

The Star,

AND CONCEPTION BAY SEMI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Volume I.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Tuesday, August 13, 1872.

Number 26.

AUGUST.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
..	1	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	31
..

MOON'S PHASES.

NEW MOON.....	4th,	6.15 A. M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	12th,	2.22 A. M.
FULL MOON.....	18th,	5.22 P. M.
LAST QUARTER.....	25th,	5.4 P. M.

NOTICES.

J. 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. HUTCHINS, Esq.

N.B.--FRAMES, any size
and material, made to order.
St. John's, May 10. tff.

HARBOR GRACE

Book & Stationery Depot,

E. W. LYON, Proprietor,

Importer of British and American

NEWSPAPERS

—AND—

PERIODICALS.

Constantly on hand, a varied selection of
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Music, Charts, Log Books, Playing Cards
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Concertinas, French Musical Boxes
Albums, Initial Note Paper & Envelopes
Tissue and Drawing Paper
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MUSIC, &c., &c.,

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

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

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 pre-
pared to repeat the same process, which is per-
fectly safe even to Children.

They are also prepared to insert the best
Artificial Teeth from one to a whole Set
in the latest and most approved style,
using none but the best, such as
received the highest Prem-
iums at the world's Fair
in London and Paris.

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

W. H. THOMPSON,

AGENT FOR

Parsons' Purgative Pills.

W. H. THOMPSON,

AGENT FOR

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

BANNERMAN & LYON'S

Photographic Rooms,

Corner of Bannerman and Water
Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having made suit-
able arrangements for taking a FIRST-
CLASS

PICTURE,

Would respectfully invite the attention of
the Public to a

CALL AT THEIR ROOMS,

Which they have gone to a considerable ex-
pense in fitting up.

Their Prices are the **LOWEST**
ever afforded to the Public;

And with the addition of a **NEW STOCK** of
INSTRUMENTS, CHEMICALS and other
Material in connection with the art, they
hope to give entire satisfaction.

**ALEXR. BANNERMAN,
E. WILKS LYON.**
May 14. tff.

W. H. THOMPSON,

AGENT FOR

Fellows' Compound Syrup

OF

HYPHOPHOSPHITES.

EXTRACTS.

Mexican Revolutions.

A gentleman who resided in Mexico for
several years, and has therefore, a pretty fair
idea of how things are run in that delightful
country, gives the following description of the
manner in which the so called revolutions are
initiated and conducted. Some Mexican lead-
er, he says, obtains prominence enough to im-
agine himself justified in proclaiming a revolu-
tion. He immediately issues a pronouncement
to announcing the fact; expressing patriotic
sentiments, and full of the largest words he
can cull out of the Mexican vocabulary, put
together with more regard to sound than
sense. Under these circumstances he collects
a crowd of followers, men who have been
waiting and who get their living by joining
the party of what they consider the paying
leader. Then the government sends, a small
force to disperse this revolutionary movement.
The opposing forces come within sight of each
other, say at about the distance of a mile or
so, and at once commence firing. One party
retreats. The other camps on the bloodless
field and announces a victory. In the mean-
time their opponents have reached the near-
est Mexican town, have levied a tribute upon
it and given a ball in the evening. Then it
is the turn of the others. They enter the same
village in pursuit, levy a tribute and give a
ball. And so it continues. This may seem
more satirical than true, but to those who have
endeavoured to keep informed concerning
Mexican matters it appears to be as matter
of fact a statement as could be made.

The Searching Question—What Shall it Profit a Man?

"What shall it profit a man," asks our Sav-
iour, "though he gain the whole world, and
lose his own soul?"

It is well for young men, just starting in
life, to keep this question constantly before
them, as the guiding star of their business
career. If they heed its admonition, it will
be sure to direct their feet aright. It implies
that men may take advantages which, in the
end, will not profit them, and that riches may
be accumulated at too great cost.

Some persons try to compensate for making
money wrongfully by applying a portion of it
to benevolent objects. They seem to think
that ten per cent. off for righteousness will
atone for any amount of sin.

All such standards of morality are illusory
and erroneous. Every transaction in busi-
ness must stand or fall by its own quality. The
same test must be applied to it which would
be the correct one if it were the only act of a
man's life. We know this is a severe rule;
but what authority is there for adopting any
other? However difficult it may be, there-
fore, it is our duty to square our conduct
to it.

But principles which might seem, at first,
hard to be complied with, become compara-
tively easy when once fully adopted and ad-
hered to with unexceptionable firmness. Let
a young man begin right, and the road be-
fore him is smooth as well as straight.

If it is wrong, I will not do it, no matter
what is the temptation: let him say this to
himself, and the battle of resistance is already
half won. Let him ever bear in mind the
source from which the question came—that it
was asked by one who knew, the awful solemn-
ity of the inquiry—"What shall it profit a
man, though he gain the whole world, and lose
his own soul?"

If matters not what the amount of the ad-
vantage may be, even if it were the whole
world, it shall not profit a man to gain it by
any violation of his conscience. He is richer
who has nothing, and feels that he has wrong-
ed no one, than the possessor of broad acres
and of millions of dollars dishonestly acquired.
Whatever advantages wealth may possess,
there is something else of a still higher
value.

Horrible Railroad Disaster.

An appalling disaster occurred on the 11th
ult., on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad,
fourteen miles west of White Sulphur Springs,
in which six persons were killed outright and
nine were wounded, three of the latter mor-
tally. The news reached the Springs half an
hour after it happened, and, in company with
an engineer and two physicians, the *Herald*

correspondent set out on an extra train for
the scene of the terrible catastrophe, which
was found to be at the second bridge over
the Greenbrier River.

Immediately preceding the bridge on the
railroad is Harvey's Tunnel, 1,200 feet long.
This morning a material train, consisting of a
small engine, known as the David Anderson,
and five small flats, loaded with crossties and
having on board some fifteen employes, emerg-
ed from the tunnel, going at the rate of four
miles per hour. Steadily it moved on to the
bridge, which was 300 feet long and fifty four
feet high from the bed of the river.

The fated train advanced cautiously and
was soon on the bridge, between heaven and
earth. The centre was reached in safety; in
a moment more it was passed, and now the
train nearly covered the two last spans of the
bridge. Just then a noise was heard and a
few spectators observed the bridge to sink
gradually for a second or two, when horror
down went the structure with a crash, the
five flats with their living freight followed and
dragging the tender and engine after them.
The noise is said to have been like the pro-
longed discharge of a park of artillery, and
the whole train was precipitated into the bed
of the river. Not a living being escaped with-
out injury. The poor engineer, with the in-
stinct of self-preservation, jumped from the
engine, but it was only a jump for death. The
engine followed, and the driving wheel buried
him in the bed of the river.

At this time the spectacle was horrifying in
the extreme. The yells and cries of the
wounded, mingled with the screeching of es-
caped steam, the cracking of dismembered
timbers and the hissing of the waters, while
the people on the river banks added to the
din by their frantic cries. The wreck of the
bridge and train were now a mass of broken
timbers, twisted rails, smashed iron and the
mangled forms of the victims.

Mr. Baird, the telegraph operator, who has
his office at this point in a car, was the first
to rush to the rescue. He waded into the
stream, and, reaching the engine first, found
the engineer dead beneath the driving wheel
with his face badly scalded, probably after
death. Baird was followed by others, and the
fireman was then found, still alive, under the
tender. He was the first extricated. Pro-
ceeding then to the flats, one by one the
wounded were taken from the mass of debris,
and carried to the river bank, where they lay
moaning piteously.

Next the removal of the dead followed, and
in two hours the whole number on the train,
the living and the dead, were lying side by
side, surrounded by negroes, who did every-
thing they could to alleviate the sufferings of
the wounded and care for the dead. Aid was
immediately telegraphed for and it was
as promptly on the spot. When your corre-
spondent arrived upon the scene the wounded
were being removed on hand cars and flats
to Roncevert, three miles east of the bridge
and about eleven miles beyond the White
Sulphur Springs. The dead were also removed
to this point later in the day.

Six killed and nine wounded, three mor-
tally.

The engineer was a young man and a great
favourite on the road. He was engaged to be
married, and his wedding was arranged for the
10th of September next. When rescued his
watch was found to be broken, and the hands
were stopped at exactly seven minutes to
eight o'clock, thus recording the time of the
disaster, the death of its owner and the hope-
less destruction of itself. The fireman was on-
ly temporarily serving in the place of the re-
gular fireman, who had been on leave of ab-
sence for several days, and for the first time
made his appearance to-day, just after the dis-
aster occurred. His grief at the death of his
friend is intense, and he feels terribly mor-
tified that a life should have been sacrificed
in the voluntary performance of his duty.

The bridge is 300 feet long and fifty-four
feet high. It is a deck bridge, constructed by
Clark & Rives, of Philadelphia. There are
three masonry piers, and two abutments of the
same material upon these piers, which are
only twenty-two feet high. A shallow and
rickety trestle work is erected, on the top of
which the track is laid. The whole structure
is only temporary, and was built so as to allow
of the erection of an iron bridge on the same
foundation. On Friday last it was completed
by the contractors and turned over to the rail-
road company, and since then the same en-

gine that to day is a mass of mangled iron has been hauling iron ties, and material for the construction of the road west over it. No later than yesterday the engine passed over the bridge with eleven large flats, heavily laden with iron rails with safety, and to-day, while passing over with only five car loads of cross ties, two spans of the bridge gave way and caused this terrible loss of life and destruction of property. It would seem from this the contractors are responsible for this disaster. The officers of the road never doubted the firmness of the bridge, though they might have had it properly tested and inspected before using it. It is due to them, however, to state that every attention possible was properly given to the wounded, and the Chief Engineer, M. D. Whitcomb, has given instructions to have the dead decently interred and their friends notified at once of their melancholy and untimely end.

It should be remembered that this catastrophe occurred west of the White Sulphur Springs, where the road is only temporarily used, only for construction purposes, and not on the road east of the White Sulphur Springs where there is a regular passenger traffic.

A Tragedy in Rochester.

A fearful tragedy occurred in Rochester, N. Y., on the 12th ult., at what is commonly known as the "Old Break of Day House," kept by John McLaughlin. The place has been for years notorious as the home of most vicious characters. Gilbert McLaughlin, the son of the proprietor, while delirious, it is supposed from the effects of an incipient fever, or from some other cause, shot his stepmother fatally, and wounded a man employed to take care of him. The murderer, according to the testimony thus far gathered, was under the hallucination that there was a design against his own life, and he took a position on the second floor at the head of the main staircase with a duelling pistol in his hand.

Mrs. McLaughlin locked herself into the front parlor and waved her handkerchief, and called upon the man Jewett, who was hired to take care of young McLaughlin, to come up stairs. Jewett endeavored to do so, but retired after receiving a bullet through his arm.

Then ensued a fearful struggle on the part of the woman in the room to defend her life against the madman outside. Her old and imbecile husband was in another part of the house, unaware of what was going on, or at least unable to interfere. Jewett raised an alarm, when he retreated, and all the persons outside seemed most unaccountably dilatory in interfering. The unfortunate woman placed herself against the room door to hold it firm.

Young McLaughlin placed his pistol against the panels and fired through twice. It is thought that one of the bullets passed through the body of the deceased, inflicting the mortal wound, and that she dragged herself over to the window, near which the corpse was found. It may be that she was struck while attempting to escape at this point, as the murderer finally kicked in the panel and reached through to take aim in firing the last shot.

McLaughlin was one who often showed a disposition to escape from the associations of his youth, but lacked strength of mind to do so. He was clad in a nightgown during the whole affray and refused to allow any clothes to be put on him after his arrest.

The Channel Fleet.

The Channel fleet has been on a visit to Belfast, and has met with a hearty welcome. On Saturday the Mayor and Corporation of Belfast and the Harbour Commissioners proceeded down to the *Minotaur* for the purpose of welcoming the fleet to Belfast Lough. On Monday admiral Hornby and a number of the officers visited Belfast, and were escorted by the Corporation around several places of interest in the town, after which they were entertained at luncheon in the Town Hall. At night a ball was given in Ulster Hall by the inhabitants of the town to the officers of the fleet. At four a. m. on Wednesday the squadron lifted anchor and started for Greenock. The fleet during its stay was visited by immense numbers of people, many of whom came from distant parts of the province to inspect the huge ironclads. The fleet arrived in the Clyde on Wednesday afternoon. The vessels composing the squadron are the *Minotaur* (flag-ship), the *Northumberland*, *Hercules*, *Sultan*, and *Bellerophon*, and it is expected that they will be joined on Saturday or Sunday by the *Hotspur* and the *Glattou*. The authorities of Glasgow and Greenock have expressed a desire to entertain publicly the officers and men of the squadron, but admiral Hornby has intimated that, as he has made arrangements that general leave shall be given for two days to half of the ship's companies, it will not be possible to accept the proposed invitations.—*Pull Mall Budget*, July 5

Brutal Murder in Canada.

QUEBEC, July 16. A horrible murder was committed here today by Captain Pelletier, of the barque *Rivoli*. The *Rivoli* is lying off the city, and the captain, wishing to land, was rowed ashore by two of the seamen belonging to the vessel. When they landed, the men were approached by "crimps." An altercation arose, and one of the sailors being struck, the captain seized an axe, and with one blow almost severed the head of James Dillon, who was not the assail-

ant, from his body. The wounded man died in less than twenty minutes, being taken immediately to the nearest police station.

The murderer was at once secured, and it was with difficulty the constables were able to prevent the crowd from lynching him. An inquest was held forthwith, and Pelletier, being declared a murderer by the coroner's jury was lodged in jail.

The Geneva Agreement.

The American papers received this week inform us of the effect produced by the news of the Geneva agreement, the cable having been quite silent on the subject. The New York papers do not appear to have been informed that the decision of the arbitrators was an extra-judicial one, and they write on the assumption that the question had been formally and judicially decided. The *Tribune* (representing Mr. Greeley), in a leading article, says that the public in America will not feel the same satisfaction at the settlement as the public in Great Britain. Indeed, had the American people been consulted, the claims would probably never have been included in the case. When once they had been included the only interest taken in the matter was that the position assumed should be maintained with dignity or yielded with grace. Neither course, in the opinion of the *Tribune*, has been followed. The American Government has done nothing, it says, but stupidly blundered throughout, and follow a policy of "alternate truculence and truckling." Nothing is decided for the future; no mutually advantageous principle of neutrality is established. There will be a feeling of relief that the worst is known, and that the opportunity for further mischief is over; but the discredit will remain. In the opinion of the *New York Herald*, when the arbitrators volunteered their opinion as to the inadmissibility of the indirect claims, the American Government might have replied, "Very well, gentlemen; when they come up for adjudication you can so decide." This course, it maintains, would be consistent, and a judicial decision would have been secured, it wished to obtain. As it is, "England's Triumph is unquestionable." The direct claims are withdrawn; they were abandoned before Great Britain would consent to plead; all that Lord Granville has from the first contended for has been conceded; all that Mr. Fish so persistently declared should be maintained has been abandoned. The *Herald* nevertheless thinks that however much the blunders of the Administration may be condemned, there will probably be universal thankfulness that the matter is settled. The *New York Times* (which supports General Grant) maintains that the course adopted by the arbitrators was precisely that which the American Government had urged from the first. The arbitrators have rejected the indirect claims, and their decision has been accepted by both Governments. A "fair and final settlement" has thus been obtained.—*London Paper*.

North Carolina Negroes.

RALEIGH, July 17. The colored republicans of North Carolina are disposed to be very riotous. They will not permit any of their race to oppose the party, and as they have no other associates but their own race, because the white people can not receive them on terms of equality, they have either all to go together or be isolated and friendless. This will be the case unless the mass of the colored voters can be pretty equally divided between the two parties. There was some trouble here last night. There was a "democratic torchlight procession, which marched through the streets to Tucker Hall, where General Bradley Johnston, of Virginia; Colonel James A. Gilmer, of this state, and other speakers addressed the crowd to a very late hour.

The republicans assembled a vast crowd of negroes also at the Metropolitan Hall, where they were addressed by Mr. Phillips and James H. Harris, colored. The latter made a rather inflammatory speech, among other things relating the killing of a negro on the train by a white man going to Weldon to the meeting of conservatives held there on Saturday, when the fact is, as stated by a most respectable gentleman present, that a negro got into an altercation with a white man who was intoxicated, resulting in the stabbing of the negro. The negro was not dangerously hurt, and a radical judge has since bailed the white man. The misrepresentation was to stir up the blacks. Two liberal republican negroes acted as marshals in the procession yesterday with the whites. As the procession moved off, when first formed, they were hooted by the blacks on the sidewalks, and apples were thrown at them. Last night one of these negro marshals, named Cross, was badly beaten by some infuriated negroes, and his life was only saved by the police, who rescued him. No arrests were made. Cross is reported as having fled the city to-day, fearing an attempt on his life. Strong efforts will be made to drive some Northern negro speakers who were present yesterday home. The negroes are incited to it, and are very bitter against them denouncing them as renegades in their support of Greeley and Brown. They left this morning for Weldon, but it is not certainly known yet that they intend leaving the State. Harris also severely denounced Sanders, the Maryland colored orator, and his confederates who were present, declaring they ought to

have a collar on their necks branded "Greeley dogs." Sanders arose to reply, and was hooted and hissed; and was approached by a radical Deputy Sheriff who remarked to him, he had no right to disturb a radical meeting by attempting a reply. Harris is a negro candidate for the State Senate.

THE STAR.

HARBOR GRACE, AUGUST 13, 1872.

THE LABRADOR FISHERY.

Report, per S. S. "Osprey," to 1st August, 1872.

The "Tiger," from Tilt Cove, arrived at St. John's yesterday, bringing news from Labrador to 1st inst. Altho' the progress made along the coast is far from encouraging, yet it is not of a character to produce despondency. We give below a statement showing the catch as far as could be ascertained:—

- July 25.—Mannox Island, boats 90 qtls.; seines none.
- " " Rogers' Harbor; boats 50 qtls.; seines none.
- " " Cape Harrison (no craft here)
- " 26.—Emily Harbor and Brig Harbor; boats 130 to 150 qtls.; seines 500 to 700 qtls.
- " " Indian Harbor and Ice Tickle, boats 130 to 160 qtls.; seines 500 to 700 qtls.
- " 27.—Rigonlete, none.
- " " Pack's Harbor and Independent, boats 5 qtls.; seines 25 qtls.
- " 29.—Long Island and Grady, boats 5 qtls.; seines 70 to 120 qtls.
- " " Indian Tickle, boats 5 qtls.; seines 70 to 120 qtls.
- " " Domino, boats 10 qtls.; seines 150 to 200 qtls.
- " " Batteaux, Punch Bowl and Seal Islands, boats 20 to 30 qtls.; seines 200 to 300 qtls.
- " " Comfort Bight and Bolter's Rock, boats 12 to 20 qtls.; seines 200 to 300 qtls.
- " 30.—Venison Tickle, boats 6 qtls.; seines 180 qtls.
- " " Tub Harbor and Snug Harbor, boats 5 qtls.; seines 60 to 70 qtls.
- " " Dead Island, boats 3 qtls.; seines 100 qtls.
- " " Fishing Ships Harbor, boats 5 qtls.; seines 70 to 120 qtls.
- " " Little Harbor and Murray's Harbor, boats 5 qtls.; seines 120 qtls.
- " 31.—Battle Harbor, boats 40 to 50 qtls.; seines 300 qtls.
- " " Cape Charles, boats 25 to 30 qtls.; seines 300 qtls.
- Aug. 1.—Red Bay, boats 40 to 50 qtls.; seines 600 qtls.
- " " Lance A'Loup, boats 200 qtls.; seines 1,300 qtls.
- " " Blanc Sablon, boats 110 qtls.; seines 300 qtls.

The fishery prospects were poor on the main part of the coast. Seines also did very little—heavy seas preventing hauling. Most of the people who could had gone north looking for fish.

The only part of the coast where anything good had been done, was from Indian Harbor to Holton, and at Lance A'Loup, in the Straits of Belle Isle, where the prospects were certainly good.

The vitality of the trade of this country has been evidenced so frequently that no argument is required to prove what is so generally admitted; and yet the vicissitudes attending the fisheries are frequent, and, as it would appear, may be looked for at stated intervals. There is nothing new in this. The history of the past teems with proofs showing that as population increases the value of labour must decrease. Nor does the success of the last few years in any way refute this proposition. If we select a successful year and carefully examine details, it will be found that even during such a time a limited number only find profitable employment, while labour wastes all around for want of ordinary returns. Much injury has been done by the thoughtless if not criminal practice indulged in by a certain class, who have persistently misled the public mind as it would seem for no other than selfish purposes. This course has been systematically pursued—the people have been taught to look upon the prosperity of a year or two as something they had a right to expect and might calculate upon a continuance for all time coming. Such teaching could only buoy with false hopes, weaken energy and perseverance and produce reckless extravagance very injurious in its effects and difficult to correct. The high wages of the past season is anything but a healthy sign: it demonstrates that the system regulating the working of our staple trade is un-

evenly balanced—that it is one-sided and must operate injuriously in the end. In a country where there are a variety of industries, inequalities and irregularities of this nature might not affect materially, whereas in this country and in our circumstances it is all important, inasmuch as if the machinery becomes weakened in one part the connection is so sympathetic that the whole will be weakened. The operatives derive no permanent benefit by one or two profitable years, if enjoyed at the expense of capitalists, because the reaction or effects will tell against labour. How far the necessary change is now attainable and from whence shall come the improvement may be questions difficult to determine; but that some change is called for on the existing state of things most persons are willing to admit. The public mind is generally a true barometer. Temporary advantages fail to hide glaring defects, and altho' many have been lulled into false security by the cupidty of selfish men, yet a large number have rightly estimated the weakness of their positions and have betaken themselves to more favoured lands, where they could rely on surer return for labour. We are satisfied that carefully prepared statistics, showing the exact number of persons who have left the country during the past decade, would startle those who profess contentment with the existing state of things. A signal failure of our fisheries for a year or two would increase this evil to a panic, and then, when too late, men would realize that they had shut their eyes to a condition of affairs they ought rather to have dealt with promptly and vigorously.

REGATTA.

We learn that a Regatta is to come off here to-morrow. We hope the weather will be favourable and that the "races" will be well contested. No doubt they will! It is to be hoped that our boaters will make the various heats interesting, and that they will afford onlookers specimens of science in that art.

TEMPERANCE.

ON to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, a Public Temperance Meeting will be held in the British Hall, on the important subject of TOTAL ABSTINENCE. Addresses will be given by Revd. Messrs. Hennigar, Norris and Ladner, and other friends of the cause. A general invitation is offered; and we trust a large attendance will be present. We are certain a rich treat is in store for those who may be able to attend. The abilities of the aforesaid speakers being good, we would urge both lovers and haters of the cause to be present with open ears. The doors will be opened at half-past 7 o'clock. Chair to be taken at 8. The Division of the Sons of Temperance will be present.

RELIGIOUS.

ON Sunday morning last, the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, President of the Eastern British American Conference, conducted divine service in the Wesleyan Church in this town. The Rev. gentleman's sermon was one of the finest embodiments of theological oratory we have ever had the pleasure of listening to. His reverence at one time laboured perseveringly in this country, and his ecclesiastical tour at this time is deservedly merited, he having practically won the popular feelings by doing good both here and elsewhere.

We had the pleasure of listening to a sermon (on Sabbath evening) by the Rev. Mr. Norris. Tho' silvered with age, his delivery is good and effective, and was much admired. and we trust his powerful words made a tendency to improvement. The attendance was very large, no doubt owing to his reverence having dwelt and preached here and in other parts of the Island about twenty years ago.

The Rev. John Godden (a son of our respected townsman Thomas Godden, Esq.,) and Mrs. G., who came here on a short visit, met a hearty welcome to their native land. During the brief period his reverence has been here, he, on several occasions, officiated in St. Paul's Church; and we can testify that his style is one of pulchritude throughout. It is worthy of remark that the Rev. gentleman's kindness and benevolence in alleviating distress does an amount of good which will, no doubt, be long remembered.

THE "Chronicle" of yesterday informs us that Joanna Hamilton, convicted with Geehan of the murder of Garrett Sears, was delivered of a male child on Friday evening last.

Several recently, by have been los investigate t quire into the reference to The Ameri and Mr. Stan occupied see night during mons.

Mr. Stan American re Parliamen A despatch bitration Co hearing the American co cruiser *Shan* stood is now A despatch a terrible co city of Niji fair is now in

The New Y tice Chase is softening of ious. There has and Dr. Wit of one. The repor tion are still indicate the Horace G Gold 115

Yesterday istrator, acc Ail-de-Camp compliment *Minerve*. O ship's band which so was jeet—"God the ship a *Ledger of B*

H. M. S. S from the coo good fishery from Brig I mediate pos likely receiv respecting day.

The Nort last evening the crew a *Diamond*, w at Dildo Run

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Latest Despatches.

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Several railway accidents having occurred recently, by which upwards of twenty lives have been lost, Parliament has been asked to investigate the causes of the disasters, and inquire into the management of railroads with reference to the safety of passengers.

The American Minister, General Sherman and Mr. Stanley, the *Herald* correspondent, occupied seats in the visitors gallery last night during the session of the House of Commons.

LONDON, 7.
Mr. Stanley will be entertained by the American residents in London.

Parliament will be prorogued on Saturday. A despatch from Geneva says:—The Arbitration Court yesterday was engaged in hearing the arguments of both the British and American counsel in relation to the case of the cruiser *Shanandoah*, which case, it is understood is now closed.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that a terrible conflagration has broken out in the city of Niji Norgora, where the great annual fair is now in progress.

NEW YORK, 9.
The New York *Tribune* denies that Chief Justice Chase is likely to lose his intellect from softening of the brain. His illness is not serious.

There has been no duel between Maseley and Dr. Withers, of Virginia, and no prospects of one.

The reported results of North Carolina election are still conflicting; but the latest returns indicate the success of the Republicans. Horace Greeley is in New Hampshire. Gold 115½.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Yesterday afternoon His Honor the Administrator, accompanied by E. L. Jarvis, Esq., Aid-de-Camp, and the French Consul, paid a complimentary visit to the French flag-ship, *Minerve*. On the party entering the ship, the ship's band played that noble old anthem, which so warms the heart of the British subject—"God save the Queen;" and on leaving the ship a salute of thirteen guns was fired.—*Ledger of Friday.*

H. M. S. *Lapwing* arrived early on Saturday from the coast of Labrador. She reports a good fishery from Battle Harbor South and from Brig Harbor North. Fishing at intermediate ports not favorable. We shall most likely receive per *Tiger* complete information respecting the voyage.—*Chronicle of Yesterday.*

The Northern Mail Steamer *Tiger* arrived last evening from the Northward. She brought the crew and passengers of the Steam-tug *Diamond*, which, we regret to learn, was lost at Dildo Run on Wednesday last.—*Ibid.*

A Waterspout in Colorado.

A remarkable waterspout occurred on the central City stage road, four miles above Golden City, a short time since. The torrent of water struck a carriage containing G. Vierden, his wife, her sister and a girl named Blood, who reside five or six miles up the canon and were returning home. The two latter were drowned. The body of Miss Vierden was found some three miles below the scene of the disaster, covered with sand and debris. The road was badly washed out and rendered impassable.

Heavy storms of thunder and lightning, accompanied with rain, have visited this region and towards New Mexico during the past four days. The telegraph line south of Trinidad was not working yesterday.

The Queen has recently obtained possession of an interesting art treasure—a copy of the bust of Charles I., by Bernini, which was originally placed in Whitehall. It is well known that Vandyke painted his celebrated "Three Heads of Charles I." to enable Bernini, in Italy, to produce this bust, and that while in Whitehall it suffered from fire. Fortunately a marble copy had been previously made, and this it is which her Majesty has obtained.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF HARBOR GRACE.

ENTERED.

Aug. 9.—Breadalbane, Power, Sydney, coal—Paterson & Foster.
12.—Margaret Ridley, Layton, Cow Bay, coal—Ridley & Sons.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

Aug. 9.—Pride of the West, Downie, Oporto, —W. Grieve & Co.
England's Beauty, Hill, Cadiz—J. & W. Stewart.

CLEARED.

Aug. 9.—Era, Facey, Cow Bay—H. J. Stabb.
Lizzie, Ireland, Sydney—J. & W. Boyd.
D. Grant, McEachron, Sydney—J. & W. Boyd.
Forest Prince, Miriam, Sydney—W. Grieve & Co.
Juanite, (sp) Oliver, Pernambuco—C. F. Bennett & Co.
L. Edouard, Cloutier, Sydney—Clift, Wood & Co.

NOTICE.

THE EXHIBITION

WILL BE HELD IN THE

VICTORIA RINK

On 9th September Next.

Contributors are respectfully requested to deliver at the Rink, on or about 2nd September, articles for Exhibition, with a list, stating particular features of interest in any of them, and especially marking things illustrative of the talent of the country.

Everything will be registered on delivery, and then distinguished by the number and name of the contributor; but, if desired, the name may be suppressed.

Fancy and other work, (which may be delivered at the Rink up to the morning of 7th September, tho' an earlier day would be preferred) will be valued by competent ladies, marked in plain figures, and exhibited for sale; but visitors will not be asked to make purchases. If quite convenient, purchasers would oblige by not removing important things until after the closing day.

Several ladies and gentlemen have generously promised to devote the first week of September to the work of arranging the articles in their respective departments; and many others, it is hoped, will kindly volunteer their help and judgment.

Anything which has any kind of merit or interest will be gladly and thankfully received for exhibition, and taken care of, glass cases being provided for delicate and valuable articles.

Consuls would greatly oblige by sending their national flags, and Merchants their house flags, to the Rink, on 2nd September, by noon.

Mr. Murray will gladly afford enquirers information respecting his collection at any time during the exhibition; and has very kindly consented to repeat his public explanations on the evenings of 14th and 12th September, at 8 o'clock.

Occasionally, when the Band is silent, pieces will be played by kind friends on the Organ or Piano.

The Exhibition will probably be kept open for a few days longer than the period mentioned: before it is closed all School-children, with their teachers, will be invited to attend free of charge.

Programme of the opening-day to be published after the return of His Excellency the Governor.

Refreshments will be sold in the Rink. Exhibition open from 10 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.

EDWARD BOTWOOD,

Projector.

St. Mary's Parsonage, St. John's,
August 3, 1872.

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.

A First-Class Double WAGON,

(CARNELL'S MAKE.)

For particulars apply at the Office of this Paper.
July 12. tff

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

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

Laplough's Pyretic Saline

Powel'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

Pickles, French Capers, Sauces

Soothing Syrup

Kaye's Coaguline

India Rubber Sponge

Teething Rings

Sponge, Tooth Cloths

Nail, Shoe and Stove Brushes

Widow Welch's Pills

Cockle's " "

Holloway's " "

Norton's " "

Hunt's " "

Morrison's " "

Radway's " "

Ayer's " "

Parsons' " "

Jaynes' " "

Holloway's Ointment

Adams' Indian Salve

Russia Salve

All the above proprietary articles bear the Government Stamp, without which none are genuine.

Outport Orders will receive careful and prompt attention.

May 14.

134 Water Street. Harbor Grace Medical Hall, W. H. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Morehead's Plaster
Corn Plasters
Mather's Feeding Bottles
Bond's Marking Ink
Corn Flour, Fresh Hops
Arrowroot, Sago, Gold Leaf
Nelson's Gelatine and Isin glass
Bonnet Glue
Best German Glycerine
Lime Juice, Honey
Best Ground Coffee
Nixey's Black Lead
Roth & Co.'s Rat Paste
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Woodill's Worm Lozenges
" Baking Powder
McLean's Vermifuge
Lear's India Rubber Varnish
Copal Varnish
Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimnies
Wicks, Burners, &c., &c.
Cod Liver Oil
Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites
Extract of Logwood, in ¼ lb. boxes
Cudbear, Worm Tea
Toilet Soaps
Best Per umeries, Pomades and Hair Oils
Pain Killer
Henry's Calcined Magnesia
Enema Instruments
Gold Beater's Skin
Fumigating Pastiles
Seidlitz Powders
Furniture Polish
Plate Polish
Flavouring Essences
Spices, &c., &c.
Robinson's Patent Barley
" Groats

LEMESSURIRE & 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.

SAIL-MAKING.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to acquaint their friends and the Public that they have taken the Rooms formerly occupied by the late Mr. James Meech, where they hope to obtain a share of patronage.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

May 14

MORRIS & PARSONS.

W. H. THOMPSON,

AGENT FOR

Fellows' Compound Syrup

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

BLANK FORMS

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

Diamonds or Roses?—Which shall it be.

Diamonds or Roses? now which shall it be?
And only one hour to decide?
And all through the future comes sunshine or shade,
By the choice of that hour to abide!

True, Archie has youth, and a stalwart arm,
And a heart in his manly breast;
But with a youth's ardor, has chosen his bird
Before he has builded his nest!

Has she courage and patience and love enough
To walk by his side all the years
He is digging the cellar, and building the roof,
Or will all drift away in her tears?

Does love mean, for her, but a life of toil,
And a coarse, linsley-woolsey gown?
Are her taper fingers and rose-leaf palms
By labor to grow hard and brown?

Then her thoughts drifted on to the rich old Squire,
Who had asked her his home to share;
True he said not a word about sharing his heart;
Perhaps, though, he had none to spare.

She was fearful the Squire was a thieve to old
For a maiden of her age to wed:
For the while he was busy in thatching his roof
Time was busy unthatching his head!

But then like a queen she would ride through
The town,
In diamonds and satin would shine,
And by the slight wand of a magical "Yes,"
Could say, "These broad acres are mine!"

'Neath the plain little bodice her heart gave a thump,
The Squire and his gold sped away;
For the rainbow of hope arched a cot wreathed
In flowers,
And Archie and love won the day.

Lucy Dayton's Mistake;

OR,
The Story of a Woman's Life.

[CONTINUED.]

The conversation dropped to something else. Lucy quitted the dining-room, and went up to her chamber to turn over in her thoughts the subject which had just been presented to her. It was her aunt's wish that she should marry Mr. Davenport; she wanted her off her hands, and to this purpose she had encouraged the affair all she could. A less decided man would have taken his dismissal at an early stage, but Mr. Davenport was not a man to be easily discouraged, especially with such powerful influences as that wielded by the lady's relatives in his behalf. Perhaps she had best marry him, after all; her heart sank as she faced the question, but the gain of such a step would be very great, the change from a humble and dependent lot to one of independence and honor. But she did not love him; she shuddered as the picture of her suitor came up before her; a man in the full prime of life, old even for his years, with no sympathy with the warm aspirations and impulses of her youth, bartering his money for that youth and freshness.

Dimly the poor girl realised that it would have been better for her to have depended upon her own energies in the beginning, than to have thrown herself upon the charity of friends upon whose kindness she had only the shadow of a claim. But who ever heard of a lady in Fifth Avenue, with a wealthy offer of marriage at her feet, abandoning her friends and her good fortune, to take up the lot of a poor seamstress?

A servant rapped at the door to say there was a visitor in the drawing-room for her, and after stopping to bathe her hot cheeks and wet eyes, Lucy went down to see Mr. Davenport. He had come to-night to make his formal offer, and he laid himself and his rich possessions at her feet, with the assurance of a man who has no doubt of his success. Lucy felt her passive hand taken in his, and knew that the fatal words had passed to which her agitated silence had been taken as acceptance.

When he left her her aunt came to her to offer her congratulations; her uncle, an hour or two later, gave his approval in a kinder voice than was usual to him; and she knew that it was settled, and resigned herself passively to what had seemed too repugnant to be dreamed over a little before.

Mr. Davenport had claimed an early day for the wedding; Lucy would have put it off as long as possible, but her aunt's persuasions were now added to his, and it was settled that the early September should witness the marriage. Mrs. Pollard would take Lucy

with her married daughters, to Saratoga, in June, where Mr. Davenport was early to join them—this was settled; and a house was to be taken and fitted up for the couple as early as the last of August.

How these three intervening months passed, Lucy scarcely knew. It was not a period of enjoyment, and yet the days and weeks took their departure all too swiftly. At the watering-place the party was soon joined by Mr. Davenport, who came and went as the cares of his business permitted, and always attached himself to the side of his "fiancee."

August came and deepened, and with the first of September they all went back to the city to spend a week in the preparations of the bridal paraphernalia, which brought round the day fixed for the wedding. Lucy stood up in simple white satin, with no ornaments but pearls and a few orange flowers, her veil concealing the unusual paleness of her face; and when the ceremony was over, and congratulations passed, she went out to put on her travelling dress for the carriage which was waiting for her in the street.

Mrs. Pollard was really happy and satisfied with herself; she had made a good match for her husband's niece. And Mr. Pollard, on his part, experienced the self-satisfaction of a good act. He had provided for this young girl as well as if she had been his own daughter, when he was under no real obligations to do so—not even those of tender remembrance toward the brother who had insulted and disowned him in his lifetime.

With no mother's lips to bless her, no father's hand to rest lovingly on her sunny head, the bride was handed to her seat by her grave bridegroom, the coachman loosened his rein, and the equipage moved up the street.

Are you cold, Lucy? asked her husband, noticing the slight shiver which passed over the form at his side, and drawing, as he spoke, the heavy shawl at his feet around her. The air is damp and chilly; I think we shall have rain before the day is out.

CHAPTER IV.

The new year when it came round, found the debutante of the previous season in the list of party-giving young matrons, and a brilliant scene opened upon Mrs. Pollard as she made her way into the spacious drawing-rooms, flooded with light, and filled with a throng of bright faces. Her escort to-night was her son, who had just returned from his tour abroad, after nearly two years' absence, and very proud and happy felt the fond mother, as, leaning on his arm, she passed up to the spot where the hostess stood receiving her numerous guests. Her husband stood by her, presenting a contrast in his mature age and stern expression, to the gentle and really lovely creature whom a stranger might have thought better fitted to him in the relation of daughter than wife.

My son Philip, Mrs. Davenport, said Mrs. Pollard, bending with a sweet smile to her niece, and Mr. Pollard took the soft jewelled hand offered to him, and looked into what he thought was one of the fairest and most sparkling faces he had seen. What a sacrifice! She married him for his money, of course, passed through his mind, as, borne on by the pressure of new arrivals, he stepped aside. In a few moments the last new comers had paid their respects to their host and hostess, Lucy quitted her place, and as strains of music floated in from a room beyond, the dancers began to form upon the floor.

The hostess danced but twice through the evening, once with a stranger presented by her husband, and on the second occasion with her cousin, Mr. Pollard. The heated rooms, with the exercise of the waltz, had brought her a slight headache, and she took her cousin's offered arm to go out into the conservatory, where many couples were passing to enjoy the cool walk and the sight and perfume of the flowers.

Mr. Pollard proved an attentive escort, but a change had taken place in each of Lucy's relatives since the event of her marriage. Mrs. Pollard regarded her niece as a credit to the family, and Mrs. Wilkes and Mrs. Lewes paid her morning visits, and showed her what once would have been a gratifying attention in public. But Mr. Pollard had been spared from any participation in the previous coldness of his mother and sisters; perhaps if he had been present, he would have taken a friendly interest in the neglected and lonely girl. Lucy thought he might, as she lent an ear to his flow of pleasant words, bringing sprightly answers and beaming smiles to her own lips.

A conservatory is one of the most favorable places for the beginning of an incipient flirtation. Lucy did not think of this as she lingered in its walks, or when she came back

to watch the gliding figures wreathed in the intricacies of the graceful polka in the drawing-rooms, and to see that none of her guests were neglected. Mr. Davenport took out a pretty young girl who had lately made her debut, to the refreshment room, and Lucy followed as one of the next couple, by chance, on Mr. Pollard's arm. Her aunt was opposite to her at the table, smiling and happy; she had heard many compliments to her niece's taste and skill in the evening's entertainment; every one was pleased, and Mrs. Pollard took credit to herself for a part of all the approval which reached her.

When the small hours of day had deepened, and the last of the throng had passed out, Lucy sought her chamber to dream upon her pillow in a strange waking way of the night's pleasures, and the few thorns which it had left to rankle beneath. It was her husband's money which had paid for this brilliant entertainment, but her husband was no more to her still than the most distant stranger of that gay assembly.

Mr. Davenport had indulged his young wife on this occasion, but it was not his intention that she or himself should be entered on the list of constant pleasure-goers. He liked best the picture of himself in dressing-gown and slippers, seated with his newspaper in his quiet dining-room, with his wife at her table opposite, busied in embroidery or crochet, or some of the pretty trifles which occupy a woman's fingers. He had married her to make a home for him; and this was his ideal of content when his day's labors were over, and he felt too wearied with the attention he had given to them for conversation.

Lucy—poor Lucy—thought these evenings dreary; she knew that others of her age were at the opera, the theatre, or in the ball-room, and she pined for the same privileges. There could be no impropriety—since her husband was unwilling to accompany her—in her acceptance of her cousin's escort; he had kindly volunteered it; and she did so, with Mr. Davenport's consent, night after night, until her going out grew by degrees to be an established occurrence, and she failed to see the cloud which it called to her husband's brow, and the dissatisfaction which by-and-by must find voice in words. She was happy, happier, she thought, than she had been at any time since her father's sad death; but she did not pause to analyze her emotions, or to understand how much of this excitement was drawn from a dangerous source.

CHAPTER V.

The short winter stole away, and May, with its warm airs, brought to the rich dwellers of crowded cities thoughts of fashionable watering places to which a few had already taken their departure. Mrs. Davenport had decided for Saratoga; the Pollards would be there, and she was beginning to think the family more than endurable, and to forgive past neglects, for the sake of one of its members. She was fast approaching dangerous ground, but her eyes were wilfully sealed; she neither could or would understand her peril.

I do not know when or where the discovery of the unfortunate passion which had stolen into her unoccupied heart came upon her, but one August night, as she sat in a ball-room watching from her comfortable seat the gliding mazes of a waltz for which she had refused her hand to two partners, she heard her cousin's name spoken by a lady near her. Turning to look, she saw that the couple were strangers to her, and one was very young.

I think it's all a story, said the elder lady, not but what Miss March would be an excellent match, for her father is said to be worth a million, and Julia is an only child, but Philip is paying close attentions to a cousin of his, a young widow, I believe.

Mrs. Davenport! exclaimed the young lady. O Mrs. Hawes, you are greatly mistaken; there is a Mr. Davenport in the question; it's only a flirtation; Willie told me all about it.

A sudden silence fell upon the speakers; one of them had probably discovered the proximity of the lady in discussion. Lucy did not move from her seat at once; she kept her eyes upon the dancers, and more particular upon Philip Pollard's partner, a rather plain and very modestly attired young lady, whom she had seen on two or three occasions before this evening. A cold chill was creeping over her, a frightful sense of loss and pain, something more dreadful than she had ever before experienced. Presently this emotion took a bodily shape of faintness, and she quitted the hot rooms to seek the reviving air in the garden outside. A few late roses were abloom down the walk where she went

and the air was heavy with the perfume of the white petunias which stood out ghost-like in the silver moonbeams.

By-and-by—she did not know how long a time passed—footsteps came toward her, and halted by the bench on which she sat.

I hope you are not ill, Lucy? said Mr. Pollard's voice. I saw you leave the room and came out here to look for you.

You are very kind, said Mrs. Davenport. I had a headache, and came out for the air. I think I have danced too much and the rooms are very hot.

Philip looked at her; something in her manner drew his attention. You had better go in, he said, the dews are damp, and he offered her his arm. She took it without reply, and they passed up the walk together.

Both were thoughtful; Philip was beginning to discover that his penchant for his pretty cousins society was fast growing into something serious; and Lucy felt as if the words she had overheard an hour before had dashed the cup of happiness from her lips, and given her over to a state of despair. She could not join the gay throng again; she said to her cousin, when they had reached the house, that she felt quite ill, and she went up to her room, after declining his offer to call her maid, Maria.

Lucy had a sleepless night, and a wretched morning. She did not go down stairs until noon, then to be besieged by kind inquiries on her sudden indisposition, and to meet Philip's eyes, which had an anxious questioning in them a thousand times more flattering than this commonplace show of sympathy. He does not care for me, said the sorrowful woman, and then she wondered why she should have wished it. Such a passion could only lead to misery and wretchedness to them both, and was wronging the man who, if he had bought her with his money, had after all been careful to show her every consideration and indulgence due to a wife.

Before the day was out she was destined to be made a confidant by Mrs. Pollard on a subject she would gladly have escaped, and under which she had no small difficulty in preserving her self possession.

I have always regarded you as one of the family, Mrs. Davenport, said that lady—she had for some time dropped the old familiar title in her respect for Lucy's new position—"and I don't mind telling you, as I have talked it over with my own daughters, of our hopes for Philip. We think he will marry Miss March; you have noticed his attentions to her of late?"

Lucy scarcely respired, but she found recollection to say she had not noticed them.

Every body else has, said Mrs. Pollard, in a satisfied tone. It will be a good match for him; her father is worth more than a million, and the young lady herself would be an acquisition to any family. She is a very amiable person.

Lucy would have given worlds, had they been hers at that moment, to have kept her color steady; she felt herself on the verge of fainting.

Mrs. Pollard made an irreparable mistake with her scissors, with which she was shaping a piece of muslin, dropped her work, and sent a sharp dissatisfied glance at her niece. Some one knocked at the door; Lucy got up to answer it, glad of the interruption, and admitting one of the lady boarders of the house, took herself back without much apology to her own apartments.

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

WHEN is a school-boy like a postage stamp? When he gets licked and put in a corner to make him stick to his letters.

THE STAR

AND CONCEPTION BAY SEMI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Is printed and published by the Proprietors, ALEXANDER A. PARSONS and WILLIAM R. SQUAREY, at their Office, (opposite the premises of Capt. D. Green) Water Street, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

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Book and Job Printing executed in a manner calculated to give the utmost satisfaction.

AGENTS.

- CARBONAR.....Mr. J. Foote.
- BRIGUS....." W. Horwood,
- BAY ROBERTS....." R. Simpson.
- HEARTS CONTENT....." C. Rendell.
- TRINITY HARBOR....." B. Miller.
- St. PIERRE, Miquelon " H. J. Watts.

Volume

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18	19
25	26

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FIRST QUARTER.
FULL MOON.
LAST QUARTER.

J. HOV

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