

The Star,

And Conception Bay Semi-Weekly Advertiser.

Volume I.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Friday, February 28, 1873.

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FEBRUARY.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	1	2	3	4	5	6

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.
M.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

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, Manu-
facturing Jeweler.
A large selection of
CLOCKS, WATCHES
MEERCHAUM PIPES,
PLATED WARE, and
JEWELRY of every description & style
Msy 14.
W. H. 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 Pre-
miums 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. 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 pa-
tronsage.

JOBGING
Done at the Cheapest possible
Terms.
Dec. 13. ttf
**BLANK
FORMS**
Executed with NEATNESS
and DESPATCH at the Office
of this Paper.

House of Assembly.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

TUESDAY, Feb 11, 1873.

The House met at 4 o'clock.
Captain Parsons presented a petition
from the inhabitants of Placentia, which
was received and read, praying for the
establishment of a house of refuge at the
South East Woods, near Placentia.
Captain Parsons, in moving that the
petition lie on the table, stated that it
was signed by the Clergyman and Magis-
trate of Placentia, and by other leading
inhabitants. A petition was presented to
the House last year, praying for the same
object as now sought for. A house of
shelter was a thing of the greatest neces-
sity to travellers to and from Placentia,
a journey which was long and boisterous,
on which persons were exposed to inclement
weather. He (Capt. P.) trusted that the
Government would bestow upon the pray-
er of this petition that solicitude to pro-
mote the benefit of the people which they
had always hitherto manifested.
Hon. Premier would, without pledging
the Government to the measure, support
the prayer of that petition. The distance
between Colinet and Placentia was above
twenty miles, running through a bleak and
open country with very little wood for
shelter and not a house existed the whole
of that distance, which had been dangerous
for travellers during snow drifts, boisterous
weather and rain.

Ordered that the petition lie on the
table.
Hon. Mr. Carter presented a petition
from the inhabitants of Fortune which
was received and read, praying for a grant
for the completion of a breawater.
Hon. Mr. Carter, in moving that the
petition lie on the table, would observe
that if the people of Fortunehad had the
good fortune to be represented by the
hon. Premier, they would have a much
better chance of obtaining a favorable re-
sponse to their petition than they could
now hope for. Fortune was settlement
of considerable importance, and contained
among its population, a large number of
independent vessel owners. The people
of that place had never drawn from the
public funds money for purposes of poor
relief, and as an equivalent for what was
expended in this way in other districts,
they now asked for a grant for a useful
public work. He (hon. Mr. C.) hoped
that the Government would give the peti-
tion a favorable consideration.
Hon. Premier would assure the hon.
member that he would warmly support
the prayer of the petition. He believed
the work would be very useful, and that
it would be of great advantage to the
fishermen in making the harbor of For-
tune safer for shipping, and he (hon. Pre-
mier) would be disposed to favour an ap-
propriation for this purpose out of the
special grant for the district.

Ordered that the petition lie on the
table.
Hon. Mr. Carter presented a petition
from the inhabitants of Red Harbor, in
the district of Burin, praying for a grant
to build a breawater.
Hon. Mr. Carter, in moving that the peti-
tion lie on the table, would urge the
favourable consideration of its prayer by
the Government. The settlement from
which it came was but a comparatively
small one, but so far it had received none
of the public monies for any purpose
whatever, and he (hon. Mr. C.) hoped that
the present application would be favour-
ably entertained.

Ordered to lie on the table.
Mr. Parsons presented a petition from
the Rev. M. Johnston and others, of
Pouch Cove, on the subject of roads.
Ordered to lie on the table.
Mr. Warren presented a petition from
the inhabitants of Hants Harbor, which
was received and read, praying for a grant
to open up a road from Hants Harbor to
a land called Still Waters, in the vicinity,
which was considered to be well adapted
for Agriculture. A report of the Deputy
Crown Lands Surveyor, confirming the
statements contained in the petition, and
accompanying it, was also read.

Mr. Warren, in moving that the peti-
tion lie on the table, would most earnestly
support its prayer. The land sought for
would be of the greatest benefit to the
people of Hants Harbor, as it would en-
able them to avail of the advantages of-
fered by a tract of land known to possess
great agricultural capabilities. Great im-
portance had been attached, by hon.
members who had supported the address
in reply to His Excellency's speech, to
the importance of opening up for settle-
ment the fertile lands of the country by
means of roads; but he (Mr. W.) was at a
loss to know what had been done by the
Government in that direction. The Gov-
ernment had plumed themselves highly
on their achievements in constructing
roads, and thereby promoting agricul-
ture; but he (Mr. W.) would challenge
them to point out where any such im-
provements had been effected. He would

deny that any credit was due to the Gov-
ernment for what they had thus done, for
no such useful works had been accom-
plished with the exception of what was
done by their predecessors. The only
line of road constructed for many years
past, which had served to develop an
agricultural district of any considerable
extent, was that from Gallows Cove Pond
to Pouch Cove, in the district of St. John's
East, which was the work of the late Gov-
ernment. Instead of arrogating to them-
selves credit for useful expenditure, in this
respect, the present Government deserv-
ed only the severest condemnation for
wanton and useless expenditure for pur-
poses of corruption. The so called special
grant for public improvements was a
farce, and was used only as an instrument
of political convenience and to promote
party purposes. The hon. Premier had
falsified the promises he had made in re-
ference to this special grant. He had as-
sured him (Mr. W.) that the members re-
presenting the several districts would al-
ways be consulted as to the appropriation
of these votes, but that promise had been
set at naught, and the representatives of
the district he had the honor to repre-
sent were not only ignored, but set at
defiance. He (Mr. W.) did not so much
blame as pity the hon. Premier, for his
position in relation to this matter. He
probably desired to act fairly and benefi-
cently; but his wishes and directions were
set at naught by his colleagues in the
Ministry, and he, though nominally the
Premier, was really a mere nonentity in
the Government. He (Mr. W.) felt warm
ly upon this question, for he knew and
felt that his constituents had been wrong-
ed, if he failed in obtaining a sum out
of the special grant for the purpose now
sought, he (Mr. W.) would take care that
it would be provided for when the vote
for main lines of roads came up for consid-
eration.

Hon. Premier declined to accept the
personal quarrel tendered him by the
hon. member, Mr. Warren, but would at
once speak to the subject before the
House. In regard to the prayer of the
petition he (hon. Premier) thought it
was deserving of support. He knew the
locality in question, and believed that the
opening of the desired road would be of
great benefit to the people of Hants Har-
bor, a place where there was very little
good agricultural land. The Government
had already, at his (hon. Premier's) re-
quest, consented to appropriate a sum for
the opening of a new road to agricultural
ground, whence the poor people were
compelled to bring the potatoes out on
their backs, and in like manner to carry
the manure in a distance of about a mile
and a half. It is by such appropriations
that the country is opened up and the
land cultivated.

Hon. Chairman of Board Works said
that the exceeding warmth of the hon.
member, Mr. Warren, was due to some-
thing not apparent in connection with the
subject matter of the present petition,
but to some other cause. His simulated
indignation at the alleged misappropriation
of the public monies, was in strange
contrast with the state of matters as they
existed when the hon. member had the
expense of these road monies under
his own control. [Here the hon. C. B. W.
read from the accounts of the Board of
Works, in the Journals of the Assembly
for 1871, a list of amounts expended by
authority of the then Chairman.] The
hon. member ought to be more careful in
his animadversions knowing what his own
conduct was, when in office. Where was
the hon. member last session? He had
the dishonesty to walk into the House the
last day of the session of this Legislature,
and to pocket his sessional pay, which he
never earned. There is of course an un-
derstanding that if a member of this
House takes his seat even for one day of
the session, he can demand his pay, but
it is a pity that such an injustice had not
been met. The hon. members, Mr. Rorke,
and Mr. Munn, and the other hon. mem-
bers representing the outports were in
their places watching the interests of
their constituents. The object of the
hon. member is well known. Understanding
that there is to be a general election
next fall, he thinks to make up for the
deficiencies of the last session, by showing
the interest, forsooth he is now taking in
the district he represents. When the hon.
and learned leader of the opposition com-
plains of the treatment his district re-
ceived at the hands of the Government,
he would tell him, that the district of Burin
received as much consideration from
the hands of the Government as any dis-
trict in the island. In the district of Bur-
geo, there is a Harbor light in course of
erection at Rose Blanche, and others will
be erected at Burgeo, Harbor Breton, Bel-
loram, and Cape St. Francis as soon as
plans can be prepared, contracts entered
into and workmen can be engaged to do
the work. In Channel a Court House has
been built and a Police force has been
sent there. At Grand Bank a lockup has
been lately built, as also a breakwater.
In Bay-de-Verde district the Government
have effected many improvements, and

he could with confidence state, that ex-
cept the hon. member, the representative
of the District, no person could take more
interest in the welfare of that district than
the hon. the Premier. Go to Bonavista
Bay, and they would there find that the
Government have not been wanting.
They have erected a light on Puffin Is-
land, to be illuminated on the 1st of
March next, for the benefit of the sealers.
And many similar improvements have
been effected in the other districts of the
Island. These advantages have been con-
ferred for the preservation of the lives of
the fishermen of the country. He did
not think therefore that their was any
well grounded cause of complaint against
the acts of the present Government.
Mr. Warren had been accused of dis-
honesty a few moments ago, by the Act-
ing Chairman of the Board of Works, be-
cause he had last session received his ses-
sional pay, whilst at the same time he ad-
mits that if he (Mr. W.) had sat but one
hour in the house during the session he
was entitled to his pay. Where then was
the dishonesty in such a proceeding? He
would now ask the hon. Acting Chairman
of the Board of Works whether or not
the Volunteer money, which has been
surreptitiously taken from the public
treasury, has been refunded? Nor can
the people forget the fifty pounds fire
sufferers' money, fraudulently pocketed
by the now acting Chairman of the Board
of Works after the great fire of 1846. The
fact of the committee of enquiry being
refused shows there is a great fear of in-
vestigation. He knew facts connected
with the present Board of Works that
would paralyze the feelings of any honest
man, eye, even the humblest man walking
our streets. He had been taunted by the
hon. member for matters connected with
the Board, whilst he (Mr. W.) was Chair-
man of the Board of Works. Now he
would challenge him to investigate the
accounts, and if he found money illegiti-
mately employed he would give him
liberty to malign him, eye, even expel
him from the floor of the House. He
would defy him to do it. He stood in the
House with an unblemished character.
None can accuse him of wilful misappropria-
tion of one shilling of the revenues
of the country. He could flatter him-
self that whilst he was Chairman of the
Board there never had been persons
knocking at the door of the office in vain
for relief. He had gone so far as to give
them relief from his own pocket in their
distress. Now it is not the case; it is de-
nied them. Where then after such large
revenues, is the money gone? It is gone
into the pockets of those who have no
right to it. He will soon tell this House
and the country where the money is
gone. He will show up the acting Chair-
man of the Board to the country in his
true character. He will make him before
long eat the humble pie. Is it just, is it
creditable he would ask, to have the
brother-in-law of the Chairman as pay
master of the Board? Was [Mr. W.]
whilst he was head of the Board guilty of
an act such as that?

Mr. Rendell had much pleasure in sup-
porting the prayer of the Petition, and
he trusted that it would receive every
consideration from the hands of the Gov-
ernment. The hon. acting Chairman of
the Board of Works had stated that the
different members had been consulted
as to the manner in which to appropriate
the special grants. Now, he would de-
clare before the house that he never was
consulted, nor does he know in what
manner they were disposed of. The ses-
sion before last circular letters were ad-
dressed to the different members as to
the appropriation of these special grants
and as far as he and his colleagues were
concerned, the communication addressed
by them to the Government on that oc-
casion received little or no attention.
Last session he had not been consulted
about the special grant, and it is not all
creditable to the Chairman of the Board
of Works or the Government not to have
taken the views of the members upon the
question.

Mr. Carter had no idea when this peti-
tion was introduced that it would have
engaged the time and attention of the
house so long. But he was not sorry for
it and if he were only to use the clas-
sical language of the Acting Chairman
of the Board uttered on the first day of
the session, he would say that it were far
better that hon member had "kept his
tongue in his cheek." The hon member
Mr. Warren took his members pay last
session. What a charge! What did the
members of the Executive do. They
gave up their sessional pay the first year
in office, and reduced the salaries of the
poor officials of the House. The very
next year what did they do? They took
their sessional pay.

Hon. Major Renouf—That is not true.
Mr. Carter—That is true. "The in-
tegrity of my conduct no man can im-
peach. I want a select committee to ex-
amine into the accounts of the Board of
Works." These are the words of the hon
member, and when that select committee
was asked for on yesterday, it was refus-

ed, thus casting a stigma upon this House and the Premier of the country, which cannot be effaced whilst he lives. Why refuse this select committee. Is it not the province of the House to examine into and scrutinize the acts and doings of every department of the Government service. He did not altogether blame the hon. Premier, because he was under the control of others. He was no longer Premier, and he did not hold the reins of power; but was under the influence of parties who were using him for their own purposes. What an inquiry into the public expenditure to be voted down by the House of Assembly, ay, by the hon. Premier himself!

Hon. the Premier denied the correctness of any such imputation as that by the hon. learned gentleman.

Hon. Mr. Carter—You cannot deny it. Hon. the Premier most emphatically denied it as he had offered the hon. and learned gentleman and his party every facility for the investigation of the public expenditure, but the hon. and learned gentleman was misrepresenting and mistating the facts, but it would not serve him. It would damage himself more than the Government, for every man would perceive his object, and that object was most unworthy of him.

Hon. Mr. Carter was not in the habit of mistating facts. What he had stated were matters of record, and these would sustain him in his statements, as they were more authentic than some records which were well known to be falsified. (Here the hon. and learned gentleman read the notice given by the hon. member, Mr. Warren, and continued.) This was the motion made yesterday by the hon. member, Mr. Warren, and which was opposed by the hon. Premier, and by the hon. Chairman B. W., and was voted down by all the members of the Government party, except one, the hon. member for Bonavista, Mr. Winton, thus refusing to permit the necessary investigation of the Board of Works accounts.

Hon. Premier had again to deny the correctness of the statement of the hon. and learned gentleman, that he (hon. Premier) had opposed an investigation of the accounts of the Board of Works. On the contrary, he had offered every possible facility for such investigation.

Hon. Mr. Carter had for many years highly respected the Premier, in his old character, as the respected Charles Fox Bennett of former days, until he had placed himself in his present position. The hon. gentleman had told him, that he (Hon. Mr. C.) had not stated the truth; but here was the notice of motion, and on the journals was recorded the refusal of the Hon. C. F. Bennett, and of the hon. Chairman of the Board of Works, to grant that investigation.

Hon. Premier—I deny the fact of such refusal.

Hon. Mr. Carter—Previous to the establishment of Responsible Government, and to the creation of the office of Financial Secretary, the appointment of a Committee of Audit was the usual occurrence of every session. In the year 1859 or 60, he (hon. Mr. C.) could not tell which, a committee of audit had been appointed, and he was not aware that any objection had been urged against its appointment. There was a change of Government in 1861, and he (hon. Mr. C.) was not aware of any refusal to grant such a Committee from that time up to the retirement of Sir. Hugh Hoyle. During his (hon. Mr. C.) administration, the present Chairman B. W. (hon. Major Renault) had asked permission, and had obtained it, to examine the accounts in the several public departments. This privilege he continued to enjoy up to the end of the session of 1869, at one time into the expenditure of the Lunatic Asylum, at another into that of the Poor Asylum, for the purpose of obtaining some little material for a speech, respecting the amount of burgeo, &c., used in either institution. It was customary in the Colonies to look into the practice of the Imperial Parliament for precedents. In the British Parliament they have their annual committees of investigation into their public expenditure; but here in the Commons House of Newfoundland, because the government have the power, they will not permit such a necessary inquiry for the permission offered is not sufficient. It was, no doubt, very well for such as the hon. Chairman B. W. to vote against the appointment of such a Committee; but could other hon members who had done so say that they had acted honestly to their constituents, and were not corrupt representatives? As to the treatment of outport representatives by the Government, he (hon. Mr. C.) had been for five years connected with the late Government, and during that time he could solemnly declare that outport members, no matter which side of the house they sat on, had received every attention, when the wants of their constituencies were made known to the Executive. How now, were some of them treated? With contempt. Such had even been the case as regarded his (hon. Mr. C.) own constituency. He cared not how it might be viewed by any party, but this he could say, that the government of the hon. Mr. Bennett had treated the majority of the people most contemptuously, whereas his (hon. Mr. C.) administration had always treated them with respect. The matter for consideration with the present government appeared to be the conservation of the interests of their own constituencies, and of their own supporters, to the neglect and injury of the general interests of the country. Take up, for instance, the expenditure under the head of flood and fire, the claims for which were well known in many instances to have been without foundation, and to have been made for the purpose of retaining the support of certain individuals for the sustentation of the party of the day. The hon. and learned gentleman here proceeded to review the expenditure in the several districts, instituting comparison between the several amounts as

he proceeded and continued) not one penny for Burin or Bonavista, the amounts received by any but the pet districts of the Government were far beneath what they should have been from a government anxious to do justice to all. Why, he (hon. Mr. C.) would ask, had not the hon. Premier seen that justice was done to all the districts? Every one knew why he had not done so. That hon. gentleman said—I am representative for Placentia and St. Mary's and from thence I shall take my cue. Where, then, was the hon. member, Mr. Warren's dishonesty, and how did he stand with regard to the question upon which the vote was taken last evening? The only thing that could be brought against him was, that he took his seat at the end of the last session, and had received his seasonal pay. But who were they who mulcted the poor officials? Who reduced the pay of the door keepers and messengers of the House, while their own pay was untouched? What, he would ask, should the hon. Premier fear on the present occasion? What diabolical charm of fear was over him, who once knew no fear? We gave him a challenge and he would not accept it, he who of old would bend the oak, and would heed not the freemound—that hon. gentleman, who had done all for the country, who had made every suggestion for its good, who had left nothing undone for its benefit, who had conferred upon it: people the blessings of civilization, and did everything calculated to render them prosperous and happy. Then there was the hon. Chairman Board Works who ruled all, and who cared not for the law or constitutional usages, but had a will of his own. That hon. gentleman could tell what services he had rendered to the state in connection with the Volunteer organization, more particularly in 1871 and 1872, when there was no volunteer force in existence. It had been said that the expenditure in connection with that service had been according to law; but if his Excellency had sanctioned its appropriation, he had not the responsibility, for it lay with his Government who advised him that the expenditure was according to law, and an amount of money was therefore filched out of the public purse, for the purpose referred to. The expenditure upon the Volunteer service was simply a waste of the public money; the service for the latter years of the expenditures charged had no real existence, and the money spent under that head was simply given to private individuals who gave nothing whatever in return. He (hon. Mr. C.) at one time regarded the Volunteer movement with favour, for it promised to be of some value, particularly at a time when the withdrawal of the Imperial troops deprived the Colony of its only military protection. But just at the time when it might have been of some practical value, the movement collapsed, and still the country continued to expend money upon what had become useless and extinct. There were other votes which required examination. What had been done with the moneys charged to the accounts of fire and flood? A large sum had been voted for the deepening of Renews gut, and what had been done with it? What had become of the grant for Ferryland Pool? These were proper subjects of inquiry for a Committee of Audit, such as had been asked for, and the information on these and similar matters which such a committee could collect, and place before the House, could not be so collected by a single private member, and his bare statements, however accurate they might be, could not command the ear of the House, nor demand its attention, in the full and effective manner that the report of a Select Committee would. The Government had chosen their own course upon this matter, and by their actions they would be judged.

Hon. Receiver General said this constant repetition of the same old story was tiresome and useless. The house might adopt the language of the man who had been fed on rabbits until he got thoroughly tired of them—

"Of rabbits young and rabbits old,
Rabbits hot and rabbits cold,
Rabbits tender, rabbits tough,
We thank the Lord we've had enough."

This cry about the refusal of an audit committee was mere clap-net. No such a committee had been appointed for the last fifteen years, and it was not wanted. The public accounts would be laid on the table of the house, and would show the expenditure of every farthing of the public money. It would have shown more decency on the part of hon members opposite if they had waited for a few days till the public accounts were furnished, instead of rushing forward with demands for returns and committees on the first day of the session. The usual course was for any hon member who wished it to ask to be allowed to examine the accounts, and the application was never refused. He (hon. Mr. C.) had himself done so when the present Chief Justice was leader of the Government, and the same thing could now be done by any member of the house who wished it, and every facility would be afforded him, and every paper and voucher produced. This outcry about the committees was, of course, a legitimate political move, and as such the country would understand it. The personalities and recrimination between hon members were most discreditible, both to themselves and to the house, and proceeded from motives and feelings which were anything but what should be entertained by gentlemen. The outcry on the subject of the Volunteer expenditure proceeded from nothing but envy towards the Major, who had always distinguished himself as an efficient officer, but who was personally obnoxious to some hon members by reason of his not moving in a social circle high enough to suit their taste. The irregularity in the expenditure for Volunteer service, without the sanction of any Act of the Legislature was not discovered by any one till after the money was expended; and even the lawyers employed on the consolidation of the laws

did not discover till afterwards that the law providing for the expenditure had expired, so that it was incorrect to state that His Excellency had been led astray designedly, when he was advised to give his warrant for the expenditure.

Mr. Warren would state, in reply to the hon. Receiver General, that he (Mr. W.) himself was appointed an auditor of the public accounts without any refusal, under a former administration, of which the present hon. Receiver General was a member.

Mr. Emerson said the lecture delivered by the hon. Receiver General to hon members for unpatriotic conduct would have been more effectual had it been supported by former practice on his own part, consistent with his present preaching. With regard to the appointment of a Committee of Audit, there was a direct conflict between members of the Government who had spoken on this question, and members of the Opposition, the latter asserting that such Committees had always been appointed when asked for by the Government on the other hand, supported by their organ the "Chronicle," stoutly denying that such a Committee had ever been appointed since the introduction of responsible Government.

Between such contradictory statements who was to decide? Both could not be right. One or other of the two parties must have been stating what was not correct. In such a case the only authority that could decide were the records of the House, and to themie (Mr. E.) would appeal, to refute the assertions of hon members of the Government. He (Mr. E.) would challenge an examination of the records of the Assembly to show that on any former occasions such a decision had been come to as yesterday disgraced the house. Up to 1859 a Committee of Audit was the invariable rule, as hon members opposite well knew. From the time when the Chief Justice came into power no such Committee was ever asked for; hon members contented themselves with personally inspecting the accounts, which they were always permitted to do. If a Committee of Audit had been asked for, it would not certainly have been granted; for the right to demand it was constitutional and parliamentary. A Financial Secretary was appointed for the purpose, among others of saving the expense of Committees of Audit, who were generally paid. But during the time when there was a Financial Secretary, there was no necessity for a Committee of Audit, for the Financial Secretary was a member of the Legislature, was responsible to the country for its acts, and was personally present to account to the house whenever called upon. This was not the case at present, and the usage which prevailed when there was a Financial Secretary, was no argument against the necessity for a committee now. The control of very large sums of money was now in the hands of an individual, the Chairman of the Board of Works, and surely the right of the house to demand an investigation into his accounts could not be questioned. Such an investigation would not necessarily imply suspicion of that officer, or any want of confidence in him, but on the contrary ought to be regarded by him as an additional support and a confirmation of his acts and his position. We had, moreover, the example which in all such matters he professed to follow, that of the British House of Commons. In that body a Committee of Audit was not merely granted when asked for, but it was a standing committee, regularly and invariably appointed. In this, however, as in many other matters, this House pretended to be above any servile obligation to follow the example of the British Parliament, and its great wisdom preferred its own course of action. The inquiry sought for ought rather to have been conceded to, and even conducted by the Government. It would have placed their conduct in relation to the public expenditure above suspicion, if there be no misconduct, and would have effectually silenced anyanders which might proceed from the opposition, and which the report of such a committee would show to be unfounded. The official character of the holder of the Chairmanship of the Board of Works would then have stood out pure and untarnished; but what is now the fair inference to be drawn from this refusal to grant the Committee of Audit? The public, no doubt, draw their inferences, and the Government and the House, whose characters were at stake before the country, must suffer the consequences if these inferences, whether true or false. Every independent member must feel the reproach which the vote of yesterday must entail upon, not only the Government, but the whole body, which low must be tinged with suspicion and contempt, a reproach which ought to fall upon those only who deserved it, and not upon others who had not participated in the line of conduct which had been the occasion of it. Surely there is some certain way of arriving at the truth in this matter. If it be correct that no such motion was ever entertained, or passed here before, then the public ought to have the means of ascertaining the fact.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HARBOR GRACE, FEBRUARY 28, 1873.

THE success which has attended our efforts since our first appearance on the stage of journalistic life, is very encouraging indeed. Notwithstanding numerous almost insurmountable difficulties at the outset, thanks to the hearty support of our fellow-countrymen, we have succeeded in making the "Star" a highly interesting and useful paper, with a circulation nearly equal to any journal in the country. Never before

had a paper been so widely circulated in this district. As an advertising medium the "Star" possesses an advantage hitherto without the reach of business men in this vicinity. It now finds its way to almost every family, and is eagerly asked for and perused by all. Since the first of January a large number of new subscribers have been enrolled, and we require but a few more to make our circulation in Harbor Grace alone, two HUNDRED copies. The neighboring towns are not—comparatively speaking—far behind in contributing to the success of native enterprise in this respect. This is, to say the least, gratifying to us, and we cannot but reiterate our thanks to our numerous patrons for the support they so heartily accord us. We shall continue to devote our limited ability to the interest of our native land, hoping that, by the increased liberality of our friends, we will in course of time be in a position to furnish them with a daily paper instead of a semi-weekly.

"It is not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more—we'll deserve it."

Two or three of our sealing vessels have already taken their departure for the scene of the coming fishery, and the remainder will probably set sail to-morrow. What the result of this voyage will prove, it is impossible to say; but we earnestly hope that Providence will smile upon the bold and intrepid sons of Terra Nova in this perilous enterprise, and bless their efforts to their own benefit and the benefit of all. The seal fishery is indeed a hazardous undertaking, and seldom terminates without a sad record of loss of life, and never without disastrous results to property. Nor is it any wonder, when we consider the dangers attending, and the numbers engaged in, the prosecution of this voyage. Let us, however, trust that no serious misfortune will befall our friends during the seal fishery of 1873; and that the God of both sea and land will watch over and protect them from all dangers. We are confident that the prayers of those left behind will be for their welfare; and hope that—with propitious weather and other favorable circumstances—they will meet with that success which they deserve, and at the proper season return in safety and health to their friends and families, having sufficient to make all who are near and dear to them happy. God speed them, one and all!

NOTHING is more useful in the family circle than a good Sewing Machine. Those of our friends who wish to possess articles of this description would do well to send on their orders immediately to Mr. F. W. Bowden, "Ledger" Office, St. John's, who has recently been appointed sole agent in Newfoundland for the celebrated "Favorite" Shuttle Sewing Machine. A large consignment of these first-class articles has just been received by Mr. B., and, as the manufacturers stand high in the estimation of many who are competent to judge of their ability as machinists, we have no hesitancy in recommending the "Favorite" to the public generally.—[Wide advertisement.]

THE Northern overland mail arrived on Saturday, bringing us news from Bonavista to the 23rd February.

On the 2nd inst., two sons of Mr. John Spurrell, of Pool's Island, were crossing the ice, carrying some dinner to a sick person on another island, when they fell through and were drowned. One was seven and the other nine years of age. A third boy was with them, who managed to scramble out and run to the nearest house for help, but before assistance reached, the two Spurrells were dead.

A few bedlamer seals had been killed in the neighborhood of Greenspond. Turf very plenty, as many as 2500 having been brought in by the Greenspond boats in one day. These birds are of great assistance to the poor, and of benefit to the inhabitants generally. The weather was fair but very frosty—thermometer down to twenty below zero on the morning of 3rd inst.—*Chronicle.*

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Alexander Cliff, Esq., to be Acting Sub-Collector at Harbor Grace, in the room of the late Henry T. Moore, Esq., deceased; James Moran, J. P., Esq., to be a Member of the Board of Commissioners of the Church of England Commercial School at Burin, in the room of F. Galton, Esq., left the place; and James P. LeGros, Esq., to be an additional Member of the Protestant Board of Education and of the Road Board of Burgeo.

The Receiver General has approved of, and appointed, in accordance with the 27 Vic., Cap. 2, Sec. 39, a Store at Harbor Grace, belonging to P. Devereux, Esq., to be a Bonded Warehouse, for the purposes of the said Act.

Secretary's Office, St. John's, 25th February, 1873.—*Gazette.*

The two most precious things this side the grave are our reputation and our life. But it is to be lamented that the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of the one, and the weakest weapon of the other.



Latest Despatches.

LONDON, Feb. 22.
The trouble between the Orleansists and Legitimists has broken out with increased bitterness. The Report of the Committee of Thirty was read. The Constitutional project is being discussed. Much space is devoted to the proposal for a second Legislative Chamber. The reading of this portion was interrupted by disapproval from the Left. M. Thiers is eulogized in the report for his administration and services to the country. The report will be considered next Thursday.

Don Carlos is said to have entered Spain three days ago.
The travelling on the North Spanish railroads has been restored by the government troops.

NEW YORK, 22.
More fires occurred yesterday. The Calcutta Hotel, New York, was burned down; loss \$75,000. At Savannah, Ga., two stables and five buildings were destroyed; one fireman was killed, and another mortally wounded. The main part of St. Petersburg, Ohio, was also destroyed.

OTTAWA, 22.
The following gentlemen are appointed Queen's Counsel:—C. B. Omen, S. H. Moore, N. Stone, and M. H. Richy, all of Nova Scotia.
Messrs. Haythorn and Laird, delegates from the government of P. E. Island, to negotiate terms for the admission of the Island into Confederation, arrived here this afternoon.

An order of the British Board of Trade is abolished, concerning the registry of ships.

LONDON, 22.
The Imperial Parliament of Germany is convoked for 10th March.
Madrid is tranquil.

A grand Republican mass meeting is called for to-day.
The Comte de Chambord has written a letter to Bishop Dupanloup declining to follow the latter's advice to work a compromise with the Orleans Princes. The Count upholds the hereditary principle.

LONDON, 23.
Special advices report that the Spanish Republic is a source of uneasiness at Berlin. The Emperor now regrets his false step in France, and is sorry he did not re-establish Napoleon or some other monarch and accept the payment of slight indemnity, rather than let things take their course. He regards the Spanish Republic and is uncertain where the desire for Republics will stop.

MADRID, 22.
The excitement is increasing, particularly among the working men. There is an apprehension of barricades appearing, and the Red Republicans are urging extreme measures.
The Carlists in their operations and intrigues are very active and the army is dissatisfied.

NEW YORK, 24.
The weather is extremely cold.
President Grant has called an extra session of the Senate to assemble on March 4th. The President also in a special message, urges immediate action of Congress upon the fishery clause of the Treaty of Washington.
Gold 114. Thermometer at zero. Exchange steady. Consols 92.

A Pathetic Picture.

George William Curtis paints the following pathetic picture, which every one could wish were less true to nature: "I think of many a sad-eyed woman I have known in solitary country homes who seemed never to have smiled, who struggled with hard hands through melting heat and pinching cold, to hold back poverty and want that hovered like wolves about an ever increasing flock of children. How it was scour in the morning and scrub at night, and scold all day long. How care blurred the window like a cloud, hiding the lovely landscape. How anxiety snarled at her heels, dogging her like a cur. How little she knew or cared that bobolinks, drunk with blithe idleness, tumbled the song in the meadows below, that the earth was telling the time of year with flowers in the woods 'round. As I think of these things, of this solitary, incessant drudgery, of the factitious husband coming in heavy with sleep, too weary to read, to walk, to think, I do not wonder that mad-houses are so richly recruited from the farm-houses as the statistic shows.

The two most precious things this side the grave are our reputation and our life. But it is to be lamented that the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of the one, and the weakest weapon of the other.

NEWS ITEMS.

Bucked by a Whale.

The three-masted schooner Watauga, Monroe, master, of Washington, N. C., has lately been lost on a reef off the Island of Bermuda, W. I. The crew and cargo were saved, but the vessel is a total wreck. On the previous voyage she had a somewhat novel rencontre. While running along with a fine six or seven knot breeze, a sudden and heavy shock and jar were felt, and all supposed that the vessel had scudded into a sea with violence. The next moment a pair of whales were seen close alongside to leeward. One of them was frisky enough, and made off rapidly, but the other seemed loggy, moved with apparent difficulty, and presently disclosed a large gash in his side, from which the blood was issuing and colouring the sea about him. The "Watauga" passed on, and soon lost sight of the whale, when it was discovered that the false stem was torn off, her main stem split, and the wood ends started. The hobstap had, of course, parted, and the bowsprit was adrift. She was afterwards found to be leaking, and was with difficulty kept free until she made Point Peter, where temporary repairs were made to enable her to reach home. Upon her arrival at Washington she was repaired. Her stem bolts, of 1 1/2 inch iron, were bent down, evidently by the vessel's effort to rise clear of the whale.

Steam in the Seal Fishery.

In 1863 two enterprising Newfoundland merchants forsook the ways of their fathers in the mode of prosecuting the seal fishery, and each sent a wooden screw steamer as an experiment. How well they succeeded may be inferred from the fact that this year over thirty splendid steamships will be sent out. Four of these go on their first voyage. The "Neptune," just launched at Dundee, Scotland, is the largest and most powerful sealing vessel ever employed at the seal or whale fishing. She is 787 tons builders' measurement, and is barque rigged. The "Neptune" will stand her owners (Messrs Job, Bros., St. John's, Newfoundland) \$120,000 or \$130,000 equipped for the seal fishery, and should she succeed in getting a full load on her first trip she will pay about fifty per cent. of her cost. The voyage generally occupies five weeks.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

The Sweetest Moment in Love Making.

"Perhaps there is no period," says Anthony Trollope, "so pleasant among all the pleasant periods of love-making as that in which the intimacy between lovers is so assured, and the coming event so near, as to produce and endure conversation about the ordinary little matters of life; what can be done with the limited means at their disposal; how that life shall be begun which they shall lead together; what idea each has of the other's duties, what each can do for the other. There was a true sense of the delight of intimacy in the girl who declared that she never loved her lover so well as when she told him how many pair of stockings she had got. It is very sweet to gaze at the stars, and it is very sweet to sit out among the haycocks. The reading of poetry together, out of the same book, with brows all close, and aims all mingled, is very sweet; the pouring out of who's hearts in writing words, which the writer knows would be held to be ridiculous by anybody 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 stars, haycocks, poetry, or superlative epithets have produced."

Threatened Epidemic in Russia.

The capital of Russia is threatened with an epidemic like that which not long since devastated Buenos Ayres. Dr. Mawatt, lately a British delegate to the international Statistical Congress, asserts that the cholera has found a resting place in St. Petersburg, on account of the neglect of sanitary precautions in that city. The soil upon which the houses are built is saturated with sewerage, and the canals which intersect the city are great open sewers, and at the same time sources of water supply to a portion of the population. The amount of filth deposited in the canals is so great that the authorities, it is said, are afraid to disturb it for the purpose of removal lest the attempt should cause a pestilence. St. Petersburg, however, is probably in no worse condition than the Oriental cities.

WEALTH.—Wealth is not acquired, as many persons suppose, by fortunate speculations and splendid enterprises; but by the daily practice of industry, frugality and economy.

BIRTH.

Yesterday, the lady of His Excellency the Governor of a daughter.

DIED.

At Burton's Pond, on the 18th January last, much and deservedly regretted, Captain Robert G. Knight, aged 52 years—a native of St. John's, leaving a wife and eight children to lament the melancholy bereavement.

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 STITEH,
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 Sewer,
- 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,
Sole Agent for Newfoundland.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS
A quantity of

CAST STEEL CANADIAN

HATCHETS,

(Useful for Joining Cabinet Making, and other purposes)

At Cost and Charges.

HENRY TRAPNELL & Co.
Feb. 7.

NOTICE.

I GIVE NOTICE that the Co-partnership existing under the firm of **Rutherford Brothers,**

Between GEORGE C. RUTHERFORD and myself, has been dissolved; that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in the name of such Co-partnership, and that the residue of the said Co-partnership Stock at present undistributed 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,

RESPECTFULLY to inform the public 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. } 17

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. } 17

Blacksmith & Farrier,

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
Laumplough's Pyretic Saline
Powell's Balsam Aniseed
Medicamentum (stamped)
British Oil
Balsam of Life
Chlorodyne
Mexican Mustang Liniment
Steer's Opodilloc
Radway's Ready Relief
Arnold's Balsam
Murray's Fluid Magnesia
" Acidulated Syrup
S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer
Rossiter's "
Ayer's Hair Vigor
" Sarsaparilla
" Cherry Pectoral
Pickle's, 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 Oyster
Corn Plasters
Mather's Feeding Bottles
Bond's Marking Ink
Corn Flour, Fresh Hops
Arrowroot, Sago, Gold Leaf
Nelson's Gelatine and Iain,
glass
Bonnet Glue
Best German Glycerine
Lime Juice, Honey
Best Ground Coffee
Nixey's Black Lead
Roth & Co.'s Rat Paste
Brown's Bronchael 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 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 Pastilles
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. } 17

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. } 17

FOR SALE.

—BY—
THE SUBSCRIBER,
231 —Water Street— 231
BREAD
Flour, Pork, Beef

Butter, Molasses, Sugar
Tea, Coffee, Cheese,
Ham, Bacon, Pease, Rice
TOBACCO
KEROSENE OIL, &c., &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH, FISH
OR OIL.
DANIEL FITZGERALD.
Sept. 13. } 17

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
ADAMS' INDIAN

SALVE.
W. H. THOMPSON.

BLANK FORMS

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

FOR SALE.

LUMBER!
—BY—
H. W. TRAPNELL.

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

20 M. Seasoned Prime Pine BOARD
20 do. Hemlock do.
30 do. No. 2 Pine do.
July 30.

E. W. LYON
Has just received a large assortment of
Coloured French Kid GLOVES,
Which he offers to the public at VERY LOW PRICES.
July 9 } 17

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

The Biliou man.

I know a man who always wears A frown upon his brow, And never seems to be in peace Unless he's in a row;

He hates to see a prattling child, Who wears a sunny smile, The music of whose merry laugh Is sure to raise his bile;

He likes to read of battles fought Upon some bloody plains, And always counts the numbers killed, And those who are rent with pains;

He never read a line of Saxe, Nor would he look at Hood, But always reads those dismal tales Which tell of strife and blood;

Although he is a pious man, Where'er he hears a knell, The first thought of his mind is that Some soul has gone to—;

SELECT STORY.

MARCIA; THE LADY OF FERN NOOK.

[CONCLUDED.]

There is a peculiarly startling effect in being suddenly roused from sleep, more especially, I think, from that half-dozing state in which enough outer consciousness is retained to connect the a-

The evening glories of red and gold had fled, and a gray light was all that now crept through the stained window, not sufficient to betray to May's clear young eyes, the pallor of Mrs. Marchmont's countenance.

Mr. Fenton, Mrs. Marchmont, said May; and the widow's beautiful head sank in what seemed a somewhat cold acknowledgement of the introduction.

May was, of course, like most women, a match-maker; and when not absorbed with Basil, she smiled to herself at Fenton's devotion to Mrs. Marchmont.

After dinner, the jessamine festooned veranda and golden moonlight tempted the party into the open air, all save Mrs. Marchmont, who wandered into the dimly lighted drawing-room, and seated herself at the piano, unseen by the group outside.

As the first notes of her voice quivered out into the air, the group on the veranda paused in their conversation, May uttered an exclamation of surprise, which was echoed by Basil, and then they remained motionless until the song died away into silence, Fenton was the first to speak.

Bravo! he said, applauding softly. The finest voice; save one, I ever heard; exquisitely cultivated, too. I must beg for another song; and rising, he sauntered into the house, and into the drawing-room.

His solicitations were unheeded, however, for, in a couple of minutes, Mrs. Marchmont came out and seated herself beside May, whose hand she took caressingly in her own. She did not speak, and only smiled faintly in answer to the girl's pretty compliments.

Basil was unusually silent, and more than once May found him intently gazing at her friend's lovely face, unturned to the moonlight. But she was too well acquainted with the changes of his countenance not to perceive that there was more of uneasy curiosity in his glance than admiration; and wondering much what there could be in her friend to account for this, she gradually became silent, and it was not until Basil lighted a cigar and strolled away to join Fenton, who was smoking amid the laurels, that she found an inclination to address Mrs. Marchmont.

How beautifully you sing, dear, she said. Why have you never sung for me before. I seldom sing now, said Mrs. Marchmont, abruptly; and then, with the sweet graciousness which distinguished her, she added, if I had known it would have given my little May pleasure, I would have done so, though I must confess, it pains me to sing now.

Then, so long as you remain at Fern Nook, you shall be the bird who can sing, yet shan't be made to sing, said May, gayly. But come, let us go in. The dew is falling; our dresses are quite damp. Though Fenton's headquarters were at the little wayside tavern, yet he spent most of his time at the cottage. And whether riding, driving, or boating, he invariably formed one of the party.

A coolness seemed to spring suddenly up between himself and Mrs. Marchmont. And partly through May's innocent influence, who could not bear to see her friend neglected, Basil devoted himself a great deal to the lovely widow, while Fenton was constantly May's cavalier. Secure in each other's affections, it never struck the young pair that any construction, save the right one, could be put upon their conduct, until one day, when May's blue eyes were suddenly and rudely opened to the fact.

Mrs. Marchmont was in her own room. Basil had gone out for a day's fishing, and May prepared to devote the morning to her flower bed. Taking her wide garden-hat and dainty gardening implements, she started for the garden, and was soon busily engaged among her floral subjects. It was oppressively warm, and, betaking herself to a shady angle formed by an old stone-wall, she busied herself amid the fragrant bells and cool green foliage of a luxuriant bed of geraniums. It was the most retired spot in the garden, and was entirely secluded from observation by a thick hedge of syringas and myrtle; and but for the fluttering of the gaudy butterflies, and gleaming wings and merry twitterings of the swallows, the solitude would have been oppressive.

As it was, quite content with her position, May sang softly to herself as she worked. She had a sweet little voice, with more plaintive notes than joyous ones, and, in strange contrast with her sunny nature, her favourite songs were sad. She had gone softly through the whole of that touching ballad, "The two locks of hair," and the soft cadences of her voice were dying away in the last lines, when a heavy sigh startled her to her feet with a slight scream, and she perceived Fenton, with folded arms, leaning against the wall, regarding her with an air in which melancholy and compassion were seemingly mingled.

He raised his hat, and apologized for alarming her. May received his excuses somewhat coldly. Lately, something in his manner towards her had jarred unpleasantly on her, and she felt annoyed at the prospect of a tete-a-tete with him. So she proceeded to gather up her gardening implements, with the intention of retreating to the house, and was about turning away when he laid his hand lightly on her arm. The touch was gentle, but firm, and cold as steel through the thin muslin sleeve. May drew back haughtily, but at the same time arrested her steps, and looked at him curiously.

On his part, his eyes red her face intently, and a slight tinge of disappointment rose to his features as she met his gaze with her candid and fearless blue eyes, in which no sense of embarrassment or hidden feeling was manifested.

Excuse me, he said, withdrawing his hand. But I have something of importance to communicate to you; something to show you, if you will permit me?

There was an earnestness in his manner which sent a sudden chill through May's frame. The sun was shining as brilliantly as before, and the perfumed air was as fervid as it had been all that bright morning, yet she suddenly shivered, and looked round with a startled air.

What I would show you is not just here, said Fenton; but if you will do me the honor of accompanying me to the laurel walk, at the south lawn, I will, at some sacrifice of my own feelings—but what do I say? he burst out with a vehemence that made the girl start. I do not, I cannot regret his treachery.

He drew her hand through his arm, and led her rapidly away towards the spot he had specified. A sudden numbness descended on her faculties, and as he hurried her on, his last words surged

through her bewildered brain, but conveyed no sense with them, except a consciousness of some sudden and inexplicable agony.

In silence they reached the south lawn, crossed its emerald slopes, and found themselves on the verge of the laurel grove. Drawing her into one of the intricate paths, Fenton placed her on a rustic seat, and silently directed her attention to an open space from which they were separated by a leafy screen, through which two forms were distinctly visible; and May, recognizing the fluttering of Mrs. Marchmont's lavender draperies, breathed a long sigh of relief. She looked at Fenton, and said indignantly—

What did you mean? I only see Mrs. Marchmont.

Hush, hush! whispered Fenton, commandingly. Look again.

Impressed by his manner, May looked intently, and the sudden blaze of scarlet which leaped to neck and brow convinced Fenton that she had seen all. In the middle of the open space stood Basil, and by his side, her slender hand resting on his arm, was Mrs. Marchmont; and while her beautiful face was raised to his, his glance was bent on her with an air of interest and tenderness, mingled with some more violent emotion, which appeared in his flushed face and sparkling eyes. Mrs. Marchmont was speaking earnestly, but in a tone too low for May's ears. But Basil's actions spoke volumes to the unhappy girl. He suddenly and passionately caught the young woman's hands in his, and covered them with kisses. She withdrew them immediately, but they had seen enough.

May turned to Fenton.

Thank you, she said. I will go now. She placed her hand in Fenton's arm, and, unobserved by the treacherous pair, they left the grove and proceeded towards the house. The burning words of love, which Fenton poured into her ears, seemed hardly to convey any sense to the pale girl at his side, and as they neared the house, and he felt it best to leave her, he said—

Do you understand me? Do you know that he is treacherous, and that I—I have no thought in life but you?

She looked at him blankly, without appearing to understand his words; and then proceeded slowly into the house, while Fenton turned away, not ill pleased with the progress affairs had made. He had before inserted the thin edge of the wedge; to-day he had struck a decisive blow.

He determined to remain away from the cottage for a couple of days, in order to let the trouble he had caused produce its full effect. Accordingly, it was with considerable surprise that, on the second day, he received a note, directed in May's pretty hand. On opening the perfumed little missive, he found it to contain but the words:—

Meet me to-night, at eleven, in the laurel grove.

It was unsigned, and an amused smile curved his lips as he turned it half contemptuously in his white fingers. The true lovers to the female mind, he mused, lighting his meerschaum, are vanity and jealousy. Used by skillful hands, they will perform miracles. Poor Basil's losing his pretty heiress, is really too hard on him. I wonder if it's on the books that the Marchmont will really console him for his misfortune. A good thing for her, I should say. Yes, fried trout at three, this last to an inquiring waiter, and no sauce, remember. Sauce with fried trout is simply a barbarism.

Eleven that night found Fenton faithful to the appointed tryst, and he had not long to wait in the sombre shadows of the grove before May, pale as a ghost in the uncertain light, stood at his side. He would have clasped her in his arms, but she waved him back, looking round her as though fearful of discovery. And what passed between them partook more of the nature of a business interview than the half-tender scene he had anticipated.

May was too candid to pretend any love for him, but she could not now marry Basil, and admitted that she was actuated, in her present course, more by resentment towards her treacherous lover than by any other feeling.

When he knows that I am gone from him forever, she said, almost fiercely, perhaps he will repent what he has done.

Had there been one spark of love in Fenton's heart, for May Carlyon, he would have rejected a consent so conveyed. But it is needless to say how mercenary were his views concerning the misguided girl, and with a secret feeling of amusement, he listened to her passionate words. She seemed totally changed from the shy young girl of a day or two gone by, and he listened with something like amazement as she rapidly sketched out the plan of their proposed elopement. Nothing was forgotten, nothing left for him to suggest. And for the first time it struck his scheming mind that a girl, who had so rapidly developed the character of an "intrigante," might not prove the docile tool and slave he had contemplated. However, that was in the future, and he

had too much confidence in his power of will, to doubt the result of a contest between them. So he devoted himself to the arduous task of sustaining his 'role' of passionate devotion. And when she gave him her hand at parting, Romeo could not have knelt and kissed that of his Juliet with more graceful ardor than did the worldly, scheming Fenton that of the unhappy May Carlyon.

Remember, to-morrow night, at the same hour, were her last words before she glided away amid the sighing laurels, leaving Fenton to return to his inn, ruminating with surprise on the unexpected success of his deep-laid plans.

May, running lightly over the southern lawn, gave a little laugh of triumph, and shook her small hand in the air in a manner at once mocking and defiant. And, O powers of feminine deception! smiled a rosy smile into the treacherous Basil's very eyes as he met her in the lighted hall; while he, with the knowledge of his treachery in his heart, slipped his arm round her waist and kissed her sweet lips. Man and Woman were here equally matched.

An hour later, on the following night, a light carriage, drawn by a pair of fleet horses, drew up close to the boundary line of Fern Nook, from which a gentleman sprang. And after giving some directions to the driver, he made his way speedily but cautiously toward the laurel grove. The moon was moving behind broken masses of cloud, now veiling herself in murky blackness, and then for an instant showing with serene, unclouded brightness. A mournful wind was rustling the leaves of the shade trees beneath which he passed, and the distant baying of some far-away watchdog made itself distinctly audible.

A most favorable style of night for the purpose, muttered Fenton for it was he. I hope her courage won't fail at the last. Ah! here she is. I wish she could have dispensed with the company of her maid. Rather inconvenient, but can't be helped.

I managed to escape unseen, whispered May, as she glided to meet him from the shadow of the laurels. But Rose is such a coward, I feared, more than once she would betray all by her agitation. But here we are, safe at last. It was only to be expected that her hand would flutter and her voice tremble as she took his arm, and, followed by her waiting-maid, walked hastily in the direction of the carriage, which, in another minute, was whirling them rapidly along the shadowy highway.

To do Fenton justice, a twinge of remorse passed over him as he slipped the plain gold ring on the third finger of the little cold hand which trembled in his clasp. His thoughts turned for an instant to the woman he had betrayed by a false marriage. but even while her face, pale and drawn as he had seen it when he told her he had lied to her, was vividly present to him a smile of triumph lighted his face as he felt he had secured to himself the only good the world held for him. And the white-haired clergyman, as he pronounced the benediction, thought he had never beheld an expression of countenance with less promise of future happiness, than the saturnine smile which played on the bridegroom's countenance as he raised his wife to her feet at the conclusion of the ceremony.

May shrunk a little as he raised his hand to lift the veil, which had hitherto shrouded her face; and then, with a sudden, decisive movement, she put up the hand on which glittered the ring which had just bound them together for life, and flung back the veil, disclosing, instead of the sweet, girlish face of blooming May, the lovely, mournful countenance of Mrs. Marchmont!

The parsonage library was but dimly lighted, yet it seemed to Fenton as though hundreds of lights danced in sickening confusion before his dazzled eyes, and his voice sounded, even to himself, like jarring iron, as he exclaimed,—

Marcia! Yes, Mr. Fenton, said May, putting back the waiting-maid's hood from her pretty triumphant face, Basil and I both thought Marcia would suit you better, so we changed our cloaks and hoods in the carriage. And, lest you would be angry, let me tell you that Marcia obeyed your directions to the letter. She interested Basil deeply—but it was in her own sad story, and, I must say, though a prime mover in the affair myself, we all carried out our roles to perfection. Ah, Basil, here you are to explain matters still further for Mr. Fenton's satisfaction.

Basil walked deliberately from an adjoining room, where he had waited during the ceremony, and, taking Marcia's hand in his, raised it respectfully to his lips.

Marcia Fenton is not, on the whole, an unhappy woman. Her career, as a public singer, is eminently brilliant, and Fenton is not by any means so bad a husband as one might expect. He has learned something from his old experience, and has, in some degree, thrown aside the mists of selfishness which en-

veloped him. And if any influence could induce him to glance for an instant from his limited horizon of vanity and selfishness, to the broad expanses of human sympathy, it is that of the beautiful and good woman whom he calls his wife. Fortunately, no one is born into the world without the germ of good in their nature.

Though Marcia and her two beautiful children frequently visit the Desboroughs, Fenton has never got beyond raising his hat to the handsome young matron who bows to him with a demure and wicked smile from her carriage or opera box. But time works wonders.

Influence of Music on Animals.

We have just been reading a very interesting essay regarding the influence of music on animals. The writer shows how various animals, and even insects, are influenced by a concord of sweet sounds. We have noticed the same thing, but thought nothing particular about it, until we stumbled on this article.

We remember how we have seen horses influenced by music. One of the most enjoyable runaways we ever experienced can be directly traced to the influence of music on a horse.

We were driving past where a band was playing, and the music had more influence on the horse than we had. He didn't keep time though. In fact, he didn't keep anything, harness, buggy, or anything else. He only kept running. I never thought music could have such influence on a horse.

He beat time, too. That is to say, he beat any time we ever saw him make before, even before a sulky. We would have kept that horse to run against time if he hadn't run against a lamp-post and ruined himself. Music influence a horse? Guess not!

Horses are excellent musical performers themselves, sometimes. We have known a hungry horse to go through all the bars of an oat-field correctly, and never miss an oat, although the owner of the oats missed all of his.

Dogs are singularly affected by music. We whistled after a strange dog once, we remember. The dog stopped, listened attentively, looked a moment sad, as though the notes awoke some tender memories within him, and then came bounding towards us and embraced the calf of our leg in the most affectionate manner. He could hardly tear himself away, and wouldn't if his owner hadn't come and choked him off.

There is a power of music in a tin kettle, when properly brought out. We saw one brought out the other day by some boys who attached it to a dog's tail. Talk about the influence of music on animals. We never saw a dog so moved in all our life.

Cats are strangely influenced by the music of a violin. It seems to affect their entire system. In fact, there could be no violins without doing violins to the cats. Even a very young kitten, who don't realize what he has got to come to, mews plaintively when a fiddle-bow is drawn across the strings. It seems to vibrate a sympathetic cord within its own abdominal inclosure. It is affecting, the mews of a young kitten, or to see a young kitten muse.

Lazy Boys.

A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as a crooked sapling makes a crooked tree. Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers, and criminals that fill our penitentiaries and alms-houses have come to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business portion of the community, those who make our great and useful men, were trained up in their boyhood to be industrious.

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