

Napoleon's Parents

The family of Bonapartes was of pure Italian race; there was not a drop of French blood in any of them. Their ancestors had come from the main-land in the early history of Corsica, and their names are found in the remote annals of Ajaccio. Carlo Bonaparte was a poor gentleman of excellent breeding and character, who married in his youth a young and romantic girl named Letizia Ramolino, who followed him in his campaigns up to the moment of the birth of Napoleon. It is impossible to say how much the history of Europe owes to the high heart and indomitable spirit of the soldierly woman. She never relinquished her authority in her family. When all her children were princes and potentates, she was still the severe Madame Mere. The beauty and grace of Josephine Beauharnais never conquered her; the sweet Tyrolese prettiness of Maria Louisa won from her only a sort of contemptuous indulgence. When her mighty son ruled the continent, she was the only human being whose chidings he regarded or endured. She was faithful in her rebukes while the sun shone, and when calamity came, her undaunted spirit was still true and devoted to the fallen. The provincial habit of economy stood her in good stead in her old age; she was rich when the Empire passed away, and her grand children needed her aid. It must have been from her that Napoleon took his extraordinary character, for Carlo Bonaparte, though a brave soldier and an ardent patriot in his youth, was of an easy and genial temper, inclined to take the world as he found it, and not to insist too much on having it go in his especial way. After the cause of Corsican liberty was lost by the success of the French arms, he accepted the situation without regret, and becoming intimate with the conquerors, he placed as many of his family as possible on the French pension list. His sons Napoleon and Louis were given scholarships at Brinne and Autun, and his eldest daughter, Elise, entered the Royal institution at St. Cyr. While yet in the prime of life, he died of the same deadly disease which was to finish Napoleon's day at St. Helena; and the heroic mother, her responsibilities becoming still heavier by this blow lived for eight years longer amid the confusion and civil tumult which had become chronic in Corsica; and then, after the capture of the Island by the English in 1793, she made her escape with her children to Marseilles, where she lived several years in great penury. —"Harper's Magazine for December."

The Edinburgh correspondent of the Philadelphia Press gives the following lifelike pen picture of Mr. Gladstone. —"In personal appearance Mr. Gladstone is an active, lithe, muscular man rather tall and of well-proportioned frame. His face and figure have that clear-cut contour which generally indicates several generations of intellectual activity and personal leadership. Mr. Gladstone is the descendant of a long line of Scottish lairdmen of small wealth and limited possessions, but accustomed to stand first in their community, to think and to lead. The face is scholarly, cultivated, its outlines boldly defined by that meagreness of muscle which distinguishes the intellectual athlete. There is not an ounce of superfluous flesh on it. The thin lips and well-cut mouth and chin betoken firmness, determination and endurance. Seventy summers have sat lightly on Mr. Gladstone, but the years have brought their blessing of rest, and his face in general wears the repose of strength and experience—strongly lined record of struggle and thought. A new frown, however, or an aggressive opinion wakes the whole man with the fire of youth, and the eye quickly forward as if to grasp a fresh acquisition. Like all strong Englishmen, Mr. Gladstone is a man of large physical power and endurance, fond of out-door air and work, and the ring of his axe at Hawarden, familiar in England, has echoed even across the Atlantic.

A CURIOUS BIGAMY CASE.—At the Warwickshire assizes, on Thursday, Ebenezer Derry, aged forty, was indicted before Mr. Justice Lush for having bigamously married Rebecca Lewis, at Edgbaston. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and Mr. Mellor, Q.C., on his behalf, stated there were circumstances which he thought would justify a mitigated punishment. The prosecution was not instituted by the second wife, but by her father. The second wife knew prisoner was a married man, and by way of compensation he had given her £239 cash, and settled £40 a year upon her, with an extra £50 during the current twelve months. He had also settled upon his first wife £190 a

year.—The Judge said the punishment awarded here was not for a disregard of the laws of God, but for the violation of the laws which regulated society. The punishment inflicted was consequently regulated by the mischief done; and, looking at all the facts, the sentence on the prisoner would be one day's imprisonment, which would entitle him to be immediately discharged.

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THE CARBONEAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage."

CARBONEAR, N. F., DEC. 11.

The Irish Land Agitation.

From recent telegraphic information received within the past few days, it would appear that the agitation, which for some time past has prevailed throughout Ireland in connection with this long-voiced question, is on the point of subsiding. In other words, the chronic ulcer which has long been festering in the body politic of one of the fairest countries of Europe, has yielded to the healing balm of religious consolation, and the salutary influence imparted by the timely inculcation of the great lessons of obedience to constitutional authority, and of Christian charity and forbearance, backed and sustained by a firm and unshaken reliance upon the justice and mercy of an Overruling and All-seeing Providence. On this occasion, fortunately preserved her people, though on the verge of the precipice, from involving themselves in all the horrors of rebellion, anarchy and bloodshed. This feature in the history of unfortunate Ireland, alarming as it has been at the present day, is by no means one of recent origin, but can be traced back for centuries, as one of the greatest, if not the leading cause of her national misery and degradation, and the chief source, if not of all, at least the greater portion of the sorrows and afflictions of her people. Yes, to the operation of the iniquitous and unjust laws, having reference to the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland, may be traced back those spasmodic and ill-fated insurrectionary movements which from time to time have horrified the civilized world with their fearful narratives of rapine, bloodshed and ruin. In our own day, to the same evil source may be traced the wholesale starvation and death by famine, of the population of thickly-peopled localities, such as Scull and Skibereen—of the levelling of the homesteads of thousands by the infamous crow-bar brigade,—and lastly of the reluctant expatriation from her soil of the flower of her population, not a few of whom, succumbing to the inroads of hardship and disease to which they had been exposed prior to embarkation, yielded up their lives far from the land of their birth, or their destination. Since the harrowing and heartrending scenes last referred to, a quarter of a century has passed over our heads, but although

some important improvements have been placed on the statute book of Ireland, unfortunately within that period but little has been done to improve the relations between landlord and tenant. Is it not we would ask, a hard case, where the tenant farmer having expended years of toil and enterprise in reclaiming an extensive tract of land from comparative wilderness and desolation, instead of receiving that due consideration to which he is so fully entitled, for the improvements effected, is cast forth upon the world, a homeless wanderer, because the fruits of his industry fail to realize an amount sufficient to meet the exorbitant demands of the landlord, based upon the enhanced value of the property? Such has unfortunately been too long the rule as regards the relations between the landlord and tenant in Ireland, the exceptions being but few and far between. Happily, however, for the interests of civilization and humanity, within the past quarter of a century, the important influence of public opinion brought to bear through the medium of the most powerful levers of progress and advancement, in this nineteenth century, namely, the Press and the Electric Telegraph, has in many instances been productive of the most salutary results, by the light which through their agency has been thrown upon the internal condition of national affairs hitherto completely shrouded in darkness and obscurity. Thanks to the all-powerful and civilizing influences referred to, the internal condition of Ireland, which had hitherto been comparatively unknown outside her own borders, has been exposed to the light of day, the result being an outburst of universal sympathy for her past sufferings, accompanied by a most decided recognition of the urgent necessity for such a system of wise and judicious legislation in the future, as will tend to place the relations of landlord and tenant on a more equitable and satisfactory basis and restore to her that spirit of national unity and patriotism so essential to her true progress and prosperity.

The 8th of December at Harbor Grace.

Monday last, 8th inst., being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Festival of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the special Patroness of the Cathedral, was celebrated with becoming solemnity at Harbor Grace. In preparation for the appropriate celebration of the day, the devotion of a Novena took place at the Cathedral, the evening services being attended throughout by large congregations, a considerable number approaching Holy Communion on the morning of the Festival. Having assembled at an early hour, the various Catholic Societies proceeded to the splendid hall of the Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, where the different bodies took up position in the following order—St. Vincent de Paul Society, Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, Adult and Juvenile, and Catholic Irish Society. All arrangements being complete, this magnificent body of men, accompanied by the two splendid bands of the T. A. & B. Society and the C. I. Society, in their brilliant and attractive uniforms, and bearing appropriate flags and banners, marched in processional order down Water Street, to the Cathedral. Having taken their places within the building, Pontifical Mass commenced at 11 o'clock, the Rev. D. McInnes ascending the pulpit immediately after the Gospel, and delivering a most brilliant and effective discourse appropriate to the day. After Mass the Societies waited upon His Lordship and Clergy for the purpose of tendering their respects, after which they returned in the same or-

der to the Total Abstinence and Benefit Society's Hall. Pontifical Vespers terminated the solemnities of the day, a large congregation being present as at the morning services. The music, especially at the evening services, was in every way satisfactory, the 'Tantum Ergo' being rendered remarkably fine, and in such a manner as to reflect much credit upon the talented organist, Prof. D. Flynn, and upon the Choir generally.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF 'CARBONEAR HERALD,' ST. JOHN'S, DEC. 8th, 1879.

DEAR SIR,— Much agitation has been raised here lately, by the verdict, returned by the Petty Juries, in the criminal cases brought before the Supreme Court this term. It is unnecessary for me to enumerate all the cases in which there have been as the public say, a miscarriage of justice, or a violation of the law, but it is necessary for the purpose of accuracy to mention one or two. In the case of the Crown vs. Ellen Delaney for the murder of an infant child, the evidence adduced by the Crown was of the most clear and conclusive nature. She was in the habit of visiting certain houses in the neighbourhood of where the child was found—'buried alive.' She was at these houses the night before the child was found, as usual—the following day she was seen by no one—but the day after she was seen again, from which the Crown in conjunction with other facts, drew the conclusion that she was the person who so buried the child. That she had been confined was admitted before the Doctors—first saying on Thursday, then Wednesday—Wednesday the day the child was found—but denied that the child found was hers. In her voluntary statement before the magistrates she said that the child she had, was premature and born dead—a statement which was afterwards proven false by the Doctors, when they said that the child she had, whether dead or alive had, arrived at maturity. Her taking the policemen out and pretending to know where to find the dead body of her child, and failing, with other facts, constituted as nice a chain of circumstantial evidence as ever was submitted to the consideration of a jury. In the case of Walsh, Sullivan and Kieley for wrecking the steamer Bugoste evidence, if possible, was more positive—the property they were accused of taking was found in their possession and a number of witnesses swore to their having been on board of the vessel at the time the plunder was committed. Our community I think is principally outraged at these persons being acquitted. From the provinces and at home we have received the unenviable name of being a people who harbor wreckers and plunderers and for the sake of vindicating ourselves, standing well with our sister provinces and with the people across the water and certainly to maintain that good order, which characterizes us as a people, a prosecution at a great expense to the colony, was instituted but to no avail, they were sent innocently before the world and the wrong they committed was left unavenged. The press here in the capital is unanimous in saying that the verdicts of not guilty, were wrong ones, but very properly refrain from saying that the jury willfully violated their oaths or returned a verdict against their convictions or common feelings. Whether they blundered through ignorance, want of education, or by putting a wrong interpretation upon the evidence are questions which have not yet received a satisfactory solution, but the hard stern fact is now apparent to all, that we must have reform, that our Petty Jury system must be revised, if we wish to be looked upon by other countries as being civilized and having law and order in our midst. It is strange that this somewhat startling fact did not drop up some time ago—no one who boasted of common sense some thirteen years ago, could see how Maden, for the murder of the man Fahey, was only found guilty of manslaughter, and two years ago the jury who acquitted Melendez of murder and found him guilty in the modified degree were strangely reprimanded by the court and censured by every right thinking person in Newfoundland and. But as it was not done before it is generally acknowledged that it will have to be done now, when I say now, I mean when the House meets again. How the difficulty is to be

grappled and overcome is the next question. Will it be found absolutely necessary for the purpose of having the law of the land carried out, to abolish the jurisdiction of Petty Juries in criminal cases and place that power in Special Juries, or will a modification, such as every man must be able to read and write, be sufficient to meet the exigencies desired. The first course, although a very harsh one, would apparently be the most practicable, inasmuch as the second would entail endless trouble and give perhaps, no more satisfaction than under the first and old system. This is the state, Mr. Editor, matters have now come to, and I have no doubt the Government, whom the country has so much confidence and trust in, will take up and deal with this matter the coming session with their usual zeal and the marked ability which characterize all their deliberations tending towards the interest and general welfare of the country.

I was delighted, as all your friends were, to see the drubbing you gave 'Jim Collins,' the calumniator of Carbonear, but he Editor (have the mark) of the Fredericton Star, 'Jim,' I think has been taught a lesson which he will do well by observing 'Carbonear' has an advocate who will not allow an ex-member of the St. John's Cavalry to speak in ying and insulting terms of it. A beggar on horse back, as the saying goes, will ride to the death. A great deal of feeling and perhaps fear was created here on Saturday last, by the arrival of a steamer called the Bellona with the small pox on board. The object of her arrival was to land the afflicted and diseased man, but our Board of Health very prudently would not allow them to do so and ordered them from our harbor again, she was from Montreal with a load of grain to Liverpool.

A large fire occurred at King's Cove, Bonavista Bay, on Friday night last. The fine property at that place belonging to Mr. James Ryan, with the telegraph office adjoining the property, was destroyed. Mr. Ryan I understand is only partially insured.

Yours, &c.,

SENEC.

A Trip to the Dominion.

No. 5.

Arrived at the Ottawa terminus, my first care was to look to my luggage hire a conveyance and proceed to a hotel the governmental capital of the Dominion being my intended base of operations for a time at least. Having succeeded in making all my arrangements at the station, I entered a sleigh and ordered the driver to proceed to a hotel as near as possible to the Parliament Buildings. This after conjunction I am happy to say was carried out most satisfactorily, the Jehu after a pleasant drive through the leading thoroughfares of the city, up Sussex and Wellington Streets, finally drawing rein in front of the Carleton House a commodious and comfortable hotel, about one hundred yards from the western gate of the Parliament Buildings. Having taken up my quarters here, my first task was to arrange my toilet and partake of the breakfast which I had ordered on arrival, and to which I must say, I did ample justice, the appetite acquired by my long journey of the previous night tending, in no small degree to render the repast peculiarly enjoyable. Breakfast being disposed of, I filled my pipe and after enjoying a comfortable whiff resigned myself to the luxury of an hour's rest before making arrangements to attend the opening of Parliament which important event was to take place at two o'clock that afternoon. As the appointed time had nearly arrived, feeling myself considerably refreshed from the effects of my recent journey I lost no time in making the necessary preparations to start for the Parliament Buildings that I might be enabled to secure a favorable position to witness the day's proceedings. Leaving my hotel and proceeding in the direction of the Buildings I entered the western gate and after walking some distance gained admittance to the centre, or Parliamentary block through the main entrance at the Victoria tower. On entering the hall, a massive stair-case in the centre, turning to either side of the building leads to the magnificent chambers devoted to the use of the Senate and House of Commons which with the offices and other apartments of the various functionaries of Parliament, as also the Post and Telegraph offices are located in each section. After ascending the stairs mentioned upon turning to the right or eastern end, which is reached by a similar flight and passing through the spacious halls of that portion of the building, I was ushered into the Senate Chamber, where I soon secured a favorable position in close proximity to the Vice Regal throne. This splendid hall, rich as it most unquestionably is, in decorative and artistic adornments its massive and commodious galleries being supported by pillars of the most exquisitely carved and polished marble, was on this occasion rendered peculiarly attractive from the brilliant galaxy of the elite, wealth, beauty and fashion of the Dominion, there assembled to await the opening of Parliament by His Excellency the Governor General. As the appointed hour arrived, the arrival of His Excellency, the Right Honourable Earl Dufferin, G.M. Governor General of the Dominion, was announced by the usual salute from the guns of the Ottawa field, battery of Artillery, which occupied a prominent position within the

grounds. U... Bui dings. U... General wh... Countess of... was receive... the heads of... the Domi... them e-cor... His Excel... the Vice Re... the various... bear in the... members of... made their... Senate in o... of the Black... formally o... Governor G... bodies in o... from its b... English an... a con-idea... Excellen... on this occa... sion of 187... fective, and... ence in non... for to none... the same... of His Exc... handed to... the entire... General a... in the sam... Local... Th... the "Her... Bay and... of the col... ble medi... We woul... tion of... the above... fact... The F... Society of... this town... ening last... in bearing... arrange... prevailed... cr-ider... ies havin... affair. V... learn that... to the fin... taking ha... the total... than the... dollars, ... ladies of... their bes... friends a... Harbor C... and who... eration, ... ceasful re... The br... Messrs... Harbor... the splen... Plymouth... The... master, ... C. B., ... of coal... The Jan... Breton a... A Gan... on Wed... the app... W. Ho... Govern... sence of... Sir Joh... This, w... distingu... Hugh, ... the resp... tor of th... We le... ceived a... by the E... safe, arr... after an... eight da... ingenit... From... our colu... that the... Dramati... give the... son at t... ening... 8 o'cloc... An ap... by the r... made to... Don Jos... sul at S... in aid of... now in... From... corresp... premise... Cove, v... night of...