprung up, too, in the two-headed girl—two negro children from South Carolina—who are joined at the hip, and who are now on exhibition in Paris. Chang and Eng had grown uglier as they had grown older, the latter, especially being wrinkled, thin, and bent. Their tempers were soured, and they quarrelled with each other constantly. They had gained greatly in intelligence, however, and were more sensitive to the gaze of the crowd. At the Revere House, where they boarded, they received a few visitors, to whom they complained of the necessity which had driven them back into show life. They also retained strong secession proclivities. During their absence their wives managed the plantations. Those of the children who were not deaf mutes were sent to school, and are now well educated. Before their last exhibition here the twins had been again in Europe.

The cause of their moroseness as they grew older is believed to have been the probability of the fatal effect of one's death upon the other. The idea of separating them by a surgical operation had been often broached, but physicians had generally agreed that it would kill them. Therefore each was haunted with dread of being left bound to his dead with almost a certainty of dying under any attempt to sever him from the corpse. While in Paris and London they consulted the most eminent surgeons. One experiment, however dashed all hope of separate existence. The ligature was compressed until all circulation of blood between them was stopped. Eng soon fainted, and a removal of the compress was necessary to prevent death. This proved that neither could sustain a separate circulation of the blood, and to have cut the ligature would have killed both. With this knowledge they returned to their homes and lived as they had done before. Latterly the health of Eng grew worse, and Chang was frequently obliged, although well himself, to keep to his bed with his sick brother. But about a year ago Chang suffered a paralytic stroke, from which time his health was the worse of the two. He took to drink as a relief from suffering, and the lives of the twins grew wretched indeed.

The details of their death are meagre. Chang died first, and a few moments afterward Eng, who had for a few days been well, became delirious and raved wildly. This may have resulted from the mental shock and apprehension as to his own fate; but more likely it was the result of a cessation of blood circulation between him and his brother. A stupor followed, and he died two hours afterward.

THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.

The "Cork Examiner" mentions the following affecting circumstance as an incident of the war:—A few Sundays since a young and interesting country girl, plainly but neatly dressed, was standing amongst a group of anxious and agitated people, on the steam-packet quay, evidently awaiting the arrival of the London boat, which, it was expected would bring home a portion of the troops returning from the Crimea. As the boat approached the quay the young woman of whom we speak recognised him for whom she evidently was anxiously and impatiently waiting, and in a few minutes was recognised in return. Kind and fondly greetings passed between them, the young woman waved a cordial and heartfelt welcome, and her husband acknowledged her salutations. When the ship touched the quay she rushed on board, and eagerly making her way to the place where he stood, she reached out her hand to bid him welcome again to home and friends, when the poor fellow faltered for a moment, and unable to repress his emotions, turned away from her and burst into tears—both arms had been shot away! The poor woman hid her face in her handker-

chief, and retired to the side of the ship, where she could indulge her grief without observation, and many of the spectators who happened to witness the scene were almost as deeply affected for the moment.

The Spanish Government forces on occupying Cartagena found the fortifications and buildings badly damaged by the bombardment. One of the insurgent steamers which attempted to escape has been captured with a large number of refugees on board. The Mendez Nunez, with another party of insurgents, succeeded in reaching a port of France, into which she was pursued by a French man-of-war. The members of the Junta surrendered the iron-clad Numancia to the French authorities at Mero-el-Kebir, and the tri color now flies at her masthead. A portion of the force which took part in the siege of Cartagena has marched against the Carlists.

There is a doctor in Preble, Cortlandt County, if we may believe the Hamilton Democratic Republican, who has a mania for pulling teeth. He is said to be well read and skilful as a physician, and exhibits no peculiarities in any direction but this. A short time ago, we are told, a young lady called at his office to have a tooth extracted, when he persuaded her to drink some brandy or other liquor, to ease the pain of the operation, then went deliberately to work and drew seven teeth, all but one of which were perfectly sound. An other instance is given where he had been called at a house in a professional capacity, when a little girl four or five years of age ran up to him in a frank and fearless way peculiar to children of that age, and asked him to pull one of her teeth. He immediately proceeded to do it, but was forbidden by a friend of the child who was present. A few moments after the girl was left alone in the room with him, and she was heard to scream. The child's mother rushed into the room to find that one of the girl's teeth, perfectly sound, had been drawn.

From Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, Her Majesty's marine residence, a large cask of fresh sea water, taken from the Solent, is despatched every day to Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle for the Queen's morning bath during her residence at those palaces.

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. Ladner, James D. Jarvis, Esq., of Aberdeen, Scotland, to Fanny Mary, third daughter of Mark Parsons, Esq., of this town.

DIED.

On Monday morning last, Charlotte, relict of the late Rev. William Ellis, Wesleyan Minister, in the 77th year of her age. Her end was peace.

At the Battery, Bigut, on Wednesday the 18th inst., in the 54th year of her age, Elizabeth Munden, the beloved wife of Nathaniel No man, Esq.

At Carbonear, on Thursday, the 12th inst., after a lingering illness, borne with exemplary Christian patience to the Divine Will, Mr. Richard Tullin, sear, aged 76 years; the deceased was a native of Carbonear, and respected by all who knew him.

At the same place and date, after a protracted illness, borne with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Elizabeth, relict of the late John Sweeney, aged 82 years; the deceased was a native of Carbonear.

At Victoria Village, (Carbonear District), on the 12th inst., after a protracted illness, borne with truly Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. John Bartlett, aged 78 years. The deceased was a native of the Isle of Wight, and a good and respected resident of this Colony for the last 58 years.

At St. John's, on 21st inst., Ethel Susanna Lovell, daughter of J. W. Withers, Esq., aged 4 months.

Dr. W. F. BURNS, DENTIST,

Is now in town, and has taken Rooms at the residence of Mr. JOHN CODY, (opposite the premises of the Hon. W. J. S. DONNELLY) where he may be consulted for Two Weeks. All operations performed. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. N.B.—Dr. B. will visit Brigus on the 18th, and remain One Week.

A CARD.

SPANISH VICE CONSULATE, Harbor Grace, Jan. 26, 1874. DURING my absence, Mr. ROBERT BADDOCK, Jr., will attend to the duties of this Vice-Consulate. The Vice-Consul of Spain, T. HARRISON RIDLEY. Feb 1, 1874.

NOTICE.

Jillard Brothers' New Provision, Grocery and Hardware

STORE,

is now in full operation. Anything you require you will get there.

Provisions of the Best Quality.

Flour, Pork, Beef, Molasses, Butter Split and Round, Pease, Oatmeal Rice, Cheese, Beans.

Choice and well selected

GROCERIES

Tea—Black and Hyson Sugar—Loaf Crushed and Brown Raisins—Bloom Layer and Valencia Broad Figs Currants Spices of every description Mace Cinnamon Cassia Cloves Pimento Mixed Spice, Pepper C. Seed Nutmegs Gray, Dunn & Co.'s Fancy Biscuits of all kinds

Confectionery

Essence of Coffee, Homeopathic and Common Cocoa

Chocolate

Racon and Hams, Lard, Pearl Barley Groats and Patent Barley, Mustard Pickles—Mixed, Chow Chow, Picadilly. Red Cabbage, Onions, Walnuts Olive Oil, Crystal and Pure Malt Vinegar in bottles and casks Raspberry Vinegar, Essence Lemon Root Ginger, Ground Ginger, Honey Table Salt—by the pound and in crocks and bottles

Glue, Candles, Baking Powders Carbonate of Soda, Sago, Tapioca. Vermacella, Licorice Saltpetre, Logwood, Brimstone, Sulphur Snuff, Starch, Blue, Hard Soap Castile Soap, Fancy and Scented Soap Bees Wax, Nixey's Black Lead, Wax Electric and Comb Matches Best Japan Blacking, Paste Blacking Brunswick Black, Furniture Polish Washing Soda, Snuff Beans Condensed Milk Bottled Fruits—Plums, Cherries, Damsons Green Gages, &c.

Corn Flour, Sardines, Smoked Herrings Jellies, Jams, and Marmalade The celebrated Victoria and other Sauces Citron, Lemon and Orange Candied Peel Gelatine, Cream of Tartar Shelled Almond Nuts, Kay's Coaguline Hunt's, Cocksle's and Holloway's Pills Castor Oil, Senna, Salts, Hartshorn Medicamentum, Opodeldoc Oysters in Tins, Solid Oil Capilaire Syrup Bear's Grease and Pomatum Infant's Farnaceous Food.

We keep constantly on hand

HARDWARE

Of every description.

Carpenters' Tools, Copers' Tools Shoemakers' Tools, Vasons' Tools Brushes, Combs, Earthenware, Glassware Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Latches Musical Instruments, Medicines, Drugs Perfumery, Nautical Instruments & Charts Locks, Screws, Brads Parlor and Kitchen Utensils Paints, Oil, Turpentine, Varnish Saddlers' Ware, Toys, Brooms, Buckets Saddles, Bath Brick Hatchets, Saws, Hammers, Planes Tomahawks, Shingling Hatchets Spokeshaves, Wrought Nails Rules and Squares

Compasses and Spirit Levels, Chisels Toppes, Gimblets, Augurs, Chalk Lines Brace and Bits, Sand and Glass Paper Hand, Pit and Crosscut Files, Saw Sets Gluepots, Diamonds, Axes, Adzes Jointer and Plane Irons, Drawing Knives Centre Bits, Awns, Bristles, Hemp, Flax Copperas, Pinchers, Rasps, Whips Leather, Kerosene Oil, Soap

Honey Dew Tobacco.

Electro, Albata, British Plate, Nickel and German Silverware Gold, Silver, Gilt, Plated and Glass

Jewelry,

WATCHES and CLOCKS, SEWING MACHINES

Gold Wedding Rings, CRADLES.

If you want anything that you do not see in this list, you will be sure to get it by asking.

Best assorted stock in town.

Every purchaser who desires to get the best possible value for his money, should visit this establishment.

JILLARD BROTHERS.

25. 6m.

FOR SALE,

THE SUBSCRIBERS

RESPECTFULLY intimate that they have on hand and For Sale the following

PROVISIONS,

AND

Groceries

At as low a price as can be sold in town and invite inspection:—

Bread, Flour, Pork, Butter Molasses, Tea, Hams, Bacon Rice, Arrowroot, Corn Flour Green and Ground Coffee Cheese, Sardines

Digby Herrings, Maccaroni Sago, Ground Rice, Perlina Currants, Raisins Preserved Meats

Bottled Fruits, Fancy Biscuits Lozenges, Sweets, Jams, Jellies Marmalade

Harvey's and Worcester Sauce Pickles, Bottled Vinegar Anchovies, Catsup, Capers Celery Seed, Table Salt, Hops

Isinglass, Saltpetre Whole and Ground Ginger Cloves, Citron

Lemon and Orange Peel Cream of Tartar, Green Peas Gelatine

Almond, Barcelona & Walnuts Toilet and Common Soap Black and White Pepper Allspice, Caraway Seed Peaches

Fancy and Common Tobacco Starch, Mustard, Candles Kerosene Oil, Leather, Glass Whiting, Paints, Nails Linseed Oil, Tables, Chairs Bedsteads, &c., &c., &c.

GEO. C. RUTHERFORD & Co

Harbor Grace, } Oct. 22, 1873. }

RIDLEY & CO.

Having received a further supply of

PROVISIONS

Will Sell the same on reasonable terms for

OIL, FISH, or HERRING

Harbor Grace, Oct. 22, 1873. 18i.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Good News for All!

THE SUBSCRIBERS

BEGET intimate to the public that they have recently received by the steam ship Austrian, from Liverpool, the second addition to their large variety of

GOODS,

And as a change is to take place in the business soon, the entire stock must be sold off by the New Year

Greatest Bargains

Ever offered to the public in Conception Bay, by calling at

SQUIRES & NOBLE'S,

"Golden Fish."

Nov. 12.

LeMessurier & Knight

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Particular attention given to the Sale and Purchase of

D Y & PICKLED

FISH

FLOUR, PROVISIONS,

WEST INDIA PRODUCE

—AND—

DRY GOODS.

Consignments solicited

St. John's, May 7, 1873.

BLANK FORMS

Executed with NEATNESS and DESPATCH at the Office of this paper

