

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

A NEW OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

Vol. 1

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, NOVEMBER 27, 1879.

No 28:

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

OUTPORT TELEPHONE.
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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 noon, 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 the United States

A CARD.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK OF
NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

FOR 1880 FISHERIES.

We are prepared to supply to any extent, made from best New Orleans Cotton and hard laid TWINE—the very best—all our **STANDARD NETS** for Herring, Cod, Caplin and Lance SEINES, put together—Roped, Corked and Leadad in the most approved manner.

AMERICAN NET & TWINE Co.,
Boston

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 LEAS

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

AND

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.

Proprietor

Harbor Grace,

June 19nd, 1879.

A 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 2.

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,

Statues, 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 JOLIES,

50 ditto BEEF CUTTINGS.

May 22 J. & T. HEARN

NEWS PER MAIL.

The Liverpool 'Catholic Times' says: "The project of the late M. Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, for the decoration of the Orleans Cathedral with ten windows representing scenes in the life of Jeanne d'Arc, has met with more success than might have been expected. A sum of 125,000f was quickly subscribed, and a competition was opened to which all the glass painters in France were admitted. The result of this competition has been, that the design of M. Lorin, of Chatre, has carried off the first prize of 4000f, and that he is commissioned with the execution of this splendid historical memorial. An exhibition of the various designs sent in, has lately been held in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, after a previous exhibition at Orleans, and it is generally admitted that the competition produced very satisfactory results. M. Lorin's design is everywhere spoken of as possessing remarkable merit.

The condition of the Jews in Rome since 1870 is not so flourishing as might have been expected from the joy with which they hailed the entrance of the troops of Victor Emanuel on the 29th September. In fact, on the last anniversary of that day, the "Old Clothes" men made a formal appeal to public sympathy, by parading with a banner and making themselves into a society for collecting funds to relieve their distress. Meetings were lately held by the Israelites in the Ghetto, and resolutions were passed, affirming that they were better off before 1870, and declaring that it was necessary to contribute largely for schools, &c., in order to prevent the day of their institutions. A few evenings ago some Israelites were conducting a funeral procession in their customary mode with lighted torches. As they passed by the Caffè Pantanella, in Piazza Montanara, two men, who had been, perhaps, drinking freely, began to insult the Jews, calling them asses and using other offensive terms. These two men were severely treated by the Jews, and the procession moved on. But on the return of the procession, the Christians had obtained reinforcements, and a battle ensued between them and the Jews, in which sticks, stones, and other implements were freely used. The police were obliged to interfere, but in the darkness a revolver went off and wounded an old man who was in no way concerned in the riot.

The Recent Floods in Murcia, Spain.

"During this terrible night," said a townsman to the correspondent of the London 'Standard,' "our authorities, and in particular, our admirable civil guards, worked with a will to rescue women and children. They had to work by such glimmering light as their torches would yield, and presented a weird and fantastic appearance as they moved to and fro through the water. The gallant fellows waded in the submerged streets, seizing such fugitives as they met half-drowned and frightened out of their wits, calling others who were screaming at the windows, and encouraging those who rushed about wildly on the house-tops, until boats, barges, and even carriages could be brought into use, and the inhabitants saved from abodes that were momentarily threatened with ruin. Several times during the night, was heard the crash of falling houses and splintering timbers, and high above the noise, rose the wailing shrieks of unfortunate beings that could not escape and were soon smothered in the ruins or in the torrent. Acts of extraordinary heroism were performed by the authorities, the boatmen, and the civil guards. One guard five times braved the torrent with the water up to his chest. Each time he came back with a child in his arms. Then he started back on his sixth voyage. He had left the mother in the house, with a babe at her breast. He fought his way through the water, rather swimming than wading. As

he neared the house he saw it totter. Before he could make another step it was gone, and the mother and babe were swept past him on the bosom of the great flood. Nor were the higher classes less generous in their efforts to save the drowning people. One nobleman in his carriage rescued them by dozens, until his horses, dead-beat and half-drowned, could no longer pursue the work of charity. As fast as the rescued were brought in they were carried either into private dwellings or into the Government House. The Bishop, who is suffragan of Toledo, opened his palace to several hundred, and set soup and wine before them."

The successor to Sir Louis Cavagnari, as Political Agent at Cabul, is to be Dr. Bellew, an Irish surgeon belonging to the British Indian army, who is one of the most distinguished medical men in that service. His father was among the officers killed in the retreat from Cabul in 1842.

"One evening, sitting in the place I have already described, after having brooded to himself for some time in silence, he [Bismark] began to complain to us that he had derived but little joy or satisfaction from his political activity. He asserted that he had made nobody happy thereby—not himself nor his family, nor indeed anybody else whatsoever." We protested against this assumption. He went on, however, to say: "But I have made many people unhappy. But for me three great wars would not have been fought, 80,000 men would not have perished, and parents, brothers, sisters, widows would not have been plunged into grief and mourning. However, for all this I have made up my account with God." But I have had little or no pleasure out of all that I have done—on the contrary, much annoyance, care and trouble. And in this strain he continued for some time longer. We held our tongues in astonishment; but I afterwards heard that during the last few years he had frequently expressed himself in a similar manner."—Dr. Busch's 'Bismarck at Varzin.'

Mr. John H. Tompkins and Miss Mary Bostwick, daughter of the late H. S. Bostwick, guide and Indian interpreter, were united in marriage at Fort Shaw on the 20th ult. Rev. Father Guidi performing the ceremony. Immediately after the ceremony, however, the newly-wedded couple were separated, the young bride (who was only 16 years of age) going to the convent in Helena to be educated and fitted for her new sphere in life. The generous husband has consented to be deprived of her society for a period of two years, and in the meantime will apply himself diligently in acquiring a competency sufficient to support himself and young wife, knowing that he alone can claim her at the expiration of the time specified.—Helena Herald.

The entertainment recently given Grant in San Francisco by the millionaire Sharon, cost between \$40,000 and \$50,000. So the San Francisco Post announces.

Cupid at his Franks Again.

(New Orleans Times.)

A lovely girl—all young girls are lovely, but this one has more than the mere beauty of youth—living down town, and possessed of excellent social position, friends, family and better than all, fortune, stood on the balcony early one morning not so very long ago, with a blushing, fragrant rose dropping its crimson petals against her bosom. Just then the milkman came along. He was busy with his shining cans, and it must be he caught the reflection of the blushing rose and its lovely wearer in his tin cups; at any rate he fell in love and the next morning wore a fit mate for the splendid flower fastened in his linen blouse. The roses made eyes at each other for some days, and the end is at hand, for next week there is to be a wedding. Is it not pretty?

Hon. E. M. Archibald, C.B., M.C.G., New York

To the Editor of the Halifax Morning Chronicle:

TRURO, Nov. 1st, 1879.

(Continued.)

On quitting Newfoundland he received a farewell address of respect and regard from the members of the Chamber of Commerce, Judges, members of Bar and principal inhabitants of St. John's; as well as one, accompanied by the presentation of a Silver Tea and Coffee Service, from the members of the St. John's Library and Mechanics' Institute, in recognition of his services to those institutions.

Mr. Archibald passed the next two years in private life in his native province. In 1857 he was appointed British consul, at New York, not being at the time an applicant for the office. In 1861 the civil war broke out, and during the following four years, the duties which devolved upon Mr. Archibald were exceeding laborious as well as responsible. In the protection of British subjects, and of their rights and property, he was brought into constant controversy with the local authorities at a time when the strained relations subsisting between England and the United States demanded the exercise of tact and judgment. He succeeded, however, in discharging these important duties without forfeiting the respect of the American authorities and people, while his services were appreciated by Her Majesty's Government, and, at the conclusion of the war, were recognized by Her Majesty conferring upon him the Companionship of the Order of the Bath.

In 1862 he was appointed Her Majesty's Judge in the Mixed Commission Court established under the Treaty with the United States for the suppression of the slave trade, which office he held until 1870, when the Court was abolished. Prior to this appointment he had been very active in detecting and reporting Slave Trade Expeditions which, through foreign agents, were generally organized at New York. He received for these services the personal thanks of the late Earl Russell, who in July 1862, authorized him to proceed to Paris for the purpose of conferring with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and endeavouring to bring about a Treaty for suppressing the Slave Trade, similar to that with the United States; but, although both the Emperor and M. Thouvenel were favourable to such a Treaty, they hesitated to move in it on account of the unfavorable sentiment in France on the question of the Right of Search.

In 1871, Mr. Archibald was advanced to the rank of Consul General; and in 1873 acted conjointly with Sir Edward Thornton in receiving and paying over the amount of the Geneva award. Among other duties of his post are those connected with extradition cases which frequently occur and are superintended by him. They are occasionally of great importance; notably that in connection with the forgeries of the Bank of England in 1873. In this case Mr. A. was presented by the Bank of England with two valuable pieces of plate, with an appropriate inscription, accompanied by a letter of thanks in recognition of his services to the Bank. It is noteworthy that the accused parties were tried before his brother, the late Mr. Justice Sir Thomas Dickson Archibald, Kt. in London, and were sentenced by him to imprisonment for life. The supervision of the enormous maritime trade of Great Britain with the United States, principally through the port of New York, forms but a part of the multifarious duties which fall to the lot of a British Consul in a city which is the political as well as the commercial metropolis of the western world. Mr. Archibald has now filled his present post for twenty-two years and has been in the Civil Service of his country for nearly half a century. Next year it is understood that, in accordance with the rules of the service, he will be called on to retire on a pension.

But should he desire to remain and his health be equal to the performance of his duties, he will, perhaps, be retained for a further period in active service.