

The Star,

And Conception Bay Weekly Reporter.

VOL. II.

HARBOR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11 1874.

NUMBER 11.

USEFUL INFORMATION

FEBRUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Wholesale Prices Current, St. John's.

BREAD—Hambro' No 1, 33s. 0d.; No. 2, 28s. 0d.; No. 3, 23s. 6d. Local No. 1, 26s.; No. 2, 23s. 6d.; F. C., 22s. 0d.

FLOUR—Canada Superfine, 40s; New York Extra, 38s; to 39s. Superfine States, 34s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. No. 2 do 30s. 6d.

CORN MEAL—20s.

OATMEAL—Canada, 33s 6d.

PEASE—22s.

BUTTER—Canada, and Nova Scotia, 1s 1d to 1s 2d.

CHEESE—10 1/2d.

HAM—9d. to 10d.

PORK—Extra prime 80s; prime mess, 90s to 92s 6d; mess, 92s 6d to 95s.

BEEF—37s 6d to 47s 6d.

LARD—American and Canadian 7d. to 8d.

RYE—per Imp. gallon 7s. 10d.

MOLASSES—2s. 3d.

SUGAR—Muscovado, 45s. to 50s.

RICE—21s to 22s 6d.

COFFEE—Green, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.

TEA—Congou and Souehong, ordinary broken leaf, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.; fair to good, 2s. to 2s. 6d.

TOBACCO—1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.

KEROSENE OIL—2s.

LEATHER—American Sole, 1s 4d to 1s 5d.

CORDAGE—per cwt. 6s.

SALT—per hhd. Foreign, Liverpool, 7s. 6d.

EXPORTS.

COD OIL, £36. Cod Liver Oil, 4s 6d.

CODFISH—Large Merchantable, Medium, 21s; Small, 20s; Madeira, 18s; West India, 17s; Salmon, 100s.

BANK RATES.

Exchange on London, 20. Canada, par. Nova Scotia, 1/2 per cent. discount. United States Gold, par.

NOTICES.

SAILMAKING.

The Subscriber

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

GEORGE CARSON.

May

C. BREAKER, Sailmaker,

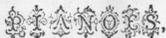
WOULD respectfully intimate to the Shipowners and public of Harbor Grace and vicinity that he has taken the Loft lately occupied by Morris & Parsons, (opposite the premises of Messrs. John Munn & Co.) where he is prepared to make and repair SAILS of all shapes and sizes in a manner calculated to afford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

April 25. tft.

PIANO TUNING!

J. M. CURRIE

TUNER AND REPAIRER OF



IN returning thanks for past favours begs respectfully to solicit a continuance of the same. All work executed punctually, and satisfaction guaranteed. CONCERTINAS also repaired. Satisfactory references as to ability will be given on enquiry. Orders left at No. 170 Water Street will receive immediate attention.

Dec. 17. tft

BLACKSMITHS.

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.

FOR SALE.

LUMBER!

—BY—

H. W. TRAPNELL

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

50 M. Seasoned Prime Pine

BOARD

30 do. Hemlock do.

20 do. No. 2 Pine do.

E. W. LYON

Has just received a large assortment Coloured French Kid

Gloves

Which he offers to the public at VERY LOW PRICES.

July 9

W. H. THOMPSON, AGENT FOR

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

IMPORTANT TO THE Citizens of Newfoundland.



THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

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

St. John's and Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

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

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

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

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

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

All Policy holders can vote and are eligible to office.

Directors.

L. W. FROST, President.
HON. GEO. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.

HENRY C. FISH, D. D., Newark, N. J.
M. B. WYNKOOP, of Wynkoop and Hallenbeck.

JOSEPH T. SAWYER, Mer., Liberty Street.

RICHARD W. BOGART, O. M. Bogart & Co., Bankers.

CHANCY M. DEPEIN, New York.
R. C. FROST, do do
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Barrister-at-Law, New York.

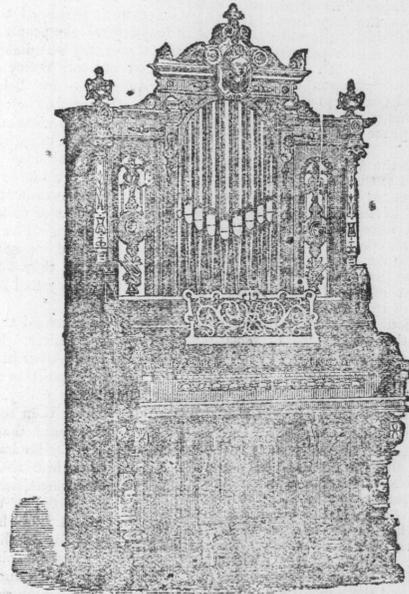
L. W. FROST, President.
J. P. ROGERS, Secretary.
JAS. McDONNELL, Gen'l. Agent.

A. T. DRYSDALE, Agent for Northern District, Newfoundland.

Aug 23, 1873.

SIMMONS & CLOUGH ORGAN Co's IMPROVED CABINET ORGANS, AND

PRE-EMINENT FOR PURITY OF TONE.



EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED

GRAND COMBINATION ORGANS,

FITTED WITH THE NEWLY INVENTED

SCRIBNER'S PATENT QUALIFYING TUBES

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

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

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

AND ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

Can be obtained only in these Organs.

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

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

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

[Established, 1850.]

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

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

F. W. BOWDEN, "Public Ledger" Office, Agent for Newfoundland.

St. Johns, Jan. 1, 1874.

NOTICE.

Very Important Notice!

The Wonder of the world!

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!!

Prof. HERMAN'S

WORLD RENOWNED

VERMIN DESTROYER!

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

FOR KILLING

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

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

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any Climate,

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.

MANUFACTORY:

Gravel Lane, Houndsditch,

CITY OF LONDON, ENGLAND

The above discovery has gained for Professor Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria Australia, of 1866, besides numerous testimonials.

OUTPORT AGENTS:

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

May 23, 1y

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SO—
NGER
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W. DEN, St. John's,
nt for Newfoundland
R. A. PARSONS
Agent Harbor Grace

Dec. 10. 1y

THE STAR.

Harbor Grace, Feb. 11, 1874.

Opening of the Legislature.

The First Session of the Eleventh General Assembly was opened by His Excellency the Governor at two o'clock on Thursday last, with the usual formalities.

The House of Assembly, having chosen Prescott Emerson, Esq., their Speaker, and this choice having been approved by His Excellency, the Governor was then pleased to deliver the following

OPENING SPEECH:

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

I rejoice to meet the Legislature after the Elections, which were generally conducted with good order; though, in two districts, I regret to find that the proceedings were marked by breaches of the Law.

The marriage of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, will, doubtless, elicit from us such expressions of respectful congratulation, as the happiness of Her Majesty and the Royal Family always evokes throughout the British possessions.

That auspicious event, which has bound, by ties of domestic affection, the second son of our Beloved Queen to a colossal power, now forms one of the many causes which tend to the peace and prosperity of our Empire.

A defect in the Act, passed last Session, to give effect to the Treaty of Washington having prevented its acceptance by the Government of the United States—this measure will necessarily be submitted to you for further consideration.

I regret the continued existence of impediments to the settlement of that part of the coast of this Island, where the French enjoy the rights of fishing; but I am not without hope, that means may be adopted by the Legislature to place our relations in this important matter on a satisfactory footing.

With a view to this result, my Ministers will be prepared to submit, for your consideration, propositions which have been lately received from the Imperial Government.

The fisheries of the past year have been productive; and the profits of the agriculturists have been remunerative.

The very satisfactory manner in which the Ocean Steam Mail Service has been performed, has justly elicited from the public expressions of approval.

The traffic facilities, afforded by the Allan Line, must stimulate intercourse, and thus promote trade and the general activity of the Country.

In the month of April next the time will have arrived when by the Terms of the Charter of New York and London Telegraph Company, this Government will acquire the right to purchase the property of the Company in our Island.

It will be for your careful consideration, what course would be best calculated to conserve the interests of the Colony, in relation to this important subject.

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

I have much pleasure in congratulating you on the general prosperity of the Colony, and in informing you that the revenue for 1873, exclusive of Lighthouse receipts, reached the large sum of \$801,412 13; the estimates for the present year will be prepared with due regard to just economy, and at an early date, will be submitted for your approval.

In accordance with an Address from the House of Assembly in last session, your attention will be invited to the propriety of revising the Civil List with relation to the present financial condition of the Colony.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

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

Copies of despatches, received during the past year from Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be laid on the tables of your Honourable Houses.

I now commend the welfare of the people to your wisdom and solicitude, and pray, that in every matter of public interest, the Omnipotent may guide your deliberations and bring them to a happy issue.

STEPHEN J. HILL, Government House, Newfoundland, 5th February, 1874

In the Legislative Council, the Hon. P. G. Tessier moved, and the Hon. R. Kent seconded, the motion for a Committee to frame an Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech.

After some debating by Messrs Pinsent Shea, White and Thorburn, the Council adjourned to meet on Monday next.

In the House of Assembly, Mr. Bowring rose to move for a Committee in reply, but after some incoherent observations, uttered in a manner which caused quite as much pain to the hearers as to the Speaker, Mr. Bowring broke down and resumed his seat.

It is evident that Mr. Bowring will have to adopt Burton's old plan of writing out his speeches and keeping them in his hat.

Mr. Winter seconded the motion which Mr. Bowring rose to put, and Mr. Winter spoke well, advising to and making the best of the several matters contained in the opening address.

Mr. Parsons characterized the Speech as bald and naked, and not foreshadowing any policy of the Government. The present ministry had attained power by raising the religious cry throughout the

country, and by setting creed against creed. Acts of violence had been committed in other districts besides Ferryland and Burin, which had been referred to as exceptions. The Government could not reduce taxation, having too many hungry partisans to satisfy. Determined and persistent opposition would be given to the Government.

Mr. McNeilly said there had been no breaches of the peace in Bonavista, and the government candidates had raised no religious cry in that District. (This is perfectly true, but we wish we could say as much in behalf of Messrs. Bowring, Burton and McNeilly. Our belief is that in making the foregoing statement, Mr. McNeilly unintentionally let slip a truth.)

The present government supporters were not cornorators, and would compare favorably with the opposition in numbers, intelligence and independence.

Mr. Little defended the late Government. After four years trial that Government had been sustained by the people and returned a majority of supporters, but had been betrayed by their own party.

He denied that the present Government possessed the confidence of a majority of the people. The speech of the ministry was deficient in that it marked out no policy in the future. The question of the Telegraph monopoly was attempted to be covertly disposed of, by the use of certain words in the speech limiting the right of the Government to the purchase of the "land lines" only.

He denied the insinuation that the late government party had instigated the acts of violence committed in Burin district. The members of the opposition would oppose the government foot by foot, till they were driven from the position they had so unfairly attained.

Mr. Carter denied that Mr. Charles Duder was a traitor. That gentleman had gone to the district of Twillingate and Fogo in opposition to Mr. Bennett's government and policy. Otherwise he would not have been returned.

Mr. McKay said that statement was untrue. Mr. Duder had canvassed the District with him as a supporter of the late government, and joined him in issuing an Address to the Electors of that District, which he (Duder) had signed—they fought the Election together on the same platform, and he (Mr. McKay) little imagined that Mr. Duder would on his return betray all his professions and pledges. He had proved false and recreant, and would yet meet the punishment he so well deserved.

Mr. Raftus on behalf of the people of Ferryland district said that the exception made in their case as regards unlawful acts at the late elections was invidious and unmerited. The violence complained of had been caused and provoked by the supporters of the present Government. The present Government had obtained power, but by treason in the ranks of the late Government party.

Parties were now equal, and the result would be a deadlock, and the Government would be unable to carry on the business of the country, except it might be through the manoeuvre ring of an old and well known political schemer who was a prominent member of the Government party.

The Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Bowring, Winter, Hon. A. Shea, Messrs Tessier and Nowlan.

After some notices of motion the House adjourned till Tuesday next, at half-past three o'clock.—[Chronicle, Feb. 7.]

LOCAL ITEMS.

BURGLARY.

A daring act of burglary was committed on Saturday morning last, the particulars of which are as follows: At about two a.m. policemen Bishop and Collins, on duty in Water Street, heard a noise in the neighbourhood of Beck's Cove, and on running up found that one of Mr. Bryden's shop shutters had been removed. Immediately a man, with two coats under his arm, both of which he had stolen from the shop leaped out and ran up over the hill and so on towards the New Cut, closely followed by the two policemen. In his flight through James's street the burglar threw away the coats, but he was overtaken, made prisoner, and lodged in the station house.

The prisoner's name is Thomas Eagan, and his age at out nineteen, and he has been lodged in the Penitentiary to wait his trial before the Supreme Court. He effected an entrance into Mr. Bryden's premises by turning round the pin of the bar so as to allow the dropping out of the key inside. He then had no difficulty in removing the shutter, which fortunately slipped from his hands and fell to the ground, this being the noise which had attracted the attention of the police.

Shopkeepers should be careful to secure their shutter bars effectually on the inside.—[Chronicle.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR,—As no man more abhors the maxim which affirms the lawfulness of doing evil to produce good, than myself, I shall not spare falsehood, because it has been rendered subservient to political purposes, "nor concur in the deception of mankind, though for the service of the State." Notwithstanding the inconsistency of the maxim to which I allude, some of our local literati appear to have recently adopted it, and are now endeavoring to apply the logic it contains, with a view to sustain the Rev. Charles Ladner in his conduct regarding his "Bribery Scandal." This is not to be wondered at. Intriguers are not scrupulous as to the principles they work on in their efforts to accomplish the object of their ambition.

The Standard of Saturday last gives publicity to another article anent the so called "bribe." While reading the said article, I could not help feeling jealous for "the moral welfare of the community;" and I am sure you will participate with me in this feeling, while it is so apparent that we have men among us who would seem to make falsehood a profession—the theory practice and of which they industriously labour to propagate. They are a description of people whom I regard as no way superior to broken merchants, that will give you plenty of notes, while they are without a shilling in their coffers.

As the remarks of 'Adviser' and 'A Resident' have already been replied to, I shall for the present briefly review the last specimen of pseudology foisted on the public through the columns of the above named paper—over the *nom de plume* of 'Common Sense.'

After alluding to the interview with Mr. Parsons on the 10th Dec., 'Common Sense' observes, "Can he suppose that the offer to assist in building a church or parsonage is not a bribe?" Did Mr. Parsons offer Mr. Ladner a sum of money to assist in building a church or parsonage? No, decidedly, no! On Mr. L. remarking that the Wesleyans were "shamefully treated," and "unfairly represented on the Road and Educational Boards, and could not get a grant for any religious purpose," Mr. P. replied that he thought the appointments were fairly made, and the claims of the Wesleyans as favourably considered by the Government as the claims of any other denomination; and, again, on Mr. L. observing that he had it from good authority that "during the General Election in November, five pound notes were scattered through the district of Bonavista Bay in profusion, and a large sum of money would be expended in carrying on the election to fill the vacancy at Harbor Grace," Mr. P. answered that he did not think the Government candidates had been so profuse in their expenditure at Bonavista Bay, and repudiated the idea of the Government spending a large sum of money in the election at Harbor Grace.

"This is what Mr. P. admitted in presence of the 'two accredited' (?) witnesses. He did not offer Mr. L. a bribe, nor did he offer that gentleman money 'to assist in building a church or parsonage;' therefore, Mr. P. was fully justified in contradicting a statement, THE FALSITY OF EVERY IOTA OF WHICH, save one—and that an admission of his having denied offering a bribe to Mr. L.—MUST BE ADMITTED BY EVERY UNPREJUDICED PERSON IN THE COUNTRY.

'Common Sense' further goes on to say, "Mr. Ladner was compelled to write in self-defence." Very well; but why was Mr. L. "compelled to write in self-defence?" Doubtless, because—having circulated an incorrect report—he found himself in a position which obliged him either to substantiate what he had advanced, or leave an opening through which his veracity might be questioned.

Thus, in an effort to extricate himself from a difficulty in which his own heedlessness involved him, he implicates an innocent person, and shielding himself in the sacred panoply of religion, stands aloof and exults, while his votaries heap all manner of vituperation and calumny on the "devoted head" of one who never did him an injury. Surely Christianity must be shorn of one of its brightest adornments—charity—or a professed Minister of the Gospel could never tolerate such injustice!

Mr. Parsons first heard the story of the "bribe" while at St. John's. It was communicated to him by a friend of Mr. W.—a gentleman with whom Mr. L. lodged at the time. Mr. P.—being on the eve of his return home—despatched a note to Mr. W.—requesting him to contradict the report, adding that "the Rev. Mr. Ladner must be labouring under a misapprehension." Mr. Parsons left for Harbor Grace the following morning, and thought no more of the matter until the 10th of December—the occasion of the "celebrated interview"—when he not only indignantly denied having anything to do with the "bribe," but promised to exonerate himself from the charge, by at once publicly denying any connection with the matter. He was, however, dissuaded from this course by Mr. Ladner, who stated that he did not wish to have the affair brought before the public. I suppose he wished to have the honor (?) of being first to appear in public in connection with the story, and then threaten Mr. Parsons with the "thunders" of the Church, if he (Mr. P.) attempted to contradict him.

'Common Sense' expresses surprise at the idea of Mr. Parsons calling at the residence of Mr. Ladner for the purpose of spending a few hours in social conversation. Now, I am sure, no one need feel surprised at this.—*Sed, mehercule, vixi Petre, extra jocum, moneo te, quod pertinere ad beate vivendum arbitror; ut cum vixis bonis, jucundis, amantibus tui vivas. Nihil apertius vite, nihil ad beate vivendum ac-*

commodatus.—Cicero, Epist. L. 9. Ep. 24. Every resident of this town must be aware that Mr. Ladner and Mr. Parsons were on the most intimate terms. I have seen them for hours at a time in conversation on the public streets, and I am prepared to bring witnesses to prove that the latter has been an occasional visitor at the Wesleyan Parsonage ever since the former first took up his residence there. Indeed, Mr. Ladner has been heard to speak of Mr. Parsons in terms of the highest eulogy; and on the occasion of his visit to St. John's (before alluded to) Mr. L. requested Mr. P. to occupy a seat in the same sleigh with him during the drive from the Cove to the city.

Now, Mr. Editor, what is the inference to be drawn from the slanderous letter of the individual who has the audacity to sign himself 'Common Sense?' Simply, that he is a mendacious knave—without a particle of what his signature means—and the quicker he is silenced the better for the moral welfare of the community."

Mr. Parsons is—in the opinion of all right thinking men—fully justified in the course he has pursued. He is a native of this town, and bears an unimpaired reputation. His conduct, as editor of the Star, merits the approval of every lover of freedom and independence; but, alas! this is not the element in which a native aspirant can rise, unless he sells whatever talent he possesses to some political provision dealer, and atones by the apostasy of his conduct for the crime of his nativity!

"Where artifice, pretence, and mockery reign, Sound sterling merit seeks for room in vain."

Mr. Ladner is a young man, I believe a native of P. E. Island. He has been a resident of this country but a few years. I know nothing of his antecedents; but this much I do know, that he is not infallible, and must, in consequence, be just as liable to err as any other person.

I do not think Mr. Parsons could be too severe in his animadversions on the conduct of "John Bemister" & Co, whose uncharitable remarks in the "Standard" of the 24th ult., deserve the strongest censure.

Yours, &c., TRUTH.

Harbor Grace, Feb. 9, 1874.

[FOR THE H. G. STAR.]

REMINISCENCES OF MY FIRST MISTRESS.

About six years ago, I shipped with Mrs. Angelina Scolding Tongue as a maid of all work. She was middle aged, full of bounce and swagger, and altogether the most unfeeling coquetry despot that ever existed. She was all fidget and so close fisted was she that she would take the pelt off a mosquito did she think it of any value. I suffered martyrdom while with this supposed model of meekness and gentility. She could talk the leg out of an iron pot; her tongue wagged so much that its force knocked out all her natural grinders, and caused her to have recourse to Dr. Barns artificial spikes. When I enlisted in her service I was just twenty, and people considered me pretty. I had many hot bloods running after me, and none were allowed to come to the house to see me; I was always the subject of severe criticism whenever I attempted to don some trivial article of fashionable attire. She was ready to swallow me up for daring to make myself smart, *a la mode*. To erect a chignon or any such novelty to enhance my personal shape, or beauty was out of the question. Madam would rail at my supposed foolery, she being the very first to decorate herself with the latest fashions, and yet she beguiled me to sport the smallest article fresh from the world of change. 'What!' she used to say 'do servant girls want with new items of dress; what nonsense and pride they carry about with them; quite ridiculous indeed; sufficient to give me the cramps. I am disgusted with the way in which these girls try and imitate their mistresses, highly nonsensical, to be sure; I can't stand such empty assumption. If they go on at the same rate as they do now, there will be no putting up with the young things shortly. Servant girls, indeed! to attempt to cope with those above them, what is the world coming to.' Such my dear sisters was the language used by my first mistress. I shall never forget her jawings and snubbings. Poor hard worked servants what have we not to put up with at the hands of scolding housekeepers. I was shipped for a year to this hard cruel woman. Gladness filled my heart when the time was up; I jumped with joy at having out the chains of slavery. The master was nearly always away; he being a foreign captain, sailing out of this port. He was a nice gentleman, and very civil. My second mistress was a newly married lady who looked so mild that you would imagine that butter would not melt in her mouth. She was very kind to me. How different from my last place, where nothing was heard but growls. I was allowed by madam No. 2, to have my beau come and see me, and she rather liked to see us in the Elysium which true love only can create. I dearly loved my Henry, and he loved me, he was always such a funny little fellow, full of his tricks and games. I do shed tears as big as turnips every time I think of him and no wonder too, I hope he is among the blessed angels. It is no use dwelling upon his goodness. He was too good for this world: Such a real nice chap. Well, well! I must cry I can't help myself. Only for the good mistress I had I would have pined away to a rush. Her words were comforting to my troubled mind. I could not stay in the house if it so lonely, the thought of having lost my darling Henry used to cross my mind every minute. I left there and shipped with old Skipper Blowhard to fill the important

office of splitter at the 'Lab.' I found the old man a first rate fellow, and that season we did famously, having made a splendid trip. The 'Lab' is a curious place and a good deal of sparking goes on there among the young folk. I followed the profession of head splitter two or three years running, and strange to say skipper Blowhard would not let me go to any 'body else' for the world. During winter time I became the skipper's housekeeper, he being some years a widower. I liked him much and he seemed to value me with much regard. You see I was my own mistress while with Skipper Blowhard and I don't know anything in this world finer than have your own liberty. We pulled along pretty well together until the time arrived to fit out for our usual expedition to the 'Lab,' and what do you think, the skipper came to me one morning and said, 'Jane you have suited me well, and you know I want a partner and I want you to become Mrs. Blowhard.' I could hardly speak, my heart ran up to my mouth, my face got as red as a piece of beef, I was so confused I didn't know what to say, the thought of poor Henry rushed to my mind and nearly broke my heart. I remained in that stupid way for some minutes, and at last said 'Yes, very low, when he took me by both hands and nearly shook the life out of me. We were joined together three days before we sailed for the 'Lab,' where we lived as happy as two fighting cocks. The old man is very fond of me, and as I was walking down Water Street the other evening I met my first mistress, and would not speak to her for the world. I am just as good now as she is, nasty scolding thing—you can see it in her face. I feel sorry for the rest of my all used sisters, and hope the day is not far distant when mistresses will be taught to treat their slaves of girls with civility and kindness. Keep up your spirits, girls you must ere long get your rights. Oh, mistresses learn to be human with your servants, and not use them as you would a beast. I have now, thank goodness, a servant in my house, and I treat her with gentleness and kindness and I find she does don't let the work for me by giving her a soft, good word, and using her properly.

MRS. BLOWHARD. Water Street, Harbor Grace.

[FOR THE H. G. STAR.]

PARODY ON 'PARSON BIGLOW ON TRIMMERS.'

He's been on all sides that give places or pelt; But consistency still wuz a part of his plan,— He's been true to one party,—an' that is himself:— So, you see, Char'es D. Sez he shall vote for Mr. C.

Then there's Mr. S., (a supporter of C.) He don't vally prin'ple more'n an old cud; And if he can make us part of Canada, Off to the Dominion fur office he'll scud. So, you see, Ambo he Sez he shall vote for Can'dy.

THE POLITICAL PREACHER. Harbor Grace, Feb. 9th, 1874.

[FOR THE H. G. STAR.]

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR HILL.

(From the Newfoundland, Jan. 23.)

The recent successful operations of Sir Garnet Wolsey, and a handful of British soldiers, against the Ashantees bear ample testimony to the daring of our officers, who, with the frail support of pusillanimous natives, have lately gained important advantages which are but the prologue to the victorious drama to be enacted on the arrival at the Gold Coast of the Rifles and other white troops.

Were we to review the events of the present outbreak, we should simply evince an excusable interest in the gallantry of her Majesty's troops; but as the names of the chief actors in the present hostilities, and as the hostilities themselves have been chronicled by able correspondents, we do not propose to refer to the present, but to a former Ashantee invasion, in recent histories of which, through some culpable negligence, the name of a very distinguished officer does not appear.

This officer is his Excellency Colonel Hill, our present Governor, whose promptitude and vigour some years ago checked the Ashantees and saved West Africa from a disastrous and expensive war. His Excellency's skilful tactics are described in an article entitled "West Africa and the Ashantee war," published in the "Monthly Maritime Magazine" for this month, and we cannot do better than quote the extract, viz:

"Various raids were subsequently made by the Ashantees upon the British possessions, one of which in 1853 was checked by the prompt action and vigour of Colonel Hill, then Governor, now Governor of Newfoundland. On that occasion, the Ashantee army, without any declaration of war, crossed the Prah, and invaded British territory with 20,000 men. Colonel Hill, on hearing this, immediately called all the troops at his disposal, and with a battery of small guns, dragged by Fantees, cut his way through the bush joined by several confederated chiefs and 20,000 Fantees. His Excellency rushed boldly forward, and on bearing the camp of the enemy prepared to attack, giving

them, however, cross the Prah, did, and retired or causing the expense. The Hill, besides consisting of fifty men and corps; but he and secured in 1863, when he checked the Ash with such success Colonel Hill.

Thus it will did Colonel Hill with African war, but saved heavy outlay.

Colonel Hill ice in such ex when a capt West Indian of Keenuing, for which he Lords of the rank of Major.

In 1854, the march against cecellency was Chief of Sierra 1862 he was Government of ward Islands, May 1869, when land, Lord O mining not to collent an Ad pointed his O ment of this O no ordinary di hering to Co given the utm ses of politic firmness which His acts a peak not dwell up tive ability had than one occas tact, judgment.

We have t respecting the Murphy of K o'clock on the his dwelling to defective pipe deceased had t up stairs, and a second, but his wife went tained him. S full of smoke t suffocate, and husband's fate ged down and t it was s me tim Her husband w No doubt he w body was burne of him for bui mander of the sun e l.—[C re

The cattle pla Maderia, and c Gold Coast are

Edson Bradl chant, who, it with \$75,000 is on the other sid

Three late at the Polaris'Exp recently by Sec ing particular w

Commander C Royal Navy, wh nected with thr offers to lead a f tion, if the Gove out one of its ow take a vessel of 20, but would steamer of 60 ho of 37, and provis he purposes to be time. He hopes Pole in his secon main a year long geological and sei He estimates the

An interesting, ject of testamenta children was deli cellor Malins, on testator married wife he had two d died in his lifeti By his second wi both born before his will he gav to dispose of his p children," and in ing no will the equally divided be by her." It was ing the illegitimate under the will the would be exclud ed, however, rule to prevent leg mate children tak where it is intend

them, however, twenty-four hours to cross the Prah, which the Ashantees did, and retired without firing a shot or causing the English Government any expense. The forces under Colonel Hill, besides some native troops, only consisted of about one hundred and fifty men and officers of the Gold Coast corps; but his dash deterred the enemy and secured peace for ten years, until 1863, when the measure adopted to check the Ashantees were not fraught with such success as that which attended Colonel Hill's effort and judgement.

Thus it will be seen, that not only did Colonel Hill's intimate acquaintance with African habits avert a calamitous war, but saved the British exchequer a heavy outlay.

Colonel Hill, however, was not a novice in such expeditions, having, in 1849 when a captain, stormed, with some West Indian troops, the fortified town of Keenung, 80 miles up the Gambia, for which he received the thanks of the Lords of the Admiralty and the brevet rank of Major.

In 1854, the year after his successful march against the Ashantees, His Excellency was appointed Governor-in-Chief of Sierra Leone; from thence in 1862 he was removed to the important Government of Antigua and the Leeward Islands, where he remained until May 1869, when he returned to England. Lord Granville, however, determining not to lose the services of so excellent an Administrator, quickly appointed His Excellency to the Government of this Colony, where, in times of no ordinary difficulty, while rigidly adhering to Constitutional rule, he has given the utmost satisfaction to all classes of politicians, and displayed that firmness which his antecedents predicted. His acts speak for themselves—we need not dwell upon them. His administrative ability has been proved on more than one occasion by the exhibition of tact, judgment and decision.

We have the following particulars respecting the death of Mr. Bernard Murphy of Kings Cove:—About nine o'clock on the morning of the 6th Jan. his dwelling took fire, the cause being a defective pipe in the funnelling. The deceased had taken one bucket of water up stairs, and had again gone up with a second, but remained up so long that his wife went up to ascertain what detained him. She found the place so full of smoke that she soon began to suffocate, and would have shared her husband's fate had she not been dragged down and taken into the air, though it was some time before she recovered. Her husband was never seen afterwards. No doubt he was smothered before his body was burned. Nothing was found of him for burial but the legs, the remainder of the body having been consumed.—[C. Ronicle.

The cattle plague has broken out in Maderia, and cattle going thence to the Gold Coast are infected.

Edson Bradley, the Broadway merchant, who, it is said, fled to Canada with \$75,000 is safely lodged in gaol on the other side.

Three late arrivals in Washington of the Polar Expedition were examined recently by Secretary Robson, but nothing particular was elicited.

Commander Cheyn, of the British Royal Navy, who has already been connected with three Arctic explorations, offers to lead a fresh voluntary expedition, if the Government refuses to send out one of its own vessels. He would take a vessel of 150 tons with a crew of 20, but would prefer a three-master steamer of 60 horse power, with a crew of 37, and provisions for three years, as he purposes to be away that length of time. He hopes to reach the North Pole in his second year, but will remain a year longer to complete surveys geological and scientific explorations &c. He estimates the costs at £12,000.

An interesting judgment on the subject of testamentary gifts to illegitimate children was delivered by Vice-Chancellor Malins, on the 29th ult. The testator married twice. By his first wife he had two children, both of whom died in his lifetime, one leaving issue. By his second wife he had two children both born before the marriage. By his will he gave to his wife power to dispose of his property among "our children," and in the event of her making no will the property was to be equally divided between his "children by her." It was argued that by allowing the illegitimate children to come under the will the legitimate children would be excluded. The Vice-Chancellor said, however, that there is no rule to prevent legitimate and illegitimate children taking together as a class where it is intended they should do so.



Latest Despatches.

OTTAWA, 30.

Elections came off yesterday. The 'Globe' gives the figures: 207 members of the House of Commons; 140 returns on so far; Government 107, Opposition, 23; Independent 4; to take place, 67; no material difference in the House; only 9 or 10 old members lost the election in Ontario; Trimmers carry the day; prospects are even better than formerly for Newfoundland.

LONDON, 29.

Political excitement increases; Gladstone will address an open air meeting at Greenwich on Saturday.

Odger is a candidate for Southwark; last night his friends, in large numbers, entered the Conservative meeting and took possession of the platform and dispersed the assembly.

Roebuck addressed a meeting at Sheffield to-day in favour of compulsory education.

Butt, the Home Rule leader, contests election in Manchester.

OTTAWA, 30.

Total election returns received 134. Of these the Toronto 'Globe' claims 107 Ministerialists, 23 Opposition, and 4 Independent. 'Globe' office mobbed last night; police called out and several arrested.

NEW YORK, 30.

LONDON, 30.

Nomination of M. P's began to-day. Bright, Dixon, and Muntz returned for Birmingham without opposition. Karlake for Frome; Butt has retired from Manchester, and Nolan from Greenwich contests.

Rothschild said Gladstone's remission of taxes would involve a loss of 9 millions to the revenue, and suggested that the deficiency be met by system of licences for all engaged in trade, and commerce: Goschen declared for integrity to empire; no home rule; maintain present relations with colonies; favored advancement of working classes by education; removal of burdensome taxation, but opposed Government providing employment in times of scarcity, as it would stay the spirit of independence which is an Englishman's birthright; disorderly meetings at Tower Hamlet, where Ayrton spoke.

Conservative meeting at Greenwich was broken up.

Continental news unimportant.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The Conservatives so far carried 28 out of 48 constituencies.

King Coffee sent twelve ambassadors to the British King for peace. Sir Garnett replied that he would only treat with the king at Commaissie. The ambassadors were retained as hostages for British sailors taken by the enemy.

The Dublin telegrams announce that many of the home rulers have declared themselves candidates for Parliament.

DRAW BACKS TO THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Many things in the conduct of temperance reformers are even more damaging to the cause than outward opposition. When temperance men patronize liquor selling because they can thereby gain a selfish end, it is surely the case. But there are other actions even more detrimental than this; because they effect the harmony and good feeling of the members of the organization, and so destroy their working powers.

We knew a lodge of Good Templars that numbered over a hundred members at one time, and now it is defunct, just because the younger members refused civility to the elder, and so drove them from their meetings. With them went the wisdom of the lodge, and the juveniles being left to themselves, with nothing to hold them together, fell to pieces like a rope of sand; and thence their forlorn hopes perished.

Persons of influence and useful talents are frequently so ignored as to compel them out of self respect to withdraw from the orders. In one lodge a minister who had been asked to unite in order to take the office of chaplain, after acting as chaplain, 'pro tem,' night by night to the end of the term was not so much as nominated to the office at next election. Of course he remained a mere nominal member of the lodge till he was removed.

One of the most influential of our lodges has had the chaplain's office filled by men who do not pretend to be christians, and even by women, while at the same time one of the charter members is a regularly ordained minister of the gospel. Is it any wonder if, in face of all this, most ministers are inclined to give these organizations a good letting alone.

But flagrant as are these errors in subordinate lodges, where the members are made up in a great measure of young persons, they are far less pardonable when committed in so grave a body

as a County Grand Lodge; and yet in our late election of officers for 1874 no less than three ministers in good standing with the Co. Temple were superseded by layman, who, so far as we can learn does not even profess christianity. This is certainly very unlike Orange, Oddfellow, or Masonic practice.—[Canadian paper.

A correspondent writing, Pleasant Bay Inverness County, C. B., on the 4th inst., furnishes the following facts, which may throw some light on the mysterious cause of the loss of the steamship 'Picou.' On the 18th of November last, light was seen about North West from Pleasant Bay—probably near East Point, P. E. Island. Three or four days later the straits were visited by heavy gale, and consequent high sea. A quantity of flour and dough and burnt staves in abundance were distinctly seen in the Bay, but owing to the rough weather, nothing could be saved. A part of the cabin having Officers Room in large letters upon it was picked up. The words were ten yet alive were cut in the panels with some sharp instrument.—An anchor beam which was washed ashore was cut in plain letters, only one man left. Another board came ashore inscribed as follows, If any person will find any of our bodies, we trust you will bury them decently. A boat twenty-five feet long, was found in Bay St. Lawrence, C. B.; the remains of an anchor was washed ashore to the west of this place (Pleasant Bay.) A large quantity of rubbish has been washed ashore, all of which bore evidence of semi-destruction by fire. A quantity of flour badly damaged has come ashore at Cheticamp.

We have given the particulars just as we received them, and though not vouching for their correctness, see no reason to doubt that they are facts. Our correspondent, who signs himself Donald Mackintosh, J. P., regrets that he has this melancholy story to communicate, and hopes that yet the intelligence of the safety of the crew of the ill-fated steamer may be received.

The particulars, as given above, corroborate the statement of a vessel having been seen on fire off the coast of P. E. Island which has already been published.

The American Consul at Santiago declares the life of Americans there to be unsafe. In order to place a salutary restraint upon the feelings of the Cubans, a war vessel has been ordered to remain there.

John T. Patterson has sent a letter to Secretary Fish, declaring he is the rightful owner of the Virginus, and protests against proceedings having been carried on in the matter without his being notified.

A desperate encounter took place lately between a band of carlists and the Republican forces, in which the insurgents sustained very heavy losses in killed and wounded.

NOTICES.

A CARD.

SPANISH VICE-CONSULATE, Harbor Grace, Jan. 26, 1874. }
DURING my absence, MR. ROBERT BADCOCK, Jr., will attend to the duties of this Vice-Consulate.

The Vice-Consul of Spain, T. HARRISON RIDLEY, Feb. 1, 1874. 31.

Dr. W. F. BURNS, DENTIST,

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

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-FOUNDLAND.

A DIVIDEND on the capital Stock of this Company, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, for the half-year, ending 31st December 1873, will be payable at the Banking-House, in Duckworth Street, on and after TUESDAY the 6th inst., during the usual hours of business.

By order of the Board, R. BROWN, Manager. St. John's January 3, 1874.

NOTICE.

Jillard Brothers' New Provision, Grocery and Hardware

STORE,

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

Provisions of the Best Quality.

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

Choice and well selected

GR OERIES,

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

Confectionery

Essence of Coffee, Homeopathic and Common Cocoa

Chocolate

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

Glue, Candles, Baking Powders Carbonate of Soda, Sago, Tapioca Vermacella, Liqueur Saltpetre, Logwood, Brimstone, Sulphur Snuff, Starch, Blue, Hard Soap Castile Soap, Fancy and Scented Soap Bees Wax, Nixey's Black Lead, Wax Electric and Comb Matches Best Japan Blacking, Paste Blacking Brunswick Black, Furniture Polish Washing Soda, Snuff Beans Condensed Milk

Bottled Fruits—Plums, Cherries, Damsons Green Gages, &c. Corn Flour, Sardines, Smoked Herrings Jellies, Jams, and Marmalade The celebrated Victoria and other Sauces Citron, Lemon and Orange Candied Peel Gelatine, Cream of Tartar Shelled Almond Nuts, Kay's Coaguline Hunt's, Cackle's and Holloway's Pills Castor Oil, Senna, Salts, Hartshorn Medicamentum, Opodeldoo Oysters in Tins, Solid Oil Capilaire Syrup Bear's Grease and Pomatum Infant's Farnaceous Food.

We keep constantly on hand

HARDWARE

Of every description.

Carpenters' Tools, Coopers' Tools Shoemakers' Tools, Masons' Tools Brushes, Combs, Earthenware, Glassware Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Latches Musical Instruments, Medicines, Drugs Perfumery, Nautical Instruments & Charts Tacks, Sorews, Brads

Parlor and Kitchen Utensils Paints, Oil, Turpentine, Varnish Saddlers' Ware, Toys, Brooms, Buckets Riddles, Bath Brick Hatchets, Saws, Hammers, Planes Tomahawks, Shingling Hatchets Spokeshaves, Wrought Nails Rules and Squares

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

Honey Dew Tobacco.

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

Jewellery,

WATCHES and CLOCKS,

SEWING MACHINES,

Gold Wedding Rings,

CRADLES.

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

Best assorted stock in town.

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

JILLARD BROTHERS. Oct. 25, 6m.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

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

PROVISIONS.

Groceries

As low a price as can be Sold in town and invite inspection:—

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

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

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

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

Whole and Ground Ginger Cloves, Citron Lemon and Orange Peel Cream of Tartar, Green Peas Gelatine

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

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

GEO. C. RUTHERFORD & Co Harbor Grace, } Oct. 22, 1873. }

RIDLEY & CO.

Having received a further supply of

PROVISIONS

Will Sell the same on reasonable terms, for

OIL, FISH or HERRING

Harbor Grace, Oct. 22, 1873. 13i.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Good News for All!

THE SUBSCRIBERS

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

GOODS,

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

Greatest Bargains

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

SQUIRES & NOBLE'S, "Golden Fish."

Nov. 12.

LeMessurier & Knight

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Particular attention given to the Sale and Purchase of

DRY & PICKLED

FISH,

FLOUR, PROVISIONS,

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

—AND—

DRY GOODS.

Consignments solicited

St. John's, May 7, 1873.

BLANK FORMS

Executed with NEATNESS and DESPATCH at the Office of this paper

What Shall I Ask in Prayer.

What shall I ask at close of day, When on my knees I sink to pray? For health and friends? There is no need For there are given in richest need.

The Sabbath Bells.

The cheerful Sabbath bells, wherever heard, Strike pleasant on the sense, most like the voice Of one, who from the far-off hills proclaims

SELECT STORY.

'BESSY HAY.

CONCLUDED.

You are very kind, he said, huskily. I had almost grown to regard you with distrust.

Van Brugh laughed, showing his dainty, pearl-white teeth under a brown moustache.

Never judge by appearances, he said. Take my word for it, Miss Hay will excuse all lack of ceremony when she learns all.

Mr. Van Brugh accompanied Paul to the railway station, and saw him off with a smilingly uttered profusion of good wishes.

The best friend a fellow ever had! thought Paul as the train moved off.

But he could not see the sardonic grin into which the curves of the farewell smile altered when the little country station was left once more to stillness and loneliness.

Now, said Norton Van Brugh, I shall have the field all to myself. Strange how fascinated I have allowed myself to become with a mere country girl!

Bessy Hay never answered Paul Estcott's farewell letter; nor did the latter once suspect that it was because Mr. Van Brugh never had delivered it.

Paul, firing up under the fevered impulse of his old enemy, jealousy, took refuge in silence. Nor did a long epistle from his aunt Jemima, which contained more news—possible, probable, and impossible—than any government bulletin, serve to cool the flames.

Folks say, wrote the epistolary spinner, that Eliza Hay is going to marry the widower, Sinclair, because he's rich. There was a deal of talk about her and that young Van Brugh, but he went away all of a sudden, folks thought it likely with a flea in his ear.

Eliza knows pretty well which side her bread is buttered on, and Sinclair can't live long with that cough of his.

It was no wonder, then, that when pretty Bessy Hay made an excuse to come to aunt Jemima's and asked wistfully and with a certain quiver in her voice if Paul's letter contained no message for her, the elderly gossip-monger answered:

Dear me, no! You didn't expect to hear, did you? Bessy went back home, her little heart as cold as lead in her bosom.

She had refused Norton Van Brugh; she said 'No' to Mr. Sinclair, in spite of aunt Jemima's knowing prognostications; and people began to wonder if pretty Bessy Hay was going to be an old maid after all.

Why doesn't he write to me, or send me at least a word to show that he has not utterly forgotten me? thought Bessy.

Why doesn't she answer my letter! thought Paul. So the world wagged on, until Mr. Estcott came home from the far off flowery land—not indeed with the for-

ture of which he had dreamed in such sanguine fashion, but with a sufficient competence to live well and comfortably the outskirts of the town, with only one servant. They had no children.

She had retired when he came home, and knew that he sat up writing for a short time after he came in, and supposed it was about eleven o'clock when he went to bed. She said that he complained of feeling very tired and not very well, but took no medicine (as is generally the case with doctors); and as she was sleepy, she thought 'nothing much of it, and they both soon fell asleep.

After sleeping some hours, she was awakened by hearing him groan. She asked him if he felt worse, but received no answer, though she thought she heard him vainly trying to articulate. She rose and lit a lamp, and on approaching the bed saw him gasping for breath. She tried to lift him up, but in a moment he expired. She then ran, terrified, to summon the servant girl, but he was past all earthly aid.

The servant corroborated Mrs. Golding's statement so far as she knew. Doctors examined him, but found no traces of poison or foul play, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of 'Died by some unknown disease.'

No one knew of his having any disease but it was ascertained on inquiry that his father had died of disease of the heart, and it was thought likely it was the case with him. This was all. He was buried with Masonic honors. But people did not seem satisfied, and whenever it was spoken of, they called it a great mystery.

In the same town lived Mr. King, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Golding's. Mrs. King, Mrs. Golding's sister, had died a year or two previous to the death of Dr. Golding; but Mr. King had never married again, nor, indeed, had he ever paid the slightest attention to any lady since.

Mr. King was a wealthy lawyer, and his home was one of luxury. Dr. Golding was in only moderate circumstances, and their home was plain but neat. Mrs. King had always been a delicate lady, and when their little Lena was a year old she died, leaving her infant in the care of Mr. Golding, her only sister.

Mrs. Golding took the little girl to her own home, and lavished on her all the affection of a mother, for she had been denied the blessing of children, and she took the child to her heart at once. Dr. Golding's love for the child was scarcely less than that of his wife.

Mr. King lived alone in his own home attended only by his servant. He was very often away; but when at Fairview he devoted a great part of his time to his little daughter, who was a winsome little fairy.

I attended the funeral of Dr. Golding and there, for the first time, saw Mrs. Golding. She seemed perfectly overcome and stifled by her great trouble—moaning softly to herself, and when she raised her eyes, they had a bewildered, frightened look; as though she could scarcely comprehend her sudden bereavement.

Soon after all this happened, I returned home, and had almost ceased to think of it, when some eight months later or more Lizzie wrote me that Mrs. Golding and Mr. King were married!

This news astonished me, and shocked me scarcely less than that of Dr. Golding's death. Lizzie wrote me that no one suspected it until they were actually married; for all had been conducted so quietly. True, busybodies and gossips had predicted that they would make a match, as they thought it would suit both parties; but all were taken by surprise when it took place before even a year had elapsed, and while Mrs. Golding wore the deepest mourning. Lizzie added, Madam Rumour says that little Lena was the cause of the early marriage; for after the death of Dr. Golding, Mrs. Golding remained for some months in her own house, secluded from the world, with no companions save Lena, and a nurse and cook. But seven months after his death, she was obliged to break up and go to live with a brother residing in a distant State. Accordingly, she commenced preparations, but then came the difficulty. What was to be done with Lena? Mrs. Golding said she could never give her up, for she was all she had to love, and that her sister on her death-bed consigned her to her care; also, that Lena was so attached to her, that she refused to leave her. Mr. King said that he could not part with his only child, and that she must remain with him. And thus they compromised matters, so that both could retain their darling, by getting married.

And now Mrs. Golding moved from her modest cottage, to become the mistress of the handsomest establishment in Fairview; and when she changed her home, she seemed also to change herself. When the widow's robes were laid aside so also was the plain little lady, and she came forth the gayest of the gay, and one of the leaders of fashionable life. Seeing her now, no one would have recognized her as the plain Mrs. Golding of the cottage.

I met Mrs. King in my subsequent visits to Fairview, very frequently, but

did not fancy her much. She seemed too gay for one of her years, and who had been a widow. I remarked at times a kind of frightened, terrified look, where there was no seeming cause and if any one remarked it, she would say it was nervousness, that she had been so all her life, and hoped we would think nothing of it. Mr. King was always kind to his wife, but never loving, for his heart seemed bound up in Lena.

A few years of gaiety, and Mr. King became transformed, from a lady of fashion, to a perfect recluse, and it was rumored that she was deranged. She shut herself up at home, and refused to go out, or to see company. At first, her most intimate friends were received, and they said that she was undoubtedly insane; but they were soon forbidden to see her. For three or four months she remained thus; and then one morning her door was found locked, and no one could gain admittance. After a few hours Mr. King had the door forced and then Mrs. King was found on the bed, dead! By her side was a bottle of laudanum, and a written confession, saying that she had smothered Dr. Golding, by dipping a thickly folded cloth in water, and laying it on his face while he slept, and then placing a pillow over that, and holding it down until he was dead. What she had told when questioned she had invented. All this was done in order that she might marry Mr. King, and live in luxury and splendour. She laid well her plans, and carried them all out, but her elegance satisfied her not. She plunged into a vortex of gaiety to stifle conscience, and tried in vain to be happy.

The demon of remorse seized her, and she imagined that her guilt was written on her face to be read by all, and ere long she would be dragged from her home to suffer for her crime. So she determined to end her miserable life; but she could not even do that in peace until she wrote a confession of her guilt. Soon afterwards she was buried. Mr. King took Lena to Europe; and they have never since returned to America.

Thus was cleared up the mystery of Dr. Golding's death.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A gentleman whose wife has been ill for some time, came down town Saturday with a face longer than a revised charter. A friend who met him grasped his hand in fearful sympathy and murmured: 'Oh! when did she die?' 'Oh, thunder! was the solemn reply, she ain't dead; she's cleaning house.'

A Memphis man insisted on having new cabbage for supper the other night and cooked it himself, while his wife talked about the prevailing disease. Three hours after she was wondering whether she should wear black cashmere or bombazine for second mourning.

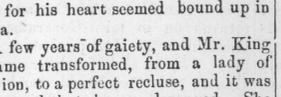
A negro in Columbia, Ga., dreamed that he found five dollars at a certain place in a street. He went to the spot next morning, found one dollar, and now he accuses the ghost who told him to go there of stealing the other four dollars.

A Milwaukee servant-girl, whose lover insisted on an early day for the wedding, had gathered together eighteen towels, fifty napkins, twenty sheets, three quilts, seven dresses, and several other articles when arrested.

It is of the first importance in undertaking any enterprise to form a correct idea of the end to be accomplished. Every occupation in life has some distinct purpose, and only as it is thoroughly kept in view can the efforts put forth prove successful.

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With perfect ease, and are equally good for light Manufacturing purposes.

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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.

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