

# The Star,

## And Conception Bay Semi-Weekly Advertiser.

Volume I.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Tuesday, February 18, 1873.

Number 76.

### FEBRUARY.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
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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,**  
In great variety and best quality, WHOLE-  
SALE and RETAIL.  
**221 WATER STREET,**  
St. John's,  
Newfoundland.  
One door East of P. HUGHES, Esq.  
**N.B.**—FRAMES, any size  
material, made to order.  
St. John's, May 20.

### FOR SALE.

### PRESERVES & 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 de-  
nominations  
Music, Charts, Log Books, Playing Cards  
French Writing Paper, Violins  
Concertinas, French Musical Boxes  
Albums, Initial Note Paper & Envelopes  
Tissue and Drawing Paper  
A large selection of Dime & Half Dime

### MUSIC, &c., &c.,

Lately appointed Agent for the OTTAWA  
PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH COMPANY  
Also, Agent for J. LINDBERG, Manufac-  
turing Jeweler.

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

**W. & J. THOMPSON,**

AGENT FOR

**Parsons' Purgative Pills.**

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

Scientific and Approved Me-  
thod.

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

### Without producing pain,

with perfect satisfaction. They are still  
prepared to repeat the same process,  
which is perfectly safe even to Children.  
They are also prepared to insert the best  
Artificial Teeth from one to a whole Set  
in the latest and most approved style,  
using none but the best, such a  
received the highest Denta-  
riums 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  
attendee.

Outport orders punctually at-  
tended to.  
St. John's, Jan. 4.

172 WATER STREET, 172

### JAMES FALLON,

**TIN, COPPER & SHEET-**

**IRON WORKER,**

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

### JOBGING

Done at the Cheapest possible  
Terms.

Dec. 13.

### BLANK

### FORMS

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

### House of Assembly.

#### OFFICIAL REPORTS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.

Mr. Fenelon—Continued.

The issuing of the proclamation against  
the unlawful cutting of timber had, no  
doubt, put a salutary check upon these  
injurious practices, and he (Mr. F.) hoped  
that if those who had violated the law,  
had desisted from its further infraction,  
they might not be further harshly dealt  
with. The application for licenses to  
search for minerals were proofs that the  
resources of the Colony were becoming  
better known, and that our people were  
becoming more alive to the advantages of  
mining pursuits. It was to be earnestly  
hoped that success would attend the  
operations of all who had invested their  
capital in mining enterprises. The Geo-  
logical Map of the Island, upon which Mr.  
Murray was at present engaged, would no  
doubt be of great assistance in forming  
correct opinions as to our natural resour-  
ces, and of much service in removing the  
prejudices which are still entertained  
against the proceedings of the Geological  
Survey. That survey, although it had cost  
a considerable amount of money, was still  
but partial and imperfect, and there were  
many who were strongly of opinion that  
its utility was not commensurate with its  
cost. He trusted that Mr. Murray's map  
would show that work which had been  
done was a good return for the outlay  
made upon it. In the erection of Light  
Houses upon different parts of our coast  
there is no doubt that the desired pro-  
gress was retarded by the want of skilled  
mechanical labour during the past year.  
That want was universally known and felt,  
and had the effect of suspending many  
public operations. It was satisfactory to  
be assured that the Government would be  
in a position to have these useful works  
completed early in the coming season,  
and the sooner the better. As regarded  
the grant for special improvements in the  
several districts, he (Mr. F.) could only  
speak from his observation within his own  
district, and he was glad to be able to say  
that this expenditure had been of great  
benefit to his constituents. He might re-  
fer among other matters particularly to  
the wharf built at Maddock's Cove; the  
deepening of Petty Harbor Gut, and the  
drain made in Pokeham Path, St. John's,  
all of which were works of great public  
convenience and utility. The law abiding  
and peaceful habits and disposition of our  
people were subjects of general congratu-  
lation. There could be no greater stain  
upon the community than that of crime  
which shocked our feelings and unsettled  
our sense of security. It was a source of  
pride to us to be able to say that no part  
of Her Majesty's wide dominions enjoyed  
a greater immunity from serious crime  
than our Colony of Newfoundland. We  
had great reason to be thankful to Providence  
that we had been spared from the  
ravages of small-pox during the past year.  
The old adage that "Heaven helps those  
who help themselves," had been illustri-  
ated in the results of the precautionary  
measures which had been adopted by the  
Government, and which had been effect-  
ual in checking the spread of this terrible  
disease. The concluding sentiment of  
His Excellency's speech is one in which  
all must heartily concur, and he (Mr. F.)  
would repeat the hope that in all was said  
and done during the session, the blessing  
of the Almighty would attend the delib-  
erations of the House, and that every hon-  
orable member would constantly bear in mind  
the solemn and imperative duty devolving  
upon him, to promote the interest and  
welfare of the country, whether the na-  
tive, or adopted of us all.

Hon. Mr. Carter said it was usual,  
on the day of the opening of the session, for  
some members of the Opposition to say a  
few words in reference to the speech from  
the throne. He (Mr. C.) wished at pre-  
sent to remark, not only upon what the  
present speech contained but also upon its  
palpable and important omissions. Of  
course, although read by His Excellency  
it was the speech of his responsible ad-  
visers. There certainly appeared to be a  
little more matter in the present speech  
than in that of 1871. Every one remem-  
bered the observations of a certain old  
lady upon reading that speech, "take the  
fish and small potatoes out of it, and there  
is nothing left." With regard to the pre-  
sent speech, if we take out of it the self-  
laudations and self glorifications of the  
present ministry, what is there left? No-  
thing, except a notice of some matter in-  
to which the Government had been forced  
and driven by the opposition, but for  
which the Government took good care to  
take to themselves all the credit. He  
(Mr. C.) would reciprocate the expres-  
sions of the hon. members who had spoken  
of congratulations upon His Excellency's  
good health at the opening of the  
session. His Excellency had not stated,  
and for obvious reasons, that besides be-  
ing at peace with all the world, the Gov-

ernment of the country were at peace  
among themselves. If the hon. members  
who are in the enjoyment of the sweets of  
office could only have the additional sat-  
isfaction of knowing that peace and har-  
mony prevailed among themselves, how  
delightful to the people of the country  
such an assurance would be. But it was  
very evident that the facts would not war-  
rant any such statement at present. He  
(Mr. C.) was glad to see his friend, the  
hon. member, Mr. Barnes, at length in  
office. This was an object which he (Mr.  
C.) had himself worked to accomplish, and  
he (Mr. C.) was glad that it had been ef-  
fected in spite of the strongest opposition  
He (Mr. C.) hoped that now that the hon.  
member had obtained his merited posi-  
tion, he would still continue to uphold  
that honesty of opinion and independence  
of action which had distinguished him  
during the past three years. Throughout  
all that time he had been as it were kept  
out in the cold, and his claims to partici-  
pation in the comforts and emoluments of  
office most stoutly disregarded. The re-  
cognition of his just rights had come most  
tardily, and only when wrong as it were  
by force from the party whom he had so  
well supported. How was it the hon. and  
gallant Major permitted the bestowal of  
this office upon the hon. member? How  
was it that he was content to give up the  
higher office, and that to which the greater  
emolument was attached, and to accept  
of the inferior and less lucrative office  
of Chairman of the Board of Works.

Hon. Major Renouf.—Patriotism.  
Hon. Mr. Carter.—The pocket. The  
reason was not far to seek. It was evi-  
dent that the inferior office had the ad-  
vantage of possessing greater influences,  
better opportunities for the bestowal of  
patronage, and other pleasant surround-  
ings, which the office of Surveyor General  
could not command. Would the hon.  
and gallant Major remain content with the  
salary at present attached to the office of  
Chairman of the Board of Works? One  
of the first proposals to come from the  
Government would no doubt be to in-  
crease the salary of that office. How  
would such a proposal consist with the  
famous budget, and the promises and  
professions with which it was introduced?  
That was the famous measure upon which  
the hon. member went to the country,  
and on which he had staked his political  
reputation. And the only reduction of  
salary applied to the office in question was  
from \$1154 to \$1100. This was not the  
only promise of the budget which had  
been falsified. Even since the present  
Assembly had opened, what had been  
done in the first session by hon. members,  
in reducing their salaries, had been un-  
done in the very next. The budget had,  
no doubt, in the language of one of the  
hon. members opposite, "served its pur-  
pose." It had served to mislead and de-  
ceive the people, to put hon. members in  
to office upon a false cry of reduction of  
taxation. He (Mr. C.) had no doubt that  
when a proposal to increase the salary of  
the Chairman of the Board of Works  
would come before the House, the house  
would say—"we will raise your wages  
from fifty shillings to two pound ten." The  
position and power of the Board of  
Works were daily becoming more and  
more anomalous and unsatisfactory. Prac-  
tically a supply to Her Majesty meant  
supply to the Board of Works, for that de-  
partment had unrestricted control over  
about £40,000 to £50,000 of the public  
monies annually, and the Government  
knew nothing respecting its expenditure.  
When the present condition and sur-  
roundings of that Board were considered,  
he (Mr. C.) certainly expected that the  
Government, in His Excellency's speech,  
would have given a promise of some mea-  
sure which would remove some of the  
abuses known to exist in that department,  
and tend to restore in some degree the  
confidence of the public. It had become  
matter of public notoriety that so much  
dissatisfaction prevailed in relation to the  
actions of the Board, in the district of St.  
John's West, in the matter of alleged  
misappropriation and nonappropriation  
of public monies. The petition most num-  
erously and respectfully signed, had been  
or was about to be sent to Executive,  
praying that the control and expenditure  
of the Road Grant for the district might  
be taken from the Board of Works, and  
placed in the hands of local commissioners.

Mr. Brennan.—No doubt of it.  
Hon. Mr. Carter would also like to see  
proceedings of the Board amended in  
another important particular, and that  
was in relation to the treatment of old  
and faithful servants of the Board, who  
ought not to be dismissed from office for  
single and trifling acts of indiscretion.  
We did not like to see an old man who  
had been in the public service for twenty  
years or more, summarily dismissed from  
his situation because of an act of mo-  
mentary indiscretion. He alluded to  
Moses Neal, a man who so meritoriously  
filled the position from which he was ex-  
pelled in his old age, for the commission  
of a sudden passionate act, whereas, the  
very head of the Board of Works, who

committed a similar offence on the floor  
of this House, and upon an honorable  
member, was left undisturbed in his  
office. There surely is one law for the  
rich and another for the poor. It might  
be safely said that there is not a man in  
this house who will not condemn such  
high-handed conduct. Neal, too, was not  
dismissed to make room for an expert  
or a man in any way capable of filling his  
position. Out he had to go, because so  
it was decreed by the Medes and Per-  
sians' legal system of the Board of Works.  
The honorable Mr. Bennett, the Premier,  
if indeed he be so, will it is to be hoped  
see that justice is done in the matter. A  
good deal has been said in the speech  
that would take a long time to under-  
stand, particularly for one who is not ac-  
quainted with its process of manufacture  
or its contents. We are therein told that  
the colliery for the past year was al-  
most a total failure, while it is also said  
that the seal fishery was below the aver-  
age. It is to be presumed that His Ex-  
cellency was well advised in the prepara-  
tion of this speech, but is it not strange  
that while such has been the account ex-  
pressed of the fisheries, the honorable  
member who moved for the appointment  
of the Select Committee, who is himself  
an extensive supplying merchant, denied  
the accuracy of the statement, and said  
that the falling off in parts will be made  
up by the general good catch over the  
whole country. Now, that most likely is  
the correct view, especially if we take it  
in connection with another subject and  
that is the enormous revenue derived  
from the rate of taxation laid on. The  
Revenue was calculated at £165,000; it is  
now found to have turned in £30,000 ad-  
ditional. Who paid it? Was it the con-  
sumer or the merchant? It was an ex-  
orbitant tax on the one or the other. Does  
that prove the prosperity of the country?  
Besides that immense revenue so far in  
excess of the Receiver General's esti-  
mate, the Government had \$13,000 to  
their credit at the beginning of the last  
year. Just look at the practical results  
of this oppressive system of taxation.  
You are losing the flower of your popu-  
lation in consequence thereof. You heap  
on taxation, while you establish no man-  
ufactories as an inducement to the people  
to remain in the country; and hence,  
upon every opportunity that offers, there  
is an exodus from our shores; for unless  
one has a rich mine at Tilt Cove, or else-  
where, it is difficult to get along when  
there is a family to provide for. But is  
there any necessity for this oppressive  
taxation? Every government official has  
his salary limited, and year after year is  
the budget developed. The hon. mem-  
ber, Mr. Tessier, says that one-third of  
our fishermen are employed in the seal  
fishery. What are we to do with the re-  
maining two-thirds? Does the commen-  
tary which the hon. member himself has  
made upon the speech of His Excellency  
afford the slightest reason from which we  
could infer the prosperity of this coun-  
try? But direct steam communication  
is established. At length when they  
found that they had a large balance in  
the chest, and that the people were look-  
ing anxiously for some measures of utility  
they entered into arrangements for the  
carrying out of this service. A contract  
was also entered into with the Gulf Ports  
Company. How long did it last? It fell  
through when the trade most required  
prompt and early intelligence. Why,  
only for the electric telegraph cable, we  
had never been in such a state of isolation  
as during a great portion of the past  
year. Our local steam service deserves  
no encomiums, but on the contrary much  
indignant censure. The West was treat-  
ed shamefully. The Hawk appeared to  
fulfill her contract by remaining here in  
port for a considerable length of time,  
late in the fall and yet there was not a  
single step taken by the Government to  
compel the performance of the service,  
while a large number of Western resi-  
dents were detained here at heavy  
expenses. There is a mystery too.  
It is well known that the Premier was  
not here when the arrangement was being  
made, and that he has since expressed  
his dissatisfaction, and is about making a  
protest which he (Mr. C.) trusted would  
be laid before the house, for both from  
that honorable gentleman's high position  
as Premier, and from his high experience  
as a leading merchant, he must be regard-  
ed as a high authority on the best arrange-  
ments for the postal service. We were to  
have had a very efficacious steam com-  
munication with the Labrador also. A  
youthful vessel was engaged to perform  
that service. A shaky, nervous, chatter-  
ing old thing almost falling asunder, on  
board of which no sane man would ven-  
ture his life, except from inability to find  
another conveyance. This craft was se-  
lected to ply between Tilt Cove and the  
Labrador; a route most important to the  
country generally. Well she'd start and  
arrive sometime. She might have taken  
some such motto as that which Holloway  
puts on his pills—"Wait a little and they'll  
surely cure." Besides, the Premier, it is  
considered, effects matured things. Hence

HARBOR GRACE, FEBRUARY 18, 1872.

POLITICAL BICKERINGS.

THE abusive tirades launched forth from week to week through the columns of the "Telegraph" have pretty nearly disgusted all who admire and appreciate honest journalistic enterprise. We like to see public questions freely and candidly discussed; but when pseudo writers indulge in such contemptible personal scurrility as that alluded to, we are inclined to believe the sooner they lay aside the pen, and assume other employment more in keeping with their vitiated tastes, the better for society generally. It would seem that the editor of the paper in question is nothing better than an imbecile, in the power of a few unprincipled individuals, who "foed by lying and slandering, and slake their thirst by evil-speaking," and whose highest ambition is self-aggrandizement. Jealous of the influence of their superiors, and actuated by a desire to obtain positions for which they are altogether incapacitated, they pour out their foul calumny on the chosen representatives of the people—whose "shoes they are unworthy to loose." The last number of the celebrated sheet contains a quantity of puerile bunkum, purporting to be part of a correspondence between two members of the General Assembly, and, no doubt, intended to reflect on the reputation of these gentlemen. Such unfounded imputations are disgraceful in the extreme, and well merit the indignant repudiation of every rational person. Do the originators of this slimy trash and Billingsgate twaddle imagine that the people are so credulous as to be gulled into the belief that their representatives are guilty of the charges laid against them? If so, they are certainly laboring under a very foolish misapprehension. The people know the men in whom they repose confidence, and are, we think, inclined to place their accusers in the position occupied by the fox when that crafty little animal pronounced the grapes too sour. The fact is, those caballers want to get their pilfering fingers into the public chest. They know it to be well filled, and gloat over the prospect of a BIG GRAB. "Angels and ministers of grace defend us" from the filchings of such an avaricious pack!

had previously received notice of the claims of third parties from them, or some one on their behalf;—and provided, also, that such action shall have been commenced against him within six months of the taking of such Seals into the Vat.

3.—The term "Seals" for the purpose of this Act shall include the sculps and all parts of Seals.  
4.—This Act shall not come into operation until the year 1874.

THE "Newfoundlander" of Friday last publishes the subjoined petition from the inhabitants, ship owners and others of the town of Brigus:—

To the Honourable the House of Assembly of Newfoundland in Legislative Session, Convened.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants, Ship Owners and others of the town of Brigus,

HUMBLY SHOWETH,—

That your Memorialists beg respectfully to represent that no property or right of property should be acquired in Seals or Seals pelts, killed or found dead or piled on pans, or otherwise found dead at the Ice, by putting flags on or near the seals, bulked or found, unless some person or persons be, and continue in the actual possession and charge of such seals and seals pelts, watching or engaged in taking away the seals to their respective vessels.

That your Memorialists further beg to represent and earnestly urge the absolute necessity for such enactment, in as much as the heretofore prevalent practice has been to bulk seals on the ice with flags without any person in charge, the consequence of which was that untold numbers of seals have been totally lost to the country, and otherwise this valuable resource of its business has been most seriously prejudiced.

And your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

Captains John Bartlett, R. J. C. Leamon, Geo. Clarke, Thos. Wilcox, Geo. Smith, S. Wilcox, H. T. Bartlett, N. Norman, John Rabbitts, Samuel Wilcox, (shipowner) Stephen Whelan, Job Roberts, Isaac Bartlett, Caleb Clarke, Stephen Dooling, T. Spracklin, Nathaniel Roberts, Abraham Bartlett (s. s. Panther) John Bartlett, Geo. Gushue, Richard Walsh, E. Dooling, Jas. Spracklin, Stephen Clarke, Thos. Roberts, Wm. Cole, Messrs. Joseph Cozens, Jas. Farly, R. J. Leamon, Noah Roberts, J. & G. Smith, (3 schooners) Henry Critch, W. A. Green, Jas. Stowe, Wm. Critch.

BRIGUS, Feb. 8, 1873.

X T R A C T S.

KISS ME.—Composers should be more careful in selecting their musical gems; for very frequently the oddest mistake arises from this idiosyncrasy. The following amusing instance of occasional mishap is told by a correspondent.

A very pretty and exceedingly modest young lady, the other morning stepped into a well known music store to make some purchases, and was waited upon by an equally modest clerk.

Throwing back her veil, the lady said,—

"I want 'Rock Me to Sleep.'"

Procuring the music, the young gentleman laid it before her.

"Now," said the young lady, "I want the 'Wandering Refugee.'"

The clerk bowed and this was also produced.

"And now," exclaimed the purchaser with a bewitching smile, 'Kiss Me.'"

The unfortunate youth gazed in mute astonishment.

"Wh—what did you say, Miss?" he at length found words to ask.

"Kiss me!"

"I ca—can't do it," he gasped in agony; "I never kissed a young lady in my life."

The veil instantly dropped, and the would be purchaser, hurriedly laying the music on the counter, took a hasty departure. The clerk only recovered after a somewhat spirited explanation with the proprietor, but hereafter the new composition, "Kiss Me," will be conspicuously posted at the entrance of the establishment.

A GOOD HUNDRED YEARS TO COME.—No man appears to think how soon he must sink into oblivion—that we are one generation of millions. Yet such is the fact. Time and progress have, through countless ages, come marching hand in hand—the one destroying, the other building up. They seem to create little or no commotion, and the work of destruction is as easily accomplished as a child will pull to pieces a rose. Yet such is the fact. A hundred years hence, and much that we now see around us will have passed away. It is but a repetition of life's story; we are born, we die; and hence, we will grieve over these venerable piles, finding the common level of their prototypes in nature—ultimate death.

"We all within our grave shall sleep, A hundred years to come; No living soul shall weep, A hundred years to come!"

"But other men our lands will fill, And other men our streets will fill, And other birds shall sing as gay, As bright the sunshine as to-day, A hundred years to come."

the selection of the old rat trap. Now as to the board of Works. Last year, it will be remembered, the House of Assembly passed a Bill containing the Act amalgamating the Offices of Chairman of Board Works and Surveyor General, and sent it up for approval of the Council, by whom, however, it was rejected, and justly so, for they considered, as he (Mr. C.) did, and the duties of both offices could not be performed by the one person. How did the Government act on the separation of the offices by the expiry of the Act? Why, they appointed a nominal Chairman of the Board. Did he get the salary attached to the office? Rumour says but a small portion of it; and as to the duties of the office, were they satisfactorily performed? There is a rumour current, which he believed was correct, that a large and influential petition is now in course of preparation, calling upon the Government to substitute a Road Board for the Board of Works, as is the case of the outports; a change which would, no doubt, be beneficial to the country, as there would be then some check kept on the expenditure of the public moneys, which, under the present system, are so recklessly and lavishly spent. A reform was much needed too, in the present system of Representation. We all are aware on what a false basis that is founded. A change is imperiously demanded to meet the inequalities that the past census had shown to exist. In opening the session for 1870 His Excellency referred to it, but nothing has as yet been done to remedy this unfairness. The Representation Act was passed 1854; Mr. Bennett was then in the Legislative Council, and advocated a third member for Twillingate and Fogo. Just look at the inequality in the following districts, and the propriety of a reform will be patent. Ferryland, with a population of 5990, has two members; Placentia, and St. Mary's, with a population of 8,794, three members; while Twillingate, and Fogo, containing 13,067, has only two members. The inequality is obvious, and he trusted, now that the matter has been brought under the notice of the Government, and the House, steps will be taken to secure a just representation of the several electoral districts of the country. Mention is also made of the Washington Treaty. Last year there was said to be a despatch from Washington to our Government in which it was stipulated that if American vessels were allowed to fish on our coasts, Congress would be recommended to pass a bill in which, besides articles named in the Treaty of Washington, they would include seal oil and seal skins to be admitted duty free. Under the Reciprocity Treaty, seal oil and skins were so admitted. We are to have our French Shore territorial rights adjusted. What is the difference with regard to this matter now and years ago? None whatsoever. Addresses and petitions have been laid before Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament. Delegations had been sent, and what was the result? Her Majesty in the usual formal way, received them very graciously. Lord Kimberley received the hon. the Premier very graciously, and the French Minister, particularly remarkable for his politeness promised to give the matter his most serious attention. There is no hope that the British Government will take any action upon the matter. Our people are certainly bound to respect treaties; but how can it be expected that they, on their part will respect the terms of a treaty when the French themselves interfere with our fishermen in the prosecution of the salmon fishery, while they (the French) have no right under any existing treaty to do so; and the sooner that matter was arranged the better. Not only were the nets of our fishermen taken from them, but those who have conducted the salmon fishery on the so-called French Shore for years have been molested. He trusted that during the present session of the Legislature, a measure would be introduced with regard to the lumbering business of the country. There are many parts of the Island where it may be prosecuted without damage to the fishing interests. Would it be a wise policy, therefore, to continue a system which would prevent capitalists from bringing their capital into this country, and embarking it in such an enterprise? We would certainly think not. Go to the Northward and you will there find that five hundred persons are now employed in that business. To the Westward would be found five hundred persons also. Those persons all belong to the localities where the business is carried on. Why not then, if capitalists from abroad are willing to place their money in such a venture, give them the opportunity and means of doing so? There is no more certain way of settling those places than by encouraging such enterprises. Now, he (hon. Mr. C.) did not mean to say that the present Government had not done something for the benefit of the country. But when the hon. member for St. John's West says that they have done more than half a dozen preceding Governments; he certainly states what he knows to have no foundation in fact. Give every Government its due, and no more. Let the hon. members go through the country, and there note the great improvement in the roads which had been effected, not since the present Government came into power, but prior to that time. Why, one session, over a quarter of a century ago, £30,000 stg., were appropriated for roads. But prior to that time it has been shown that there have been public works carried out and public improvements effected commensurate with the means at the disposal of the present Government? Most certainly not. He did not intend to have spoken at such a length, as he had no doubt there were others who were anxious to say something upon the speech from the throne. He would, however, take advantage of another opportunity to enter more particularly into two or three other important matters in the speech.

hon. Chairman Board works—It is very well understood by all, that the hon. and learned leader of the Opposition, Mr. Carter, is as good a political actor as ever trod the stage here or elsewhere. He, actor like, works himself into a parliamentary sweat with rage and rant, and calls forth tears or laughter, suited to the part he plays, because he can play either high tragedy or low comedy to perfection. Notwithstanding all the puerile fault-finding with the gracious speech with which His Excellency the Governor opened the present session of the Legislature, on the part of the leader of the Opposition, he (hon. C. B. Works) felt assured that every sentiment contained in it would meet with a hearty response throughout the land, conveying as it does hope and confidence to the people, and not like those during Mr. Carter's four terms of misgovernment, which were merely "a beggerly account of empty boxes" suggestive of no measure for the amelioration of the people or the improvement of the country, solely requiring taxes for the purchase of meal and molasses, for the pecuniary benefit of some members of the government, and the demoralization of the working classes, that they might be the more easily entrapped into voting for Confederation. That was held with its abettors in abhorrence and suspicion by the country. Contrast the popular rule of the present government, since their advent to power, with the unpopular misrule of the preceding government? Contrast the great advantages and many improvements conferred upon the country within the last three years, with the stand-still policy of their predecessors whose only remedy to lift up the people to a healthy condition, was to sell them into Confederate bondage, that a few officials might be enriched by the transaction? It is the place of the opposition to find fault with the gracious speech which foreshadows the policy of the Government and the more liberal and enlightened that policy is, the more must it be abused, because it retards the chance to an indefinite period of their attaining power. Can it be possible that the peevishness of the hon. and learned leader of the opposition to day, on the speech, is owing to no paragraph in it being directed to proclaiming to the country, that—"since last we met," the title of honor has been conferred upon him and another leading politician, for services to their native country which the public fail to recognize. However, the great tribunal of public opinion will be the best judges of that speech and its progressive policy, and to it the Government may with all confidence intrust it for a favorable verdict. The hon. and learned leader of the opposition after all admits that some good has been effected by the present Government, but owes its origin to the opposition, having urged it upon them. It is not forgotten by the people the good the present opposition urged upon them in 1869, and more particularly at the time of the general election in the fall of that year, when every effort was made by them, aided from abroad, to sell the country for less than "a mess of pottage," without the slightest regard for the unfortunate people whose liberty and interests they were prepared to sacrifice, solely and entirely for their own aggrandizement. The hon. and learned member of the opposition becomes innocently facetious, in referring to some imaginary trimmings and cabtaging connected with the department of the Board of Works, no doubt remembering what did take place in that particular line during the years he had control over the department as the head of the Government, and believing that all Governments are as corrupt as the one he had. Reference has been made by the hon. and learned member to the fact of Mr. Barnes, member for Bonavista, now filling the office of Surveyor General, lately occupied by him (hon. Chairman Board Works). During the last session he (Chairman Board Works) was on every available occasion attacked by the opposition for holding a plurality of offices, and having no sympathy for poor Mr. Barnes who wanted an office. Well, having relinquished an office in favor of that gentleman fails still to give satisfaction to the opposition, and they fail to appreciate the patriotism and self-abnegation of the act, in giving up a higher and more lucrative appointment, for one of an inferior character, with less salary and greater labor. He (hon. Chairman Board Works) feared he would never be able to satisfy the leader of the opposition and his party.

From the opposition, "Give up the Government!" He hon. Chairman of Board of Works considered that request rather a little too unreasonable at this time, for they intended to hold the reins of power as long as the people of the country were with them, as they have been and are at the present moment—and no longer. In regard to the "People's Budget," the ghost of which it appears, has never ceased to haunt the hon. and learned leader of the opposition and his party, and referred to by him to-day, he (hon. Chairman of Board of Works) would again inform him that when the "Budget" came before the House in the session of 1869, it was for the purpose of meeting the then deplorable state of affairs, with a heavy floating debt daily increasing, to pay of which debt, with large interest, extra taxation had been levied by the present leader of the opposition when in power at that time. The "Budget" certainly went for a reduction of expenditure, also of the civil list, consistent with economy, to reduce the then enormous taxation which was paralyzing the trade and labor of the country. Similar measures have been introduced elsewhere under similar circumstances, and have succeeded, and the trade of the country having greatly improved immediately after the present Government taking office, enabled it to reduce the taxation, wipe out the floating debt, and appropriate large sums out of the revenue for public improvements all over the country; there was not the same necessity for putting the "Budget" in operation as existed at the time of its introduction, as an ameliorative expedient. This

hon and learned member deliberately asserts what he knows to be inconsistent with facts, and charges the present Government with imposing extra taxation on the people, whereas, on the contrary, they have reduced the taxes on flour, bread, and manufactured boots and shoes, about £20,000. But because the enlarged prosperity of the people the past three years, owing to fair fisheries and good crops, have enabled them to purchase a larger amount of dutiable articles than formerly, which has considerably increased the revenue beyond former years, and thus enabling the Government to enterprise public works and improvements, dreamt of only under Confederation; hence the prosperity of the country with lesser taxation, and larger revenues, is attributed to extra taxation by the Financial wisdom of the opposition. The duty on flour for instance, has been reduced to one shilling per barrel, and he (hon. C. B. Works) would ask the hon. member for Harbor Grace, Mr. Munn, so largely employed in the mercantile business of the country, if the whole duty were taken off flour and other articles used in the fisheries, whether it would go into the pocket of the merchant who imported or the fisherman who purchased for consumption. The answer is obvious, from the fact of the prices charged to our fishermen, in many places being like the laws of the Melos and Persians—fixed and unalterable, duty or no duty. Consult the people of the outports on this question of taxation, and they will inform you that the taxes never trouble them, so long as the Government give them liberal grants of money for roads and public improvements in their localities, and make provision to pay them in cash for their labor. He (hon. C. B. Works) regretted very much that the hon. and learned leader, Mr. Carter, should have imported into this debate a matter not under discussion, relating to the dismissal by the Board of Works of one of its road superintendents last summer for a murderous assault on the General Inspector of roads and bridges. The action of the Board, after careful and deliberate investigation, has received the approval of the Governor and Council, and the appointment of Mr. Brine to the vacancy was on the recommendation of a majority of the members of the district, and since his appointment has given satisfaction to the Board, and the people of the district, of which he is a native.

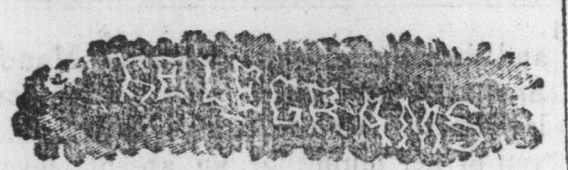
Hon. Mr. Carter—Mr. Neil is a native of the country also. Hon Chairman of Board of Works considered it very ill judged on the part of the hon and learned leader of the opposition to bring this matter before the house, from the fact of his being the retained lawyer of Mr. Neil, against whom a prosecution is pending in the Supreme Court by the officer assaulted so violently, and unaware, and who but for the interposition of Providence, would leave a widow and thirteen children totally unprovided for. How such brutal and unlawful conduct can receive even the shadow of justification it is difficult to understand, unless it be for the sake of opposition alone. The petition now getting up, which the hon. and learned members refers to, is one emanating from the enemies of the Board of Works and the Government in St. John's West. They are few in number indeed, and are so well known that the scheme will only recoil on the heads of the schemers. The feeling which the hon. and learned member says exists abroad, relative to the absence of control over the expenditure of the public moneys by the Board of Works, exists only in the frenzied imagination of that learned gentleman, who makes those idle charges for the sake of opposition, unbecoming the dignity of a leader of a constitutional opposition. Was the Board under his Government so pure as not to evoke public feeling against any of its transactions, without good cause? Let the public answer. The transactions of the Board are subject to examination on the part of any member of the opposition; the accounts and vouchers in the office will best answer the charges now made. That, however, is not exactly the objection of the hon. and learned leader and his friends. But it arises from different motives altogether. The Major being at the head of the department of the Board of Works does not exactly meet their wishes at this particular juncture. It indicates that "the Major" is prepared to fight the Confederate enemy on whatever disguised principal he may decide upon going to the country in the General Election next fall. This stimulated zeal of the opposition for the welfare of the public interests is more of a personal hostility directed against the Chairman than a political one against the Board, which will "Keep the even tenor of its way," retaining the confidence of the Public which it has so fully enjoyed the past three years. The charge of gross contempt and neglect of the Government for the interests of the people to the Westward, in regard to costal steam at the end of the past year is without foundation. The steamer Hawk, owing to the great severity of the weather on her return voyage, broke her shaft, and received other serious damage, which necessitated her going upon dock for repairs, whence she was detained the time complained of, although every effort was made by the owners to despatch her as soon as possible. The Government further despatched the steamer Greyhound with the mails to the Westward, so as to make up for the detention of the Hawk, and they have also completed an arrangement for the Ariel to perform the remainder of the winter service till May next. More the Government could not do, and the steamers on our coast were subject to the same casualties arising from unprecedented boisterous weather that others elsewhere had suffered under the same circumstances.

Mr. Emerson—The Government had to be pressed. [TO BE CONTINUED.] Raising one devil to drive away another is like robbing Peter to pay Paul.

had previously received notice of the claims of third parties from them, or some one on their behalf;—and provided, also, that such action shall have been commenced against him within six months of the taking of such Seals into the Vat.  
3.—The term "Seals" for the purpose of this Act shall include the sculps and all parts of Seals.  
4.—This Act shall not come into operation until the year 1874.

THE "Newfoundlander" of Friday last publishes the subjoined petition from the inhabitants, ship owners and others of the town of Brigus:—  
To the Honourable the House of Assembly of Newfoundland in Legislative Session, Convened.  
The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants, Ship Owners and others of the town of Brigus,  
HUMBLY SHOWETH,—  
That your Memorialists beg respectfully to represent that no property or right of property should be acquired in Seals or Seals pelts, killed or found dead or piled on pans, or otherwise found dead at the Ice, by putting flags on or near the seals, bulked or found, unless some person or persons be, and continue in the actual possession and charge of such seals and seals pelts, watching or engaged in taking away the seals to their respective vessels.  
That your Memorialists further beg to represent and earnestly urge the absolute necessity for such enactment, in as much as the heretofore prevalent practice has been to bulk seals on the ice with flags without any person in charge, the consequence of which was that untold numbers of seals have been totally lost to the country, and otherwise this valuable resource of its business has been most seriously prejudiced.  
And your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.  
Captains John Bartlett, R. J. C. Leamon, Geo. Clarke, Thos. Wilcox, Geo. Smith, S. Wilcox, H. T. Bartlett, N. Norman, John Rabbitts, Samuel Wilcox, (shipowner) Stephen Whelan, Job Roberts, Isaac Bartlett, Caleb Clarke, Stephen Dooling, T. Spracklin, Nathaniel Roberts, Abraham Bartlett (s. s. Panther) John Bartlett, Geo. Gushue, Richard Walsh, E. Dooling, Jas. Spracklin, Stephen Clarke, Thos. Roberts, Wm. Cole, Messrs. Joseph Cozens, Jas. Farly, R. J. Leamon, Noah Roberts, J. & G. Smith, (3 schooners) Henry Critch, W. A. Green, Jas. Stowe, Wm. Critch.  
BRIGUS, Feb. 8, 1873.

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Latest Despatches. IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN. ABDICATION OF KING AMADEUS.

LONDON—midnight—Feb. 12. The abdication of Amadeus is the all-absorbing topic in London and Paris. The view is considered gloomy, and a bitter civil war is inevitable.

LONDON, 13th. a.m. The abdication of Amadeus produces a profound sensation in Berlin. The German papers hint that it was carried by French intrigue.

MADRID, 12. The Houses assembled last night at a late hour, and the formal abdication of Amadeus was read in each Chamber.

NEW YORK, 12. Secretary Fish received the following despatch from Minister Siskles at 9 o'clock to-night:—"The Cortes adopted a Republican form of government by 259 in the affirmative and 32 in the negative."

LONDON, Jan. 13. The final protocol of the treaty of Commerce between France and Great Britain was signed yesterday.

NEW YORK, 13. The Massachusetts Legislature has voted to prohibit the selling of beer.

LONDON, 13. The Russians are indignant over the alleged cruelties perpetrated by the Khivans, and it is said that the Russian people are heartily in favor of a vigorous campaign against the Khan.

There is now no doubt that the Spanish steamship "Murillo" sunk the emigrant ship "Northfleet" in the English Channel. The "Murillo" has arrived at Cadiz. She sustained no damage, and her dastardly desertion of the sinking ship is to be investigated.

NEW YORK, 13. Gold 113 3/4.

OTTAWA, 13. It is thought that the Pacific Railway Contract is signed, or will be to-morrow.

LONDON, 13. The jury failed to agree yesterday at the trial of the Rev. Mr. Loftus, Galway priest, for interference in the election. The Court was crowded, and received announcement with tumultuous applause.

Madrid quiet; revolution progressed thus far peacefully. Amadeus gone to Lisbon. An Italian frigate sailed for Lisbon to convey Amadeus to Italy.

A meeting was held at the residence of Duke de Anmale, on Tuesday, at which one hundred million francs were subscribed to aid republic in Spain.

It is said that the principal communists of London, Brussels, and Geneva, have gone to Madrid.

The Swiss federal council has addressed a letter to the papal "Charge D'affaires," denying sharply his right in Switzerland. The Council also requires Bishop Mermillod to decide quickly whether he intends to obey the Pope or the Swiss Government.

Mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings dates 22nd. Yellow fever raging violently in Rio. Deaths average forty per day.

MADRID, 13. Spain continues tranquil. The national Assembly have chosen Senor Martos president by 222 votes.

LONDON, 14. There are contradictory reports from Spain relative to the reception of a new state of affairs by the people.

A despatch dated Paris says, Army divided in its alliance. One portion support republic, the other a monarchy. This report, however, appears false. Later despatches announce that with the exception of one or two unimportant Carlist outbreaks, the country is quiet.

DRUNKENNESS IN SCOTLAND.—It is a way they have in the Land of Cakes. And they provide accordingly. There is poor-house accommodation in Scotland for about two-thirds of the entire population. Not that they need it now; but it will be handy in case they ever do. It is profitable to somebody to build poor-houses, and they give comfortable berths to numerous officials. That which fills poor-houses is on the increase.

"The staid, dour, temperate character of the Scottish peasantry and working-classes generally, has, to a large extent, departed, and given place to a spirit of recklessness, love of excitement and extravagance."

While drunkenness has gone out of fashion in the upper classes, it has increased in the lower.

Men of wealth and refinement have seen through the grossness, the vulgarity of drunkenness, and have become ashamed of it. But ere they had reached this stage, their poorer brethren had caught the infection, and the fatal distemper still rages among them, committing the most unheard of ravages and disasters.

The report from which the above is taken states that Caithness, with a total population of 42,000 has 132 liquor houses; one to every 318 of the population. In Edinburgh a visitor to the Police Court saw eighty-one persons sentenced, mostly for drunkenness, in thirty-five minutes.

PAY UP.—The editor of a Western paper, in his last issue, says: "We cannot exist any longer on firewood, maple sugar, sheep skins and persimmon brandy. We bid our patrons good-by, and offer for sale two hundred bushels of seed potatoes—slightly frosted."

AN editor who was asked to respond to woman, declined, on the grounds that woman was able to speak for herself, and that any man who undertakes to do it for her will get himself into trouble.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF HARBOR GRACE. ENTERED. Feb 18—Margaret Ridley, Layton, New York, provisions—Ridley & Sons. W. Donnelly, Stapleton, Italy, salt—W. J. S. Donnelly.

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.

NOTICE.

I GIVE NOTICE that the Co-partnership existing under the firm of Rutherford Brothers, Between GEORGE C. RUTHERFORD and myself, has been dissolved; that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in the name of such Co-partnership, and that the residue of the said Co-partnership Stock at present undisposed of is subject to my lien for my share of the same. ANDREW RUTHERFORD. Harbor Grace, Feb. 8th, 1873.

MONEY! PARTIES having MONEY TO LOAN on security of FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situated in Water Street, Harbor Grace, can obtain particulars by application at the Office of this paper. Harbor Grace, Jan. 14, 1873.

J. Mellis, TAILOR & CLOTHIER, 208, Water Street, St. John's.

EGS respectfully to inform the public of Conception Bay generally that he has always on hand a complete assortment of

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

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

PIANO TUNING! Mr. J. CURRIE, TUNER AND REPAIRER OF PIANOS.

IN returning thanks for past favours, I beg 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.

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.

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

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

SEALER'S AGREEMENTS FOR SALE at the Office of this paper. W. H. THOMPSON, AGENT FOR Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

THOMPSON, AGENT FOR Parsons' Purgative Pills.

NOTICES.

HARBOR GRACE MEDICAL HALL. W. H. THOMPSON, PROPRIETOR.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF Drugs, Medicines, Dry Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,

- And nearly every article in his line that is recommendable. Gallup's Floriline for the Teeth and Breath. Keating's Worm Tablets. Cough Lozenges. Rowland's Odonto. Oxley's Essence of Ginger. Lamplough's Pyretic Saline. Powel's Balsam Aniseed. Medicamentum (stamped) British Oil. Balsam of Life. Chlorodyne. Mexican Mustang Liniment. Steer's Opodiloe. Radway's Ready Relief. Arnold's Balsam. Murray's Fluid Magnesia. Acidulated Syrup. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer. Rossiter's. Ayer's Hair Vigor. Sarsaparilla. Cherry Pectoral. Pickles, French Capers, Sauces. Soothing Syrup. Kaye's Coaguline. India Rubber Sponge. Teething Rings. Sponge, Tooth Cloths. Nail, Shoe and Stove Brushes. Widow Welch's Pills. Cockle's. Holloway's. Norton's. Hunt's. Morrison's. Radway's. Ayer's. Parsons'. Jaynes'. Holloway's Ointment. Adams' Indian Salve. Russia Salve.

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

LEMESSURIER & KNIGHT, [LATE EVANS, LEMESSURIER & KNIGHT,] COMMISSION AGENTS. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE and PURCHASE OF DRY & PICKLED FISH FLOUR, PROVISIONS, WEST INDIA PRODUCE AND DRY GOODS. Consignments solicited. St. John's, May 7.

FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER, 231 -Water Street- 231 BREAD Flour, Pork, Beef Butter, Molasses, Sugar Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Ham, Bacon, Pease, Rice TOBACCO KEROSENE OIL, &c., &c. CHEAP FOR CASH, FISH OR OIL. DANIEL FITZGERALD. Sept. 13.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF ADAMS' INDIAN SALVE. W. H. THOMPSON. BLANK FORMS Executed with NEATNESS and DESPATCH at the Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE. 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.

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 Felows' Compound Syrup OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

My Dentist.

Who sets me in his easy chair,  
And hurts me more than I can bear,  
And pulls my tooth and doesn't care?  
My Dentist.

Who lacerates my gums with files,  
Of different shapes and different styles,  
And cooly takes them out and smiles?  
My Dentist.

Who twists my lower jaw awry,  
And sticks his thumb into my eye,  
While seeking cavities to spy?  
My Dentist.

Who thrusts the steel deep in my tooth,  
Which makes me howl—and then for  
sooth  
Tells me "The nerve's exposed, in truth?"  
My Dentist.

Who, when the teeth are filed and ground,  
And tender orifices found,  
Puts a purr and twists it round?  
My Dentist.

Who in my face doth rudely hum,  
And wafts a breath that smells with rum,  
And makes me taste his nasty thumb?  
My Dentist.

Who always finds a tooth to fill,  
A root to pull, a nerve to kill,  
And then sends in his "little bill?"  
My Dentist.

SELECT STORY.

MAUD ALLEN.

And so he is very handsome, is he, coz?

Oh yes, we think so; not real, downright handsome, you understand, Kate, not effeminate looking—but grand, noble; and oh! he's so good and so learned.

And so poor, I suppose, mimicked Kate Arthur, as she drew her shawl a little closer around her, and shrugged her shoulders, while her lips curled contemptuously.

Indeed he isn't, eagerly answered Maud. He is very, very wealthy. He went to California, ten years ago, and has amassed a fabulous fortune. He lives over in the grove, with his mother, and has beautiful horses and carriages, ever so many servants, and the most delightful house—really, I mean it—delightful! It is filled with pictures, books, and curiosities from all quarters of the globe.

Yes, said Kate, dreamily. Then after a pause, is this marvel to be seen? Does the god mingle with the demi-gods?

Oh, yes! He isn't a bit proud, and he will be here to the party I am to give in your honor to-night.

Will he? Well, I'll promise to give you an unbiased opinion of him when I see him. By-the-by, you had better give him a caution to be careful of his heart, as you are such a friend of his.

Maud Allen's cheeks colored slightly, but she did not reply, and began busying herself in arranging her cousin Kate's wardrobe. Kate had arrived at Sunny Brook that morning, and was now seated in the room Maud had prepared for her. She watched Maud leisurely, and gossiped with her about her own home, Philadelphia, and her lovers, and then about Sunny Brook and its eligibles. Not that she was particularly interested, at first, but, being in the wilderness, one might as well know what kind of people one would meet, and then, being an incorrigible flirt, she would have no objections to break a country heart; but as Maud told her of Charles Champlain, the grandee of Sunny Brook, of his education and immense wealth, she, looking at the pros and cons, considered it would be as well to be introduced, and perhaps, but she did not finish her surmise, for the tea-bell rang, and the real superseded the imaginary for awhile.

VENI, VIDI, VICI! sang Kate Arthur, the morning after the party. Maud, dear, you are a jewel, first, to invite me here, next to introduce me to your prince. I declare, he is a prince, Maud! He is grand, noble, anything you like.

O Charlie! he's my darling,  
My darling, my darling,  
Oh, Charlie's my darling!

There, Maud, have I praised him sufficiently, eh? playfully pinching Maud's cheeks. How pale you are, cousin. You are not used to late hours. By-the-way, when I am mistress of the mansion at the Grove, I will give party after party, and you shall be invited, and must attend them all. Do you know, she added, after a little pause, looking out from under her long eye-lashes, I was a little afraid of you, last night. Bonnie Charlie seemed almost too attentive to you, at first; but I conquered, did I not?

Maud made no reply, but her face grew red and pale alternately, and suddenly she left the room without a word, and rushed into the library. Seating herself in an arm-chair, she buried her face in her hands, and passionate sobs smote upon the stillness, while her little form swayed to and fro.

Fool! fool! fool! she murmured. Pitiful fool that I am! I could take my heart out by the roots, and crush it beneath my feet! She raised herself suddenly, and her hair became unfastened, and floated around her. Clenching her little hands in it, if I could tear you all out every hair, I would do it! what a wealth of beauty is your hair, he said, only last week, and he begged me for one tress of it, and I, like the pitiable fool I am, gave it to him, while my heart beat with joy when he pressed it to his lips. Oh, now I loved him! And he, what has he said to me? Nothing but what mayhap he has said scores of times to other young ladies. And I have been a playing thing, to amuse him in his solitude! I like to see you as you look now, he said once, with a laugh, just after he had kissed my hand, your cheeks are aglow, and your eyes are like diamonds; and I took it as a compliment. What did he say last night? Let me think, my head is in such a whirl. I cannot thank you sufficiently, Miss Maud, for bringing such an acquisition to Pleasant Brook. Your cousin is just what we want to relieve us. The monotony was becoming unendurable. And then the way he looked at her—O God! let me die.

And Kate Arthur, sitting in her room, was clasping her hands together with joy. He is infatuated. I know it, and I—I declare I love him! She whispered it softly, while a rosy tint stole over her face. I love him, I love him! Pshaw! she exclaimed, almost in the same breath. I am going to be a sentimental idiot, almost as bad as George Elliot. She caught her breath quickly. Why does his name and face haunt me so? I was not to blame for breaking our engagement. It would not have been an engagement had he failed before. O God! It was too cruel to take me into the room, without one word to prepare me, and there he lay, white and cold, with the dreadful gash across his throat! She sprang up, with every limb trembling.

Maud, Maud, she cried. Maud had bathed her face and calmed herself, and now entered the room quietly.

What is the matter, Kate? I am so nervous! I think there are rats or mice in the wall, are there not? I heard a rattling there.

Probably there are, although I have never heard them. But you shall dress, Kate, as Mr. Champlain will call soon. In Rome, you must do as the Romans do, you know, and we keep very early hours.

Here is Longfellow; stay in the room and read, while I dress, dear, will you? Certainly, replied Maud, wondering at the sudden change in her cousin. Not that she was not always kind, but her tone lost its condescension.

When Charles Champlain called, Maud excused herself from going down. Two are company, and three a crowd; you know the homely old adage, Kate, she said, when Kate urged her to go down.

You resign your sceptre too quickly, Maud, Kate replied. I am not sure but that you occupy the throne yet. Better resign than be overthrown, she laughingly replied. I must be all, or none, in the hearts of my people.

You are a dear, good girl, anyway, sighed Kate, as she kissed her. And if I thought that you loved him, I would do nothing to win him from you. If I loved him, replied Maud, proudly, and you could win him from me, I would thank you with all my heart for doing it. I could not choose a subject as my king.

It is not necessary to go into long detail, and tell you of each evening and each day, of loving words, or of a heart quietly battling with itself, and breaking slowly. Oh, I know that there are people who will sneer and scoff at the idea of a breaking heart, but there are a few—God grant that it may be a few!—who know the truth of it, who have watched the day grow interminably long and dreary, who have wooed sleep, only to wake again with this unrest, this longing, and have closed their eyes again, thinking, if I could but sleep always! To whom life has been a burden, a drug, only for this expectancy, the feeling that something may happen to prevent the blow, and then, at last, the blow, when all is over.

The hope and fear and the sorrow, All the dull, deep pain, the constant anguish of patience, All the aching of heart, the restless, unsatisfied longing.

All this is over, but what does it leave behind? A sullen calm, an apathy, nothing in the future but this blank, nothing past but pain; and yet we too often nurse this past, and cherish it, even though it pains us more and more as we cherish it. Ah, Father, that life should be so short, and yet so full of anguish! Could we realize that we are to-day here, to-morrow, where? Would we not be more kind toward another? Would we not be as anxious in removing obstacles as we now are in placing them before the feet of the unwearied? Would

our brother's blood cry out against us? God forbid.

One evening, the last of a fortnight, I will record. They were sitting alone on the piazza, Kate Arthur, and Charles Champlain. He had drawn her close to him, and was talking in low, soft tones, one hand straying caressingly over her head.

I had but one aim in my life before I met you, Katie, he said, and it was not a very reputable one.

What was it? she asked, listlessly; for why should he, with all his wealth and position, have any aims?

Revenge! Revenge? she exclaimed, drawing unconsciously away from him.

I do not wonder that I startle you, darling, he said, drawing her close to him again, and I fear it will startle you more, when I tell you that the object on which I am to wreak my vengeance is a woman.

A woman? she gasped. Surely Charles—

Surely dear, he interrupted, it is not wrong; wait till I tell you my story. I had a friend with me in California, a dear, good fellow, handsome and loving, not effeminate, and yet with the heart of a woman. We tented together, slept, ate and drank together, and at last, when news came that his mother was dying, we divided our spoils; and he returned to New York. I received one letter from him. He had met his fate, he wrote, the most beautiful, most accomplished, and most loving woman in the world. He worshipped her, and she loved him. He would marry her in September, and I was to come on to the wedding. Well, I had grown tired of roughing it, and so I started. Arriving in New York, I drove immediately to the house of my friend. Having been away so long, I did not notice the unusual quiet, or the crape upon the door, and the servant, supposing me to be a relative, ushered me into the drawing-room where—when my eyes became accustomed to the darkness—I saw my friend lying dead. He was too deeply agitated himself to notice the agitation of Kate. After a while, he added, dead, and died of his own hand! She, the woman he loved, had broken their engagement upon learning of his losing part of his property in a business speculation.

What was his name? said Kate, in a whisper scarcely audible. George Elliot. God have mercy! she shrieked. Champlain aroused himself from his thoughts, and clasped her in his arms. Kate read, pardon me for telling you this unhappy story. I might have known how it would have affected you, with your warm, loving heart. My darling, my darling. And he kissed her brow, and strove to quiet her.

Let me go to my room, Charlie, she said, at last. Your story has quite unnerved me. But first tell me what you would do if you met her?

Break her heart, if possible, as she broke my friends.

And then— Curse her with the most direful curse man could give!

O Charlie, here on my knees, I beg of you do not say so! You may never meet her; if you should Charlie, if you should, promise me that you will forgive her.

Never! She may have been young, Charlie, she may not have loved him, may have been influenced by friends. O Charlie, for pity's sake, if you ever meet her, forgive her!

Get up, Kate; you may well say that you are unnerved; and yet you are a noble-hearted girl, to plead for an utter stranger. Go to your room, dear, and pardon me for being so incautious as to tell you the story.

She placed her arms about his neck. Swear that you will always love me, Charlie.

Why, my darling, is not my word sufficient?

Swear it, Charlie, do, to please me. As long as you prove to be a true, good woman, so long I swear to love you.

Not that, not that! Swear that, come what may, you will love me.

I could not do that, he said, gravely. I believe that you will always be true and good, and so I shall always love you.

Kate Arthur did not go to bed that night; up and down, up and down her room she paced.

Maud loves him—she, with her baby heart! Shall I try the unknown, as George did and leave him for her? No, no, a thousand times, no! He would love her soon, I know. Ah, me! When will this end? My life a continual lie, and always these two pictures—George Elliot, dead, with that mark across his throat, and Maud growing paler and thinner day after day. He thinks—I told him so—that she is pining for an absent lover. I shall not give him up. Never, never, never!

Was it a wonder that her eyes were dim, and her face pale the next day?

In answer to Champlain's inquiry, she said that she had received a letter

from her mother, that she was very ill, and she would be compelled to return to New York in a week.

And our wedding postponed till fall? said Charles.

Would it be unmaidenly for me, dear, she said, blushing, to say— To say what, Katie?

That we might be married this week? She leaned her face against his breast, to hide her blushes; she could hear his heart give a hurried beat and then slowly die away, but he said no word.

Forgive me! she said, looking up. I have done wrong in saying this, only I have such a fear of losing you.

I have nothing to forgive, he said, looking down at her with a smile; I was pondering. I vowed to complete my aim, before marrying. I have written to several friends, to find out the name of the lady, with a bitter emphasis on the word 'lady,' still it may be years before I meet her.

Marry me, Charlie, do, I beg of you! Do not let anything come between our happiness.

He was not capable of resisting. It shall be as you wish, darling, he said.

And you wish it, too? Of course I do.

Somewhat surprised were Mr. and Mrs. Allen when told that, on Thursday morning, Kate and Mr. Champlain were to be married, quietly, and at their house. Being very hospitable, they made no demur, although Mrs. Allen's heart was aching sorely for her daughter, whose secret she had read, and knew why her step was growing more and more feeble, and the little, hectic flush was appearing on each cheek.

Thursday, at noon, they were to be married, and all things were ready; yet still the bridegroom tarried. But last he came, pale and hurried.

I have bad news, he said; I will tell you by-and-by, in answer to Kate's look of inquiry. I am ready now.

There were no spectators save Mr. and Mrs. Allen and Maud. Very solemnly rang out the voice of the minister.

I require and charge you both, as you will answer at the dreadful day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, that if either of you know any impediment why you may not be lawfully joined together in matrimony, ye do now confess it. For be ye well assured that if any persons are joined together otherwise than as God's word doth allow, their marriage is not lawful.

As he paused, Champlain threw Kate's hand from out of his own.

I know of an impediment, said he, there is blood on that hand—the blood of a friend. Ay, shrink and cower! he said, turning to her. You did well to hasten the marriage, but my letter came just ten minutes too soon for you. Do not touch me, viper! I hate you!

As he said these words, she raised her hands with a cry, and fell senseless upon the floor. Maud sprang forward to assist her, but Charles held her back.

You are too pure to touch her, he said.

Mr. Allen, recovering from his surprise, turned to him.

I demand an explanation, he said. Charles commenced and told him the story he had told to Kate, and added— Ten minutes before coming here I received a letter from a friend, and in it was her name—Kate Arthur—the woman who had slighted George Elliot. I think that I went mad. I am not sure of my sanity now, he said, with a bitter laugh. Send her home; do not let her contaminate your daughter. And he turned to leave the room.

Kate had revived, and now, resting upon one arm, she cried out,— Charlie, Charlie!

Do not profane my name with your breath! he said, turning to her.

O Charlie, forgive me! I loved you so! Forgive me—it is all I ask!

For one moment he paused, then turned, without a word, and left the room.

One year passed swiftly by, and Maud sat alone by her window, her color regained, and her usual good health restored. Charles Champlain has been abroad, and, just returned, was going to call that evening. So her father had told her, and, while she was thinking of this, the door opened, and some one stood beside her. Looking up, she exclaimed,— Mr. Champlain!

Miss Maud!

And the meeting, so much dreaded by her, was over. Just before he left he said—

There is a painful topic I wish to speak upon. You will pardon me, Maud, but I am commissioned with a few words to you from one who is now no more—Kate Arthur.

Is she dead?

Yes; it seemed that she followed me to Europe, although nearly dying at the time. There she died, but before her death she sent me a note, begging me to come to her, as she was dying, and I went.

Maud's eyes flashed her approval. I forgave her, and she forgave me;

and then she added, I wronged Maud. She loved you, and I think that you loved her. All the stories that I told you of her pining for an absent lover were false. Ask her to forgive me! Maud had buried her face in her hands.

Do you forgive her? he asked. Yes, she whispered.

And now, darling, may I hope you will forgive me?

We do not record her answer, but certain it is that to-day Maud Champlain is mistress of the Grove, and that little Charlie and Maud are always welcome at Grandpa Allen's.

A STARTLING EXCLAMATION.—The New Orleans Bulletin publishes the following anecdote of the celebrated Dominican friar, Rocco, of Naples:

One day he was preaching to a crowd in the market place. This day, said he, I will see if you truly repent your sins. Thereupon he commenced a penitential discourse that made the hair of the hard hearted multitude stand upright; and when they were all on their knees, gnashing their teeth, beating their breasts and putting on all imaginable signs of contrition, he suddenly cried—

Now you who repent of your sins hold up your hands.

There was not one present who did not immediately stretch out both arms.

Holy Archangel Michael, then exclaimed Rocco. Thou who with thy adamant sword standest by the judgment seat of God, hew off every hand that has been raised hypocritically.

Instantly every hand dropped, and Rocco poured forth a fresh invective against the sinfulness and perversity of his audience.

TRUE FLIRTS AND FALSE.—When a clown follows the will-o'-the-wisp to his discomfiture, we blame the foolish man, and not the misguiding light. And so if men will be so vain and unthinking as to imagine that every pleasant woman adores them because she does not snub them, and designs to marry them because she vouchsafes to chat, whose fault is it when the presumptuous lover is told with cold politeness that his position is that of a friend only?

The real mistake consists in conceiving nothing between the sexes but love. People rush into the error that a woman must be either disconcerting to a man or in love with him; the possibility of her entertaining a proper and healthy friendship for fifty of the opposite sex never seems to strike the world. Now the so-called flirt is eminently free from all the charges that are usually alleged against her. She is open and undisguised. Her affability is known and commented on from the fact that she converses without hesitation, laughs without restraint; she wears her heart upon her sleeve; there is no concealment, no attempt at reservation, no affectation or reserve.

The really designing woman is of another cast. Her plots are darkly made and darkly carried out; her demeanor staid and her style irreproachable.

"She gives a sidelong glance and looks down."

She encourages not with the open invitation of an assault, but with the covert affection of a retreat. She leads on quietly, but without appearing to do so, and the world is kept in ignorance of her plans until her discretion is rewarded and a prize secured.

So anglers catch fish—quietly, concealed, cautiously. But he who chatters on the bank, flaunts his rod and line, and flutters his brilliant hues, fails if he thinks to net.

DEFINITE.—A Florida householder, in filling up his census schedule, under the heading 'where born,' describes one of his children as 'born in the parlor,' and the other 'up stairs.'

TERSE.—A contemporary classes its deaths under the unique heading of 'Over the River,' and its marriages under that of 'For Better or Worse.'

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