

The Star,

And Conception Bay Semi-Weekly Advertiser.

Volume I.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Friday, March 7, 1873.

Number 81.

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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
MEERCHAUM PIPES,
PLATED WARE, and
JEWELRY of every description & style
May 14.

THOMPSON,
AGENT FOR
Parsons' Purgative Pills.

NOTICES.
**PAINLESS! PAINLESS!!
TEETH**
Positively Extracted without
Pain
BY THE USE OF
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
A NEW AND PERFECTLY SAFE
METHOD.
Dr. LOVEJOY & SON,
OLD PRACTITIONERS OF 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 as
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,
opposite the premises of Messrs. Puntin
& Munn, and is prepared to fill all orders
in the above lines, with neatness and
despatch, hoping by strict attention to
business to merit a share of public patronage.

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

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

House of Assembly.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1873.
Mr. Emerson—Continued.

Her captain had given every satisfaction,
and no man could be better qualified to
fill his position, or more desirous of doing
it well; but he certainly could not pre-
vent accidents. Could not the contrac-
tors have done something to prevent the
public from suffering by the consequence
of the inconvenience of the accidents
which occurred? The contract, he (Mr.
E.) presumed, was of such a character as
to protect the public interest from the
consequences of any such accident. He
(Mr. E.) would like to be informed why
another steamer was not put upon the
Western route when the Hawk broke
down? It was the duty of the Govern-
ment to have one provided. As to the
reason for this default the public could
only draw inferences, and it could only be
presumed that the Government had left
themselves in such a position as to be un-
able to compel the contractors to carry
out the service. It must be presumed
that the terms of the contract were not
sufficiently binding, and if so, whose fault
was it but that of the Government. It
was their duty as Trustees for the public,
to see the service performed, and not per-
mit the contractors to set them at defiance.
The greatest loss and inconvenience
had been the result of this irregularity.
Suits, who were here for the
Supreme Court, were compelled to wait
for weeks after their business was over.
Witnesses were kept here at great expense
and the whole business of important
mercantile houses on the Western shore,
who contributed largely to the revenue,
had been disarranged and injured by their
employees being detained in St. John's
unable to get back to their places of busi-
ness. All that could be said of such a
state of affairs was either that the Govern-
ment had left themselves at the mercy of
private individuals, to be laughed at by
them, or else that they simply rested on
their oars and treated the whole matter
with absolute indifference. Such a con-
dition of affairs would not be permitted
upon the Northern Service. If the Tig-
ers were to break down, the commands of the
members representing the Northern dis-
tricts would go forth to supply immedi-
ately another steamer, and the Govern-
ment dare not disregard them. The
blame of this mismanagement must rest
somewhere, and until the Government
cleared themselves in some way, it must
rest upon them. The next paragraph, in
relation to the reduction of Postal charg-
es, was like Johnny Skage's item simply
unintelligible, and until it was translated
into language that could be understood,
he (Mr. E.) would not venture to say any-
thing upon it. With relation to the im-
portant subject of the French Shore ques-
tion. His Excellency congratulates the
House upon what is supposed to be a new
feature of the question, and the House is
expected dutifully to reciprocate the con-
gratulation. This was nothing more than
a mere empty obsequious formula kept
up between His Excellency and the
House. It could only be compared to the
servile and fawning antics performed in
the course of an interview between a
King of Siam and his chief minister, in
course of which the minister as he ap-
proaches abjectly kisses the dust repeat-
edly, as he approaches his royal master,
who in return is supposed to acknowledge
the service by a gracious movement of his
head. We had, as usual, been bowing
and scraping to Her Majesty, and we are
assured, as usual of a most gracious bow
from Her Majesty in return. What was
there now upon which we could congratu-
late ourselves more than there was fifty
years ago? Last year the address upon
this question, now referred to, was brought
in at the tail end of the session, and
driven through without affording any time
for deliberation or attention. He (Mr.
E.) then foretold what would be the re-
sult of hurrying this paper pellet of the
hon. Premier across the Atlantic to Her
Majesty. The result was the same invari-
ably, upon which all the charges had
been wrong. "Earliest attention," a
gracious consideration" and soon constituted
the stile of diplomatic clap trap, which had
from year to year continually been the re-
sult of our representations. Their mean-
ing amounted to the same as "yours
truly," "yours sincerely," and "your ob-
edient servant," at the foot of a letter, and
nothing more. It was simply so much
paper and so much time of the clerks of
the House wasted. The time, however,
was coming when this question would de-
mand a solution, and when it would be-
come necessary to deal with it in a man-
ner more statesmanlike than the sending
of a mere paper missive, as we had been
doing from year to year. As to the open-
ing up of roads and the promotion of agri-
culture thereby, it was of course satisfac-
tory to be assured of the fact, and for the

present it must be assumed to be true.
But the House required something more
than the mere assertion of the mini-
ster, and it was to be hoped that satisfactory
returns would be forthcoming, showing
where and how this progress had been
made, with full particulars in details. For
the present he (Mr. E.) must confess that
he was not aware of any such improve-
ments in this branch of industry as had
been stated, and he would like to have
the proofs forthcoming. As to the Fog
Whistle for Cape Race, he (Mr. E.) would
agree with the suggestion lately put forth
in one of the local papers, that for the
present it should be applied to the vicin-
ity of the Board of Works department,
the affairs of which were said just now to
be in a very misty and obscure condition.
The next section, referring to the erection
of Harbor Lights, required examination,
for it was very doubtful how far the facts
would warrant the degree of praise which
was taken by the Government to them-
selves in relation to this matter. He (Mr.
E.) wished that he could say the vessel
owners of his district were pleased con-
cerning the matters contained in this
paragraph of the Address. We had been
promised two light houses one at Boar
Island and one at Rose Blanche, impera-
tive necessities to the constituency which
he represented. The cost, too in the
vicinity of the designated localities is
fraught with danger to the mariner; nei-
ther the Harbors can be well made
during the darkness of the night. Light
is wanted there. It is now two years since
the money for such purpose was granted,
notwithstanding which the completion of
the work was as far off as ever. What
were the terms of the contract, were those
who undertook to construct the light
houses thus permitted to trifle with the
time and the interests of the people? He
could not speak of Boar Island, but he
believed that some excavations had been
made at Rose Blanche. Why, then, was
the work not completed? Were the con-
tractors to bide their own time to take
one, two, three or six weeks in the per-
formance of the work? Is it possible that
the Government did not bind them to the
completion of the erection in a given
time? He felt sore about these Light
houses. They ought to have been put up
before that on Puffin Island. There is
great fault and blame to attach some-
where, and unless the government can of-
fer some satisfactory explanation upon
them it must rest. The district of Burgeo
and LaPoile which he had the honor to
represent had been paying light dues to-
gether with all other taxes, for the last
forty years, and was it not shameful that
they never saw the light for which they
paid?

Hon. the Premier—That was the fault
of preceding governments.
Mr. Emerson would grant that but the
misconduct of the past is no excuse for
the present. A good deal has been done
in Channel. A good and substantial goal
has been erected there by which a great
want has been supplied.
Hon. Mr. Carter said that the building
referred to, was rather an eye sore to the
people of Channel, than a benefit. It has
not had an inmate since its erection.
Mr. Emerson agreed with the hon.
member for Burin to the extent that such
an establishment was not necessary for
the peaceful and law-abiding people of the
locality, but when in busy seasons stran-
gers were wont to resort to the Harbor,
the fact that a public goal was situated
there might tend to exercise a very bene-
ficial influence generally. He would just
touch on another subject and that was the
question of Representation. He would
have been pleased to have seen that mat-
ter brought prominently before the House
by the members who prepared this ad-
dress, Mr. Tessier, the mover of this ad-
dress, cannot but be sensible of the dis-
crepancies existing in the Representation
Act. Although in 1870 the government
pledged themselves to deal with it, and
placed a motion to that effect upon the
Records of the Assembly, they had failed
to redeem their promise. They did not
do so in 1870, for they were then intoxi-
cated with power, and besides, had their
hands full in the Supreme Court. In
1871 there was still no attempt to legis-
late on this important matter; '72 passed
by and naught was done, and now we have
begun the session of 1873, and there is
not the slightest intimation of any serious
intention on the part of the Government
to deal with this question in such a man-
ner as would rectify the abuses of the pre-
sent act, and do justice to the various con-
stituencies. Take one instance of in-
equality, and is it not shameful to allow
such injustice to continue? There is the
district of Twillingate and Fogo with a
population of 13,000, with only two mem-
bers, while that of Ferryland, with 5,500,
rejoices in two also. Why have the Gov-
ernment not kept their pledge? He was
aware, indeed of the motion made by Mr.
McKay, but that is not binding, and may
be withdrawn at any time. If the rectifi-
cation of the Act was to take place during
the session, why was there not mention
made of it in the Governor's speech?

Why not introduce it into the Address in
reply. But there is a power within the
Government too strong to permit the hon.
Premier to treat this question as he would
wish. How will members face their con-
stituencies with this glaring injustice un-
remedied? What will Bay de Verds,
Twillingate and Fogo, Brigus and Port de
Grave, and Harbor Grace say to their mem-
bers presenting themselves for re election
with such an unequal law unamended?
Does the hon. Premier forget the warm-
th with which he advocated a third
member for Twillingate and Fogo in 1854,
almost jeopardizing the passing of the
measure in consequence of his strenuous
opposition, and yet he sees the wrong still
perpetuated, and suggests no measure by
which the districts of this Colony may be
fairly represented. He felt assured that
Mr. McKay's ideas, had he the power to
carry them out, are both honest and just.
This is no clap trap. It is based on infor-
mation had from the census. At the
time that the census ought to have
been taken the government could
not do so because of the impoverished
condition of the people and the conse-
quent economic measures necessary to
preserve the public credit and supply the
wants of a starving country. But when
the public credit was once more on a
satisfactory footing, when the trade of
the country was again becoming prosper-
ous, then, sir, was the census taken, then
it became known that the Representation
of the several districts was founded
upon a false basis. But it is found ex-
pedient to shirk this imperative duty, and
so it is shirked. If he recollected aright
the hon. Premier was not one who advo-
cated the doctrine of expediency, but now
when a great question, one that affected
greater interests than did the Burin affair
in which the Premier repudiated expediency,
was put by the government, the Premier,
departing from the rule laid down by him-
self, accepted expediency as his guide and
follows it. And thus are the rights and the
liberties of the people to be sacrificed.
Hon. Chairman Board of Works said he
was not in the house when the hon. and
learned member, Mr. Emerson, had com-
menced his speech; but though the loss
was of as little importance to him (C. B.
Works) as it was to the country at large,
who cared very little indeed for all the
clap-trap and bombast which characteriz-
ed the lengthy speech of the hon. and
learned member this evening. He (C. B.
Works) was entering the house just as the
hon. and learned member was attacking
and exhibiting to the House the "People's
Budget," which he (C. B. Works) intro-
duced when a member of the opposition,
in the Session of 1869, and introduced
solely as an ameliorative measure, to meet
the necessitous condition of the country
at that period. It would appear, then,
that the "Budget" was a very troubled
spirit, that had haunted both by day and
by night, the hon. and learned member
and those of the opposition during the
past three years. It was time, however,
for the spirit to be allayed, which it in
reality was, by the general prosperity
that has overshadowed the land since the
present government came into power.
That "Budget" was introduced when it
was found that after four years of power
of the late Government, taxes were be-
ing piled upon taxes upon the necessities
of life of our working classes. Not for
public works or improvements, that would
give employment to the people, and a
return of a portion of the taxes, but for
their demoralization and pauperization,
to enable members of the then Govern-
ment to trade in the miseries of the people,
the better to accomplish their nefarious
design of betraying them into Confedera-
tion. Therefore, all the enterprise of the
late government, consisted in establish-
ing a huge iniquitous system of meal and
molasses. Given out under the pretence
of want, without any discrimination,
making paupers of our hardy population,
destroying their moral and physical
status, as also that of their children. No
honest employment. No beneficial lab-
or. No cash payments for them. The
hon. and learned member again comes to
the charge of increased taxation by the
present government, and fails either wil-
fully or ignorantly to see that there has
been no increase, but a decrease of taxa-
tion to the amount of £20,000 in the
prime articles of necessities to the fisher-
man, and consequently an increased re-
venue, which has enabled the government
to pay off \$38,000 of a floating debt due
to the Union Bank; one of the legacies
left them by their reckless and extrava-
gant predecessors. With the increased
revenue the government have been en-
abled to considerably increase the grants
for roads and bridges throughout the
colony, erect light houses, place our public
buildings in good repair, give special
grants of \$2000 to each district for ad-
ditional improvements, and to meet fur-
ther requirements, provide fortnightly
steam communication with the Mother
Country, Nova Scotia, and the United
States, which has been signed for the past

quarter of a century; also provide steam communication with the Labrador during the fishing season, besides coastal steam between the Capital and the Northern, Southern and Western parts of the island. He (C. B. Works) would now challenge the late Government to point to any benefits conferred upon the people during their term of office. The facts are they had no heart for the people of the country, but were vying one with the other as to who should first betray and sell it. The hon. and learned member, Mr. Emerson further finds fault with the government because the revenue the past year was larger than anticipated, and £13,000 more than 1871. Surely, it is far preferable to have a surplus revenue to meet any unforeseen contingencies, than to have a short one, and be forced to borrow from the Banks at high rates of interest, as was the case with our predecessors. Why not at once find fault with the Divine Providence for vouchsafing to the people such a large measure of prosperity the past three years, and be done with those worse than idle changes of increased taxation on the poor fisherman, for whom the lawgivers have so much profound sympathy, especially when any of them have occasion to fall into their hands? Taxation is necessary and highly beneficial to the public when properly applied. Where are the petitions from the fishermen of any part of the country on the table of this House against the present scale of taxation? In the mother country, and in the provinces if the people feel that they are heavily or unduly taxed, they immediately beseege the Legislatures with petitions for reduction, nor could the Government's turn a deaf ear to their remonstrances. Is there any thing of this kind going on in this country? Certainly not. But these long-headed financiers of the opposition, (who ever heard of a lawyer being a good financier except in making up a bill of costs?)—think they can hoodwink the people into the belief that they are more heavily taxed than heretofore, when they themselves know differently. We certainly should do the hon. the leader of the opposition, Mr. Carter justice, and state if all the lawyers were like him, the poor man forced into Court would not have much to complain of in regard to the bill of costs. Again, the hon. and learned member makes further reference to the Budget, and states that the cost of printing alone was somewhat considerable, owing to the blunders of him (C. B. Works). Now, what are the facts of the case? It was printed by the official printer of the day to the house, and he purposely made blunders in order that by being printed a second and third time he might receive a second and third payment, which he really did. Contrast the state of the country which necessitated the introduction of the "People's Budget" with that of today? Then the country was in a paralyzed condition, and whilst the Government were wallowing in extravagance the roads and bridges and public buildings were going to decay. What did the Government do to meet the emergency of the times? They gave out to the people almost indiscriminately meal and molasses, out of which hundreds of the friends of the Government realized large sums of money, trading on the very misfortunes of the people, and thus contributing in the most efficient way to their demoralization and slavery. Had they remained in power, what would have become of our people? The son heard the father ask for meal and molasses, and he in his turn would importune for the same, and thus would be perpetuated the evils arising from this horrid system. But that system was arrested in time, and what do they see in the faces of the people now? Not traces of poverty, wretchedness and misery, so suggestive of the meal and molasses Government, but the traces of health, vigor and independence. They have now comparative comforts, and plenty employment, on the public works of the country, and for their labour they received payment in cash. Such, then, is the effect of the wise and paternal policy of the present Government. He had been charged by the hon. the leader of the opposition with making an unjust charge in reference to the road grant of Placentia and St. Mary's district in the year 1868. It was a most unjustifiable act, and he (hon. C. B. W.) would proclaim it before the whole country. Instead of \$4000 the amount of the grant, no less than \$16000, was charged as having been expended in that district in the year 1868, and notwithstanding that large sum charged against the district, the fishermen's interests were sacrificed for the middleman, who was to control the election in favor of Confederation. When asked why such a sum was expended, he was told that it was given to feed a starving people. Had they adopted the system of the present Government, and had given the people work of a useful character, which was so much required, and pay them in cash, they would have some beneficial return for much smaller expenditure. But no, that would not suit the grand object they had in view, their pet scheme of Confederation was at hand, and they thought that Placentia and St. Mary's was an Executive and rotten borough, and by thus degrading and demoralizing the people they would succeed. But they were mistaken, they did not succeed, their object was made known to the people, and notwithstanding their lowly condition, they indignantly rejected the "political" tricksters and their base scheme. The consequence is that the people are now in the full enjoyment of all their rights and privileges, with a far larger revenue and greater improvements than would have been given by the Dominion of Canada, with heavier taxation under Confederation. Confederation is now the curse of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who are knocking at the doors of the Dominion Parliament for "better terms," and while Canada has a full exchequer, those provinces are in a worse condition for means than before Confederation ensnared them. He (hon. C. B. W.) considered that it was a proper

subject for congratulation to this House and to the country that there will be a balance in the hands of the Government after making ample provision for the requirements of the country and the public service. It would appear, however, from extraordinary statements of members of the Opposition that it was not a matter for congratulation. They would seem rather to regret the prosperity of the country. These miserable, narrow minded views, expressed by hon. members of the opposition on the subject matter of the address of thanks to His Excellency's speech, now under discussion, are contemptible in the extreme. Why not take up the matter honestly and attack the action of the Government on broad constitutional principles? But no! in that there is really nothing to attack. The hon. and learned member for Bargoed and LaPoile had stated that after the repeal of the act amalgamating the offices of Surveyor General and Chairman of the Board of Works, the Government acted in direct contradiction to law; for he admits that the Surveyor General still continued to act in the capacity of Chairman of the Board. He (hon. C. B. W.) was not surprised at anything some members of the opposition would state, for they apparently were determined to say anything or everything against the Government, like drowning men grasping at straws. He was not Chairman of the Board of Works last year after the disallowance of the bill, but only an ordinary member of the Board, for which he received no pay, being an official member. Hon. Mr. Carter—You did not deny it the first evening of the session. Hon. Chairman Board Works—I made no such admission, and would repeat that, as a member of the Board, I received no pay and had no claim to it. Hon. Mr. Carter would challenge him to prove it. Hon. Chairman Board Works would challenge him to prove the contrary. Hon. Mr. Carter—You received between two and three hundred pounds. Hon. Chairman Board Works—It is not true, but a palpable falsehood, and like all the other statements of the hon. member made to damage him in public estimation, they will fall to the ground. The country not believing the hon. and learned member, who may proudly boast of the large and questionable majority of a vote, he believed, four or five votes, that gave him a seat in this Assembly. When it was found that the Anti-Confederates LeMessurier and Woods, had a majority of votes, and were by the Returning officer, declared to be the elected representatives of the Burn District the Poll Books were then manipulated, and the plea that some electors who had voted for the successful candidates had received pauper relief, and were disfranchised, and by striking their names from the Poll Books gave the majority on the other side, and saved the then hon. Attorney General in his death struggle for political existence. Such then, was the hon. and learned member's position when he advocated in such strong terms the Confederation of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada. He (hon. C. B. W.) would be ashamed of such a position were he the hon. and learned member. Hon. Mr. Carter—Were you ashamed when you falsified the records of the House. Hon. Chairman Board Works—Stick to the record—the falsification of the poll books of Burn. The hon. and learned member Mr. Emerson asks where is the reduction of the official salaries as mentioned in the budget. The position of affairs he (hon. C. B. Works) would again repeat is different, now to what it then was. The Country was then in a deplorable state of ruin and insolvency, and now it is in a state of prosperity. And he would ask the hon. and learned member whether or not the Government would be justified, looking at the revenue they have had for the past three years, in reducing the official salaries? Hon. the Premier—Certainly not. Hon. Chairman Board Works—What now is the action of the Opposition in reference to this matter, although they ask the Government now to bring the "budget," which they threw out in 1869, into operation. They actually urge some of the officials to seek for an increase of salaries, and they would assist them in obtaining it. This circumstance surely proves a contradiction in their acts. There has been a reduction in the official salaries, and he (C. B. Works) has been one of the willing victims. The officials of the Government reduced their salaries from five hundred pounds stg. to five hundred pounds currency, making a difference to each of seventy-five pounds. They did no injustice to other servants. Although the hon. and learned member, Mr. Carter, had stated that they had received their pay for their services during the second session, he knows very well that it was not owing to the action on the part of the Government. The Contingency Committee, which sat in 1871, believing that the official members were as much entitled to their sessional pay for services in the Assembly, as any other members of the House, voted the pay unanimously. Had there been a division on the matter, he (C. B. W.) as Chairman of that Committee, certainly would have voted against it. One of the members of that Committee who voted and signed the report, was the honest and independent member for Carbonear, Mr. Rorke, a member of the present opposition. Exceptions upon every occasion have been taken by hon. members opposite to the taxes at present imposed. He would ask what was done by the preceding Government with a higher Tariff? Did they make provision for Ocean and Harbor Lights for the preservation of the lives and property of the fishermen of the Country? No! Did they give five hundred pounds to every district in the Island as special grants to be appropriated in the extension of roads and bridges, constructing breakwaters, lanchways, canals, &c., and also for the purpose of education, by repairing school houses

and erecting new ones? They might have done so to some extent, as well as the present Government. Communications are daily and numerous from all the outports to the Government thanking them for the benefits those special grants have conferred, and hoping that the revenue will enable them to continue. [TO BE CONTINUED]

HARBOR GRACE, MARCH 7, 1873.

The recent stormy weather has rendered the roads about town very dangerous and unsafe, and more particularly so on the main street, a little to the east of Courage's Beach, a place which even in fine weather is not altogether as it should be. The snow drifts having accumulated there on the north side of the street, sleigh-goers and others are placed in a perilous predicament because of the dangerous angle thus made towards the water. Only the other day a sleigh and a few ladies were all but hurled over the embankment, and, possibly, if the danger alluded to is not soon obviated, the "Star" may have to record something under the head of "Serious Accident," traceable to the inadvertence of the Road Board, and their hesitancy to eluxate themselves for the public safety. It so happens that medical or clerical gentlemen have to travel in the night, and such breakneck hindrances can in no way benefit them in their haste to attend the sick or utter words of consolation to the dying. It is clearly the bounden duty of the Road Board not only to look out for, but to remove every impediment that may arise to interrupt free and easy locomotion. Let the proper authorities be watchful of their duty to the public, and act promptly. We trust the place referred to will at once be made safely passable.

We were to-day favored, by the kindness of John Delaney, Esq., Post Master General, with a few specimens of the new Postal Card, which is shortly to be introduced. The Card, which is got up in New York, is very pretty. The execution is in a beautiful green on a white ground, each Card bearing the impress (in green) of our one cent stamp. This system will prove of great value to the people, and too much credit cannot be accorded to our worthy Post Master General for the great interest he has at all times taken to put us on a level with other countries in Postal matters.

A FEW "bedlamer" seals were taken off Bay Roberts on Monday last.

We are indebted to J. C. Nuttall, Esq., of Brigus, for a list of sealing vessels cleared at the latter port the present spring.

In our next issue will appear the commencement of another delightful story, called, "Bought at a Price."

LOCAL ITEMS.

We very much regret to learn of the death, yesterday, of Mr. Jas. Furlong, for many years a clerk in the Post Office Department.

Mr. Furlong was a quiet, amiable, and unobtrusive gentleman, whose chief aim was to do all the good he possibly could. His Christian character and kindly disposition endeared him to very many who will mourn his decease. The Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, of which he was President, will sadly miss him, for he was one of the most effective workers in that organization.

We understand that some of the Protestant Temperance Societies propose to testify their respect for the deceased by attending his funeral. This is as it should be.—Chronicle.

By Authority.

The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Kimberley has intimated to His Excellency the Governor that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the retention of the title of Honourable, within the Colony of Newfoundland, by the Honourable Nicholas Stabb, owing to his service of eight years as Executive Councillor. By His Excellency's Command, JAMES L. NOONAN, Colonial Secretary, Secretary's Office, St. John's, 4th March, 1873.—Gazette.

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

Colds.—The only safety for anybody in this climate, with reference to colds, is always to overdress a little. The inconvenience arising from being too warm is less unpleasant or dangerous than from being too cold. It is worth remembering that colds are more often taken from the back just between the shoulders, than from the chest; and damp feet are to be most carefully avoided.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

DEAR SIR,—The "Standard" of Wednesday last, in alluding to a correspondent of his, observes, "All Round my Hat" tells his tale witty and well." Now, however "witty and well" the said tale may be told, I think it would have been more so, had stricter regard been paid to the truth, particularly in reference to the "assembly" which took place at the "Union Hotel" on the 24th ultimo. The writer says, this assembly "was largely attended by the 'elite' of St. John's, and there again the Harbor Grace ladies figured, some very conspicuously." Being present on the occasion alluded to, I am prepared to deny that any of "the Harbor Grace ladies figured very conspicuously." Indeed, the fact is, NOT ONE Harbor Grace lady was present. When the editor of the "Standard" calls public attention to a writer, let him understand what his writings are worth, and not attempt to foist falsehood on us by way of localizing. I, for one, do not appreciate the idea of "eulogizing an ass." I would advise the correspondent in question to chose for his next literary effort the more appropriate NOM DE PLUME of "All Round the Moon." Yours, &c., ADONIS.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

PUFF PASTE.—Take 1 lb. of fine flour and 1/2 lb. of good butter, rub together gently, with your hand, into a clean dish; then mix with it gradually exactly half a pint of cold water, and when well kneaded, let it lay on your paste board, for a quarter of an hour. Then roll it out thin and place a quarter of a pound of butter, in small pieces; fold it over, and roll out thin again; lay on another quarter of a pound of butter, fold over, and roll out to the size required. Let it stand in a cool place for an hour, when it will be ready for use.

GILT FRAMES (TO CLEAN).—After a careful dusting brush them over lightly with a spirit of wine. If the gilding be not much worn, they may be retouched, where necessary, with Bessemer's Gold Paint. A small bottle, at 1s. 6d., would be sufficient for several frames, if merely to retouch them; but it would be an expensive mode were much gold required. This paint can be obtained of artists' colourmen.

BREAD AND BUTTER PUDDING.—Cut thin slices of bread and butter, according to the size of the dish in which the pudding is to be made. Place a layer of bread and butter, and then strew some currants over it, and so on alternately, until the dish is full. Beat up four eggs with a pint and a half of milk, with sugar and nutmeg, to taste; pour over the bread-and-butter, and bake one hour.

A FINESTRAW has discovered that the perfume of a magnificent species of lily, botanically called *Lilium Auratum*, is so obnoxious to flies that they will not remain in a room where one of the flowers is placed. What an infinite improvement on fly paper.

Fixed Ideas.

IN THE MIND OF MAN.

That he is overworked. That his constitution requires stimulants. That, if he had them, he could at this moment invest a few hundreds to the greatest advantage. That smoking is good for his nerves, his worries, his literary pursuits, his tooth-ache, &c. That he ought to belong to a club. That he could reform the Army, do away with the Income-Tax, manage the railways better, and make a large fortune by keeping an hotel. That he knows a good glass of wine. That he could win a heap of money if he were to go to Hamburg. That medicine is all humbug. That he could preach as good a sermon himself. That he should soon pick up his French if he went abroad. That he must win on this year's Derby.

IN THE MIND OF WOMAN.

That she has nothing fit to put on. That things ought to be bought because they are cheap. That there is company in the kitchen. That she is not allowed sufficient money for housekeeping. That she never goes out anywhere. That her best black silk is getting awfully shabby. That she requires a change about the Month of August. That her allowance is too small. That she never looks fit to be seen. That cook drinks. That there is always "a glare." That there is somebody in the house. That Mrs. Orpington is dreadfully gone off, or dreadfully made up, or not so very good-looking after all.

THERE are certain places, times, and modes of intercourse that are proper places, times, and modes. There are certain other places, times, and modes that are improper, and it ought to be a part of the early training of every girl to teach her this. Every approach on the part of a young girl to any personal familiarity with a young man, such as she might most innocently take with another girl, exposes her to misconception, which it was the duty of her mother to prevent by timely warning.



Latest Despatches

PARIS Feb. 27.

In the Assembly to-day a debate was begun on the report of the Committee of thirty. Urgency was voted for the Bill of the Committee. Duffure, announced government accepted Committee and recommendations. The Marquis Castellan urged the Assembly to proclaim a Constitutional Monarchy.

MADRID, 27.

Castellar addressed a memorandum to Foreign Powers urging the recognition of the Republic. He argues that European Powers having recognized the revolution of 1868 cannot refuse to recognize the Republic. The logical consequence of 1868 is that Royalty abdicated. The Republic will not be a brand of discord. Serrano and other generals promised to place their swords at the Republic's service whenever government calls.

LONDON, 27.

The "Great Eastern" with 2667 miles of Cable, and the "Hibernia" "Edinburgh" and "Laplata" will sail for New York via Halifax during the last week in May.

The Senate of the Dublin University have voted to petition Parliament to reject the Education Bill.

LONDON, 28.

In the House of Commons, Goldsmith gave notice that on Monday he should ask the government whether it was true that the actual losses of the United States were 250,000 less than the award made at Geneva, and whether the American Government would remit that amount. (Cheers).

McFie moved for a Select Committee to consider the relation of England with her Colonies, particularly those affecting emigration.

New York, March 1.—Gold 114 1/2 to 115.

NEWS ITEMS.

THERE are, altogether, a trifle over sixty-one thousand merchant vessels in the world.

THE Queen has subscribed \$800 to the fund in aid of the survivors of the "Northfleet" disaster.

WHEN Thiers arrived in Paris forty seven years ago, he was worth only forty francs.

The Montreal "Witness" has been libelled in the sum of \$20,000 for saying that Mr. McGibbon, "with mistaken generosity, furnished unlimited champagne to the Snow Shoe Club, who entertained the Governor General with a torch light procession to Mr. McGibbon's residence, behind the mountain." The jury will have considerable difficulty in exactly deciding what part of the sentence quoted is libellous.

LITERARY LONGEVITY.

Literary men hold out well. Carlyle, Sir Charles Lyell, and Darwin are all over the three score and ten. Sir Koderick Murchison recently died in full harness at a very advanced age. Michelet, who has just published his thirtieth historical work, "History of the Nineteenth Century," is seventy-four. Guizot, at the age of eighty-five is publishing the history of France in monthly parts. Victor Hugo is in his seventy-first year.

A SUBMARINE RAILWAY.

The papers state that the railway bridge which is to extend across the harbor of San Francisco, from the mainland to Goat Island, and to which the citizens have been opposed, is to be somewhat of an architectural novelty. It is to run through an immense tube of boiler iron, which supports itself by its own buoyancy, and is held 30 feet below the surface by a complicated system of cables, anchors, and buoys. The tube is 20 feet in diameter, and is strengthened by an internal framework of iron beams. The principal problem with the engineer was to have the buoyancy of the tubes equal the weight of a train, so as to require the minimum of anchorage or support. Should the bridge prove a success, submarine railway tubes may be used where regular tunnels would be impracticable, or at least very expensive. The passage across from Dover to Calais might be then arranged.

We are inclined to think that no coloured stone should be cut at all. Rubies, for instance, always look richer by being simply polished or cut "en cabochon," or tallop-topped, as it is termed. It is the marvellous depth and purity, and intensity of colour as seen in the ruby, the sapphire, the emerald, and such like coloured stones, that make up the beauty and value of them, and not as in the colourless diamond, in the coloured sparks of light which are seen in it. The blue sapphire, it may be noticed, is simply a variety of ruby or corundum.

ANECDOTES OF JOHN BUNYAN.
To pass away the gloomy hours in prison, Bunyan took a nail out of the stool belonging to his cell, and with his knife fashioned it into a flute. The keeper hearing music followed the sound to Bunyan's cell; but while he was unlocking the door the ingenious prisoner placed the nail in the stool, so that the searchers were unable to solve the mystery nor, during the remainder of Bunyan's residence in the jail did they ever discover how the music had been produced. In an old account of Bedford, there is an equally good anecdote to the effect that a Quaker called upon Bunyan in jail, one day, with what he professed to be a message from the Lord. "After searching for thee," said he "in half of the jails of England I am glad I found thee at last." "If the Lord sent thee," said Bunyan sarcastically, "you would not have needed to have taken so much trouble to find me out, for He knows I have been in Bedford jail these seven years past."

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF HARBOR GRACE.

CLEARED.
March 5.—Penguin, Neilson, Exeter, fish—Punton & Munn.

VESSELS CLEARED AT THE PORT OF HARBOR GRACE FOR THE SEAL FISHERY, 1873.

Supplied by Punton & Munn.

VESSELS.	MASTERS.	TONS.	MEX.
Vanguard, s.s.	Munden	322	230
Commodore, s.s.	Hanrahan	290	200
Ravenwood	Smart	136	80
Glengarry	Thomson	189	90
Vesta	Keefe	148	75
Jessie	Geary	114	70
Islay	Brien	134	70
Union	Keneilly	105	60
Cyrus	Parsons	104	60
Consort	Parsons	96	60
Glencoe	Dawe	133	70
St. Kilda	Parsons	70	35
Rival	Keefe	79	38
Vulcan	Morgan	59	32
Rescue	Dawe	136	80
Selina	House	58	35
Eastern Packet	Davis	89	55

By Ridley & Sons.

Mastiff, s.s.	Pike	245	160
Elizabeth Jane	Joyce	131	70
Sophia	Heater	89	45
Pet	Sheppard	76	45
Rusina	Cleary	125	60
Margaret	Davis	75	40
Mary & Annie	Aloock	66	35
Mary Jane	Davis	67	35

By W. J. S. Donnelly.

Creole	Stapleton	140	65
W. Donnelly	Stapleton	125	60
Hecla	Kielly	117	50

By Paterson & Foster.

Breakdabane	Pike	131	70
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By D. Green.

Susan	Fitzgerald	146	61
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PORT OF BRIGUS.
Supplied by Punton & Munn.

Matilda	Dooling	115	56
Escort	Walsh	135	60

Baine, Johnston & Co.

Pearl	Wilcox	132	60
Panther	Bartlett	238	140
Balclutha	Wilcox	133	50
Dawn	Clarke	113	50

Goodfellow & Co.

William	Whelan	133	68
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Job, Bros. & Co.

Sultana	Clarke	104	48
Maxim	Clarke	142	53

W. Grieco & Co.

Susan	Smith	134	55
Garland	Smith	130	58
Jeremiah	Dawe	63	24
John Bull	Byrne	136	60

Bowering Bros.

Water Witch	Spracklin	62	25
Herald	Bartlett	128	56

J. & G. Smith.

Zepho	Roberts	59	30
Superior	Roberts	68	36
Sherbrook	Wilcox	74	39

P. & L. Tessier.

Havelock	St. John	110	52
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Peter Butler.

Mary	Earle	36	16
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John Bond.

Jane	Rabbits	76	30
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AUCTION!

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Will Sell
By Public Auction,
At 12 o'clock on Saturday, the
8th of March, their
UPPER PREMISES,
Consisting of
Two Dwelling Houses,
STORE,
WHARF, &c.
The above being FREEHOLD and in
GOOD CONDITION, would be a capital
investment, present rental being
£65 per annum.
(By Order of the Trustees.)
RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.
Harbor Grace, March 4th, 1873. 12.

FOR SALE.

Just Received
Via Halifax, per S. S. Tigress,
A SUPPLY OF THE
"Favorite"
SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINES,
Manufactured by the Kendall Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.
THE
"FAVORITE"
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES
Are a wonderful achievement of inventive
Genius and Mechanical Skill.

For Simplicity, Durability and Beauty
they stand Unrivalled.
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.

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. 3m.

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††

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

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

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

Parsons' Purgative Pills.

NOTICES.

HARBOR GRACE MEDICAL HALL,
W. H. THOMPSON,
PROPRIETOR,
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF
Drugs, Medicines, Dry Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

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

Morehead's laster
Corn Plasters
Mather's Feeding Bottles
Bond's Marking Ink
Corn Flour, Fresh Hops
Arrowroot, Sago, Gold Leaf
Nelson's Gelatine and Isin
glass
Bonnet Glue
Best German Glycerine
Lime Juice, Honey
Best Ground Coffee
Nixey's Black Lead
Roth & Co.'s Rat Paste
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Woodill's Worm Lozenges
" Baking Powder
McLean's Vermifuge
Lear's India Rubber Varnish
Copal Varnish
Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimnies
Wicks, Burners, &c., &c.
Cod Liver Oil
Fellows' Compound Syrup
Hypophosphites
Extract of Logwood, in 1/4 lb.
boxes
Cudbear, Worm Tea
Toilet Soaps
Best Perfumeries, Pomades and
Hair Oils
Pain Killer
Henry's Calcined Magnesia
Enema Instruments
Gold Beater's Skin
Fumigating Pastiles
Seidlitz Powders
Furniture Polish
Plate Polish
Flavouring Essences
Spices, &c., &c.
Robinson's Patent Barley
" Groats

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.
—BY—
THE SUBSCRIBER,
231 -Water Street- 231
BREAD
Flour, Pork, Beef
Butter, Molasses, Sugar
Tea, Coffee, Cheese,
Ham, Bacon, Pease, Rice
TOBACCO
KERCSENE OIL, &c., &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH, FRESH
OR OIL.
DANIEL FITZGERALD.
Sept. 13. t†

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

FOR SALE.
LUMBER!
—BY—
H. W. TRAPNELL.
—OF—
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†.

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

Recollections.

Why was I never married? Was I pretty long years ago? Just one at a time dear children. And then I will let you know.

SELECT STORY.

FOR MY SAKE.

[CONCLUDED.]

Chapter IV.

THREE LITTLE WORDS.

Left alone, Helen covered her burning face with her hands, and sank back among the sofa cushions. That childish request! she murmured.

With pale face, and an ear of anxious expectation, Helen Ingleson moved restlessly about the apartment where she had been for half an hour awaiting the expected interview.

MARRIED IN SPIE OF HIMSELF.

My son, I am glad you are once more at home, where I hope you will remain. You have graduated with all honours, and made your tour of Europe.

At length he recovered, and began to think of departure. One morning, while seated together beneath the grand old trees that shaded the mansion, he said, —

Julia, although we have known each other but a short time, yet I have learned to love you—to love you deeply.

She placed her hand in his, and tenderly drew her to his bosom and imprinted sweet kisses upon her lips.

Several weeks now passed away. He remained with her, making preparation for their marriage.

Meanwhile he wrote to his father, and to his satisfaction, he received a most cordial approval of his choice.

At length they were quietly wedded by the village pastor, and the next day they took the railway for home.

It was evening when they arrived. As Howard Vann drew near home he beheld the parlours brilliantly lighted, and heard strains of music within.

Somewhat surprised, and then thinking it a party of Kate's he entered with his bride, and found himself in the midst of a gay company.

His father advanced and saluted him in the following strain, —

So ho, my truant youth! you wouldn't marry an heiress! Oh, no! you must go on a Quixotic search after a rustic bride!

Howard stood mute with surprise as lovely belles crowded around his bride, saluting her with kisses, and joining in merry peals of laughter at his father's words.

In a few moments he recovered the shock, and by the aid of the sturdy farmer entered the house, and was quickly stretched on a sofa in the parlour.

Although no bones were broken, he was severely bruised and shaken, and scarcely able to move.

I fear me I shall have to crave your hospitality for a little while, said he to the farmer, when he had ascertained the amount of his injuries.

You are welcome to the best care my house affords—in truth, I owe it you, and more, as my dog caused your fall.

Thus Howard Vann became demoralized with Miss Julia Perry, as he learned her name to be.

A week passed away, and they spent much of their time together in the parlour, or under the shade trees in front of the house.

She conversed with him, showing a well cultivated mind; and when he was weary, she sang to him and played on the guitar, and daily he became more enraptured.

At length he recovered, and began to think of departure. One morning, while seated together beneath the grand old trees that shaded the mansion, he said, —

Julia, although we have known each other but a short time, yet I have learned to love you—to love you deeply.

Will you return my love, and let me bear you back to my city home as my bride? Tell me my fate. Can you love me?

Would you marry a simple country girl and bear her to your home to move as your bride in the circles of wealth and fashion?

Yes! Nor will I fear but you will grace any sphere. But fashion is folly, and Mrs. Grundy has no terrors in her grim visage for me.

I love you, and my sweetest hope is to have you for my bride. Shall it be so?

She placed her hand in his, and tenderly drew her to his bosom and imprinted sweet kisses upon her lips.

Several weeks now passed away. He remained with her, making preparation for their marriage.

Meanwhile he wrote to his father, and to his satisfaction, he received a most cordial approval of his choice.

At length they were quietly wedded by the village pastor, and the next day they took the railway for home.

It was evening when they arrived. As Howard Vann drew near home he beheld the parlours brilliantly lighted, and heard strains of music within.

Somewhat surprised, and then thinking it a party of Kate's he entered with his bride, and found himself in the midst of a gay company.

His father advanced and saluted him in the following strain, —

Little shoes—tiny tokens that once some curly, golden head had brightened the corners and chased the shadows from the household!

All wrinkled and worn they looked, but clean. Ah! mother has little else remaining of her darling but these.

She gazes at them there; her eyes grow dim, and, as they float in misty mazes before her vision, her thoughts go back to the time when in joyous health he called her 'Mother,' and then, at a later period, when, with grasping, sobbing breath, he murmured 'Dear mother.'

She stoops with feeble motion (for mother is aged now) and tenderly picks them up; the tiny soles are frayed and worn, the toes turn up, and the lining shows through; the lacings are knotted in some places.

How many times has a sweet little voice cried from a distance, or whispered confidentially in her ear, Mother, my little shoe is in a knot.

When these shoes were new they were invariably placed at the head of his bed with the toes turned up, and many times could he be heard fussing with them, when father and mother talked in the best room of the family affairs and the crops.

But now nothing, save the sweet recollections of his angel presence and these two mementoes, console her.

Yes, sweet mother, well may thy dear chastened face sadden, and thy loving eyes grow dim as thou lookest at these tiny treasures of the dead.

Little shoes know, who never lost a darling, of their worth; little can they realize, while teaching lisping mouths their infant prayer, and watching their blithe forms sporting around the old homestead, what an irreparable loss their death would be.

Little shoes! Is it strange that they are precious?—is it a wonder that they are clean, when a mother protects them? Parents, care tenderly for your children, so that, as time rolls on, you may never have an empty pair of shoes.

And, while your heads are resting on the lap of our great mother—Earth, they will be doing their duty to God and their country.

A HEROINE.

During the Seven Year's War, the exertions of the Prussians at some critical period to suppress the sinking fortunes of their enterprising monarch were of a nature truly astonishing; but they were far outdone by the public sacrifices which were voluntary made by individuals to resist the invasion of the French in 1813.

An anecdote of a Silesian girl is recorded, which serves in a striking manner to show the general feeling which pervaded the country.

At length the idea struck her that her hair, which was of great beauty, and the pride of her parents, might be of some value; and she accordingly set off one morning privately for Breslau, and disposed of her beautiful tresses for a couple of dollars.

The hairdresser, however, with whom she had negotiated the bargain, being touched with the girl's conduct, reserved his purchase for the manufacture of bracelets and other ornaments; and, as the story became public, he in the end sold so many, that he was enabled, by this maiden's locks alone, to subscribe a hundred dollars to the exigencies of the state.

CURRAN, when opposed to Lord Clare, said that he reminded him of a chimney-sweep, who had raised himself by dark and dusky ways, and then called aloud to his neighbours to witness his dirty elevation.

A DRUM-MAJOR who ran away in action, when reproached with cowardice, remarked,—"I'd sooner be a coward all my life than a corpse fifteen minutes."

THE STAR

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LITTLE SHOES.

The mellow rays of the sun, just gilding the tree-tops and bidding farewell to the mountains, danced through the casement of the old room, and shimmered over the spot where lay too little shoes, alone in the stillness.

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