

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol. 1

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, DECEMBER 11, 1879.

No 30.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD
AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

Printed and Published from the Office, west of the Post and Telegraph Offices, Water Street, Carbonear, every THURSDAY MORNING.
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Advertising Rates.

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All communications to be addressed to the Editor, Proprietor and Publisher,

J. A. ROCHFORD,
Herald Office, Water St.,
Carbonear, Nfld.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Government Notice.

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
4th November, 1879

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that under the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to authorize the Consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony," I am authorized to raise by loan the sum of Fifteen Thousand One Hundred and Ninety Two Dollars upon Debentures of not less than \$200 each, chargeable upon and payable out of the Public Funds of the Colony, after the expiration of Twenty Years, when it should be optional with the Government to pay off the same, on giving Twelve Months' previous notice.

Tenders for the above amount will be received at my office, until 10 o'clock, on TUESDAY the Eighteenth day of November.

The Tenders must express the amount offered, in Dollars, and the rate of Interest, which Interest will be payable half-yearly.

JAMES J. ROGERSON,
Receiver-General.

November 14.

ST. JOHN'S, No. 1
MARBLE WORKS
THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S,
ROBERT A. MACKIM,
MANUFACTURER OF

Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Tables, Mantel Pieces, Hall and Centre Tables, &c. He has on hand a large assortment of Italian and other Marble, and is now prepared to execute all orders in his line.
N. B.—The above articles will be sold at much lower prices than in any other part of the Provinces or in the United States

A CARD.

T. W. SPRY,
Notary Public,
"EXPRESS" BUILDINGS,
ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D.

**UNION BANK OF NEW
FOUNDLAND.**

A DIVIDEND on the Capital Stock of this Company at the rate of Ten per cent per Annum, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1879, will be payable at the Banking House in Duckworth Street, on and after SATURDAY, the 12th instant, during the usual hours of business.

By order of the Board,
R. BROWN,
Manager

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the

LATE BRIDGET SCANLAN,
Carbonear, will please furnish their accounts before the 20th inst., to the undersigned,
CATHERINE GLENDON,
Administratrix.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. JORDAN & SONS.

**CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS
ESTABLISHMENT,**

222 Water Street, St. John's.

Importers of British and Foreign
Manufactured GOODS.

Always on hand a large supply of

CLOTHING.

Made up under their own inspection
which they can

SELL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Also a large assortment of LEA-
THERWARE and other GOODS

All orders in the CLOTHING
DEPARTMENT shall receive best
attention and be made in any STYLE
required and at the LOWEST POS-
SIBLE PRICES.

Se 4. 2m.

JUST OPENED.

NEW GROCERY

PROVISION STORE,

(Opposite the Public Wharf.)

Harbor Grace.

The Subscriber begs to inform the public of Carbonear that he has Just opened the above Premises where he will keep on hand, a choice and well assorted stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

AT LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE

N. STEWART.

Harbor Grace,
June 19nd, 1879.

CARD

JOHN A. ROCHFORD,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

"Herald" Building, Water St.,
CARBONEAR, N.F.L.D.

Next Post & Telegraph Offices

All business transacted with
punctuality and satisfaction.

May 22nd

ANDREOLI'S

Book & Novelty Store,

HARBOR GRACE,

116-WATER STREET-116.

The Subscriber offers for sale

BOOKS

PICTURES,

LOOKING GLASSES,

CLOCKS, TIME PIECES,

LOOKING GLASS PLATES,

Status, Picture Framing,

STATIONARY,

And a Variety of FANCY ARTI-
CLES, too numerous to mention.

PICTURES framed to order.

CLOCKS CLEANED & REPAIRED.

Outport Orders strictly attended to

V. ANDREOLI.

Harbor Grace,
May 22nd, 1879.

R. MCCARTHY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND AUCTIONEER,

AT HIS

Market-Stand & Auction-Mart

WATER STREET,

Carbonear, Newfoundland,

October 16. 1m.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Cortes, from New York,

100 Barrels Beckstein's F. M.

PORK,

50 ditto LOIN, 50 ditto JOLLS

50 ditto BEEF CUTTINGS.

J. & T. HEARN

NEWS PER MAIL

Clyde Shipbuilding Trade.

The "Glasgow Herald" says the dawn of happier and better times may now be seen. The new contracts cannot amount to less than 70,000 tons of new shipping, and they will afford employment for a considerable time to a large body of skilled artisans, the number employed in the Clyde shipbuilding trade being variously estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000. That there has been distress amongst the artisans in all the towns on the river is well known, but many people imagine that so soon as new contracts have been booked the ranks of the unemployed will at once be thinned. It will, however, be at least a month or six weeks before employment can be offered to a large number of artisans. One thing, however, is certain, and that no time will be lost in pushing on the new contracts as speedily as possible, and in course of time we shall see the river assume something like its wonted appearance.

A Brave Irish Soldier.

Chambers Journal.

Perhaps the most daring deed that ever won old England's Legion of Honor was that which was successfully performed by Kavanagh during the Indian mutiny. Lucknow was besieged, and its garrison was starving. Besides the little band of devoted men, there were also women and children cooped up in the residency, at the mercy of some 50,000 or 60,000 savage and relentless foes. Daily, nay hourly, the little garrison was growing weaker and weaker, and nearer and nearer were pressing the dusky sepoys, until it became a matter of life and death to the heroic few that Sir Colin Campbell, who was known to be advancing to their relief, should be at once informed of their real state, and their utter inability to hold out much longer. A volunteer was called for, a man who would consent to be disguised as a sepoy, and who would risk his life among the mutineers in order to make the best of his way to the advancing army. The call was immediately responded to—as it generally is by Britons in the moment of supreme danger—and two or three men expressed their willingness to undertake the task.

From these brave volunteers an Irishman named Kavanagh was chosen, who, to his other various qualifications, added a knowledge of the enemy's customs, and a thorough acquaintance with their language. The commandant shook the brave man by the hand, and frankly informed him of the dangerous nature of the task he had undertaken; how it was more than probable that he might meet his death in the attempt. But the gallant fellow persisted, and his skin was at once colored by means of burned cork and other materials to the necessary hue. He was then dressed in the regular outfit of a sepoy soldier. When night set in he started on his lonely and perilous mission, amid the hearty "God-speeds" of the famishing garrison. In his breast he carried despatches for Sir Colin Campbell, with the contents of which he had been made acquainted, in case of their loss. We have not the space at our command to give all the particulars of this remarkable journey. He succeeded, however, after many narrow escapes and great hardships—during which he often had to pass night after night in the detested enemy's camp, and to march shoulder to shoulder with them in the day time; and, when he left them, to swim across rivers, or to crawl through the tangled thickets were the deadly tiger asserts his sway—in reaching Sir Colin Campbell's camp; where, to finish his stirring adventures, he was fired at and nearly shot by the British outposts.

Kavanagh's narrative was listened to with wrapt attention by Sir Colin, who immediately gave orders for the army to advance as quickly as possible to the aid of the gallant defenders of the Residency. How the late

ter were rescued is a matter of history. Kavanagh lived long enough to wear his cross, though he lost his life shortly afterward in battle with the same enemy; but the noble example he left behind him was not lost on the brave hearts who eventually saved India for England.

The misfortunes of war, culminating in the loss of servants, has devolved on the daughters in Southern families much of the hard work formerly done by the slaves, and they have become more practicable women than they could ever have been if reared with a servant at their bidding. In all that pertains to the art of house-keeping, from the kitchen to the garret, the girls of to-day are better educated than their mothers were. They have learned to work for themselves, and for the families of which they are members. Cultivated in mind and muscle and morals, beautiful in form and features, modest in speech and apparel, the Southern girls are the peers of any the world can produce.—Chambers Journal (Va.) Chronicle.

General Turgakoff, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Central Asian expedition, is married to an Irish lady, daughter of a tallow and hide merchant long settled in St. Petersburg. Her father, Mr. Henry Devine—Russianized, Devinkoff—is of a Coleraine family. He went out 25 years ago as clerk in the St. Petersburg branch of an English firm, and soon after started for himself. He is reported to be one of the wealthiest men on the Novoski Prospekt.

A young man from Rutland, Vt., attended a seance at Spirit Vale recently. He sat in a circle around a table in the usual way, and the lights were turned down. Presently he felt something like a human hand fondling his ears and nose. He attempted to withdraw his own hands from those of his companions for the purpose of investigation, but failed. Finally the "spirit" hand began caressing his knee, and he elevated his foot with so much suddenness as to bring further manifestations to a close. When the lights were turned up it was discovered that the medium was bleeding at the nose.

MADRID, November 15.—Owing to large amounts derived for the relief of the sufferers by the late floods, a change in the programme of the coming festivities on the occasion of the Royal marriage has been made. The union between the King and the Archduchess will be celebrated with all the usual pomp and splendor. The pope and other potentates have already sent presents to King Alfonso. Admiral Javes has left Paris with a number of officers carrying the gifts of France to the young King.

There will soon be plenty of claimants for the vacant throne of Cabul. Our Simla correspondent mentions the sudden fitting from Mussoorie of Sir Shereef Khan, a pensioner of the Indian Government, who had the honor of claiming the late Shere Ali as a brother. Consequently he is, according to strict Mohammedan law, even more entitled to the throne than his nephew, Yakoob Khan. But this Shereef Khan has so long resided on British territory that his influence in Afghanistan is simply nil. Nevertheless, he has gone thither, and with the full permission of the Viceroy, too—the latter a very strong indication that Lord Lytton has some succession project in his too busy brain. Another claimant is to be found in that patriarchal person, Padshah Khan. He, unfortunately, has no royal blood in his veins; but, on the other hand, he commands the allegiance of the great Ghilzai tribe, and can put, it is said, 30,000 men in the field on an emergency. He could officer a good many regiments, too, from his own family, which already comprises over one hundred sons and grandsons.—London Examiner.

The emigrants from Europe to the United States during the first nine months of the present year numbered 126,489 persons, of whom 24,218 were Germans, 16,658 were Irish, 14,213 English, 9,947, Swedes 4,300 Scotch and the remainder mainly Norwegians, Swiss, Russians, Welsh, and French. It is estimated that the total immigration for 1879 will be about 159,000 persons. The largest number of emigrants landed in a single year was 294,581, in 1872. Since that year the influx steadily declined, reaching the minimum of 51,536 in 1877. Last year an upward turn was taken, the increase being over 20,000.

It is noticeable that this year emigrants are apparently of a better and more prosperous class than those of former years. At the estimate of \$70 per head as the average amount of capital brought to the country by emigrants, the total addition to the wealth of the United States by the year's influx will amount to \$22,250,000.

The Russian government is determined to brook no opposition to the doctrine promulgated in the Kremlin a few days ago by the Metropolitan of Moscow respecting the infallibility of the Czar and his officials. We learn from Moscow this morning that, for criticizing the sermon of the prelate, the newly established newspaper 'Vostock' has been summarily suppressed, the writer of the article dismissed to Siberia. The sermon was published without comment of the Moscow 'Gazette,' but the 'Vostock' criticised warmly the Metropolitan's dogmatic assertions, particularly those referring to the Divine inspiration of his Majesty, and, through him, of his officials. Intelligent Russians at Moscow speak privately of the Kremlin sermon as being a grave error. To a great degree the dogma of the infallibility of the Czar has always been upheld by the Orthodox Church, and it is still a common belief among the more ignorant of the mooliki, but of late years the doctrine has diminished in importance, and has been regarded by the 'intelligence' of Russia as nearly extinct. The fresh impulse given to the belief by Archbishop Maacarius is considered all the more remarkable because it proceeds from a prelate who is at once a brilliant scholar and a man of powerful independent views. Whether he was inspired by the Government to deliver his sermon as a set off against the insidious advances of Nihilism is as yet unknown, but a report in the affirmative derives some color from the fact that the authorities are distributing copies of it broadcast among the people.

The Crops in France.

Wheat.—The 'Bulletin des Halles' publishes a tabular estimate along with a statistical map of this year's wheat crop. In five departments bordering on the Mediterranean—Basses-Alpes, Drome, Gard, Herault, and Vaucluse—it is very good. These five departments produced on an average 340,000 hectolitres. According to the estimate of the 'Bulletin,' their produce for this year amounts to 400,000 hectolitres. Two adjoining departments and three others in different parts of France will yield 450,000 hectolitres, against an average of 1,040,000 hectolitres. In the rest of France the earnest has been under the average. In 17, which usually produce about 18,265,000 hectolitres, the crop this year will scarcely exceed 16,000,000, and in 44, which usually yield 58,995,000 hectolitres, this year's harvest has only turned out about 42,000,000. In 16 departments, nine of which are in the Garonne district the crop has been positively bad. In these 16 departments, the ordinary yield is 17,600,000 hectolitres; this year it will hardly exceed 10,000,000 hectolitres. For France in general the crop usually amounts to about 102,300,000. The 'Bulletin des Halles' estimates this year's at 76,500,000 hectolitres—that is, at no less than 26 per cent. short of the average.

ON THE 26th inst. the monument in commemoration of the piercing of the Alps was unveiled at Turin. The King, the Duke of Aosta, the Ministers, and the Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate were present.