

The Star,

And Conception Bay Semi-Weekly Advertiser.

Volume 1.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Tuesday, April 15, 1873.

Number 87.

APRIL.

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

MUSIC, &c., &c.

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

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

BLANK FORMS

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

NOTICES.

PAINLESS! PAINLESS! TEETH

Positively Extracted without Pain BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

A NEW AND PERFECTLY SAFE METHOD.

Dr. LOVEJOY & SON,

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

Scientific and Approved Method.

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

Without producing pain,

with perfect satisfaction. They are still prepared to repeat the same process, which is perfectly safe even to Children. They are also prepared to insert the best Artificial Teeth from one to a whole Set in the latest and most approved style, using none but the best, such a receive the highest Premiums at the world's Fair in London and Paris.

Teeth filled with great care and in the most lasting manner. Especial attention given to regulating children's Teeth. St. John's, July 9.

GEORGE BOWDEN,

Repairer of Umbrellas and Parasols,
No. 1, LION SQUARE,

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

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

Outport orders punctually attended to.
St. John's, Jan. 4.

172 WATER STREET, 172

JAMES FALLON,

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WORKER,

BEGS respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Harbor Grace and outports that he has commenced business in the Shop No. 172 Water Street, Harbor Grace, opposite the premises of Messrs. PUNTON & 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. tff

W. H. THOMPSON,

AGENT FOR

Fellows' Compound Syrup

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITES

House of Assembly.

OFFICIAL REPORTS

TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1873.

The House opened at 4 o'clock. Mr. Rogerson presented a petition from Nicholas Halfyard and others, of Ochre Pit Cove, praying for a grant to erect a public wharf.

Mr. Rogerson, in moving that the petition lie on the table, said its prayer claimed the special attention of the House as the petitioners were a most energetic people. He therefore trusted, when the proper time arrived, that a sum of money would be appropriated to that purpose.

Mr. Rogerson also presented the following petitions, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and repair roads.

From Richard Gillingham and others, Ochre Pit Cove; from Alexander Colford and others, of Red Island, from Joseph V. Wanley and others, of Job's Cove; from A. Garland and others, of same place.

Ordered that these petitions lie on the table.

Mr. Rogerson also presented a petition from Patrick Colford and others, of Red Island, which was received and read, praying for a grant to improve the landing cove there. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rogerson presented a petition from John Apsey and others, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying that an act may be passed to define property in panning seal.

Ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Munn presented a petition from Nicholas Hanrahan and others, of Harbor Grace, to the same effect as the petition from Carbonear.

Ordered to lie on the table. Hon. Chairman of the Board of Works presented to the house accounts of the expenditure of the Volunteer force for 1871; detailed statement of Warrants issued on account of Volunteer force, 1870 and 1871; reply to notice of motion by Mr. Warren relative to instructions to Random Sound Road Board.

Ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Warren—in accordance with a notice of motion, given by him a few days since, would ask the hon. Chairman of the Board of Works for the returns asked for.

Hon. Chairman Board of Works—The hon. member must know that it is utterly impossible for him to furnish the returns asked for in detail, considering that there are no less than ten thousand men employed. It would require five or six months, with extra clerks to furnish them. He had never heard such returns been asked for by any hon. member of the house, and he had the honor of holding his seat now twelve years.

Mr. Warren—The hon. member had asked for such returns when he (Mr. W.) was Chairman of the Board of Works. He (Mr. W.) then produced the vouchers and the labor book, and they lay upon the table of the house for a considerable time. If the same action were taken now he would feel satisfied. It was necessary that they should be produced. According to the Road regulation act, the Chairman was bound to have all the road returns from the different districts before the opening of the Legislature. If such returns were in, why refuse to produce them?

Hon. Mr. Carter thought if the vouchers for the different payments in that department were brought from the office of the Financial Secretary, and laid upon the table of the house, it would satisfy the hon. member.

Mr. Warren would be quite satisfied with the vouchers and the labor book. Hon. Chairman Board of Works would be most happy to do so.

Hon. Mr. Carter gave notice that he would on to-morrow, ask the hon. Receiver General for a detailed return of all fines and forfeitures under the Customs Management Act, for the year 1870, 1871 and 1872, the appropriations thereof, to whom, and balance on hand.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary laid on the table return of amount of contracts for steam service, and expenditure for 1872. Return of Licenses of search for the Minerals, for 1870, 1871 and 1872.

Correspondence respecting Cape Race Fog Whistle. Correspondence relative to postage between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland.

The Hon. Attorney General laid on the table correspondence by the Government of Newfoundland, relative to the Washington Treaty.

Mr. Warren gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the hon. Colonial Secretary for a return showing what sums were paid under the head of Addresses, in Financial statement, of \$3644 the amounts granted in each instance, to whom paid, and for what purpose.

On motion of Mr. Tessier, pursuant to order of the day, the house then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the address in reply to the Governor's speech.

The house then adjourned until 4 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

The house met shortly after four o'clock.

Mr. Rogerson presented petitions from the following named persons, praying for grants for the opening and repairing of roads:—From George Swan and others, Freshwater; from John Halfyard and others, Ochre Pit Cove; from Francis Parsons and others, of Clown's Cove and Freshwater; from John Johnston and others, of Western Bay; from Rev. Joseph Pascoe and others, of Lower Island Cove; from Stephan Sellers and others of Western Bay; from John English and others, of Job's Cove; from Azariah Garland and others, of Lower Island Cove; from Levi Hudson and others, of Adams Cove; from Jacob Whelan and others, of Bradley's Cove; and William Harris and others, of Northern Bay.

Ordered that these petitions lie on the table.

Mr. Rogerson also presented a petition from Alfred Jaynes, constable, of Broad Cove, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary, on account of length of service.

Ordered that the petition lie on the table.

Captain Graham presented a petition from Rev. B. Smith and others, Commissioners of the Trinity Bay Commercial School, which was received and read, praying for increase of salary for the Commercial School Teacher; also for a grant to enable them to erect a suitable dwelling house for such Teacher.

Captain Graham, in moving that the petition lie on the table, would earnestly urge that its prayer be complied with, feeling assured that it merited the support of hon. members on both sides of the house.

Mr. Rogerson had much pleasure in supporting the prayer of that petition. He thought the district of Trinity Bay had a special claim on the consideration of the House in connection with education, as he was aware, from personal knowledge, that it had produced, in proportion of its population, more ship masters than any other district of the colony. He, therefore, considered that the petition was entitled to the favorable consideration of the Executive.

Ordered that the petition should lie on the table. On motion of Mr. Tessier, pursuant to order of the day, the address in reply to His Excellency's speech at the opening of the session, was read a third time and passed.

The hon. Attorney General, in the absence of the hon. premier, gave notice that on to-morrow, he would move that a message be sent to the Legislative Council, requesting that they will be pleased to appoint a Select Committee of their body to meet a Select Committee of the Assembly, to inquire into the best means of procuring a more effective supply of water for the town of St. John's.

Hon. Attorney General also gave notice that, on to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act 20th Vic. Cap., 3, in relation to Cape Race Light House.

The house then adjourned until 4 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

The house met at half past four o'clock. Captain Parsons presented a petition from William English and others, of Branch, in the district of Placentia, praying for a grant for the erection of a breakwater. The hon. member begged to support the prayer of the petition, its object being one of great importance to the people of Branch and the vicinity.

Hon. Chairman Board of Works and hon. the premier supported the prayer of the petition.

Ordered to lie on the table. Captain Parsons gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an address to His Excellency the Governor on the prayer of that petition.

Hon. Mr. Carter would object to the practice which had lately crept into so great an extent, of appropriating sums of money upon the sanction of a mere address of the House, and without the authority of both branches of the Legislature. He (hon. Mr. C.) would take an early opportunity of moving an address to His Excellency, praying that no appropriations be made upon such addresses, without the sanction of the Legislative Council.

Hon. Premier presented a petition from the Rev. Thomas Hennebery and others, of Portugal Cove, Placentia Bay, praying for a grant to construct a road.

The hon. Premier, in moving that the petition lie on the table, warmly supported its prayer.

Ordered to lie on the table. Hon. Premier also presented a petition from John Halfyard and others, of Ochre Pit Cove, praying for a grant to complete the well there, they being now obliged to go a great distance for fresh water, and spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Rogerson had been given to un-

derstand that the object of this petition would be provided for out of last year's special grant, and he thought it had been done. He would support the prayer of the petition.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Hon. Premier also presented petitions from Thomas Ford and others, of Western Bay, praying a grant for a road; also from the Rev. E. Brennan and others of Ship Cove, Placentia Bay, praying for a grant to construct a landing place there, also, from James Doyle and others, of Gooseberry, Cape Shore, praying for a grant to clear the dock at the landing place there.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Hon. Speaker in'ed the house that he had received a letter from the hon. Colonial Secretary, stating that His Excellency the Governor would receive the address of the house in reply to the Speech at the opening of the session, on to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Green presented a petition from Abraham French and others, of Bay Roberts, praying for a grant for a road there. Ordered to lie on the table.

Hon. Colonial Secretary begged to lay on the table of the house correspondence on the subject of the reduction in the rates of postage between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland; also, certain returns asked for by the hon. member for Trinity, Mr. Warren.

Hon. Chairman Board of Works presented a petition from the inhabitants of Trepassy, praying for a grant to continue the road to the North West Arm of the harbor.

Ordered to lie on the table. Hon. Attorney General presented a petition from the inhabitants of Chapel Cove on the subject of roads.

Captain Parsons gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an address to His Excellency the Governor, on the petition of the inhabitants of Placentia praying for a house of shelter at the South East Woods.

Mr. Duder presented a petition from John Maddocks and others, of Loon Bay Harbor, Green Bay, praying for a grant to open a road in that locality.

Mr. Duder, in moving that the petition lie on the table, said the place it came from was a new settlement, which the people had lately opened up for the purpose of carrying on agriculture, for which it was well adapted. They now came before that house for the first time applying for a portion of the public money to assist them in making roads, by which means they would be enabled to carry on their agricultural operations successfully.

Mr. Parsons gave notice that he will on to-morrow move that the amendment proposed by the hon. member, Mr. Carter upon the address in reply to His Excellency's Speech, be expunged from the journals of the house.

Hon. Mr. Carter gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an address to His Excellency, praying that he will not sanction the payment of any money on addresses to the House of Assembly without the sanction of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Walsh presented petitions from W. Harvey and others; from N. Williams and others; and from George VATER and others of Pouch Cove, praying for grants to complete roads.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Hon. Attorney General, pursuant to notice begged leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the storing of Kerosene and other oils. The Bill was read a first time to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. the Premier, pursuant to notice, moved that a Select Committee be appointed to meet with a Committee of the Legislative Council to inquire into the best means of procuring a more efficient supply of water for the town of St. John's.

The motion was put and carried, and the hon. speaker nominated the Premier, hon. Mr. Carter, the hon. Receiver General Mr. McKay and Mr. Rogerson to constitute the committee.

Hon. Mr. Carter was not aware of any papers or other information being before the house, showing what had been done by the Government or the Water Company in that matter, or that there was a necessity for the proposed inquiry. If there was any necessity for it, it was a matter for the Government, and he would prefer not being on the Select Committee.

He considered that the hon. the Attorney General, as the first officer of the Crown, ought to be on the Committee.

The hon. Premier would observe that the proceeding was absolutely necessary on account of the well known deficiency in the supply of water for the town which had existed for some time, and was loudly complained of on the breaking out of fires. The object of the committee was only to make inquiry, and collect all the information available on the subject, with a view of guiding the House as to what future action should be adopted in the matter. It was a matter of very great importance and the very best consideration should be given it.

Hon. Chairman Board of Works—It is

well known that the supply of water is not sufficient for the requirements of the public utility, or the safety of property. Only the other day a fire occurred on board the City of Halifax, when it was found that the pressure of water on the hose from Water Street was very limited indeed. The fire Companies could not obtain sufficient force for the effectual working of their hose. There were loud and general complaints about this scarcity of water. It was deemed right then, by the Government, to appoint a Committee to act conjointly with a Committee of the Legislative Council, who would hear the report of the Engineer of the Water Company, and take such evidence of the matter as to them would seem advisable. He would not be under a necessity to say that this course would authorize further expenditure. The Water Works cost the country \$100,000, some few years ago, and the supply was thought to be ample to meet all wants. But year after year the diminution in the supply of water was becoming more remarkable; for now, should a fire happen to break out in one portion of the city, it is necessary to shut the water off in others; and should a second fire break out, the consequences might be most disastrous.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE STAR

HARBOR GRACE, APRIL 15, 1873.

NOTWITHSTANDING the favorable indications at the commencement of the seal fishery and the hopes entertained of a generally successful voyage, it is now decidedly apparent that the year will not in the aggregate be a remunerative one to those employed. True, several of the steam vessels have done remarkably well as far as number is concerned; but again, we fear that dreadful devastation has been made on the young seals by them. This is not as it should be. No greater error can possibly be made than that of depriving ourselves yearly—with the power of steam—that which, if properly guarded, would multiply so as to give us a remuneration commensurate with the outlay attending sealing enterprise. There is a very general opinion prevalent that to give the seals "fair play" and "humane treatment," the time of sealing steamers leaving port should be made later than the time now calculated as suitable for starting. We coincide with this opinion, ample proof having been given this spring of severe barbarity being displayed towards the young, and also to parents of this valuable annual God-send, at a time when common sense should have dictated otherwise. This is a subject worthy of our most earnest attention, and we presume that unless some restriction is placed upon steam vessels, the seal will eventually be exterminated from our shores. In another paper we purpose saying more about this very important subject.

OWING to prevalence of easterly winds our harbor has become blocked with heavy ice. To-day the Bay presents quite a chilling aspect, being covered with what our nautical friends are pleased to designate as a portion of the "Northern jam." This is certainly a very inauspicious circumstance at the present advanced season, and will doubtless tend greatly to the interruption of business in commercial circles. We trust, however, that Providence will soon favor us with an agreeable change, and thus relieve us from the unenviable position in which we now find ourselves.

ON Sunday morning last, the brigantine "Sneezer," Porter, master, arrived to Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly with 2300 seals. Some three or four weeks since we noticed the launch of this vessel, and her departure for the seal fishery; and now we are highly pleased with the success of her first voyage. This is a gratifying evidence of native talent, the "Sneezer" having been built, (in a remarkably short time) manned and commanded by natives of the country. Success to native enterprise! May it always meet with the like good fortune.

THE Quarterly Meeting in connection with the Wesleyan Sabbath School—which took place in the basement of the Wesleyan Church on the afternoon of Sunday last—was to say the least highly interesting and gratifying to the large number of parents and friends present. The progress made by the children during the past quarter, reflects no little credit on the ability and zeal of the talented Superintendent, John Bemister, Esq., and the earnest and hearty co-operation of the teachers. Music was freely discoursed during the evening, under the direction of Miss Howell, and the singing throughout surpassed all expectation. A large number of appropriate recitations were charmingly rendered, and some of them too by children under eleven years of age. After which the Rev. Mr. Lander spoke to the children in his usual happy and interesting manner, congratulating them on their progress in acquiring a sound religious training, and

forcibly impressing upon their young minds the untold advantages derivable from a thorough knowledge of the Word of God. The occasion was one of great interest to all.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—One of the most dastardly acts of this kind ever witnessed by us came under our notice yesterday forenoon. A poodle dog was the object of this outrage. The little animal was following a young lady down Water Street—gamboling in the refreshing air and apparently enjoying its recreation—when it received a kick, from some heartless miscreant, that almost deprived it of existence. The young lady's indignation was very apparent. Quickly retracing her steps, she hastened to the rescue of her favorite, her countenance bearing all the resolution and daring of a Tragedy Queen; but the perpetrator of the mischief had disappeared. Acts of this kind deserve the severest reprehension, and should be punished rigorously. Ranger, our old and faithful friend, has met with a serious misfortune at the hands of some cruel monster, thereby depriving him of the power he so long enjoyed of scouring the hunting grounds and putting to flight the feathered brood. He is now compelled to sit by the fire and ruminate over his departed greatness. Let us hope that acts of cruelty to animals will be less frequent in future.

IN consequence of a large portion of our space being occupied with the particulars of the loss of the steamship "Atlantic," several communications have been unavoidably omitted.

A QUANTITY of snow fell during last night and this morning; causing our streets to assume a wretched state of muddiness, much to the annoyance of those already attired in "spring suits."

WE are informed that several young seals were taken in the harbor, near the Island, yesterday evening; one party alone having killed as many as five—three harps and two hoods. We hope to hear of still further success.

THE following are the arrivals at St. John's from the Seal Fishery up to date:

Table listing arrivals at St. John's from the Seal Fishery, including ship names and seal counts.

THE LAST STITCH.—"It is very sweet to gaze at the stars together. The reading of poetry out of some book, with brows all close and arms all mingled, is very sweet; the pouring out of the whole heart, in written words which the writer knows would be ridiculous to any one but the dear one to whom they are sent, is very sweet; but for the girl who has made a shirt for the man she loves, there has come a moment in the last stitch of it sweeter than any that the stars ever produced."

I suppose that is an old bachelor's view of the case, but, actually, that "last stitch" is a very terrible thing to a young woman of any reflective power. Suppose that shirt doesn't fit—and few home-made shirts do—and suppose she can't see why, and he can't see why—and people never can—then there is trouble in the wigwam, and she weeps, and he tells how "his mother's" handiwork, always set "like wax, my dear," and the days that follow are days of tribulation.

Then the buttons of that shirt must come off some day, and she may forget to sew them on. She is but human. Or it may be smirched in the ironing, when she cannot quote Macbeth and cry, "Thou canst not say I did it," because "the girl" is known to be "non est."

Indeed all sorts of woeful things may happen to that shirt, and because of that shirt; and knowing, as she ought, that love flies out of the window on a shirt button oftener than on anything else, the woman who regards that "last stitch" with ecstasy must be a mad dreamer.

In my opinion, wedded bliss had much better go on reading poetry and looking at the stars, and send "the exact measurement across the shoulders" of its better half to a professional, than to go to shirt-making in the hope of increasing its moments of ecstatic bliss. It won't pay. AUNT POLLY.

Latest Despatches.

Loss of the Steamship 'Atlantic.'

EVIDENCE OF THE CAPTAIN.

The following is the evidence as given by the captain on the 28th of March:—

On the 28th of March the engineer's report showed coals getting short, we experienced three very severe days of weather. Coals on board 319 tons, we being 1130 miles from Sandy Hook. The speed came down to 8 knots, and with a moderate strong breeze to 5 knots per hour. Hoping that the wind would change favorably I kept on till the 31st, when our coals were reduced to 127 tons, the ship distant from Sandy Hook 460 miles. As ship at this time was making but 7 knots per hour, wind being at S.W., glass falling and a westerly swell on, I thought the risk too great to keep on, as in the event of a westerly gale coming up we might find ourselves shut out from all sources of supply. The chief steward also reported the stores short—fresh provisions enough for saloon for two days, and but salt for steerage for two days, when all but the bread and rice would be out. At 1 p.m., after receiving the engineer's report, decided to come here, Sambre Island being then North 5 degrees East, distant 170 miles. During afternoon wind S.S.W. with rain; at 8 p.m. wind veered to West, clear starlight. I several times corrected the course by the polar star. Course steered by compass was N. 24 E., with 7 easterly deviations, which I considered ample allowance for the Westerly set, and to lead 5 miles to East of Sambre Island. I left my orders on the bridge as to lookouts, which word was passed to officers relieving at midnight. I corrected the course the last time at 12 20 A.M., when I repeated my caution and orders. I then went into chart room and at dawn in about 15 minutes Mr. Fisher came in to ask some questions about the ship, as he was writing to the "Cosmopolitan" newspaper. He stayed about 20 minutes and left. My intention was to run on till 3 A.M., and then to leave to and await day. At midnight the ship's run was 122 miles, which would place her 48 miles S. of Sambre; the speed by log at 1.30 being 9 knots per hour. The night at this time was cloudy and clear. At 2 40 my servant came up with my cocoa, when he was told not to awake me till 3 A.M. when second officer would call me. The first intimation I had of anything was the ship striking on Meagher's rock, off Meagher's Island, and remaining, heeling slightly to port. The officers were quickly at their stations. I accompanied by the quarter-masters. The first sea swept away all the port boats, and the ship heeling over rapidly soon rendered the starboard boats useless. Every effort was made to send the people forward outside the ship, but terror daunted all our efforts. The second officer was in the starboard lifeboat. I carried two ladies and placed them with him and returned for more. Before I got as far as the saloon entrance and finding slip going over still further, I managed to get hold of the weather rails and get back to the lifeboat. I took the ladies out and placed them in the main rigging; went back and called the second officer to come out as the boat would roll over, which she did in a few minutes, carrying with her Mr. Metcalf and from 30 to 40 men. Finding that I was of no use there I returned to the main rigging and found the ladies gone. The chief officer, Mr. Frith, got up into the mizen rigging, where his retreat was soon out of and he had to remain there until 3 p.m.; when the weather and sea was moderating with falling tide, he was got off. Mr. Brady, third officer, finding the boats useless, went forward and with assistance of quarter-masters—Speakman and Owens, established communication with a rope to small outlying rocks, distant from our starboard bow about 40 yards. Owens swam first, but failed to get a footing. Speakman then tried and succeeded. A stouter rope was hauled on the rock on which Mr. Brady passed, followed by the boldest of the men. By this time it was 4 A.M.; I was at this time in the main rigging trying to get the passengers there collected to make an effort to get forward; many went, but the larger number, several saloon passengers among them, lay there and died. The puser was the first to succumb to the intense cold that prevailed. Finding myself of no use there, I got along outside the ship to the fore rigging; got fore sheets and tacks unrove and sent ashore. We now had 5 ropes to the rocks, along which men to the number of 200 passed safely, though nearly exhausted on reaching the rock. Mr. Brady, accompanied by Owens, Speakman and Thomas, now got a line across the inner channel, which was about 100 yards wide, and shallow, though with a heavy surf running through; they went up and gave the alarm, and sent a messenger to Halifax. About 50 got to the larger island by the line, though many were drowned in the attempt, amongst the number being the chief steward, who was drowned by the passengers crowding him down. I, with the fourth officer, encouraged as much as we could the people (about 450) who remained on ship's side to keep moving and keep from falling asleep. In many cases they gave right up and died, apparently without any pain; twelve men seated together laid down beside me, and despite all efforts to rouse them died, and slipped into the sea. At 5 30 the first boat came, but she was too small to be of any use. (At this point the captain's feelings overcame him, and it was several minutes before he could proceed.) In about 20 minutes more the first barge was launched and proceeded to take passengers off the small

rocks. She was in half an hour followed by two others. I succeeded, fearing the ship would part and slide into deep water, in getting them to take off those from the ship first, and many were saved who, if left there to the last, would have perished from exhaustion. At this time I missed the fourth officer and feared that he had fallen in, when I saw him on the rocks encouraging and helping another boat along. When all had left but about 20 men (my hands being frozen and legs stiff) they took me off, the rest following immediately. At 8 45 all the survivors were landed and lodged in a wooden hut belonging to a fisherman named Clancy, who with his daughter gave them all they had, made fires and warmed them. During the day they were drafted off to various islands about, and billeted amongst what houses that were there.—Mr. Ryan, the resident Magistrate, filling his house, and others following his example. No women or children were saved. At 1 p.m. I sent Mr. Brady on to Halifax to give particulars, and obtain food and assistance, also to get steamers down early and convey passengers and crew to Halifax. At 5 p.m., the tide having fallen, she broke in two about the foremast, ship falling over till the sea washed completely over her. Having no other officer at hand, I detailed the best-wain and eight men to prevent wreckers, who now swarmed around, from carrying away goods, and set a watch of four men during the night to pick up the bodies that might wash ashore. They picked up but five during the night. At daylight the Customs' authorities came down and took charge. I gave Captain Sheridan provisional authority to employ what labor he required for salvage. Re-embarked all our saved (amounting to about 429) in the Lady Head and Delta steamers, and arrived at Halifax at 3 p.m. I gave the Company's carpenter orders to get 200 shells to bury dead, and an undertaker to attend to bodies of saloon passengers. Many bodies had come on shore before I left, some unrecognizable but I identified Mr. Metcalf, Miss Merritt, Mrs. Fisher, and the chief steward, with several of the crew. I left the 4th officer and four men at wreck to identify and take charge of papers, valuables, &c., that might be thrown up. I saved thirteen saloon passengers and lost twenty. Saved four hundred and sixteen steerage, and lost five hundred and twenty seven steerage and crew; but three women were seen—the two I have spoken of and one who got up beside the chief officer and died in the rigging. Examination by Mr. Ritchie.—Had the leads ready for sounding at 12 o'clock. It was clear up to midnight. I went to chart-room after leaving the bridge, which was 30 feet abaft it. In the chart-room I could hear what went on. I was six feet from the man who steered the ship; I was up at 2 o'clock, looked into the wheel house, and then laid down. I allowed an average of eleven knots for her speed after making observation at midnight; the log was read at half-past one, when ship was going about nine knots. At 3 o'clock I expected to be about 20 miles south of Sambre, where I intended to lay till morning; had not my cloths off; had confidence in second officer; he had been two trips in the ship and was a steady man. I got my observations by Lat. and Long., and knew distance exactly from Halifax by chart—they are all lost. I steered N.N.E. by compass. Speed of ship increased till 12 o'clock, the wind was abeam; had no canvas on her. I did not shift course. I did not sound. I thought it would be taken 7 miles East of Sambre's ledges. Had never been on this coast before. Third officer had been in Harbor twice. The admiral's charts I had shewed depth; don't recollect what depth of water. The reason I did not sound was because the night was clear, and Sambre should have been seen 21 miles in clear weather. Standing on bridge would be 36 feet high. I knew I was approaching the shore, and the clearing of the night and certainty of seeing the light was the reason I didn't sound. I now know I must have been mistaken in the locality of the ship at 12 o'clock; the ship was further North and West than I supposed. Cannot judge how far I was out of reckoning. I knew the coast was dangerous. I gave orders to be called at 3 by relieving officers, but ordered my servant to call me before. I was, I think, not called before the ship struck; if I had been called at 3, I think I could have seen the land and saved the ship. If the men on deck had been energetic, the white line of snow on the land should have been observed, and had they discovered it and had the engines reversed the calamity might have been averted. This is my opinion from what I saw when I came on deck. I would not have gone inside of 45 line sounding. This would give 14 miles from Sambre, but I intended to keep out 21 miles, and stop the ship. The current must have set in faster than I allowed. If I had sounded from 12 to 3 I would not have got on shore. I would have been on deck myself; soundings would have shown me to be in some other position than where I thought I was. When I left the deck the quarter-masters were there and second and fourth officers. This is my second voyage, I was up at 2. I knew nothing from the time I lay out till the ship struck. Not much sea out, but considerable in shore. We struck going between 9 and 10 knots. The shore where we struck was considerably high. The ship ran on a shelving rock. [The Captain here corrected a statement in the press that he was the sixteenth man to leave, whereas he did not till there were but seventeen alive on the wreck.] I was not in a condition to stand cold, as I had received an accident at sea—a leg broken and ribs also. The ship struck between 5 and 15 minutes past 3.

LONDON, April 7.

Parliament will adjourn from to night till the 21st inst.

The Republicans carried municipal elections in Nantes and Marseilles.

The Pope is recovering, but still very feeble.

Physicians forbid him leaving his apartments.

A Russian column would take field against Khiva, on the 5th inst.

New York, 7.

Gold 18 1/2

Cuban insurgents captured the seaport of Manzanilla, with immense amount of booty, munitions of war, &c.

The American press generally condemn the owners of the White Star Line, setting aside everything connected with the navigation of the ship. The damning fact of coals being short when only ten days out remains to be explained. The ship was meanly fueled and provisioned; 500 lives sacrificed to miserable parsimonious saving of a few tons coals. In the White Star prospectus, two years ago, the directors boasted of this economy; the terrible irony of that boast will now ring in the ears of thousands of bereaved families. It is a sickening revolting story of criminal rapacity. The final question comes how many more of these ships cross the Atlantic similarly freighted and similarly loaded.

TERRIBLE MARINE DISASTER.

THE WHITE STAR STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, WRECKED AT PROSPECT.

Seven Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.

It is our painful duty to record the most terrible marine disaster that has ever occurred on our coast—the loss of a great ocean steamship with about seven hundred and fifty lives, at Marr's Rock, near Prospect, 22 miles west of Halifax. The Atlantic, left Liverpool, G. B., on Thursday, March 20th for New York, touched at Queenstown the next day to receive mails and passengers, after which she started on her voyage across the ocean. She had a full cargo of general merchandise, and a very large number of passengers, 800 in the steerage, and about 50 in the cabin. These, with her crew, would probably make the total number on board not less than 1,000 souls. She was commanded by Captain James A. Williams. Rough weather was experienced, but nothing worthy of note occurred until noon on Monday, 31st, when the coast being short, Captain Williams resolved to put into Halifax for a supply. The captain and 2nd officer had the night watch up to midnight, when they were relieved by the Chief and Fourth officers. At that time they judged that Sambre Light bore N. N. W. 39 miles. The sea was rough and the night dark but not thick. The Captain went to his chart room on deck to lie down, leaving orders to be called if there should be any notable change in the vessel's position. Between midnight and two o'clock on Tuesday morning, the steamer struck heavily several times.

The hull of the steamer became almost totally submerged, and only the bow and masts remained above water. The greater part of the passengers were immediately drowned. Indeed, so soon after striking did the vessel sink that many of the passengers were no doubt sleeping peacefully, in blissful ignorance of all that was going on around them, and passed into eternity without a struggle. Of those on deck, numbering several hundred, many were washed overboard when the ship fell over, and their cries for help as they struggled in vain for life were most heart-rending. Many, however, had taken refuge in the rigging and on the bow, and were still living, but with the prospect of almost certain death before them, and were they knew not where they were, and were in momentary expectation of the ship sinking further and engulfing them all. Even as they were, clinging in desperation to the rigging, with the sea washing over them continuously, their situation was most trying, and every few minutes some of them, benumbed by the cold and exhausted from their struggles, loosed their hold and perished.

Third officer Brady assisted by Quarter-masters Speakman and Owens made a gallant effort to rescue them, the former swimming to the rock and thence to the island, making fast a line by which they succeeded in getting a number of persons from the wreck to the rock. But now at last help came from the shore. The hardy fishermen of Prospect had seen the lights of the steamer and heard the cries of the drowning people, and, undaunted by the heavy sea running, they put out in boats to render what assistance they could. The shivering crowd on the rock, up to whose feet the tide had risen, were taken off and put ashore. The wind had now increased, and the sea was so rough that boats could not approach the wreck without great danger, but with the line that was still fast to the shore to steady them, aided by the daylight now breaking, the little crafts plied continually between the steamer and the shore, and rescued nearly all who had strength enough to still cling to the rigging. In all about 250 men were brought safely to the shore.—Truro Sun.

A distressing fire, says the Charlotte-town (P. E. I.) Herald, occurred at Tracadie on the 17th inst. The house of Joseph McAulay, a laborer, took fire while both he and his wife were absent. The only inmates were three children, the eldest about six years and the youngest about three months old. The eldest, had snatched the baby from its bed, and carried it out. When the neighbors arrived they found it lying on the snow in a perfect state of nudity. Not a rag was saved from the building. The poor family is now dependent on the charity of the neighbors.

LAUNCH OF A NEW STEAMER.—The screw steamship City of Richmond, built for the Inman Line, was launched in the latter part of February from the building yard of Messrs. Tod & McGregor Patrick, The City of Richmond is, we understand, the largest vessel ever built on the Clyde, her gross measurement being 4,700 tons.

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Wholes

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Bread, Flour, Corn Meal, etc.

NEW

WE, the Trustees of the firm of

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Hereby ap Rutherford mand and due and be on receipt, releases the need be, an authorize of such proceed may be need Debts and our said A cause to be Witness John D. B. (Signed) (Signed) Witness, JOHN

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Harbor Grace

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MRS W

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A KEEN RETORT.—Poor Sourberry
has carried with him a cross from the
cradle to middle-age, and will probably
bear it to the grave. His cross is a pair
of enormous ears. If large ears, stand-
ing out boldly from the mastoid region,
are a sign of caution, then Sourberry
must be a most cautious man. Once up-
on a time Sourberry was in church, and
in the pew directly behind him was a
young man accompanied by two young
ladies, between whom he sat. During
the religious services the youth made
himself and his feminine companions
quite merry at the expense of the man
before them. "Did you ever see such
ears?" he whispered to the damsel upon
his right. "I wonder where he puts
'em nights," to the damsel on his left—
and so on, in many a joking strain; and
in tones loud enough to be heard by the
subject of the ribald criticisms.

At length Sourberry could stand it no
longer. Upon the first hush of an inter-
val in the services he turned in his pew
and faced his tormentor, and in speech
palpable to the whole congregation, he
said,—"Look'e, sir: I know my ears
are too large for a man, but not more so
than are yours too small for a jackass."

Wholesale Prices Current, St. John's.

BREAD—Hambro' No 1, 32s. 6d.; No. 2,
30s.; No. 3, 24s. Local No. 1,
26s.; No. 2, 23s. 6d.; F. C., 22s.
6d.
FLOUR—Canada Fancy 45s.; Canada Su-
perfine, or New York Extra, 41s.
6d.; New York Superfine 36s. 6d.
to 39s.; New York No. 2 32s. 6d.
CORN MEAL—White and Yellow, per brl.
21s. a 22s.
OATMEAL—Canada, per brl. 32s.
RICE—East India, per cwt. 21s.
PEAS—Round, per brl. 21s.
BUTTER—Canada and Nova Scotia, 11d.
to 1s.; Ham'ro' 8d.
CHEESE—9d. to 10 1/2d.
HAM—9d. to 10d.
PORK—Hambro' Prime Mess 140s.; Mess
80s.; Prime Mess, 77s. 6d. a 82s.
6d.; Extra Prime 67s. 6d.
BEEF—Prime, per brl. 35s.
LARD—per imp. gallon 7s. 10d. a 8s.
MOLASSES—Muscovado 2s. a 2s. 2d.; Clay-
ed 1s. 9d.
SUGAR—Muscovado, 50s. to 55s.; unrefined
46s. a 48s. 6d.; American
Cru-hd 75s.
COFFEE—11d.
TEA—Congou and So-chong, ordinary
broken leaf, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.;
fair to good, 2s. to 2s. 6d.
LARD—American and Canadian 8d.
LEATHER—American and Canadian 1s. 5d.
TOBACCO—Canadian, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.;
American 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; Nova
Scotian, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d.
CORDAGE—per cwt. 65s.
SALT—per hhd. Foreign, Liverpool—none
afloat.
KEROSENE OIL—New York manufacture
2s.; Boston 2s. to 2-0 d.
COAL—per ton, North Sydney 31s. 6d.
UNION BANK SHARES, £113.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

WE, the undersigned, THOMAS W.
STABB, and JOSEPH OUTERBRIDGE,
Trustees to the Estate of GEORGE C. RUTHERFORD,
and ANDREW RUTHERFORD, under
the firm of

"Rutherford Brothers,"

Hereby appoint the said GEORGE C.
Rutherford as our Attorney, to de-
mand and receive all Debts and Property
due and belonging to the said Estate, and
on receipt, to give due and effectual
releases therefor, and to compromise, if
need be, any such debts; and we further
authorize our said Attorney to take all
such proceedings in law or in equity that
may be necessary for the recovery of such
Debts and Property, hereby ratifying all
our said Attorney shall lawfully do or
cause to be done in the premises.

Witness our hands and seals at St.
John's, this Fifth day of April, A.
D. 1873.
(Signed) T. W. STABB,
(Signed) J. OUTERBRIDGE.

Witness,
JOHN COWAN.

IN reference to above, all parties in-
debted to said Estate, are hereby
requested to make immediate payment of
their accounts to the Subscriber, otherwise
they will incur all legal expenses in the
collection of the same.

GEO. C. RUTHERFORD.
Harbor Grace, April 11. t2l.

"CALEDONIA HOUSE,"
189 Duckworth Street, 189
St. John's.

MRS. COLBERT

WOULD respectfully in-
form her friends and the
public generally, that she has
taken the House lately in the
occupancy of Mrs. James R.
Collins, (189 Duckworth Street, St. John's)
where she intends to transfer the business
of the "Caledonia House." By care and
attention, she hopes to make the "Cale-
donia House" a desirable resort. Visitors
from Harbor Grace, and vicinity, will find
every comfort during their sojourn in the
city. The House will be open on the 1st
of May. A fair share of patronage is
respectfully solicited.
April 11. Chronicle 2in

NOTICE.
METROPOLITAN
LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK.

JOSEPH F. KNAPP, President.
J. R. HEGEMAN, Vice-President.
R. A. GRANNISS, Secretary.
Wm. P. STEWART, Actuary.
B. R. CORWIN, Manager.
THOS. A. TEMPLE, Attorney.

DEPOSIT AT OTTAWA
For Canadian Policy Holders
only.

HON. L. A. WILMOT, D. C. L.,
Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick,
Director at the Board for Canada

The Reserve Dividend System
Is one more step in the march of pro-
gress. Presented only after mature
thought, it invites the test of the severest
scrutiny. Its chief merit is its PERFECT
ADAPTABILITY to the wants of insur-
able lives. THE RESERVE DIVIDEND
and RESERVE ENDOWMENT POLICIES
originated and published by the Com-
pany's Actuary, under copyright in 1869.
The principle involved renders every
form of insurance a provision in life. It
converts an ordinary life Policy, otherwise
payable only in the event of death, into a
CASH ENDOWMENT, MATURING
EVERY TEN YEARS.

W. H. THOMPSON,
Harbor Grace,
General Agent for
NEWFOUNDLAND.
April 1. tff.

Co-Partnership Notice.

HARBOR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND,
1st March, 1873.

I HAVE admitted my Son, William
Panton Munn, and my Nephew,
Robert Stewart Munn, as Part-
ners in my business. Their interest com-
menced on the 1st January, 1873. From
this date the Firm of Panton & Munn
will cease, and the style of the new Firm
will be

John Munn & Company.
JOHN MUNN,
March 23. 2t.

Bazaar!

THE co-operation of CHRISTIAN
FRIENDS is respectfully solicited in
aid of a

BAZAAR
To be held in NOVEMBER next, for the
purpose of raising funds for the liquida-
tion of the debt on
St. PAUL'S CHURCH
IN THIS TOWN.

The sum of £2,300 has been expended
in completing the enlargement of the
original Building. The balance remaining
unpaid at this date is about £300. Our
friends in St. John's kindly contributed
£100 and the rest, amounting to
£200, has been raised by the unaid-
ed efforts of the Congregation.
Contributions in Money, in Useful
and Fancy Articles, or in Materials for
making up, will be thankfully received
by

Mrs. S. ANDREWS,
" W. O. WOOD,
" EVILL,
" TAPP,
" C. ROSS,
" A. RUTHERFORD,
" BADCOCK,
" FORD,
" A. CLIFT,
" HIGGINS,
" BERTRAM JONES.
March 28, 1873.

TO BE LET.
THE
Shop & Dwelling House,
At present occupied by Mr. T. J. Keith.
Possession given on 1st May.
For particulars apply to
ELLEN KELLY.
March 14.

FOR SALE.
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS
A quantity of
CAST STEEL CANADIAN
HATCHETS,
(Useful for Joining Cabinet Making, and
other purposes)
At Cost and Charges.
HENRY TRAPNELL & Co.
Feb. 7. 3m.

FOR SALE.

Just Received
Via Halifax, per S. S. Tieress,
A SUPPLY OF THE

"Favorite"
SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINES,
Manufactured by the Kendall Manufac-
turing Co., Montreal.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.
THE
"FAVORITE"
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES

Are a wonderful achievement of inven-
tive 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 con-
structed that the Shuttle face is always
kept close to the rice, which prevents
the Machine from missing stitches.

Each Machine is furnished
with a
Hammer,
Gatherer,
Braider,
Self-Sewer,
Quilter,
6 Needles,
4 Bobbins,
Oiler,
Screw Driver,
Gauge and Screw,
Directions and Spools ready
for use.

Makers' Price List.
By Hand, on Marble Slab.....\$22.00
With Plain Walnut Table..... 27.00
With Quarter Case Walnut Table.. 30.00

Orders executed by return post,
and Machines sent free of expense,
ready to commence sewing immediately
—with explicit instructions.

THE ADVANTAGES
OF THE
FAVORITE

Shuttle Sewing Machines
OVER ALL OTHERS.

1st.—They are simple, perfect, and easily
operated.
2nd.—They make the celebrated Lock
Stitch alike on both sides, that
will not rip or ravel.
3rd.—They are sold at a price within the
reach of every family in the
land.
4th.—They can be operated by a child.
5th.—They are particularly adapted for
all Family Sewing and Dress
Making.

—ALSO—
No. 2 SINGER
MANUFACTURING MACHINES,
New improved Pattern,
F. W. BOWDEN, St. John's,
Agent for Newfoundland.
ALEXR. A. PARSONS,
Sub-Agent, Harbor Grace.

LUMBER!

—BY—
H. W. TRAPNE L.
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.

NOTICE.

MONEY!

PARTIES having MONEY
TO LOAN on security of
FREEHOLD PROPER-
TY, situated in Water
Street, Harbor Grace, can ob-
tain particulars by application
at the Office of this paper.
Harbor Grace,
Jan. 14, 1873. } 6t.

J. Mellis,

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

EGS respectfully to inform the pub-
lic 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 remunera-
tive PRICES. All Clothing to order,
cut in the most fashionable styles, and
forwarded with despatch. Terms moder-
ate. Orders from the outports
promptly attended to.

J. M. visits Conception Bay
twice a year, of which notice is duly
given.
Dec. 10. 1y†

W. H. THOMPSON,
AGENT FOR
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
ADAMS'
INDIAN
SALVE.

W. H. THOMPSON.

PIANO TUNING!

Mr. J. CURRIE,
TUNER AND REPAIRER OF
PIANOS.

IN returning thanks for past favours,
I beg respectfully to solicit a contin-
uance 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. tff

G. R. BARNES,
Blacksmith & Farrier,

REGS respectfully to acquaint his num-
erous patrons and the public gener-
ally, 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 re-
sponsible for any Debts contracted in
my name, without a Written Order from
myself.
LUCINDA BARTLETT.
Bay Roberts, }
Nov. 13, 1872. }

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 tff.

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

OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES

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 recommend-
able:

Gallup's Floriline for the Teeth and Breath
Keating's Worm Tablets
" Cough Lozenges
Rowland's Odonto
Oxley's Essence of Ginger
Lampough's Pyretic Saline
Powell's Balsam Aniseet
Medicamentum (stamped)
British Oil, Balsam of Life, Chlorodyne,
Mexican Mustang Liniment
Steer's Apodilloo
" 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 Walch's Pills
Morrison's Pills
Cockle's " Radway's "
Holloway's " Ayer's "
Norton's " Parsons' "
Hunt's " Jaynes' "
Holloway's Ointment
Adams' Indian Salve, Russia Salvo
Morehead's Plaster, Corn Plaster
Father's Feeding Bottles
Bond's Marking Ink, Corn Flour
Fresh Hops, Arrowroot, Sago, Gold Leaf
Nelson's Gelatine and Isinglass
Bonnet Glue, Best German Glycerine
Lime Juice, Honey, Best Ground Coffee
Nixy's Black Lead
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Woman's Rights.

A right to watch when others sleep,
To soothe the bed of pain,
To cause the weary, troubled heart,
To wake to hope again.

To bring soft influence to bear
Upon earth's bitter strife,
And strew with flowers of Paradise
The beaten track of life.

To make of home a beacon-light
In sorrow's stormy day,
When tossed and troubled ones will turn
Fond thoughts when far away.

To guide the early steps of youth
And childhood's budding years;
And, like her Lord, with gentle hand,
To dry the falling tears.

Who would exchange these charities
For any glittering crown,
Or cover in their place debate,
Or plaudits long and loud?

Not in the earthquake nor the wind
Was found the moulding power;
'Twas in the still small voice it came
In that calm solemn hour.

Noiseless the rootlets grow apace—
We see them not nor hear;
The dew falls silently, the sun
Shines, and the flowers appear.

Brave hearts, bear up, be patient now,
The reaping time will come;
Root up the weeds, sow the good seed
In that dear field your home.

SELECT STORY.

Bought With a Price.

[CONTINUED.]

Chapter X.

LILLY BECOMES A BELLE.

MRS. Hamilton had decided that Edith should be brought out in London the next season, and it was arranged with Neville that Lilly should also be with them.

She hoped by that time that Lawrence would have returned, and Neville promised to spend as much time with them as possible.

Lilly and Edith could talk of little else.

The delight of a London season was beyond their imagination.

Lilly often wondered should she meet Estelle.

She had heard nothing from her cousin for some time.

She knew that she was not at Ashton from her old friends there.

But before Lilly's introduction to the London world, she met with an adventure which influenced her whole after-life.

Edith and she had agreed to have a canter on the downs.

They had not gone far before Lilly's horse became restive.

A gun was suddenly fired near, and this made it rear on its hind legs.

But all would have gone well, had not a boy suddenly sprung in front of the animal, whooping and clapping a pair of clappers.

This was too much for the horse's excited nerves, and it immediately set off at a mad gallop.

Edith was terrified, and prepared to follow her, but this the groom shouted to her not to do, he would ride round and intercept the horse before it reached the cliffs.

The cliffs!

Edith had not thought of these before.

Lilly would be dashed to pieces!

Then she remembered that the groom's horse had only just recovered from lameness—it would never be able to reach the spot in time.

The groom also found out this, and he too, gave up Lilly as doomed.

Some one else had also seen Lilly's peril.

This was one who had recently left a vessel in the river, and had made his way up to the downs by a winding path from below.

He saw that he had not a moment to lose.

The animal's feet were already on the brink of the precipice, when the stranger started forward, and backed the horse upon its haunches.

His attention was then given to its rider, whom he found had fainted.

He had her on the ground supported in his arms, when looking round for help he saw a groom approaching.

Combs, you here? That is fortunate. Do you know who this lady is? I do not think she is hurt, only frightened.

Why, Mr. Lawrence, it is Miss Campbell. Miss Edith and she were out for a ride, when her horse took fright, and hid it not been for you, sir, would have been over the cliffs before this, for I could not reach her in time.

Thank God that she is safe! cried Lawrence. I little knew, when the freak took me to come up here, that I could be the means of saving Neville's sister! How beautiful she is too! he murmured.

But just then Edith rode up, and was overjoyed to find her friend safe and her own brother there.

Lilly soon opened her eyes, and became aware of a very handsome man's face bending over hers.

Even at that moment of confused ideas, she became aware that the face was not wholly unknown to her.

Then there were Edith's congratulations on her escape to hear, and then Lilly knew who was her deliverer.

Thus it was that Lilly became known to her brother's first client.

* * * * *

Estelle's curiosity was roused.

She had again taken up her abode in her town house, and was prepared for her former triumphs.

But she found that the fickle world had set up a new idol.

Everyone was talking of the new belle.

Estelle was by no means pleased that another should usurp her claim.

Yet she was curious to behold this star which had appeared on the horizon of her world.

There was much of envy, too, in this desire to see her rival.

The new belle had the "entree" into houses which, in spite of Estelle's efforts, had ever been closed against her.

The millionaire's wealth was not found a passport in every case.

But it was not long before Estelle and the new belle met.

Mrs. Archibald Leighton had the name of gathering together at her parties the most beautiful women in London.

Therefore she had spared no pains to secure the presence of this new belle.

Has madame seen the "petite" beauty of whom men rave? asked a foreign count, who had long been a slave to "la belle" Estelle. Pity she is appropriated. They say she is engaged to that remarkably handsome man to whom she is now speaking.

Estelle hardly heard her companion's words.

Her eyes were fixed on her rival.

Her back was towards her, but there was something in that small, graceful figure which appeared wonderfully familiar to her.

Would she never turn her head?

Monsieur Hamilton is quite "empress" in his attentions. You know, of course, who he is? Narrow escape for him. It was "la belle's" brother who managed to extricate him. Very clever man, Monsieur Campbell. They say the two are like brothers since the trial.

As the name Campbell sounded on her ear, the stranger turned her head, and Estelle saw that the new belle was no other than her cousin Lillian!

Chapter XI.

DEAD SEA FRUIT.

LILLY, my dear cousin! How delighted I am to see you!

Lilly turned, and saw Estelle standing beside her.

Her first impulse was to turn from her, coldly, but her natural sweetness of temper overcame this design.

Estelle, too, was watching her with almost a pleading look in her eyes, as if she would implore her to be friends with her.

Lilly, therefore, greeted her cousin warmly, and, turning to her companions, to whom she had been speaking when Estelle came up, said—

Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. Hodges—my cousin Estelle; Estelle, Mr. Hamilton.

Both lady and gentleman acknowledged the introduction, but Estelle fancied Lilly's companion was not overjoyed at the "rencontre."

Estelle was quick to see this—it was not the first time she had fancied people were beginning to look coldly on her.

Her position was peculiar, especially to her, a young and lovely woman.

She was as utterly alone in society as though she had been unmarried.

No one ever saw her husband, either at her own house, or at any of her acquaintances.

This would not so much have mattered had Estelle been more cautious of her reputation.

But in her inordinate love of admiration—for it was nothing worse than that—she was never content to appear in society unless she was surrounded by a throng of courtiers, who were her admiring slaves.

To be in the train of "la belle" Estelle was sufficient to establish anyone's plea to be a man of fashion.

No wonder, then, such earnest, true-minded women as Mrs. Hamilton looked coldly upon her, and avoided her society for their young daughters.

Mrs. Hamilton considered her a frivolous, worldly woman, whose days were spent in one continual seeking after pleasure.

It was also known, and not in her favour, that she had sold herself for gold—to a man utterly beneath her, and whom she heartily despised.

It was from his mother's opinion Lawrence Hamilton judged her.

No wonder, then, he bowed no joy when he found she was Lilly's cousin.

He had no wish for his own pure-minded fiancée to have this heartless woman of fashion as her friend.

Estelle read his verdict of her in his face, and it cut her to the heart. Al-

ready her one possession, the wealth for which she had sacrificed everything, was turning to ashes in her mouth. It had become 'Dead Sea Fruit.'

What was it to her that she still reigned a queen among a certain set? It was not the one she ardently desired to enter—that one, of whom Mr. Hamilton formed a ruling power, was closed against her.

But what was more maddening, was the thought that Lilly, the unsophisticated country cousin, whom in her heart she had despised for her inferiority to herself, was a favoured member of this select set—was, in fact, the 'belle.'

Estelle hardly thought she could be awake.

Surely she must be dreaming.

What, Lilly received with open arms where she was refused admission.

It was as wormwood to Estelle.

So Lilly had gained all, without an effort, which she had sold herself to obtain.

Lilly had succeeded, and she had failed.

Estelle resolved to make one great effort. She would yet gain admittance into the society she coveted, through her relationship with Lilly.

She knew how great had always been her influence over her cousin.

Lilly had ever been as pliant in her hands, to be moulded at her pleasure.

So Estelle set herself to regain her supremacy over Lilly's mind.

Mrs. Hamilton could hardly refuse Lilly to associate with her cousin, though she resolved to put as many obstacles as possible in the way, to prevent a too great intimacy.

She would not pain Lilly by giving her opinion of Estelle, but she would guard her young charge as much as possible from any contamination with her.

This, to her delight, she found was not difficult.

Lilly had lost confidence in Estelle—her treachery to Neville could not be forgotten. It was, therefore, no great self-denial to her, to be prevented seeing much of her cousin.

Lilly told herself it would have been otherwise with her had she seen Estelle in need of her friendship.

But what benefit could she be to one who appeared to possess wealth and friends in abundance?

The little that she had seen of Estelle had pained her.

Lilly was no longer the blind idolater of her beautiful cousin.

Her mind had expanded and her character formed since Estelle had last known her.

Intercourse with society, but more especially the wise influence which the family at Worthing Priory, had brought to bear upon her, had made Lilly more capable of rightly estimating her cousin's character.

She was troubled, too, at Estelle's relationship to her husband, and the flip-pant tone which her cousin used when Lilly inquired why she never saw him with her.

Estelle had angrily answered, my sweet cousin, your maivete is enchanting. Do you think married people are like you lovers, ever billing and cooing? My husband and I are a truly fashionable couple, so instead of going about like Darby and Joan, we each take our own way, and seek our own pleasure. Do you think your devoted Lawrence will trouble himself about your society, after you are married? Get rid of all such romantic ideas, 'ma chere.' Married life is not the Arcadia of your imagination.

Estelle was beginning to feel very hard and bitter.

Lilly had not proved the docile dupe she had anticipated, nor had she secured through Lilly the entree into the set in which moved Mrs. Hamilton. She was beginning, too, to feel quite to hate her cousin.

Why should she be so favoured? She almost wished she could sow discord between her and Lawrence.

She hated to hear Lilly even speak of her lover, and yet could not resist the temptation of making her talk of him.

There was yet another reason for Estelle's hardness.

She was become jealous. Of her husband? Oh, dear—no.

But of Neville.

Estelle had waited in vain for Lilly to speak of her brother, and still found his name was not mentioned in any of their private 'tete-a-tetes,' for Lilly had not supposed Neville could be a favorite topic of conversation, and had, therefore, on Estelle's account, avoided speaking of him; but when her cousin herself introduced the subject, Lilly had no longer any desire to remain silent; in truth, Estelle had become desperate to hear something of him, but no one would have judged how eager she was by the apparent indifference of her tone, as she said—

Your brother is never to be seen in society, Lilly. Has he forsworn all pleasures?

By no means, Estelle. Neville fully intended forming one of our party this

season, but some important business called him away to Naples. It was a dreadful disappointment to me. However, I hope he will return in time to see the successful debut of Edith. It is nonsense to call 'me la belle,' anyone can see that Edith has far more right to the title. Do you not think her charming, Estelle?

Really, Lilly, you astonish me. Edith Hamilton is by no means beautiful, according to my ideas. Your brother's taste must have become perverted since I knew him, if he admires her.

I think Neville more than admires her, Estelle. I rather think he loves her. I have heard him say she is a girl whom anyone must love. It is not only her beauty which attracts him, but her true and noble nature. I heard Neville once say, it would be an impossibility for Edith to do an unworthy action, that she was the most noble type of womanhood it had ever been his lot to know. So you see, Estelle, I have good grounds for my surmises that Neville loves her.

Little did Lilly know the rage that warred in the heart of Estelle.

She knew now, that Neville had mentally compared her unworthy nature with that of this girl, to her disadvantage too.

What was her wealth to her now?

She hated it, and as she thought of the price of it. It was, indeed, 'Dead Sea Fruit.'

So Neville despised her, and already his love was given to another.

Estelle's heart was wrecked with bitter jealousy.

Till now, she had never thought of the new misery; she had never anticipated Neville loving another.

But she was feverishly impatient to know every trifling circumstance connected with this girl's family, so she stifled all outward signs of jealousy, and calmly enough answered—

You are not very ambitious for your brother; 'ma chere,' if I have heard rightly, 'ma belle' Edith has no fortune. Her brother's property is too strictly entailed for him to give her one I think.

You have heard rightly, Estelle, Lawrence regrets very much he cannot settle a portion on his sister, not that if it is as I hope, this will have any effect on Neville. I have often heard him say his greatest pleasure would be to be able to think his wife owed everything to him, that it would sweeten every moment of his life to feel that he was working for a woman he loved. Neville is one of the most unselfish of men. Lawrence would be delighted to give his sister to him.

Probably!—since, I suppose your brother is considered an excellent 'parti!' He has, I have heard, been wonderfully successful in his profession. He is a rich man, I suppose?

You little know Lawrence, Estelle, if you think Neville's wealth would have any weight with him. He would as willingly entrust his sister to his care, if he were a struggling man, as when he first met with him.

You are an excellent champion, Lilly. Your new friends should be proud of such an advocate of their virtues. The whole family must appear, 'colours de rose' to you, since your engagement to Lawrence. That must have been soon settled, 'ma belle.' I know he was away from England for a long time. Done to try and make people forget that very ugly story of his trial for murder—an awkward reminiscence for him, I should think. But, come, tell me how you two persons so suddenly became enamoured of one another.

I scarcely know, laughed Lilly. I believe I was prepared to love him, from Neville's description of him. Then, when I knew his family I was sure he must be good and true, if he were like them. But I believe the crisis came, when he saved my life. I told you how miraculously he happened to be on the spot at the very moment. No one knew of his coming, and it was quite by chance he happened to stroll towards the downs. I shudder even now, when I think what must have been my fate, if he had not been there.

Really Lilly your love story is worthy to be ranked with the love affairs of romances in olden times. I thought all such to have died out in this matter-of-fact century of common-sense. But yours appears to have been quite 'en regle.' You, the fair maiden in frightful danger; then, at the right moment, there appears the unknown knight—who risks his own life, to save her's, and, of course, succeeds. Then, to still further carry out the romance of it, the lady is found to be beautiful—and the gallant knight forthwith falls in love with her. But I am afraid you have married it here, 'ma chere,' there should have been a ferocious sire—or brother would have been better—who, by fire and sword, should have opposed your billing and cooing. I suppose Neville has not proved obdurate,—as you are publicly spoken of as the 'fiancee' of Mr. Hamilton.

All Estelle's badinage had been to discover something of Neville.

She haggard to know even his thoughts on matters that in no way concerned her, if only they referred to Neville.

Lilly found it difficult to comprehend Estelle.

She was undoubtedly curious to know all concerning her engagement to Lawrence, and yet there was always a vein of satire running through her remarks on it.

She did not understand that her own happy lot made her cousin bitterly regret her folly—that now she would willingly have given up all this odious wealth could she but have married Neville.

I am afraid we must be content to consider our romance as marred, Estelle. Certainly Neville has not proved inflexible.

And your marriage 'ma fille!' When will that take place?

Will they ask me to that? thought Estelle. Mrs. Hamilton has not had the decency to invite me to her reunions though my own cousin is staying with her!

That is not decided. At any rate, it will not take place till after the election. Have I told you that Lawrence is about to stand for the country? He was not at all ambitious of being an M. P. till Mrs. Hamilton and I persuaded him. There is little fear of his not being returned. Edith and I are going to canvass for him. There is some talk of Neville being a candidate, as well. I know he has been offered a borough.

Some more wormwood for Estelle.

Her husband, in spite of his wealth, could never hope to take his place among the statesmen of his country.

The squire, too, had found that his wealth was not all sufficient.

It could not conceal the 'parvenu.'

Both husband and wife found they had made a mistake in their estimation of wealth, which did not make them more tolerant of each other.

But Estelle no longer hid the facts from herself.

She was a wretched woman.

Her meeting with Lilly had drawn the seals from her eyes.

Even her riches she despised.

They had become 'Dead Sea Fruit.'

She entered as eagerly as ever into the pleasures of the 'beau monde,' but they also had become 'Dead Sea Fruit.'

Estelle was aware of extreme lassitude, which overtook her at all times when not actively engaged in some pursuit of pleasure.

Her beauty remained, but its freshness was gone.

Her wretched married life was not the best elixir for its preservation.

Estelle felt that the time of her triumph was at its close.

All had been disappointment.

There were great troubles for her in store.

Her husband's hate was no longer passive. It had become active.

Chapter XII.

THE SQUIRE'S COMPANIONS.

HE squire's self-elation was unbounded.

His wealth had proved omnipotent!

It had procured him a wife of undoubted beauty, secured him a high standing among the leaders of Ashton, and now was to make him great in the world of London.

He had given Estelle 'carte blanche' for the town house.

Was it not all to reflect his greatness—to blaze forth the fact that he was a millionaire.

Then when Estelle had sent forth invitations to her former acquaintances, were they not responded to?

Was not their homes soon the attraction in the fashionable world?

Their dinners were noted for the excellence of the "cuisine."

His wife was the belle.

Her beauty, her jewels, and her house were unrivalled.

What then did her husband desire more?

Was not this what he bargained for when he chose a wife, or rather bought her beauty with his gold?

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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