

Parsons & Signatory

The Star,

And Conception Bay Semi-Weekly Advertiser.

Volume I.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Friday, March 14, 1873.

Number 83.

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,
in great variety and best quality, WHOLE-
SALE and RETAIL.
221 WATER STREET,
St. John's,
Newfoundland.
One door East of P. HUGHES, Esq.
N.B.—FRAMES, any size
material, made to order.
St. John's, May 10.

FOR SALE.

RESERVES & GROCERIES!
Just Received and For Sale by
the Subscriber—

Fresh Cove OYSTERS
Spiced do.
PINE APPLES
PEACHES
Strawberries—preserved in
Syrup
Brambleberries do.
—ALWAYS ON HAND—
**A Choice Selection of
GROCERIES.**
T. M. CAIRNS.
Opposite the Premises of Messrs. C.
W. ROSS & Co.
Sept. 17.

HARBOR GRACE
BOOK & STATIONERY DEPOT,
E. W. LYON, Proprietor.
Importer of British and American
NEWSPAPERS
—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,
MEUBRECHAUM PIPES,
PLATED WARE, and
JEWELRY of every description & style
May 14.

NOTICES.

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

Dr. LOVEJOY & SON,
OLD PRACTITIONERS OF DENTIS-
TRY, would respectfully offer their
services to the Citizens of St. John's, and
the outports.
They can be found from 9 a.m. to 5
p.m., at the old residence of Dr. George
W. Lovejoy, No. 9, Cathedral Hill, where
they are prepared to perform all Dental
Operations in the most
**Scientific and Approved Me-
thod.**
Dr. L. & Son would state that they
were among the first to introduce the
Anaesthetic (Nitrous Oxide Gas), and
have extracted many thousand Teeth by
its use

Without producing pain,
with perfect satisfaction. They are still
prepared to repeat the same process,
which is perfectly safe even to Children.
They are also prepared to insert the best
Artificial Teeth from one to a whole Set
in the latest and most approved style,
using none but the best, such a
received the highest Prem-
iums at the world's Fair
in London and Paris.
Teeth filled with great care and in the
most lasting manner. Especial attention
given to regulating children's Teeth.
St. John's, July 9.

GEORGE BOWDEN,
Repairer of Umbrellas and
Parasols,
No. 1, LION SQUARE,
ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in tendering
thanks to his friends for the liberal
patronage hitherto extended to him, begs
to state that he may still be found at
his residence, No. 1, Lion Square,
where he is prepared to execute all
work in the above line at the shortest
notice, and at moderate rates.
All work positively finished by the
time promised.
Outport orders punctually at-
tended to.
St. John's, Jan. 4.

172 WATER STREET, 172
JAMES FALLON,
**TIN, COPPER & SHEET-
IRON WORKER,**

BEGS respectfully to inform
the inhabitants of Harbor Grace
and outports that he has com-
menced business in the Shop No.
172 Water Street, Harbor Grace,
and contained a large population, who
were debarred from all the benefits of
education, law, and security of life and
property. Here was a field of enterprise
worthy of the attention of our Govern-
ment. Our salmon fisheries, which might
be a source of great wealth, were entirely
neglected as regards protection and cul-
tivation. Nothing whatever appeared in
the speech to show that any regard was
paid to this branch of industry or its de-
velopment. It was well known that this
fishery was being injured by destructive
practices, but nothing of any importance

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

House of Assembly.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1873.

Mr. Rogerson—Continued.

Our people are paying taxes at the rate
of 28s. a head and what are they getting
in return? This taxation might be bene-
ficially applied to the work of developing
the resources of the country. Men who
had carefully studied the subject are confi-
dent that every season there was in our
waters wealth to the extent of millions, of
which our people could not avail them-
selves from want of information, or of the
means of obtaining it. The telegraph
would have supplied the information so
much needed, and the result would have
been an enormous increase in the wealth
of the country, and a corresponding im-
provement in the condition of our people.
An expenditure of the taxes of the people
in such a direction as this would bring in
a substantial and beneficial return for the
outlay, and be of the greatest value to the
people of the country. The whole pro-
ducing labour of the people of this coun-
try is confined to two or three months of
the year, and the great object to be aimed
at was of course to discover and realize as
much as possible within that period. The
interests on the outlay for such a purpose
would be more than made up by any one
of many days' good fishing which would
result from it. At present we are stand-
ing with our arms folded. Our fisheries
are precarious and uncertain, and the
plenty of one season is of no permanent
benefit to the country, for it is subject to
be swallowed up in the deficiencies of the
next. Our people only wanted work, but
work was not to be had. The seal fishery
was being confined to within the narrowest
limits, and was becoming less and less
beneficial to the people as a source of em-
ployment generally. The introduction of
steamers in the fishery, however beneficial
to our trade, and profitable to the enter-
prising capitalists who own them, as well
as to the masters and crews they employ,
are the means of largely curtailing the
employment of our able bodied men in
that fishery, rendering it the more im-
perative upon the Government to provide
other means of employment. A few years
ago we sent 400 sealing vessels to the seal
fishery, with 14,000 men, while now the
number is reduced to about 120 with a
proportionate reduction in the crews em-
ployed. The Government were congrat-
ulating the country upon an overflowing
treasury. He (Mr. R.) would congratulate
the Government if that abundant revenue
had been partly applied to encourage
home industries or to develop the re-
sources and industries of the country. But
some of our best men and women, its very
life blood, are leaving to go to other
countries, where they can get better op-
portunities for employment, and where
labor commands more respect and is better
paid. Nothing was being done to educate
or elevate our people, and the tendency
of their condition, and the nature of their
employment—large numbers of our wo-
men working on the wharves—was de-
grading and debasing. Our efforts, so far,
towards elevating our people, were puny
and insignificant as compared with those
in the other provinces. Even in the little
colony of Prince Edward Island, the rail-
way, one of the greatest instruments in
the work of civilization and progress, was
being brought into operation. We want-
ed some other suitable employment for
our women than working as labourers up-
on the wharves, a thing which was a shame
and disgrace to us as a community. What
was wanted was, that our country should
keep advancing in education and civiliza-
tion in an equal ratio with the other pro-
vinces. We wanted the best heads and
most skilful hands to guide our affairs,
and the country required for its improve-
ment and advancement something far
more than patchwork and petty measures,
such as gravelling a few roads, and build-
ing two or three light houses. Our French
Shore territory was teeming with wealth,
and contained a large population, who
were debarred from all the benefits of
education, law, and security of life and
property. Here was a field of enterprise
worthy of the attention of our Govern-
ment. Our salmon fisheries, which might
be a source of great wealth, were entirely
neglected as regards protection and cul-
tivation. Nothing whatever appeared in
the speech to show that any regard was
paid to this branch of industry or its de-
velopment. It was well known that this
fishery was being injured by destructive
practices, but nothing of any importance

was done to check the evil. The great
herring fisheries of Labrador, Bonne Bay,
Bay of Islands, Fortune Bay, and other
places were neglected, and treated as if
they were no value to us, as an auxiliary
to our seal and cod fisheries. Why should
this be so? Why should a source of
wealth which might be made to yield five
times what it does at present, be permitted
to remain stagnant, and even to deterio-
rate, for want of attention and intelligent
development. In other countries the
greatest care was taken to foster this
branch of the fisheries, and to make her-
ring an article of real marketable value,
by the greatest attention to the quality of
the packages, curing, inspecting, packing,
and shipping; and why were not similar
precautions taken in this country? Did
the Government take no interest what-
ever in such matters so closely affecting
the most important interests of the peo-
ple. They assumed the designation of
friends of the people. It would be well if
their acts showed that they deserved the
name. They had imposed upon the peo-
ple a burthen of taxation at the rate of
28s a head, and in return they gave back
about 25 per cent in the shape of public
improvements, and the balance was dissi-
pated in useless expenditure. For want
of employment in this country thousands
of the best of our operative population
had emigrated; and many were now re-
ceiving constant employment in the Uni-
ted States, where they were actually mak-
ing the very nets used by our Newfound-
land fishermen, and which ought to be
manufactured in our own country. An
offer had been made by capitalists to in-
vest to the extent of £20,000 in the man-
ufacture of nets, lines and twines in this
country, if five per cent, thereon were
guaranteed by the Government for a few
years, until the hands employed thorough-
ly understood the business; but they re-
fused to do it. Perhaps the Government
were anxious to do well as far as their
means and their mode of doing so would
permit; but it was impossible to elevate
the condition of our people, unless we de-
velop our industrial resources. Last ses-
sion the Government were asked to reduce
taxation by those who foresaw that the
revenue would be in excess of the public
requirements, among whom were many
large importers, and several of them sup-
porters of the present Ministry. That
heavy taxation had still been continued,
and at present there was no indication of
an intention to lessen its pressure upon
the people. The pressure of the taxes of
the country was unequal and unfair.
The poor man's tea was taxed 75 per
cent, his other necessities were heavily
burthened, while the rich could get
their wines and other luxuries at a com-
paratively cheap rate. This system of
raising the bulk of the revenue, from
heavy duties on the articles which were
the daily requirements of the poor, was
most unjust and oppressive. The neces-
saries of life, such as tea and coffee, ought
to be made as cheap as possible, to the
poor of the country. The heavy duties
imposed upon these articles fell still more
heavily upon the consumers, for the mer-
chants, who paid the duties, put an addi-
tional percentage upon those duties to
compensate them for the advances and
for the risk they ran in disposing of their
imports on the usual terms of credit. In
the United States and the Canadian Do-
minion the duty had been taken off tea,
and he (Mr. R.) would ask the Govern-
ment to take even 5 per cent off "the tea-
pot" and put it on the "beer barrel."
Light wines were admitted, he might say
almost free, as there was only 12 1/2 per cent,
on that class of wines, whilst the poor fish-
ermen of the country had to pay the
heavy duty of 75 per cent on their tea.
The population of this country was essen-
tially an operative one, and out of the
whole population there were only about
500 business men, officials, and others who
did not labour with their hands; and he
(Mr. R.) would say, by all means lighten
the burdens of the people, and do all in
your power to afford them employment.
Hon. the Premier—We have afforded
them employment by the opening up
construction, and repairing of roads and
bridges, and more particularly in the out-
port districts of the colony.
Mr. Rogerson—The hon. gentleman
should lay his patriotism upon the altar
of his country and use all his efforts for
the amelioration of the condition of its
people; and hon. members on his (Mr.
R.) side of the House would say—"God
speed you." Let him take the duty off
tea, and the country would thank him.
The Government could afford to do it, as
the new arrangement with the Allan line
of Ocean Steamers would give an increas-

ed impetus to trade, which would natural-
ly result in an increase of revenue. What
benefit he (Mr. R.) would ask, was half the
expenditure on roads to the people in giv-
ing them employment?
Hon. Premier would ask the hon. gen-
tleman, how could roads be made without
employing the people?
Mr. Rogerson—People might be em-
ployed, for example, making a hole in the
South side hill; but what permanent ben-
efit would be conferred upon the country
by such employment?
Hon. the Premier—Will not the con-
struction of roads improve the condition
of the people, by giving them facilities for
the development of the agricultural re-
sources of the country, and for increasing
their stock of cattle, sheep, horses, &c?
Mr. Rogerson—What the government
put up with one hand to-day, they take
down with the other to-morrow. The
waters round our coast are teeming with
wealth; but what, he would ask, had the
government done for the encouragement
of our fisheries? The only thing the gov-
ernment had done for the benefit of the
country, and he (Mr. R.) would give them
full credit for it, was to squeeze money
by taxation out of its people. With an
incumbrance of debt upon one side, they
had oppressed them with a weight of taxa-
tion upon the other. What benefit would
returning a small amount of money be to
a poor man with a large family, but it did
not suit the Government to reduce taxa-
tion and thus save his money to a poor
man. Here we were with our teaming
sources of wealth, yet our people were
coming with their hats in their hands,
imploving aid from the government. He
(Mr. R.) appealed to the hon. Premier
and to the government, to open up the
resources of the country, and aid its peo-
ple by affording them employment.
Hon. the Premier—Why do you then
oppose us in our efforts to open up those
resources and to improve the country?
Mr. Rogerson—Give encouragement to
the people of the country to engage in
agricultural operations, by the remission
of the duty upon the importation of cat-
tle, sheep, &c., and give encouragement
to the opening of factories for the em-
ployment of the people in home man-
ufactures. The hon member for St. John's
East, Mr. Parsons, had last session given
notice of a Homestead Bill; why not en-
courage the introduction of such a mea-
sure, calculated to assist the poor man in
the protection of the fruits of his indus-
try, and to protect his property for the
benefit of his wife and children. Look
at the Homestead law of Canada, that
country so much depreciated by the hon
gentleman opposite; look also at the
Homestead law of the United States,
which protected the property of the poor
man, and save him from risk of becom-
ing an inmate of the Poor House. Instead
of doing anything to foster and encour-
age the people, the government were
keeping them down. Let them give the
people a good Homestead law, securing to
the poor man his little property, to
assist in the maintenance and improve-
ment of the condition of his family. He
(Mr. R.) would ask how many acres of
land were cultivated throughout the sev-
eral districts of the colony during the past
year.
Hon Receiver General—Over 20,000
acres.
Mr. Rogerson believed that \$5,000 had
been given in the district of Ferryland
for the encouragement of the cultivation
of old cabbage gardens.
Hon Receiver General—That was not
correct, as there had been a considerable
increase in the area of cultivated land
in that district. There never had been
such an impetus given to agriculture in
this colony as since the accession of the
present government.
Mr. Rogerson—There never had been
so much done in the cultivation of the
soil as by the old settlers. Within the
last twenty years more interest appeared
to be taken in agriculture than for some
time previously, and that interest ap-
peared to be increasing. But what, after
all, did it amount to, when the seed im-
ported for the cultivation of the poor
man's ground was subject to a duty of 8
per cent? The beer barrel, as he had be-
fore observed, went free, whilst the poor
man's seed was taxed, and imported cat-
tle were subject to an impost of five per
cent.
Hon the Premier—The beer barrel did
not go free, as there was a duty upon
both the barley of which the beer is
made and the barrel.
Mr. Rogerson—It certainly looked
strange to see the beer barrel increasing

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ED]
AR
BAY SEMI-
RTISER,
by the Proprie-
asons and Wil-
their Office, op-
Capt. D. Green,
race, Newfound-

FREE DOLLARS per
early.
on the most
square of seven-
tion, \$1; each

executed in a
ford the utmost
S.
J. Foote.
W. Horwood.
R. Simpson.
C. Rendell.
B. Miller.
J. Miller.
J. Edgecombe.
A. V. Incent.
H. J. Watts.

[FOR THE HARBOR GRACE STAR.]

The Trail

"WHITE ELEPHANT."

An editor sat in his "sanctum," Fatigued o'er a Once a Week, His mind so calm and self-possessed, Some theme for rest did seek.

COAL FOR THE HIGHLANDS.—The following letter, which we publish verbatim et literatim, was received by a coal merchant in Glasgow a few weeks ago:—

"I was understand that you was a cole pit, I was want to know what was your monish for to supplie coal to be deliver to turbert at the Quay most nearest to the city of turbert lock fine side, I was used to got my coal from a agint of green oke but he was charge me a great dale much more then I was understand he was pae for them and thoughe I am always used to was an onest man I was not have many monish to spare, and I was wish to be as cheap a price as I could got. I was tike 20 co-gos as wud full a snak about 20 tons. twice as more every week to be land on thursdae—and the monish wud be sented to you wum-st every fridae by the agint of the bank a very dacent man and his wife too and was enlways pai his way, and never was spoke an illboot any run as I was knew before, if you will rite your prise to me the smallest you can took, I will rite you a answer when the dae after will come.

"I was like to dale with a highlandswan and aulways did used to like very more aul the Campbell, my wives cuisins fathers unkle was a Campbell—a very cevil lad as was a fishing snak and was made a dale of monish and I was leve a legacie to my wife who will be glad to see you with my safe and gave you a bod if you was kum and spoke the prise you would tike for the coles and save you the trubel of wrighting a letter to was tell the prise of the coles.

All the leading coal merchants and agents in London, who preserve a strict uniformity in prices, made a bold stroke on Tuesday. Prices went up about a shilling per ton each day last week, but on Monday a further rise of 8s. per ton was agreed upon. On Tuesday the large dealers were asking £2 8s per ton for what they call "Wallend" coal, and in most instances they give no quotation for any other description.

TO BE LET.

Shop & Dwelling House, At present occupied by Mr. T. J. Keith. 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. Tigris, 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. W. H. THOMPSON, AGENT FOR Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

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. 6i.

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. 1y†

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. t†

G. F. BARNES.

Blacksmith & Farrier, Consignments solicited. St. John's, May 7. t†

DEGS respectfully to acquaint his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he is EVER READY to give entire satisfaction in his line of business. All work executed in substantial manner and with despatch. Off LeMarchant St., North of Gas House. Sept. 17.

CAUTION!

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

W. H. THOMPSON, AGENT FOR Felows' Compound Syrup OF HYPOPHOSPHITES!

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 Powell's Balsam Anised Medicamentum (stamped) British Oil Balsam of Life Chlorodyne Mexican Mustang Liniment Steer's Opodilloc 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. t†

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. t†

FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER, 231 —Water Street— 231 EREAD

Flour, Pork, Beef Butter, Molasses, Sugar Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Ham, Bacon, Pease, Rice TOBACCO KEROSENE OIL, &c., &c. CHEAP FOR CASH, RISK OR OIL. DANIEL FITZGERALD. JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF ADAMS' INDIAN SALVE. W. H. THOMPSON. July 9. t†

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. t†

A Prayer.

My weary head hath lain a weary year
On these hot pillows, and most fearful
fears
Have made my eyes acquainted with such
tears
As lie to utter sadness very near.

No coverlid, with borders like the spring
When roses come, and up and down o'er
spread
With golden lilies, maketh fair my bed,
But only darkness is my covering.

No daybreak gladness cometh with the
day—
No pictured saint, so sweet, and so di-
vine,
Maketh the corners of my room to shine
When evening falleth round me, cold
and gray.

Steps, eager once, have taken a listless
fall—
And eyes that seemed to give me tender
grace
Have found their pleasure in another
face—
Only its echo answer back my call.

Some dread enchantment, all against
my will,
Hath wrought this cruel charm against
my life,
And vain are all my struggles, vain my
strife—
Hear me, my Master! hear, and help
me still.

Thou, who to light immortal life didst
bring,
Rising from death, to walk and talk with
men,
And teach the lesson, all unlearned till
then—
The gain of loss, and cross, and suffer-
ing—

Let not my sinful soul forsaken be!
This is my prayer all night and all the day,
What is there I have heavier need to say?
My very hopes are only mine through
Thee!

Brother and friend, the dear familiar
face,
The eyes beloved—let each and all de-
part—
Nor shall I yet be sad, or sick of heart,
So thou but have, and hold me in thy
grace.

SELECT STORY.

Bought With a Price.

[CONTINUED.]

LILLY IS TOLD A SECRET.

We will wait, Neville, till you do suc-
ceed. I want you to be something great
in your profession.

Ah, you are ambitious for me, my
darling. I am glad of that. I will tell
you something which I had intended
keeping from you till the battle was
won. But your love and sympathy will
inspire me; I feel I shall succeed. Your
dear presence will be ever before me,
urging me to success. In truth, had
not this stroke of good luck been mine,
I hardly should have found courage to
make known my love to you. How
could I have thought that so peerless a
being would accept a poor briefless bar-
rister? There are few so unselfish as
you, my darling. But I trust your
generosity will not be put to too great a
test. Even now the clouds are break-
ing. By this morning's post I find that
I am retained for a case which will
need all my intelligence and energies.
If I succeed, my fame will be great and
my name will be known. It is the
turning point in my career. Let your
love, my Estelle, be the talisman to gain
me the victory. It is the opportunity
of proving my powers for which I have
long panted. You will not, then, refuse
to share my fortunes, though they may
not be great at first? There will be no
fear, the barrier being once passed.

We will talk of that another time,
dear Neville. But must you, indeed,
leave me to-morrow.

It is absolutely necessary, my love,
I cannot bear the idea; though I com-
fort myself with the thought that my
very absence will be hastening the time
of our next meeting. I shall have to
content myself with writing as often as
possible. How I shall treasure the lines
which your dear hand has traced.

Neville, you must not write to me,
cried Estelle, in dismay. I could not
bear all the gossips in Ashton to be talk-
ing of our engagement. It must be a
profound secret till your position is
established.

Was the mercenary nature of the girl
asserting itself? Did she fear the
public recognition of Neville's claim to
her?

She scarcely knew herself why she so

objected to their engagement becoming
known, but Neville found her none the
more yielding in consequence. He used
all his eloquence, but to no purpose.
Not even the vicar was to be told.

It was not till she found she was
tightening the cords too severely, that
she gave in so far as to consent for Lilly
to be told. But on this point Neville
was as firm as herself. He would not
consent to have every loophole stopped
of hearing from Estelle. But she would
consent to no letters being sent, even
through Lilly.

He attributed her refusal to excess of
delicacy, and though it pained him to
accept this secret engagement, he could
not but consent. It was hard for him
to leave his treasure, as it were, unpro-
tected, for any one to attempt to take
from him, but he consoled himself with
the thought that Ashton was a safe
place. Few visitors ever came there,
and the inhabitants were not likely to
stand much chance.

It was a drawback—a wee cloud in
his otherwise roseate sky, but he was
still intoxicated with the great happi-
ness. Ashton was a gossiping place, no
wonder Estelle shrank from being a
topic of conversation.

So Lilly alone was told this mighty
secret. She was delighted, but puzzled
at Estelle's wish for it to be unknown.
She herself would have gloried in hav-
ing won the love of such a one as Ne-
ville.

But Estelle would relent when her
brother was gone. Surely she would
not be content to receive no letters from
him.

Chapter IV.

THE MANOR HOUSE.

The Manor House at Ashton was a
fine old property, embracing many acres
of richly-wooded lands. The house it-
self stood in a hollow, and had once been
surrounded by a moat. Beyond this was
a garden domain of considerable ex-
tent, made musical by numerous foun-
tains. Its limits reached a noble Eng-
lish park, containing trees of venerable
growth, massed about in large lumps,
affording shelter to the deer, and adding
to its beauty. A beautiful lake also oc-
cupied several acres of land.

The owner of this house, the squire,
as he was always called, had been the
chief personage in Ashton. The pros-
perity of the place depended in a great
measure upon the squire's pleasure.

But for some time this house had been
empty, and its squire a sojourner in
strange lands. Sometimes tales reached
quiet Ashton of the reckless life he led,
so that few were surprised when it be-
came known that he was a ruined man,
that his ancestral home had passed into
the hands of his creditors.

Estelle had felt some interest in this
house, when she first came to Ashton.
The vicar had entrance to the grounds,
and Estelle had rather liked wandering
there, and would picture to herself what
her life should be as its mistress. It
was just the home in which she would
have gloried to live, and dispense its
hospitalities to the neighbouring fami-
lies. But that her day-dreams would
ever come true she never calculated upon.
In fact, she had heard that these
broad acres were deeply mortgaged, and
that their owner was comparatively a
poor man. If he married it must be an
heiress, who would claim them from
their creditors. So Estelle had put all
such hopes from her mind. She had no
intention of living in solitary grandeur.

After Neville was gone, this Manor
House seemed to exercise peculiar fasci-
nation over her. Most of her time at
first was spent wandering in the park, or
viewing the picture gallery, which had
some fame in the country.

After these visits, Estelle became
more and more dissatisfied with herself.
Then she decided that she would remain
away from it. There was no good in
longing after the unattainable. Had
she not, in her folly, thrown away the
chance of ever becoming the mistress of
such a home as this?

Estelle, now, that Neville was no longer
near to charm her with his presence,
bitterly regretted the engagement into
which she had entered.

Her mercenary nature appeared to
have acquired new force from the check
it had received for a time. She de-
spised herself for having given her heart
to Neville.

Lilly was dismayed. Estelle refused
even in the solitude of their own room,
to allow her engagement to Neville to
be spoken of. The very mention of it
made her appear vexed.

Lilly was almost afraid to give her
the loving messages sent through her by
Neville.

Surely this was a strange bride her
brother had chosen, she told herself,

Estelle had appeared to love Neville;
but now she was even more distrust-
ful than when she had first come among
them.

Lilly could not bear to sadden her
brother by her own doubts, so she filled
her letters with what she knew would
please him best—accounts of Estelle;
and so worded it that he little knew
that Estelle never sent any answers to
his loving inquiries.

But an event was to occur which
would even rouse Estelle from her dis-
content of herself.

The vicar, one day, brought home the
news that the Manor House had been
bought by a millionaire, who was coming
to take up his abode there.

Estelle and Lilly were both eager in
their inquiries.

Was he married? Had he any fami-
ly? Was he young, or old? were
only a few of the numerous questions
which the vicar was called upon to an-
swer.

He laughingly told them that he knew
no more than he had already related.

Coombs, the agent, had told him the
news, and he had asked no further.

But the two girls were not long before
they knew more.

It was the most important topic in
Ashton for many a day.

The inhabitants were excited beyond
measure, that a millionaire was to be the
squire.

It was soon known that the new owner
of the Manor House had acquired his
wealth by trade.

He was, in fact, a retired cotton
spinner.

This was considered of little conse-
quence, owing to his fabulous wealth.

There was one other fact, however,
which raised the interests of the marri-
ageable portion of the fair sex to its cul-
minating point.

The new squire was a bachelor; but
intended, as soon as he could find one to
his choice, to renounce his bachelor
state and become a benedict.

How this became known was a mys-
tery; but it tended to add to the gener-
al excitement about the coming squire.

Lilly was quite delighted that at last
Estelle was becoming interested in the
neighbourhood. She was quite curious
to gather all the news respecting the Ma-
nor House, and even went to one or
two muffin parties, things which she had
formerly despised.

The Manor House was rapidly un-
dergoing a marvellous change. London
decorators and upholsterers had posses-
sion of the house, whilst the grounds were
in the hands of the first horticulturist of
the day.

Already the magician's golden wand
had produced effects wonderful to be-
hold. The inhabitants longed all the
more to see the man whose wealth had
such power.

Estelle was more excited than Lilly
had ever seen her. She spent most of
the day in watching the improvements
in the grounds of the Manor House, and
even when at home, could talk of little
else.

She learnt another fact that increased
her interest. Only one wing of the house
was being prepared for the use of the
squire; but even this was large enough
for him to entertain his neighbours, if
he should feel inclined; the rest of the
house was to be left till the future mis-
tress should give her decision upon it.
Lilly knew that Estelle meant nothing.
It was only an amusement to her to plan
out how best this part of the house could
be arranged. It occupied her thoughts
and pleased her; therefore Lilly was
content.

Then they were closed, and it was
known the owner was coming to take
possession. All this time he had never
made his appearance. He had skilled
workmen, and he intrusted everything
to their care. He could hardly have
chosen a line of conduct more likely to
raise the public curiosity and interest
to the highest pitch, had he wished to
do so.

Then one day, without any warning
he came among them.

A grand travelling carriage, with
postilions, dashed through the village of
Ashton, and entered the gates of the
Manor House.

Nothing more was known for a few
days, except that the trades people re-
ceived large orders, and that the Manor
House held a large staff of servants, all
brought from town. Some of these, in
grand liveries, were seen in Ashton, but
little more could be learnt from them,
more than the Ashtonians already knew.

There was one circumstance however,
that had been unknown. The squire
had brought with him a widowed sister,
who would do the honors of his house
till a permanent mistress was establish-
ed.

The very servants appeared to know
that the present mistress was only a
temporary one.

The squire's appearance at church
was agreed upon as the signal for his
neighbours to call upon him, therefore
everyone was looking anxiously forward
for the following Sunday.

It was found necessary, on that day,
that each fair maiden in Ashton should
perform her devotions in a new bonnet,
so the milliners reaped some benefit
from the squire's presence.

The vicar, too, should have been grati-
fied.

Never before had the parish church
held such a congregation! Even the
tabernacles and Ebenezers were forsak-
en for the established Church, this day.
Perhaps the vicar pretty well guessed
the attraction, and was not deceived in
believing that his parishioners had all
at once found his sermons interesting.

Then his congregation instead of com-
ing in late, as some of them were in the
habit of doing, much to his annoyance,
had improved also in this respect on
this day. They were all in their seats
at a remarkably early hour.

It was fortunate for them that the
squire would be obliged to come out in
full view of the congregation before he
could reach the Manor House pew.

Presently the pew-opener, who was
waiting at the door, was seen to give a
low bow, and then proceeded to marshal
the new-comers to their seats.

At last the man of millions was before
them.

Let us hope they were satisfied.

Whatever halo surrounded his wealth,
certainly none pertained to his appear-
ance.

The Ashtonians saw a man consider-
ably past middle age—large and pompous
in his manner, as if he would here
proclaim, behold me, the man owning
millions of money! His features were
common-place, and "parvenu" was writ-
ten plainly on his countenance. Had it
not been for his wealth, the people of
Ashton would not have given him a se-
cond thought. His sister was almost
overlooked, so little interest did she
excite. Her brother's pompous bearing
was a powerful contrast to the shrinking
little woman, who followed so meekly in
his wake.

Chapter V.

ESTELLE IS SATISFIED WITH ASHTON,
The squire's giants in plush had a
hard time of it the next week or two.

The gravel on the carriage drive was
quite ploughed up with the number of
carriages which made their way to the
Manor House.

Families within a large circle of Ash-
ton, were quite eager for an introduction
to this mighty millionaire.

The squire was pronounced delight-
ful.

His low braiding was so well covered
with his gold, that no one seemed to be
conscious of it.

of his establishment, that his poor neg-
lected sister had been thought of.

Fortunately for him she was a widow,
and in indigent circumstances, so he soon
made a bargain with her to stay with
him until he was married; not that she
was by any means the style of woman
whom he would have chosen but then,
as he was a bachelor, it would be better
for a sister to be at the head of his es-
tablishment.

Then, too, he could bully her, which
was no small consideration with the man
of gold.

He was rather given to make those
feel their dependence who were unfor-
tunate enough to be in his power.

His sister's insignificance would be
fully made up by his own importance.

He could carry off the honours of his
house so well, that no one would think of
troubling about her.

Now Ashton had always been rather a
slow place. The inhabitants had been
in the habit of giving solemn dinner par-
ties, where everything had been of the
most hideous solidity. They made calls
of ceremony in the same ponderous state.
In truth everything was dull and stag-
nant. No wonder Estelle had wearied
of it all, after the life she had been ac-
customed to.

But these worthy Ashtonians never
thought of doing other than their fathers
before them. They had been dull, and
therefore their successors were dull. But
this wonderful transformation of the
Manor House, which had formerly been
as sombre as the rest of Ashton, rather
startled them from their habitual dul-
ness. One and another made some al-
terations to their houses and grounds,
which had pleased their fancy about the
Manor House.

Estelle, who had become more sociable
with many of them, was asked for her
opinion on different improvements, she
being considered an authority, having
lived in the very place whence came
those wonderful architects who were
making such changes at the Manor
House.

Estelle had recommended a croquet
lawn, and when the game was under-
stood to be particularly favourable for
coquettish maidens to beguile the hearts
of susceptible bachelors, the idea was
declared excellent. Croquet lawns be-
came the rage, and Estelle was called
upon to teach the game, so that when
the new squire came, they would be
ready with their artillery of attack.

The croquet lawns laid down, Estelle
further recommended archery grounds,
and forthwith the fair Ashtonians don-
ned the woodland green, and became
each a representation of the fair Marion
in Robin Hood's days. So that when
squire Hodges, or the squire as he was
called—Hodges being dropped by gen-
eral consent—came among them, the Ash-
tonians were prepared to perform prodig-
ies in the way of entertainments.

Fortunately it was summer, so there
could be none of those hideous vapour
baths called dinner parties.

A retired merchant, very wealthy,
with six marriageable daughters, all am-
bitious to become the mistress of the
Manor House, gave the ball a toss,
which his neighbours took up and car-
ried on with reckless abandon.

They seemed intent on making up for
lost time. Each tried to out rival the
other in the matter of entertainments.

Anyone coming to Ashton at this time
would have pronounced them a pleasure-
seeking set, all intent upon one idea,
making the days pass in one round of
pleasure.

Lilly was young enough to enjoy the
change in her usual life. She had never
before joined in any pleasure greater
than a tea party, and perhaps a carpet
dance. It seemed very pleasant to her,
but Estelle rather pitied her for the de-
light it was to her!

You unsophisticated child, she said,
so this place seems Arcadia to you? You
should have a season in London, Lilly,
and then you would know what life real-
ly is. When I am rich, Lilly, and have
a town house, as my father had, you shall
come to me, and I will initiate you into
some of the mysteries of real enjoyment.
You will wonder how you have stagnat-
ed so many years of your life.

That will be, dear Estelle, when you
are married to Neville, I suppose. I
hope he will be rich some day, for your
sake, though that will not make you love
him more, I am sure. You are very
good to promise the amusements, but I
shall long more to see you and Neville
together. What a happy couple you
will be! You will not think of troubl-
ing much about pleasure when you and
he are together. It will be on my ac-
count you will wish to get out, but I
shall not be selfish enough to permit it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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