

# The Star,

## And Conception Bay Semi-Weekly Advertiser.

Volume 1.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Friday, March 28, 1873.

Number 84.

### MARCH.

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### NOTICES.

**JAMES HOWARD COLLIS,**

Dealer and Importer of

**ENGLISH & AMERICAN HARDWARE,**

Picture Moulding, Glass Looking Glass, Pictures Glassware, &c., &c.

**TROUTING GEAR,**

A great variety and best quality, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

**221 WATER STREET,**

St. John's,

Newfoundland.

One door East of P. HUNN'S, 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**

—AND—

**PERIODICALS.**

Constantly on hand, a varied selection of

School and Account Books

Prayer and Hymn Books for different denominations

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, Manufacturing Jeweler.

A large selection of

CLOCKS, WATCHES

MEERCHAUM PIPES,

PLATED WARE, and

JEWELRY of every description & style

May 14. tft

**JUST RECEIVED**

**A FRESH SUPPLY OF**

**ADAMS'**

**INDIAN**

**SALVE.**

W. H. THOMPSON.

### 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 DENTISTRY, 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 Method.

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 as received the highest Premiums 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.

Outport orders punctually attended 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 commenced business in the Shop No. 172 Water Street, Harbor Grace,

opposite the premises of Messrs. Puntun & Munn, and is prepared to fill all orders in the above line, with neatness and despatch, hoping by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

### JOBGING

Done at the Cheapest possible

Terms.

Dec. 13. tft

**W. H. THOMPSON,**

AGENT FOR

**Felows' Compound Syrup**

OF

**HYPHOPHOSPHITES!**

### House of Assembly.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1873.

The House met at 4 o'clock.

The hon. Receiver General presented a petition from James Coady and others, of Renew's, on the subject of roads, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Also a petition from Stephen Mullooney and others, of Witless Bay, praying for a grant to provide a harbor of refuge for their fishing boats.

The hon. Receiver General, in moving that the petition lie on the table, said Witless Bay was known to be a wild harbor, and the grant asked for was for the purpose of deepening the entrance to a large pond where the fishermen's boats might be sheltered in stormy weather. It would be requisite to make a survey of the locality, so as that the necessary expenditure might be estimated.

Ordered that the petition lie on the table.

The hon. Colonial Secretary presented a petition from Patrick Larkin and others, of Broad Cove, on the subject of roads; also a petition from William Kirby and others, of Seal Cove, on the same subject.

Ordered that these petitions lie on the table.

Mr. Parsons presented a petition from John Evans and others, of Biscayan Cove, praying for a grant for the construction of a launch.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rogerson presented a petition from Joseph Pascoe and others, of Gull Island, on the subject of roads; also a petition from Samuel Cosh and others, of Oehre Pit Cove, on the same subject; also a petition from Gilligan and others, of same place, on the same subject; also a petition from John Had-on and others, of Adams' Cove, on the same subject.

Ordered that these petitions lie on the table.

Mr. Walsh presented a petition from James Langmead and others, of Pouch Cove, on the subject of roads; also a petition from Abraham Piest and others, of Portugal Cove, on the same subject; also a petition from William Mellors and others, of the same place, on the same subject; also a petition from Peter Harvey and others, of same place, on the same subject; also a petition from John Fitzgerald and others, of Belle Isle, on the same subject; also a petition from Michael Dwyer and others, of the same place, on the same subject; also a petition from Robert Munday and others, of Pouch Cove, on the same subject; also a petition from John King and others, of Cripple Cove, on the same subject; also a petition from Edward Churchill and others, of Potugal Cove, on the same subject; also a petition from William Reed and others, of Lance Cove, on the same subject.

Ordered that these petitions lie on the table.

Mr. Walsh presented a petition from F. Scott, of St. John's, praying for a remission of the duty upon the materials imported for the manufacture of brooms.

Mr. Walsh, in moving that the petition lie on the table would observe that the petitioner had established a new manufactory in the colony and he trusted that the Government would afford him the encouragement asked for.

Ordered that petition lie on the table.

Mr. Walsh presented a petition from J. & W. Pitts, of St. John's which was received and read, praying for remission of the duty upon cattle and other live stock imported into the colony.

Mr. Walsh in moving that the petition lie on the table, would express a hope that the hon. Receiver General and the Government, in their financial arrangements for the current year, would deem it advisable to accede to the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Rorke had no feeling of hostility to parties coming before the House praying for a remission of duties; but he would protest against dealing with the question in a sectional manner. He hoped that the hon. Receiver General would go through the several items of the tariff *seriatim*, so as to see where remission of duties might be deemed advisable.

Ordered that the petition lie on the table.

Mr. Warren presented a petition from William Reed and others, of Whale's Back on the subject of roads.

Mr. Warren, in moving that the petition lie on the table, would observe that their prayer would have his attention when the Road Appropriations came under consideration of the House.

Ordered that petitions lie on the table.

Mr. Duder presented a petition from John Russell and others, of Musgrave Harbor, on the subject of roads.

Ordered that the petition lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Tessier pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself

into Committee of the Whole on the further consideration of the address in reply to His Excellency's speech.

Mr. Walsh in the chair.

On the second section of the address being read an *adoption* moved.

Mr. Warren said it was highly amusing to listen to the immense laudation indulged in by hon. members opposite, of the speech with which His Excellency opened the session, which was well known to be the speech of his Ministry. He (Mr. W.) said no doubt that the Ministry were anxious to make it appear that the speech expressed the independent opinions of His Excellency, that they might claim it as an indorsement of their acts during the past year. As a responsible Ministry, however, they could not do so. The speech was their own, and it contained little but self praise, and it should be taken just for what it was worth. He (Mr. W.) in the free expression of his opinions, must speak of the doings of the government very differently from what the Government said of themselves, and he felt assured that the views he held were shared by the public at large. He did not intend to enter into any lengthened discussion, in addressing the house at present, of the several subjects referred to in the speech; but there were some matters referred to by the hon. members, on which he could make some observations. The Government were extremely jubilant at the large revenue received during the past year; but he would ask them what their positions would now be, were it not for that large revenue? Could they sustain themselves before the country if the revenue were not abundant and the expenditure equally so? But looking at the expenditure, he would ask what permanent benefit had flowed from it to the taxpayer of the country? Some maintained that the road grants had been especially beneficial to the people; but there was a mistake, for these road grants, since the present government came into power, were only from £2,000 to £3,000 in excess of what they were for several years previous to 1870, when the average revenue was over £70,000 less than that of the present Government; and as to the expenditure he could not see what improvements had been effected by it. Then as to the special grants to be expended in the several districts, he did not hesitate to say that they had been used for bribery and corruption of the lowest kind. He had examined the accounts to see how they were expended, and he found that he was fully justified in what he had stated. Many of the appointments to the Board of Works were made, not with a view to efficiency, but to give them a party bias, and in certain districts persons who had represented themselves to the hon. Premier as anti-confederates for the purpose of being placed upon the board and getting a share of the special grants, had managed to take care of their own interests, and afforded instances of the conversation of those special grants to political purposes which he would challenge the hon. Premier to deny. [Here the hon. Premier rose to order, and an altercation took place between himself and Mr. Warren, with reference to alleged misappropriations of portions of the special grant in the district of Trinity, in the course of which the hon. Premier denied the truthfulness of the allegation and moved that the Committee rise in order that the House should go into Committee of Privilege, but after some remarks by the hon. Speaker and the hon. Mr. Carrier, he sat down, and Mr. Warren continued.] It was boasted that much good had been done by the opening up of roads through the country during the past three years but this he (Mr. W.) believed that less had been accomplished than in that year. He (Mr. W.) was not on the Board of Works in 1869, and could therefore speak disinterestedly, and he only gave expression to the opinions of many others competent to judge, when he said that more good was effected by the expenditure in the road service that year than had been done in any year since. The state of the roads during the past summer was a proof of the mismanagement which prevailed. The roads were in a shameful condition, and large amounts paid to cartmen and horses to remove from the streets rubbish which had been used as road material, and placed up the roads at the cost of a large outlay. The stones which the roads formerly were macadamized were now collected in heaps, and sold for ballast for the benefit of private individuals. In the language of an outport resident, any amount of money that was wanted could be had in St. John's for the purpose of injuring the roads, while in the outports, nothing could be got for constructing or repairing them. Had any increased employment been the result of the expenditure of the increased revenue? None whatever. There had been loud boasting about what had been done in the matter of building Light Houses, but what had it really amounted

to? Notwithstanding the Government were empowered two years ago to spend £6000 in that direction, yet at present only one light house had been built, and that one was not yet lighted, while with regard to others, all we had was the assurance that they were in course of execution. Some such excuse would probably be given next year, if the work was not completed, as in the present—what was the want of artizans, an excuse which all knew to be most frivolous and inefficient. What improvements had been effected in the way of opening main lines of roads? A large sum had been spent upon some lines which were of no public benefit such as the Ship Harbour line, a mere hobby of the hon. Premier, to carry out which he had at a former time, when in the Legislative Council, prevented the passing of the Road Bill. The expenditure then made upon that line had been wasted, for the work done had become entirely obliterated. Had any money been spent upon lines which would lead to the promotion of Agriculture? None. He (Mr. W.) would challenge the Government to show, by any return they could lay before the House, that any improvement in this way had been accomplished. He (Mr. W.) knew of no advancement having been made in this way, except as the result of the work of former Governments. Those Governments had done far more with their limited means, and independently of the operation of the Act for the promotion of Agriculture, than had been done by the present Government. Even that measure the present ministry wanted to discontinue, but they were compelled to continue its operation. It was moreover, notorious that abuses were committed in carrying out the provisions of that Act, and that the bonus for clearing land by poor settlers had, in some cases, been improperly paid to parties after they had their gardens under cultivation. With regard to the expenditure upon roads in St. John's, it was well known that there had been misconduct, and parties who had taken the pains to make allegations could shew beyond question that the monies set apart for particular localities and supposed to have been spent there, had never, in fact, been so expended. The condition of the roads about St. John's was of itself evidence of maladministration for notwithstanding the large grants of the past three years, these roads were now in no better condition than they were in 1868 and 1869. Had there been any improvement effected in the matter of education in the country? If there had been it must have been in the Southern and Western parts of the Island; for he (Mr. W.) could state most positively that there had been no such improvement made anywhere in the Northern districts. The rate of taxation was now 28s 1 1/2d per head on the whole population, against 21s 4d 1869, and what advantage was there to show for this increase? In the matter of the distribution of relief to the helpless poor, there was the greatest inequality and injustice, and he (Mr. W.) had been made personally cognizant of instances of oppression and even inhumanity. A poor widow living on the road between Smith's Sound and Trinity, with a helpless orphan grand child, was found in a state of the greatest destitution. Upon inquiry it was alleged that she was allowed six shillings a month, paid her by an order, which she was obliged to take to Trinity, and for which she could only get from a merchant there value to the amount of four shillings. Upon investigation this was found to be true, and after applications to the Poor Commissioner ten shillings a month were obtained. Another instance was that of a man at Seilly Cove, who was a helpless cripple, with a wife and a large family. He (Mr. W.) applied to the Poor Commissioner. He was recommended to write to the Clergyman at Heart's Content. Thence the poor man was referred to the Magistrate at Old Perlican some 28 or 30 miles distant, who could do nothing, and he had to go back to the Poor Commissioner. After further inquiries from the clergyman, it was found that the case was a deserving one and the poor man was again referred to Mr. Mews at Hants Harbor; and now, after a lapse of over three months, he (Mr. W.) was not aware whether any relief had yet been given. This was the sort of treatment to which poor people in the outports were subjected, who were known to differ in their political opinion from the present Government party. Had any reduction been made in the taxes on the fishermen's clothing, or fishing gear? None whatever. Besides a surplus on this year's receipts, there had been a surplus from former years, and what was to be done with it? Was it to be applied to reduce the public debt? Would taxation be reduced in consequence? Since 1869 the estimated expenditure had been increased to the extent of from £36,000 to £37,000. This largely increased expenditure once having been established, would become a permanent burden on the colony, and notwithstanding the petition, presented, and the loud public demands for reduced taxation, it would seem that neither this



permanent burden nor the public expenditure could be lessened in the future. The present government rode into power under the pretence that they would remove the taxation on bread, pork, flour, molasses, tea, and on all fishery gear. They also promised to reduce the expenditure of the colony by twenty-five thousand pounds. But what is now their position? Instead of this promised reduction, we find an increase of thirty-six thousand pounds, which added to the amount promised to be struck off, makes a total of over £60,000 against the country. He [Mr. W.] considered that he had fairly shown there were no benefits derived by the people commensurate with this enormous taxation. We are aware indeed of some family compacts being the better of it, while the poor fishing and laboring classes, from whom the taxes are wrung, are destitute and uncared for. Our big officials can drive about in their carriages, and at the same time deny the poor man a day's labour. Every man, of course, is entitled to keep his equipage provided he pays for it out of his own pocket. He [Mr. W.] had always done so. But when we come to examine accounts for horse hire paid out for officials of the Board of Works we are at once satisfied of the extravagance and reckless expenditure carried on. The amount of the Inspector of Roads carriage hire for the last year was \$755, and let it be remembered too that is independent of the numerous expenses incurred by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board. In this scandalous way were the public monies expended for the support of family compacts, instead of the Government originating and carrying out works that would tend to the advantage of the people. He did not intend to occupy the time of the House too long, it was only to-day that he had received the returns asked for by him, the examination of which he considered his duty in order that he might be able to expose the discreditable expenditure of the public monies by the Government. He had also asked for a return of fees paid for patients in the Lunatic Asylum. There was a little matter in connection with the working of that establishment to which he would draw attention. An insane man was sent on here, last summer, from one of the outports, and lodged in the Asylum. After a little time, some fish belonging to the lunatic was brought on here by a friend of the man's family in order to dispose of it for them, and get them some provisions for the fall and winter. The boat, on board of which the little fish was brought, was lying at one of the wharves, when down came a messenger of the Board of Works seized on the boat, and insisted on the payment of the fees claimed for the Asylum. After a good deal of discussion the supplying merchant had to become security to pay a certain sum per week on account of the lunatic, that his family might not be pauperised. The public are anxious to learn whether or not the Volunteer money has been returned. It was currently reported that the members of the Government had called upon the officer who drew that money, and tried to induce him to disgorge it, but he declined to do so. Last evening he was told by the hon. Chairman Board of Works that he would find a statement of the expenditure of that money in the Journals of the House. He had looked, but was unable to find it there. An important omission in the Governor's speech, was the failure to notice the necessity for introducing some amendments in the representation Act. Some districts are over-represented compared with others. But the Government were desirous, of shirking that duty. There was, besides an omission to suggest an investigation into the accounts of the Board of Works, especially after the eulogistic editorial that lately appeared in the *Courier*, which, of itself was sufficient to cause suspicion. They not having such investigation placed the Government in a doubtful position. They dreaded to look into the affairs of the Board, and full well knew that the facts would be elicited in evidence before the house would be calculated to place the Board in an unenviable position before the public, worse than it does at present, and that he [Mr. W.] apprehended, was bad enough. He [Mr. W.] alluded, a few days since, to another affair which showed gross dereliction of duty on the part of the Board of Works, resulting in the loss of two lives. He spoke of the removal of a fence from the cove of J. & W. Stewart, a removal which has been condemned by every right thinking man in the community who was aware of it. He [Mr. W.] had heard it observed that before a man could be qualified to become Chairman of the Board of Works, he should be acquainted with the works carried on by the corresponding department of the public service in the old country. Now it was well known that the manner in which the sewer in Duckworth Street is constructed, of rubble stone, has long been done away with in English cities, as it is more likely to cause than do away with nuisance; for offal and other refuse lodge in the sewer, and there is no water to carry it off, and in hot weather pestilential effluvia arise from the sewer, endangering the public health. During the past year the sewer at Pokeham Path was opened up, the labourers at which dug indiscriminately through earth and pipes, and thus entailed upon the country more expense. That was the style of labour of which the Government vaunt so much. He was informed that when the present Government came into power the Chairman became the paymaster of the labourers, though such a position was not in accordance with the duties of a departmental officer; for there ought not to be any grounds for suspicion afforded. So the Government thought, when they decided to appoint a man for that duty. But was suspicion allayed by the change? Who was the person appointed? Why the Chairman's brother-in-law. He [Mr. W.] was not surprised then, at the suspicions abroad among the public, confirmed as they were by the refusal to allow an in-

vestigation of the accounts of the Board. The expenses of the present staff of the Board of Works should be inquired into. During his [Mr. W.'s] term of office, and the terms of Mr. Casey and Mr. Alsop, there was no necessity for a clerk in the office. But now easier times are had. Some other check on the alarming expenditure of that Board was necessary, and that, no doubt, would have been suggested by the proposed Committee of Audit, had it been granted. There were strange stories told in connection with the management of the Board. It was said that a favorite contractor was allowed to take stone from the marine promenade to build the sewer in Patrick's street, and then again paid for bringing stone to rebuild the retaining wall of the promenade. That sewer must have cost double what it ought, and had he [Mr. W.] the opportunity, he would have produced evidence before the Committee relative to that matter. We are told forsooth of the great public works for which we are indebted to the present Government; but they are by no means commensurate with the enormous taxation imposed on the people. The special grants have not only been used by the Government for the purpose of bribery and corruption, as sops to their Anti-Confederate pets, but their appropriation is unfair and unjust to the larger constituencies, the members of the Government taking care of their pet districts of Harbor Main, Ferryland, St. Mary's and Placentia, gave to them the lion's share, to the great prejudice of the Northern ones. Harbor Main has a population of 6,542; Ferryland, 5,991; Placentia and St. Mary's, 8,794; in all 21,627; whereas Trinity, with a population of 13,817; Bonavista of 11,360; and Twillingate and Fogo, with 13,967; making a total of 33,444; which large population received only the same amount as those he had first named. If then, Harbor Main, Ferryland, Placentia and St. Mary's get their \$6,000, being \$2,000 for each district, the three Northern districts are entitled to a total of \$10,815, 58 to be distributed among them. He called upon the members for Trinity, Bonavista, and Twillingate, to demand that justice be done their constituencies. He [Mr. W.] would make a few concluding observations on the taxation question. In 1869 it was only 21¢ per head, for every man, woman and child in the country, while now it was 28¢ and a penny half penny. The estimate expenditure in 1869 was \$544,508 18, while for 1872 it was \$688,399 10 being nearly £36,000 over that of the former year. So much then for the professions of those now in power, who were going to reduce the expenditure by £25,000 under that of 1869; whilst they had also failed to redeem their promise to take off the taxes on provisions and fishery gear. It was the duty of every representative of the people to bring this matter under the notice of the House. Were they to remain quiet and permit the Southern and Western pet districts of the Government to have the lion's share? If so, they would deserve to be severely censured by their constituents; and he had no doubt that such would be the case when the matter was brought before them. He would repeat that the Northern districts, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, have not received as much as the Southern and Western districts, and when such an injustice was perpetrated, Northern representatives should have stood up as one man and demand the rights of their constituents. He had, to some extent, reviewed the speech and address of the ministry, and given his opinions on them. He would, however, take other opportunities of taking up each section *seriatim*, and comment upon them. While the full pressure of taxation was maintained, there was no effort at controlment of expenditure. Why, the carpet on which they stood, furnished by a relative of the Chairman's, cost the country \$265. He [Mr. W.] well remembered how the present acting Chairman of the Board of Works used to attack him [Mr. W.] when head of that Works department, for the then expenditure. Let him contrast the expenditure then with what it is now, and he would see the vast difference. This year Assembly Hall was carpeted when he [Mr. W.] was head of the Board, for so moderate a sum as fifteen or sixteen pounds. He, in his time of office, did justice to all; he took care to go round the city, and endeavoured to get the articles required for the different public institutions at the lowest possible prices. But now a different system is adopted, and they care not what they pay; the Colony is made to sweat in order to put money into the pockets of the supporters of the Government. When he [Mr. W.] was Chairman of the Board, he was accused of the grossest extravagance. But he was willing to contrast the expenditure during his Chairmanship with what it had been since the present Government came into power, and was prepared to show that the utmost economy was at that time maintained in the expenditure. He had occupied the time of the house longer than he intended, but when the Government claimed so much credit for what they had done since coming into office, it was necessary to show that such claim was without foundation. The Committee then rose and reported progress. To sit again to-morrow. Mr. Warren gave notice that, on to-morrow, he would ask the hon. Colonial Secretary to cause a return to be laid on the table of the House, showing the names and amount of salaries of all Directors and other officers or servants of General Water Company for the past year, and also to the present date. The House then adjourned until to-morrow at 4 o'clock. EARTHQUAKE AT SAMOS.—According to advices received at Vienna, an earthquake has taken place at Samos, causing great loss of life and destruction of property. The *Guardian* states that Lord Hatherly has undergone an operation for cataract, the result was successful.

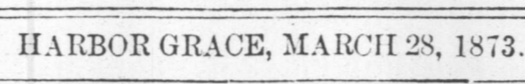
**Co-Partnership Notice.**

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.  
21st.

March 28.



HARBOR GRACE, MARCH 28, 1873.

**A REVIEW OF THE TIMES.**

TRADE both in the Metropolis and our vicinity is stagnant, albeit a little excitement is caused by the arrival at St. John's of several vessels considerably well fitted. Up to this date no craft has here arrived from the seal fishery, but we are pleased to learn that several of our sealing vessels have been favourably accounted for, and that we may hourly expect a steamer with a load of "fat" wherewith to grease the wheels of commerce.

While common brains are busy with the probable profitability of the Seal Fishery, our legislators are engaged on that "smoke-jack" entitled the Washington Treaty. As far as Newfoundland is concerned there would appear to be a very definite and decisive rejection of certain parts, and a clear and deliberate refusal to entertain the balance, that of course is equivalent to a rejection. Nevertheless, we find a difficulty arising among parties "gifted with brains" as to how it should be disposed of. To those who can comprehend the matter it is not altogether satisfactory, therefore it becomes a very puzzling question to uninformed minds. Space forbids us at present from entering into details of this important theme, sufficient to say that we are confident our interests will in the meantime be strictly looked after by those in power.

The weather has of late been very fine, and favourable to those "hardy plodders of the sea" now engaged in the seal fishery. The snow is fast making its disappearance, and mother earth is peeping through her winter mantle, shyly enough to be sure, but daily becoming bolder in her attempts to assert her priority.

DURING the short interval which has elapsed since our last issue, we have endeavoured to improve the general appearance of the "Star." We exceedingly regret having been obliged to refrain from publishing since the 14th inst. This was occasioned by a circumstance over which we had no control, not by any inadvertence on our part. Now, however, we are happy to find ourselves in a position to place the "Star" before our readers considerably improved in style and enhanced in interest; and we shall continue to use our utmost efforts to make the "Star" in future, what it has been in the past, the harbinger of good tidings to all our friends.

At the Weekly Assembly of the Quadrille Party on Tuesday evening, it was announced that the closing assembly would be held on the evening of Easter Monday, or following day. By this arrangement a large number of members who, during the season of Lent, have been unable to attend, will thus have an opportunity of spending an enjoyable and agreeable evening. We understand the Committee of Management intend making necessary arrangements for a first-rate evening's enjoyment, which will be an appropriate closing for the season of what has been a series of exceedingly pleasant, harmonious and harmless gatherings. We cordially wish the Committee and Quadrille Party generally, every success that they themselves can desire.

Like most public matters those parties have not escaped criticism, and we do not suppose those connected with or had the management of them, expected to be above fair criticism, but certainly in their efforts to provide amusement for a large and interesting portion of the people of Harbor Grace, they have not been deserving of much or any of the evil and slanderous reports which have been somewhat freely circulated by a few parties, whose motives in doing so have been primarily and essentially bad, and on whom alone the disgrace and shame attached to such reports will ultimately fall. For the benefit of such slanderous persons and also of any who may be inclined to believe on mere hearsay such malicious reports, we present the following brief extract from a recent speech of an hon. and prominent member of the Legislative Council:

"Rumours involving malice are generally started by the most worthless people, and for the worst purposes, and until supported by evidence no attention should be paid to them."

THE arrivals at St. John's from the seal fishery up to date are as follows:—S. S. Eagle, Jackman, 30,000; S. S. Walrus, Delaney, 11,000; S. S. Wolf, Graham, 26,000; S. S. Bloodhound, Smith, 23,000; Clara Jane of Fogo, 3,800; Sherbrooke, Wilcox, 2,500; S. S. Iceland, Parsons, 3,500; Oban, Winsor, 7,000; Havelock, St. John, 5,000.

The following vessels have been reported with various success:—S. S. Neptune, S. S. Hawk, S. S. Mastiff, S. S. Tigress, S. S. Greenland, S. S. City of Halifax, S. S. Commodore, S. S. Ranger, Alice, Fox, Rolling Wave, Atlanta and Susan.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that a Bazaar will 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 object is certainly a good one, and should meet with the hearty co-operation of all classes. We wish the undertaking all the success it deserves.

WE are happy to learn that High Constable Fallon has succeeded in thoroughly sifting the "freight fraud" reverted to by us in a previous issue.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

THE following being sent to the Harbor Grace "Standard" for publication, we have, on its taking no notice of same, been requested to publish:—

St. John's, 19th March, 1873.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE H. G. STANDARD.]

SIR,—In your issue of Wednesday, 12th inst., you commence an editorial article with the following sentence:

"The *Morning Chronicle*, in his issue of the 14th inst., has done his best to injure the character of our friend, Mr. Squarey."

This statement is either true or false. If the first it is your duty to show its truth. I assert that it is unqualifiedly false, and must express my great surprise that at the outset of your journalistic career you should have been induced to make such an assertion. In no instance in your power to quote has any attempt at any time been made in the "Chronicle" to injure Mr. Squarey's "character." I have always maintained, and still insist, that your predecessor in the editorship of the "Standard" was too deficient in brains and education to occupy the editorial chair of any newspaper; and I can give published instances by the score of his intense ignorance and stupidity; but I deny, and you have no right to assert, that I at any time attempted to injure his "character," if such a thing were in his possession, which I begin to question.

Your assertion would seem to be based upon a paragraph published in the "Chronicle" of the 1st inst., (not the 4th, which contained no reference whatever to the "Standard.") That paragraph reads:

"We understand that Mr. Archibald Munn has purchased the Harbor Grace *Standard* for £650. As a business speculation we think that gentleman might as well have purchased a white elephant. The plant cannot be worth £100, and the concern must sink £150 a year for its upkeep. We should be glad, for his sake, if the result could by any possibility prove otherwise."

The first sentence of the foregoing is I presume that upon which you base the reckless charge to which you have committed yourself. If so, you will be surprised to learn that the information came from that "honorable" gentleman Mr. Squarey himself. A business letter from a friend in St. John's, written on Friday, Feb. 28, and addressed to myself, has these few lines:

"I have just received a letter from Squarey, stating that the *Standard* has exchanged ownership, Mr. Archibald Munn having purchased it for £650."

If the statement therefore be false, your "honorable" friend Mr. Squarey appears to be the author of it.

As to the remainder of the "Chronicle" paragraph, my newspaper experience will be sadly at fault if what I have written does not prove to be correct. Had my time permitted I should have written earlier, but I trust you will not consider my tardiness a sufficient reason for excluding this reply from the columns of your next issue.

F. WINTON.

[TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR]

DEAR SIRS,—Permit me through the columns of your journal, to draw the attention of the "Powers that be," to a practice which has become very prevalent lately, viz:—Parties throwing ice, rubbish, &c., from their back yards, and passages, on the lanes leading from Water to Harvey Streets, the lane in particular leading to the Old Roman Catholic Burying Ground has been for some time rendered almost impassable to foot passengers, and particularly so at night, in fact this lane has been for some time noted for its dirty, neglected condition,

being generally in most remarkable contrast to its larger brother, Water Street. It reminds me of the man, who was very careful in keeping the body part of his coat well brushed, and attended to, but who was sadly neglectful of the sleeves and other appendages.

I trust this notice will remedy the evil, otherwise you shall hear from me again.

Yours very truly,  
**OPEN-YOUR-EYES,**

March 28.  
[FOR THE STAR.]

**A Word About St. Patrick.**

St. Patrick's day is past and with it the celebrations and festivities always attending the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint. It may not, however, be amiss to give your readers a few items of information respecting this wonderful man. The birthplace of St. Patrick would seem to be shrouded in a little mystery, no definite light having been thrown on the subject of his nativity. It is said with some degree of truth that he was born at Kilpatrick, near Dumbarton, Scotland, and to have visited Ireland as a mere youth, and a prisoner. Subsequently he found his way to sunny Italy, where he was educated and grew up a learned priest. Pope Celestine commissioned him to convert the Irish, a labour upon which he entered with great ardour, and which he ultimately succeeded in effecting. He traversed the whole of Ireland, preaching and baptising the people in great multitudes. Tradition has attributed to him an immense number of miracles. He died in 432 at Down, Ulster. To St. Patrick the Shamrock being used as emblematic of Ireland may also be accorded, and probably took rise from the following beautiful and interesting circumstance: When preaching before a powerful chief and his followers, he spoke of God and the Trinity. The chief, not comprehending how one could possibly be three, asked to be informed. St. Patrick, instead of proceeding to define the matter theologically, thought that a simple image would best enlighten a simple people, so stooping, he plucked from the earth a Shamrock, and holding it up to their gaze, bade them behold one in three. The chief was convinced thereby, and expressed his wish to be baptised—his sept following his example.

**HOMO.**

March 20.

MASONIC.—Lodge Tasker, No. 455, R. S.—The members of this Lodge met at the Masonic Hall on Monday, the 17th inst., at high noon, together with their Brethren of St. John's and Avalon Lodges, R. E.

The R. W. Provincial Grand Master, Alexander M. McKay, Esq., and Deputy P. G. Master and P. G. Secretary, were announced and received with due honors. The installation of Office bearers to serve for the ensuing year then took place, as follows, viz:—Edward Rothwell, R. W. M.; Hon. Robert J. Pimset, W. S. W.; William S. Canning, W. J. W.; Rev. Moses Harvey, Chaplain; John R. Hughes, Treasurer (re-elected); John W. Collier, Secretary; Richard A. McCoubrey, S. D.; Jas. Jardine, J. D.; Henry Duder, B. B.; William R. Stirling, Organist; Alex. Rankin, and John Farquhar, Stewards; Robert Mellis, J. G.; William Smith, Tyler (re-elected).

After which the Lodge closed in peace and harmony.—*Courier*.

The Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly has given notice of his intention to "ask the hon. the representatives of the Government what provisions have been made for a Laxarette for Small-pox and other contagious disease within the town of St. John's? And, also, to lay upon the table of this House, a Report from the Health Medical Officers as to what such accommodation (if any) existed on the arrival here of the Brigantine *Gertrude* with Small-pox on board. And, also, whether the Government intend, during the coming year, to erect necessary buildings as Lazarettes at Harbor Grace and Carbonear."

**Vessels Cleared for the Seal Fishery, 1873.**

PORT OF TRINITY.  
Supplied by W. Grieve & Co.

Lion, s.s.	Ash	292	153
Gem	Freeman	130	69
Isabella	Eacey	112	63
Four Brothers	Butler	30	25
By Baine, Johnston & Co.			
Emma	Coleman	88	32

PORT OF CATALINA.  
Supplied by John Munn & Co.

Atlanta	Perry	140	70
By Ridley & Sons,			
Isabella Ridley	Hicks	154	75
By Murphy & Morris,			
Micmac	Nowlan	66	38
Young Prince	Murphy	70	38

SOME say that brandy gives impetus to thought, and that Byron wrote on the inspiration of it. One student whom we knew, once tried the experiment, and it gave such impetus to his head that he fell headlong on to the frozen ground, with a force that sent him whirling high above Mount Parnassus till he saw stars.

By North have letters dents. One of the us that "0 Feby., and i but she did up the Bay, she is gone Peerless, Ke Hannah & The first m hold on the the Island e two were m Stinking Isl 1-st. Their ed in conse which came ed until ye they have v was North tims. The bor, sailed, in compan many seal, Flowers Isl The light into oper by no mea as entirely Greenspon up the run Pouch Isl craft take ward. No coming fro the fall, w service. Stinking l the most fr from there Northward course fro for shelter. The expa us as to w was inter considera emment v ing the ne soon as spr

The Ann land Tem Temperan After the President siderable year. The Secretary, lutions w Moved ed by Dr. ed, and ci the Comm Moved seconded. That the vout grat granted to and resol humble d needed b Moved by Mr. F. That the bearers fo President- Vice-Pres gan, Bo E. Whit A. S. M Treasurer Committee Chance Angel, B on, Atw Parson There v excellen movers an Lolyer.

His Ex the publi passed in viz:— Resolv upon all F tention of to the foll tine Procl 3.—"V "from an "to Prati 4.—"Ar "ed Port, "has occu "teen day "Pratique "be detai "days sha "menemc It was f from the of the hig no extra Officer for the Procl ticular. By B

Secretary

The R. Halifax a and May next. By Monday la as intend Messrs, Cairns, Ho Sharpe, I Marshall, Gibbon, G Quintin, G

The Ho cond time to alter it by giving and Twill on Friday cussion.—



SPECIAL ITEMS.

By Northern mail received yesterday we have letters from Greenspond correspondents.

One of them writing March 3 informs us that the Barbara, Kane, sailed 26th Feby., and it was hoped she had got off but she did not, as she was seen driving by the Bay on the 28th. It is supposed she is gone up towards Goose Bay.

Latest Despatches.

LONDON, 14.

The resignation of Mr. Gladstone and Cabinet and the acceptance by the Queen was communicated to Parliament.

Disraeli was summoned by the Queen, and had consultation with her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, but nothing definite resulted.

The ex-Premier desiring and being allowed time to consult his friends predicted he will decline to organize a ministry, and that Earl Granville will be placed at the head of the Provincial Cabinet.

It is asserted by Gladstone's supporters, that Granville will not accept. Notice is given that a vote of confidence in Gladstone's Ministry will be moved in Commons on re-assembling.

Monday's despatch from Spain to the Standard says, Gen. Novillas has been defeated by the Carlist Chieftain, Demargardz, near Pampelona. Government troops attacked them, and were forced to retreat.

The next steamer sailing from Cadiz will take 500 troops for reinforcements for the army in Cuba.

LONDON, 14.

No later development in Cabinet crisis. It is believed that Gladstone will resume the Premiership. Derby is expected in London tomorrow.

It is said, that in event dissolution of Parliament, John Bright will, in consequence of poor health, retire altogether from the House of Commons.

NEW YORK, 14.

Gold 114 1/2. It was rumoured in London on Saturday night that a Cabinet will be formed, with Lord Granville as premier and Mr. Cardwell as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A convocation between France and Germany has been concluded and was signed on Saturday, under which the final payment of the war indemnity will be made and the French Territory wholly vacated on the 5th September next.

Despatches from Madrid announce a hard battle at Vera, between the Government troops and 3000 Carlists, resulting in the route of the latter troops.

Portugal demands immediate satisfaction of Brazil for an outrage to the Portuguese flag at Peru.

LONDON, 17.

Mr. Gladstone has returned to London. The Echo says, Mr. Gladstone has not withdrawn his resignation. It is believed the promotion of a new ministry is still in the hands of the conservatives.

New York, 17. St Patrick's Day was observed in all the principal cities with the customary demonstrations.

The President has nominated Judge Richardson, of Massachusetts, to succeed Mr. Boutwell as Secretary of the Treasury.

London, 18. It is highly probable that Mr. Gladstone will resume the Premiership. It appears that Mr. Disraeli is willing to form a new Government, and is deterred only by the complexion of the present Parliament.

The sitting of the House of Commons yesterday, was adjourned till Thursday next. An extensive fire occurred at Elmira, Ohio, on Saturday night. The finest portion of the city was burned; loss \$200,000.

Gold 115 1/2. The pressure in the money market continues unabated. The smaller pleasure steamer Grace Irvine, foundered in Boston Bay yesterday; 5 persons were burned, including the Hon. James Ritchie, ex-Mayor of Roxbury.

LONDON, 19.

Gladstone and the Cabinet were in consultation four hours yesterday. No result. Confidence in the Spanish Government is being rapidly restored by successes over the Carlists.

Ottawa, 19. Mr. Cartwright moved a select Committee to consider the best route for passenger and mails between the Dominion and Europe, and urged the superiority of Newfoundland and Valentin as the quickest, cheapest and shortest. He advocated as the railway extremity Cape Breton and Newfoundland. The Premier was aware of the importance of the subject, and hoped the committee would report and enable the Government to take action.

NEW YORK, 21.

Foster was hung at 9.15 this morning. He Died easy. Gladstone resumed today, vociferous cheering; the House was crowded. Prince Arthur, Cambridge, Christian, and many lords were present.

Disraeli confessed that the difference between himself and the Irish Roman Catholics was insurmountable.

OTTAWA, 21.

The census returns make the population of the Dominion to be 3,485,731, of which 1,692,021 are Roman Catholics, Methodists, 566,931, Presbyterians, 544,998, the Church of England, 494,049, Baptists, 227,635, Lutherans, 37,935, Quakers, 7,345, Universalists, 4096, Deists, 4009, Atheists 20.

Anti papers state that the air of Ottawa is heavy with corruption. Gladstone submitted to the Queen the names of the incoming Ministry. French Assembly ratified the treaty

providing payment of war indemnity and evacuation of the French Territory.

Pere Hyacinthe's preaching creates great excitement in Geneva, and ultramontane circles are much agitated. Gladstone will announce to the House to night his decision to remain in office with all his colleagues.

BOSTON, 21.

McElhancy, convicted of wife murder, was executed today. NEW YORK, 20. The steamer "George J. Wright," with all on board, was lost near Cape Caution, Porto Rico.

The Spanish National Assembly unanimously presented a Bill, abolishing slavery in Porto Rico. The German and French Governments exchanged the ratification treaty for the evacuation of France.

NEW YORK, 24.

George McDonald, the supposed chief Bank of England robber, was arrested here today by London Police Inspector Webb. Gold 115 1/2.

LONDON, 25.

Gladstone in reply said that the Government did not at present propose notice of supply for the sum awarded at Geneva, as financial year would end on the 31st March.

Bradlaugh and Wilkie Collins are going to America on a lecturing tour. The Navy estimates exceed last year by £240,000.

Figueras returned from Barcelona discouraged. He fears discipline cannot be restored in the army there. Spain sends a new Governor-General to Cuba. German Squadron ordered to cruise in Spanish waters.

TRUTHFUL ASSERTIONS.

Song of the Decanter.

There was an old decanter, and its mouth was gaping wide; the rosy wine had ebbed away and left its crystalside; and the wind went humming, humming—up and down the sides it flew and through the reed-like hollow neck the wild notes it blew. I placed it in the window, where the blast was blowing free, and fancied that its pale mouth sang the queerest strain to me.

"They tell me—punny conquerors—The Plague has slain his ten, and War his hundred thousands of the very best of men; but I"—'twas thus the bottle spoke—"but I have conquered more than all your famous conquerors, so feared and famed of yore. Then come ye youth and maidens, come drink from out my cup, the beverage that dulls the brain, and burns the spirit up; that puts to shame the conquerors, that slay their scores below; for this had deluged millions with the lava tide of woe.

Though in the path of battle darkest waves of blood may roll; yet while I kill the body I have damned the very soul. The cholera, the sword, such ruin never wrought, as I, in mirth or malice, on the innocent have breathed. And still I breathe upon them, and they shrink before my breath; and year by year my thousands tread the dismal road to Death."

The Tree of Dissipation.

The sin of drunkenness expels reason, drowns memory, diminishes strength, distempers the body, defaces beauty, corrupts the blood, inflames the liver, weakens the brain, turns men into walking hospitals; causes internal, external, and incurable wounds; is a witch to the senses, a devil to the soul, a thief to the pocket; the beggar's companion; a wife's woe, and children's sorrow; makes man become a beast and self murderer; who drinks to others' and robs himself of his own.

DRUNKENNESS.

ONE of the first literary men in the United States, said to the writer, after speaking on the subject of temperance, "There is one thing, which, as you visit different places, I wish you to do every where; that is, to entreat every mother never to give a drop of strong drink to a child. I have had to fight as for my life all my days to keep from dying a drunkard, because I was fed with spirits when a child. I acquired a taste for it. My brother, poor fellow, died a drunkard. I would not have a child of mine take a drop of it for anything. Warn every mother, wherever you go, never to give a drop of it to a child."

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 Superior, or New York Extra, 41s. 6d.; New York Superfine 36s. 6d. to 39s.; New York No. 2 32s. 6d.

CORN MEAL—White and Yellow, per bbl. 21s. a 22s.

OATMEAL—Canada, per bbl. 32s. RICE—East India, per cvt. 21s.

PEAS—Round, per bbl. 21s. BUTTER—Canada and Nova Scotia, 11d. to 1s.; Ham'ro' 8d.

CHEESE—9d. to 10d.

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 bbl. 35s.

RUM—per Imp. gallon 7s. 10d. a 8s. MOLASSES—Muscovado 2s. a 2s. 2d.; Clay-cd 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. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; American 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; Nova Scotia, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d.

COD OIL—per cvt. 65s.

SALT—per hhd. Foreign, Liverpool—none afloat.

KEROSENE OIL—New York manufacture 2s.; Boston 2s. to 2s. 0d.

COAL—per ton, North Sydney 31s. 6d.

UNION BANK SHARES, £113.

EXPORTS.

COD OIL—£40; Cod Liver Oil, 4s. 6d.

CODFISH—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, 1/2 per cent. discount. United States Gold, par.

DIED. At St. John's, on the 15th inst., after a brief illness, borne with Christian resignation to the Divine will, Honora, wife of Mr. Henry Duggan, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 25 years.—"R. I. P."

At same place, on the 19th inst., after a lingering illness, Mary, eldest daughter of Captain John Ryan, aged 21 years.

At Fogo, on the 1st ult., after a painful illness, borne with Christian resignation to the Divine will, Mr. Nicholas Payne pilot, a native of Fogo.

At Ochre Pit Cove, on the 17th inst., Mr. David Joseph Harty, aged 24 years, much and deservedly regretted by all who knew him.—"R. I. P."

NOTICE.

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, " E. VILL, " TAPP, " C. ROSS, " A. RUTHERFORD, " BADCOCK, " FORD, " A. CLIFT, " HIGGINS, " BERTRAM JONES.

March 21, 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.

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, Weed, 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,

Oiler,

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!

—BY—

H. W. TRAPNELL.

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

20 M. Seasoned Prime Pine

BOARD

20 do. Hemlock do.

30 do. No. 2 Pine do.

July 30.

arkable con- ter Street. , who was body part attended etful of the s. remedy the ar. from me UR-EYES, Patrick. and with it ties always of Ireland's however, be a few items his wonder St. Patrick in a little having been his nativity, ee of truth at, near to have visit- uth, and a found his he was edu- rned priest. ed him to upon which , and which n effecting. n Ireland, the people tion has at- number of 2 at Down, Shamrock of Ireland d probably g beautiful ce: When chief and od and the apprehending ore, asked of instead of er theologi- mage would e, so stoop- th a Shan- their gaze, ore. The y and ex- d—his sept HOMO. v. 455, R. S. met at the 11th inst, air Brethern ges, R. E. ird Master, and Deputy etary, were ue honors, ers to serve k place, as il, R. W. M.; W.; William oses Harvey, Treasurer; Secretary; Jas. Jar- B.; William anklin, and bert Mellis, (re-elected) ed in peace y has given sk the hon. Government e for a Laz er contagi- St. John's? ible of this th Medical nmodation here of the all-pox on the Govern- ng year, to azarettes at ight derec- at an earle- , particu- and the ose painful ant reports the Seal Co. 292.....153 130..... 69 112..... 63 30..... 25 Co. 88..... 32 A. & Co. 140..... 70 154..... 75 66..... 38 70..... 38 impetus to on the in- whom we ent, and it ad that he en ground, iring high saw stars,



**Our Little Rosebud.**

Ah, wife, as we watch the unfolding  
So tenderly day by day,  
Of our little rosebud, what a golden  
Glory streams down on our way;  
As a tear from the eye of Heaven,  
As a gift from the lap of May,  
To sweeten our lives was given  
This blossom, that winter's day.

Oh, God! in thy love defend her,  
Oh, lift her up out of the night;  
Dear Christ, in thy bounty send her  
A ray from thy crown of light!  
May the flush of her outward beauty  
Be pale to the light within,  
And the Angles of Love and Duty  
Stand guard at the gates of sin.

Ah, wife! how we faint and tremble  
As we gaze on our flower of flowers,  
For a tear that we cannot dissemble  
Will rise in these hearts of ours;  
And a word that we may not mutter,  
That dies on our quickening breath,  
The eye with a flash will utter,  
And that terrible word is Death.

We have trimmed up the lamp of our  
being  
With the tears of our love, sweet wife,  
And bright as an eye all seeing,  
It circles her little life;  
It streams like the floods of morning,  
When the gates of night are hurled  
Backward, our lives adorning,  
With the hues of another world.

Oh! love it can make us waver,  
And love it can make us strong,  
So fearful we ask the favor,  
And fearful we sing our song;  
God keep thee, thou prettiest blossom  
That ever made joy of grief,  
And the dew of grace fall on thy bosom,  
And nurture thee leaf by leaf.

**SELECT STORY.**

**Bought With a Price.**

[CONTINUED.]

**Chapter V.**

ESTELLE IS SATISFIED WITH ASHTON.

Estelle was always impatient when Lilly spoke of her engagement to Neville; but of late she seemed to dislike it more than ever. So, to Lilly's dismay, she turned quiet angrily to her, crying—

Lilly, how many more times shall I beg you to keep to yourself the secret of my engagement to Neville? You make me quite weary of the subject. Neville is in no position as yet to marry, and perhaps never will be, so I do not choose that it should be talked of.

Margery was well pleased that her darling should enjoy herself, and was delighted when the two girls were invited to take part in all the festivities that took place on the squire's residence, at the Manor House.

The vicar was almost the only one who appeared not to have lost head on account of this man's wealth.

He was too buried in his dearly loved books to know much of the outer world.

Lilly was dazzled by so much gaiety, and Estelle pronounced Ashton tolerable enough for existence.

Estelle hardly gave the good people of Ashton their due.

The one who appeared—that the squire would make choice of one of their daughters to share his wealth.

Now, as no one in Ashton could compete with the vicar's niece—the wonder is, that they risked so much in allowing her to compete with them.

Then, too, must be taken into consideration the fact, that Estelle had formerly been scornful of their notice.

Yet this did not deter them from, at all times, inviting these two motherless girls to their picnics, water parties, archery meetings, and croquet parties.

If the Ashtonians had been dull, they were not ill-natured.

They even did not repent of their hospitality, when they saw their own daughters excited very little attention from the millionaire, and that Estelle was always marked out for his particular attention.

Yet, without this, the squire yet remained popular in Ashton.

He soon began to respond to the welcome which had been awarded him.

His French chief astonished the simple-minded Ashtonians by the banquets which they were required to partake of at the Manor House.

A good English cook had always been enough for their wants—they had never even heard of the choice dishes which were now set before them.

In truth the squire's object seemed to be ever to show his simple-minded neighbors the power he wielded with his gold.

Lilly declared to Estelle that she never went to one of the squire's costly entertainments, without an idea that she was being choked with gold.

I think his entertainments are perfect. His fortune must be most princely. Did you notice the plate we dined off yesterday?

I know. I heard him boasting of the fabulous sums he had given for it. I thought it heavy and ungraceful, as though he had been afraid he would not

have enough of the precious metal to show for his wealth. I declare I quite relish one of Margery's cutlets after a surfeit of the squire's dainties.

On the contrary, I despise them all the more, and should not be sorry to exchange the squire's chef for your old Margery, whose cooking is worthy of herself, both equally detestable.

Come, Estelle, you must not speak so of our faithful old servant. Papa would be very vexed if he heard you. She does very well for our modest culinary performance, though I am well aware she could not perform the prodigies of the Manor House chef. But I know what ails you, my dear, you have been restless and unhappy ever since Neville left.

I am beginning to quite dislike your meeting the squire. He insists on paying you attentions, which I am sure are odious to you for you never seem yourself after we have left him. I wonder what Nevilles would say could he see that purse-proud, vulgar piece of pomposity bending over you and asking your opinion on everything in his house. I have a great mind to give him a hint that he is poaching on forbidden ground. You, of course, do not like to tell him you are engaged.

Lilly, if you dare ever to tell him such nonsense, I will at once break my engagement with Neville. Remember, in that case, you will have done the mischief. I begin to think that you have been placed as a spy upon my actions.

Lilly had never seen Estelle in such a passion. She began to think that she must have done something very wrong for her cousin to accuse her of being a spy.

Estelle, she cried, do forgive me. I did not mean to annoy you. I am sure you know more of these things than I do. I dare say I thought more of those attentions of the squire's than you do. I was only afraid that he may hope to make you his wife; he seems to think his gold can purchase anything—that it is

The picklock

That never fails!

He would hardly, though have the presumption to offer "ma belle" though Ashton has made so much of him.

Now, you are reasonable, my dear Lilly, and need never give yourself any more trouble regarding the poor squire's wasting his affections upon an unobtainable object. If he has set his hopes on me, which I by no means admit, you need not fear that his heart has been very deeply touched. I very much doubt whether that is not so thickly coated with his gold, that it would be impossible to touch it.

I am glad you think that, Estelle. I was afraid you had been rather seized with this gold fever that has bewitched all Ashton. I declare I am quite tired of hearing this millionaire's wealth talked about. Wherever you go, the subject is—the squire's fortune. It is gold, gold, and nothing else, since he has been here. The people are becoming quite mercenary, I am afraid.

Well, suppose we say nothing more about it Lilly, since you are so weary of the subject. And there is no occasion for you to mention the matter to Neville when you write. Ashton will have returned to its normal stupidity before he returns to it, so it would only distract his thoughts just now.

How thoughtful, you are darling, where Neville is concerned! Now I should never have thought of that. He is not much interested in anything I write to him, I fancy, except when you are the topic. I certainly will not trouble him with an account of all Ashton's madness about a pompous, vulgar millionaire.

So Neville was kept in ignorance, through Estelle's art and his sister's innocence of treachery, of the changes that were taking place in Ashton, and he little knew that much was in progress which would be the cause of great wretchedness to him and to others.

**Chapter VI.**

THE SQUIRE MAKES HIS CHOICE.

Had Estelle been perfectly sincere in assuring Lilly that she despised the millionaire? By no means. She worshipped his gold far more than all Ashton put together. She was more clever than they, and knew many a stratagem for securing his notice, wholly unknown to them.

But Estelle found that there was not much need for effort on her part. The millionaire had at once decided that she would make a magnificent mistress for his mansion.

He looked out for his future wife much in the same manner as he would have chosen his costly furniture, all must be for show, to prove that he was a man worth his millions. Therefore Lilly was entirely overlooked by him, her "petite" beauty was not to his taste.

Estelle's beauty, on the contrary, was grand and dazzling—not to be overlooked. She would be one to attract attention everywhere. People would be eager to ask who she was, and then it would be whispered that she was the wife of the great millionaire! The man

worth millions of money! Therefore it was that he had decided from the first that Estelle should be his choice.

He was shrewd enough to know that it was his gold which was his attraction, and not himself, so this was kept ever before her sight. No wonder Lilly had complained of feeling as if this same gold choked her. The conversation of their host was ever on this one subject.

He saw the adulation he received in consequence of his wealth, and it was but fair that he should conclude that no topic could be more agreeable. He knew it was sovereign money which was to procure him a wife of the class he desired; also that it must stand him in the place of pedigree, and draw around him friends and acquaintances.

Who can blame him, then, if he took care to keep flaunting before the eyes of his guests the one fact, which hid all blemishes?

What mattered it that he was coarse and vulgar?—was he not covered well by a cloth of gold?

Had he not toiled hard for this same gold?—only to prove that it was all-powerful?

Would these neighbors of his, in Ashton, have been so eager for his acquaintance, had it not been known that he was a millionaire?

Had they troubled to inquire if he possessed a long ancestry?

No! his gold had at once bought him admittance to their ranks—none had troubled to think of the man himself.

Then, too, this man had need to keep his wits about him, in his former battle with life.

He had learnt to judge men, well, and to calculate how to turn their foibles to the best account.

It had been thus that he had managed to amass his enormous wealth.

No generous friend or wealthy ancestor had helped him.

He had fought and struggled hard, taking advantage of the necessities of others to gain the desire of his soul—wealth!

The battle had been long and severe—it had left scars upon him, and wasted his manhood; but now the victory was gained and he was reaping the advantage of it.

He had never been rash in business matters; so, in the same manner, did he bring to bear upon the choice of a wife the same cool, calculating system—the advantages for and against her purchase.

He said to himself,—

This girl is dazzlingly beautiful; but she is also poor and ambitious.

She would fetch a high price and knows her value, but she is disadvantageously situated. No chance of her securing a prize, based as she is, in a country of marriage.

She pants to emerge from her present life, and would willingly sell herself for gold! Well, have I not the gold wherewith to buy her? She is to be bought for a price, and I am willing to become the purchaser.

And Estelle?

She knew well the squire meant to propose to her; also, that when the time came, she should accept him. She despised the man. No one saw clearer than she did the innate low-breeding and vulgarity of him. She thought, too, that he could be merciless and cruel—a man in whose power it was not well to be. She saw, also that they were as far asunder as the Poles in all ideas and habits of life. Yet none of this deterred her. He had the gold—the price for which she was to be bought!

The man was too vulgar and uneducated for her to flatter herself that he would rise beyond the fact that he was a millionaire, but this also mattered not so long as she possessed his gold. He would be a drawback, since she must accept him with it; but already Estelle had mapped out her future life, and with it her husband would have as little to do as she could possibly avoid.

But did Estelle never think of Neville?

Yes, often. But it was only to rail at Fortune, who had ordered matters so contrary. Why had not her handsome, clever cousin the wealth, in place of this pompous, low-bred man? In that case how blessed would be her lot! It was hard on her that she should be obliged to give up Neville for this man, but what was she to do? Give up this millionaire's gold? Ah, no! that would be madness!

So between the two chief actors, the impending barter had fully decided upon.

It was to be beauty in exchange for gold!

Neither gave the other credit for any other sentiments.

That love should enter into their compact was never calculated upon.

Estelle's visions consisted in the display which she would make with her wealth—the grand people who should visit her at the Manor House, and the means she would take to dazzle the worthy Ashtonians, also the costliness of her town house, and the splendour of her entertainments.

She would yet again be "la belle."

London society should again acknowledge her sway.

Those thoughts were found more effectually to banish all ideas of that foolish love passage with Neville, than any others, so Estelle encouraged them.

There was to be a picnic—the last of the season, given by the squire.

It was to be on even a larger scale of magnificence than any previously given by him.

It was to be at some distance from Ashton, and the squire's carriages and horses were to be at the service of those not provided with their own.

All the families for many miles round Ashton had been invited, and it was known it was to be a picnic of the most recherche description.

Estelle, I wish you would give up going to this picnic to-day.

Lilly, you must be crazy. Do you know what you are asking?

But surely, Estelle, it cannot be a great act of self-denial. Do you think this millionaire would care whether you are there or not? We shall only be two the less for him to display his wealth before. But let alone my dislike to this purse-proud, man, I have a presentiment of some evil happening. I know you think me foolish, Estelle, but pray do not go.

Estelle almost wavered. Now it had come to the point, should she carry out this barter? She knew well the crisis impending—that day would decide her fate.

Should she listen to Lilly's warning? But then rose before her this man's wealth, and she resolved to possess it.

Estelle was a good horsewoman, and passionately fond of riding, and Lilly naturally supposed her cousin meant to form one of the group of equestrians, when she refused to drive with her and their good-natured chaperone on all occasions—the widow of a naval officer living in Ashton.

What then was her amazement to find that Estelle had already promised to share with the squire his mail-phaeton.

You see my dear, said Mrs. Fraser, by whom Lilly was already seated in her carriage, the squire makes no secret of his choice. I expect we shall find the matter is quite settled before we reach our point of rendezvous. The squire looks as if he meant business, and I rather fancy your cousin will not prove obdurate.

Dear Mrs. Fraser, you are quite deceived. If you knew all, you would see how impossible it is such a thing could happen. Estelle will never accept the squire. I could tell you something—but here Lilly suddenly paused.

Well, my dear?

I forgot, Dear Mrs. Fraser. It is a secret. But please do not think that Estelle will ever marry that purse-proud man. She is far too noble to sell herself for gold.

My little friend is completely blind to her cousin's character, thought worthy Mrs. Fraser. Why, everyone in Ashton knows the girl has meant to marry him from his first coming amongst us. But I will not be the one to open these dear innocent's eyes.

So Mrs. Fraser said no more, and Lilly felt sure that she would soon be able to prove to her how right she had been. She wished, however, that Estelle would not permit so much notice from that horrid millionaire.

The squire and his companion were two of the last to arrive at the scene of the picnic. They had not hurried on the road, it was evident.

What was it made Lilly's heart sink within her as she caught sight of her cousin? Was it that Estelle looked unusually pale, or because of the triumphant tone of the squire's voice? What meant also the meaning looks of the squire's guest?

That picnic was a source of wretchedness to Lilly, though all others pronounced it a success.

As usual there was everywhere in the arrangements the presence of this man's wealth. He had spared no cost in providing for their entertainment, but Lilly loathed the display. She wished to be near her cousin, but Estelle evidently avoided her.

Then, too, she had to bear the congratulations of her friends; who appeared to have no doubts that the squire had made his choice and been accepted.

How Lilly longed to make it known that Estelle was her brother's affianced wife; but yet she would not break her promise.

She shunned her old friends, and only longed for that wretched day to be ended.

She would make Estelle give her back her promise.

These gossiping women must be silenced.

Not even did she doubt Estelle.

The guests, however, were decidedly of one opinion—the squire had made his proposal, and had been accepted.

There was no mistaking that air of proprietorship about him.

The only matter of debate was—how soon the marriage would take place.

Lilly's face tinged with shame and annoyance, as she heard one remark,—

That no doubt the girl's friends would lose no time in securing such a chance. It was not often a penniless girl met with an offer so good as this one.

Or it was,

Depend upon it, she meant for the first time to secure him. I have seen all the time how she has laid herself out to attract him. I cannot say that I should care for a daughter of mine to have acted so. It is evident that is selling herself for gold. No one can suspect she loves the man!

I will tell Estelle, decided Lilly. No one will be more annoyed than she, and will no longer wish to keep her engagement to Neville a secret. My beautiful Estelle, indeed the squire's choice! How deceived these good people are!

**Chapter VII.**

WEDDING CHIMES.

Nonsense Lilly, I am tired to death. What can you have to say to me tonight?

But, Estelle, it is so important. People have been saying—

A great deal they know nothing about, I dare say, my dear Lilly; pray do not wish to keep me up, relating all the old women's gossip of Ashton? Good night. I am too tired to say another word.

So Lilly was defeated in having her talk with her cousin that night, but of course Estelle was tired. Who was not after one of the squire's monster entertainments? The next day would be quite soon enough to warn Estelle of the erroneous impression abroad. Lilly found, too, she was very tired, and very soon was fast asleep.

Estelle, is that you? Is anything the matter?

Estelle's answer was to throw herself by Lilly's side and weep passionately.

Lilly was thoroughly alarmed. She had woken to find her cousin standing beside her, and now what meant this violent weeping? What was it that had excited this passionate sorrow? Lilly's arms were round her, begging Estelle to allow her to comfort her. But all at once her thoughts flew to Neville. Estelle had heard some bad news of him! and she cried out in alarm,—

My darling! It is not about Neville? You have heard no ill tidings of him?

Lilly, don't do it. Do not speak of him, gasped Estelle, between her deep sobs; he will hate me and you too, Lilly. I am so wretched; I wish I was dead. Lilly, she said, striving to speak calmly you see in me a base, mercenary woman,—one who has bartered her soul for gold!

Estelle, you are ill. This day's excitement has been too much for you. I saw you were pale when you arrived at the ruins this morning.

Pale, was I? Rather ought I to have been radiant. Don't you know Lilly, that I had just promised to become the wife of that mighty millionaire who was beside me?

Estelle, you are not in earnest. You do not know what you are saying. Your hands are burning; you are feverish, and have allowed the remarks of some of those people to annoy you. Let me call Margery to do something for you.

Lilly, it is not fever; I am telling you the truth. See, I am calm enough now. You must write to Neville tell him to hate me, and be thankful that he has lost me. I should have made his life wretched, for I am not fit for a poor man's wife. Don't cry, girl, you little know what a vile wretch I am. Be thankful that your brother has escaped me.

Estelle here left the room and Lilly remained stricken with grief and shame.

Was this true or a frightful dream? There was no more sleep for Lilly that night: She remained tossing upon her bed, racked with troubled thoughts. How would her idolized brother bear this blow? Then, too, there was the thought of her own idol shattered to dust! Estelle could not be the premeditated unselfish being she had thought her.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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