

His matured experience and his satisfactory relations with the American people, among whom he has been so long resident, are among the circumstances which constitute him a valuable servant of the Crown.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ISRAEL LONGWORTH.

Condition of Russia.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.

An Imperial Ukase has been published, laying down regulations for the use of arms by the police and gendarmes while engaged in fulfilling their official duties. According to this order, they are permitted to be used in self-defence against an armed attack; in the defence of others; in case of an attack while engaged in arresting a criminal and in the pursuit of an escaped prisoner. But where the police and gendarmes are summoned to restore order, they are only to use their weapons at the express command of the police authorities, and then only after the rioters have been thrice audibly warned to disperse. The territorial assembly of the Moscow district has taken the initiative in establishing a fund for the purpose of making advances to the peasantry, in order to enable them to acquire more land. The fundamental capital will be provided by the provincial Zemstvo, and the circulating capital will be obtained by the issue of notes guaranteed by the Zemstvo. Considerable importance is attached to the step taken by the territorial assembly.

The Epidemic at Cape Clear.

The ravages of the epidemic at Cape Clear, continue to extend. On Saturday there were 100 cases on the Island, and many of the inhabitants had left the place. Sir Henry Wrixon Beecher, the landlord, has had a temporary hospital erected at the place, and the local Government inspector, Dr. Brodie, has proceeded to the locality to make arrangements for insulating the infection.

The population of Cape Clear—which is a small Island at the extreme south point of Ireland, and about three or four miles from the mainland—is from 500 to 600. The houses are small and ill-ventilated, and the islanders derive a precarious living from farming and fishing. A telegraph station was formerly established on the island for reporting transatlantic steamers, but it has long since been superseded by the Crookhaven station. The building which had been used as a telegraph station, has now been turned into a temporary hospital, fitted up with 20 beds. Children and adults have been principally attracted. The epidemic is confined to one townland, and every house in this area has been visited by the scourge. One man has lost five children. The contagion was first introduced by a young girl who visited the mainland, where measles was prevalent, and on her return home she was taken ill. The disease is a malignant form of measles, which has been very much aggravated by the unfavourable conditions under which the cases had been treated. The abodes of the poor people are very low, dark, and ill-ventilated cabins, the whole family, in some instances, occupying one small apartment. Four Sisters of Mercy have proceeded to the island, and it is thought, with their assistance and the aid of a hospital, the epidemic will be soon overcome.

It is feared that Prince Alamayoun, the son of late King Theodore of Abyssinia, will not recover from the illness by which he is so dangerously attacked. General sympathy must be felt for the case of this Royal boy who has become so thoroughly naturalized among us. There are, it is true, many Princes of strange countries—Burmah, Muscat, Siam, Cabul, Mexico, and Handover for instance—scattered up and down the earth just now waiting in hopes that another turn of Fortune's wheel may some day bring their palaces round to them again; while of the lesser notables who have been dispossessed of place and power by untoward fate—Rajahs and Kahans, Nawabs and Emirs, to say nothing of "Sultans" of fragments of the Arabian Coast, and 'Emirs' of outlying States and islands of Africa, there is no reckoning. But Prince Alamayoun, the heir to the Abyssinian throne, has shown himself to possess qualities as good as the best of them, without their ambition; though his experiences in our English public schools of Cheltenham and Rugby, and his training under University tutors, gave promise that if he ever came to the throne of Magdala he would do his best to advance both his nation and

Christianity. His name, Alamayoun—"I have seen the world," might itself be accepted as an augury predicting the intelligent reform that would some day have benefited Ethiopia if Fate had given him back the throne of Theodore. Whether or no this could ever have befallen, all must hope that the African Prince may yet recover, from his severe illness.

JOB PRINTING

of every description neatly executed at the office of this paper.

AGENTS FOR HERALD.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as our agents; all intending subscribers will therefore confer a favor by sending in their names and subscriptions that they may be forwarded to this office.

- St. John's—Mr. W. J. Myler, Water St. Brigus—Mr. P. J. Power, School Teacher.
- Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. Hierlihy.
- Heart's Content—Mr. M. Moore.
- Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office, Little Bay.
- Twillingate—Mr. W. T. Roberts.
- Fogo—Mr. Joseph Rendell.
- Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.
- Kings Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy.
- Bonavista—Mr. P. Templeman.
- Catalina—Mr. A. Gardiner.
- Bay de Verds—Mr. James Evans.

For the present all intending subscribers or advertisers at Harbor Grace will please hand in their names to A. T. Drysdale, Esq.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage."

CARBONEAR, N. F., NOV. 27.

Biennial Legislation.

From recent correspondence in the columns of some of our metropolitan contemporaries, it would appear that the above-mentioned subject, is just now being brought upon the 'tapis,' with a view to the consideration of its applicability or otherwise, to the political condition of this colony. The arguments advanced on both sides, though conflicting, are still pretty forcible and conclusive in so far as they relate to the points at issue, but in our opinion the arguments of the opponents of the change completely outweigh those of its advocates, more especially as to the evil consequences likely to result to the public interests, from the obstacle presented to investigation of the public expenditure, by representatives who from time to time may have causes of complaint, real or imaginary, in the respect referred to. Not alone with respect to the consideration last mentioned would such a change, in our opinion, be open to serious objection, but within the period referred to, various matters of paramount importance to the public interests might transpire, which would necessarily require the serious and attentive consideration of the Legislative wisdom of the colony before governmental action being taken thereon. Were an Executive, no matter how worthy of public confidence, entrusted with a 'carte blanche' as regards the public interests generally, for so long a period, contingencies might at any time arise, whereby an expenditure might be incurred, far in excess of what might be deemed necessary upon careful consideration and investigation by the Legislature. Viewing the substitution of the proposed biennial for our present annual system of legislation upon general grounds, we certainly are of opinion, that in addition to the more than probable neglect and injury to the public interests from such a change, increased expenditure and loss to the public revenue, rather than economy, would, in our opinion be the probable result. If economy be desirable in connection with the legislative insinuations of this colony why not revise the present Representation Act and reduce the number of representatives by one third its present amount? Were this course pursued, with a due regard to the interests of the various sections of

our population, we have every confidence that the change would be attended with results far more satisfactory to the general interests than by the substitution of the biennial for our present system of legislation.

Past Season's Results.

The results of the past season's operations in connection with the prosecution of our staple industry, though upon the whole satisfactory, have not been so remunerative to our operative population as would have been expected from the large amount of fish taken, especially on the Labrador coast during the period referred to. This great drawback, which may be principally attributed to the low price of fish in Foreign markets, in connection with the present rather high prices of provisions, will doubtless, to a considerable extent, be productive of much inconvenience during the coming winter, more particularly to those of our people whose attention has been devoted to the prosecution of the shore fishery during the past season, which, in many places, has not been attended with results by any means as satisfactory as that above-mentioned. Another, and by no means unimportant source of regret in connection with the past summer's fishery on the Labrador coast, is the deficiency in the catch of herring, which, owing to the scarcity of that fish and the unusually rough weather prevalent during the season, is far short of that of last year. The success attendant upon enterprise in the Bank fishery, has during the past season been far more general in its results than for years previous, our local bankers being equally fortunate with their American and Provincial neighbors, engaged in the same enterprise, and it is most earnestly to be hoped that the increased outfit from this colony, for this last mentioned, though not least important branch of our fisheries, in the ensuing spring, will be such as to indicate a return in the near future to this most valuable fishery, on a scale of equal magnitude and importance to that of the past.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the 'Carbonear Herald.'
St. John's, Nov. 25, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—
Availing of a few leisure moments I take up my pen for the purpose of dropping you a few lines which may tend in some way to interest the readers of the Herald. The letter of your correspondent 'Senex,' as also your judicious and patriotic comments thereon, were read with deep interest, by not a few of your old friends and fellow citizens of the metropolis. The gentle whispering of your telephone so distinctly audible in the capital, will no doubt be heard with equal pleasure and gratification in the various outport districts of the colony, whose rights and interests you uphold and vindicate with such sincere patriotism and vigor in the columns of your deservedly popular journal. In connection with local matters here just now, the most important subject, being that of all engrossing attraction and attention within the past few days, has been the Bazaar in aid of St. Patrick's Church. This interesting undertaking, whose prospects at first did not appear so promising, has, I am glad to say resulted in the most marked success. I could amuse the readers of the Herald with many interesting and judicious incidents connected with the Bazaar, which I understand closes to-night, did I not fear I might trespass too far on your valuable space; I shall therefore direct my attention to a topic, which being of leading public interest I think may be considered next in importance, namely the opening of the Fall Term of the Supreme Court. This event, one of interests especially to the gentlemen of the long robe, took place on Thursday last in presence of quite a number of the worthy citizens of the metropolis. The Chief Justice accompanied by his two learned and venerable brethren, Justices Hayward and Carter presented on the occasion. After the usual

address to the Grand Jury, some Crown cases were submitted for the consideration of the Jury, and on the motion of several counsel, days were assigned for the hearing of various cases. On the whole the present term offers a harvest by no means unremunerative to the lawyers. The repairs of the wrecked steamer Arizona are being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Condon and Mr. Sammel—the first mentioned being engaged on the wood work and the latter on the iron. From all I can learn, their efforts are likely to be crowned with success, notwithstanding the want of facilities so easily available in other countries. The weather here so far continues mild, very little frost or snow having as yet made its appearance, though it is more than a month since the telegraph announced that snow had fallen throughout the Dominion, and a few days ago, we learned from the same source, that the thermometer at Ottawa, stood 10° below zero. These facts alone speak volumes for the climatic advantages, at all events of this Newfoundland of Ours, as compared with that of the provinces of the much vaunted Dominion. The excitement in connection with the recent election having pretty well subsided and the Bazaar drawing to a close, matters here just now would be comparatively dull were it not for that amount of bustle and stir incident to the season, on the part of our citizens generally, who as well as our outport visitors, are busily engaged in making all preparations necessary to meet the coming winter season, which sooner or later is certain to make its appearance. As the mail is about to close and I fear I have already exceeded the limits due to ordinary newspaper correspondents, I shall conclude by signing myself as usual, your much obliged correspondent,
VIATOR

A Trip to the Dominion.

No. 3.

Being anxious to press on to my destination with as little delay as possible, I next morning left my hotel and proceeded to the steam-ferry for the purpose of crossing the river that I might take passage by the morning train for Portland via Bangor, in the State of Maine. On board the ferry we were wafted across just in time to take the train, then on the point of leaving. The day (1st of February) was unusually fine for the season, though a snowstorm prevailed for some hours. The varied and picturesque scenery en route, clothed with the snow-white garb of winter appearing to great advantage, certain portions of the country through which we passed reminded me forcibly of the fir groves and snow-clad hills, of far off though much loved, and never to be forgotten Terra Nova. As we arrived at the different stations along the line, no little bustle and stir was created by the arrival or departure of passengers, the cars at some stations being almost deserted, whilst at others, the accession to our numbers was so inconvenient, that some of the new arrivals had scarcely more than standing room. Arrived at Bangor about midnight I changed cars for Portland where I arrived some hours later, and proceeded to a hotel to await the morning train for Montreal. Upon leaving the train at Portland I found, that unmistakable as had been the evidences of extreme cold at Halifax, here the nipping atmosphere and snow-covered streets, frozen to a degree of flinty hardness, betokened a climate of still greater severity. Retiring to rest about half past two o'clock I was again, after about four hours rest, on my way to the railway station at half past six. Having secured a comfortable seat, the bell rung, the whistle blew, and we were once more on our journey. Favorable as had been the previous day, Tuesday the 2nd February, was still more pleasant and enjoyable, the clear and bracing atmosphere being agreeably tempered by the genial rays of sunshine which prevailed throughout the entire day, from early morn till late in the afternoon. The second of February, being in the Roman Catholic Church, the *fete* familiarly known as Candlemas, as we approached different stations on the line the congregations could be distinctly seen, wending their way, either to or from the morning devotions at the various churches. In addition to the attractions afforded by the beautiful scenery en route, which were in no small degree enhanced by the beautifully cloudless sky and brilliant sunshine, rare in such latitudes at this particular season of the year, the remainder of the journey from Portland to Montreal was rendered most agreeable, from interesting conversation with various fellow-passengers, either residents of the different provinces of the Dominion, tourists, or businessmen

from the neighbouring Republic. The day and evening having sped on most agreeably, about nine o'clock it was announced that we were nearing the Victoria Bridge, which spans the river St. Lawrence connecting Montreal with the opposite side. This splendid structure principally constructed of iron, is one of the greatest engineering triumphs of the present century and is the highway for an immense amount of traffic between the Dominion and the United States. Once entered upon the Bridge the train was not long in passing over to the other side as we emerged from the darkness, the myriad lights of the city of Montreal like so many stars, burst upon the view. Arrived at the terminus, having secured my luggage I hailed a bus and was speedily on my way to the St. Lawrence Hall, then the leading hotel of the city, situate on Great St. James' Street. After partaking of refreshment and taking a short rest from the fatigue of the day's journey, I left the hotel for the purpose of taking an hour's walk through one or two of the leading streets of the city. After about an hour's rambling, during which I encountered one or two old friends, and had the pleasure of introductions to some new acquaintances, I returned to my hotel and retired to rest, determined to transact all my business within the next twenty-four hours and leave for Ottawa as early as possible, so as to be in time for the opening of the Dominion Parliament to take place on Thursday the 4th.

Local and other Items.

The extensive circulation of the "Herald" throughout Conception Bay and the various outport districts of the colony render it a most desirable medium for advertising purposes. We would direct the particular attention of business men generally to the above mentioned most significant fact.

We have to acknowledge the receipt per mail of the "Intermediate Geography," from the eminent publishing house of Mr. John Lovell, Montreal. This excellent work, which throughout is executed in a very superior style, is well bound, and contains in addition to a large amount of valuable geographical information, quite a number of beautiful maps. We have much pleasure in recommending it to the attention of all interested in the great cause of education as a book in every way adapted to the use of schools.

From the Telegram of Saturday the 22nd, we learn, that the 'Eliza Annie,' Haggart master from Plymouth for Baltimore, 60 days out, with a cargo of railway iron, had arrived at St. John's a few days previously, in a disabled condition. The 'Eliza Annie' sustained such damage, that the cargo had to be transferred to another vessel.

From the Ledger of Thursday last, we learn the Theatrical Company recently under the management of Mr. W. Nannary, reorganized under the management of Miss Welby. The performance of Moudy night was announced to be quite a success in all respects.

The Jury in the case of the Queen vs. Clerke for bigamy recently before the Supreme Court, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

In the case of the Queen vs. Delany, for child murder, the Jury on Saturday night last returned a verdict of "not Guilty."

From the Telegram of Monday, 24th inst., we learn that the schooner *Ada*, from Sydney, C. B., to Messrs J. & W. Pitts had experienced a heavy gale on her passage to St. John's, by which she lost a quantity of meat consigned to Messrs. Dryer & Greene of that port.

The Tracey Jane, LeMarchant and the Jane Ainslie, Westcott, from J. & R. Maddock, sailed for Sydney, the former on Tuesday the 26th and the latter on yesterday 26th inst.

The Auction Sale of beef, mutton, &c., at the premises of A. T. Drysdale, Esq., took place yesterday in accordance with advertisement. There was a large attendance of purchasers and the various articles offered for sale, which were of superior quality realized good prices.

At the Brookville Mills, Hall's Bay, owned by Messrs. McKam, Curtis & Co., sixty men are now employed. The Company have seen at their mills during the past season, over 300,000 feet of lumber, principally pine. They are now building a craft of the very best material and

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From the records of the Fane Society of boner, we next, 3rd the Present town.

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