

Colonial Secretary's Office

John A. Rochfort

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

Vol. 1

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, NOVEMBER 13, 1879.

No 26.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD AND

OUTPORT TELEPHONE.
Is Printed and Published from the Office, west of the Post and Telegraph Office, Water Street, Carbonear, every THURSDAY MORNING.
Terms --- \$3.00 Per Annum (Payable half-yearly in advance.)

Advertising Rates.
Fifty cents per inch for first insertion, one-third of the above for each continuation. Standing Advertisements inserted monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly on the most reasonable terms.
All communications to be addressed to the Editor, Proprietor and Publisher,

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE WORLD RENOWNED GENUINE SINGER Sewing Machines.
The best in the World. The most popular SEWING MACHINE ever made.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Machines.

You can get the Genuine Singer only at 172 Water Street, St. John's; for Cash or easy monthly payments.

The Trade Mark is on the arm of each Machine. The Singer Manufacturing Co. is in gilt letters on the top of the arm. Any Machine you can't find the above Trade Mark on is not a Genuine Singer.

Bickford Knitting Machines, Eureka, Cloth Ringer, Washing Machines, Presses, Plaiting Machines, Oil, N. Edics, and Attachments for all Sewing Machines on hand.

The Singer Manufacturing Co., New York, U. S.

M. F. SMYTH,
Sole Agent for Nfld.
Sewing Machines neatly repaired. Warranted for two years.
Oct. 30.

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
WARRANTED TO GIVE GENERAL SATISFACTION

SEWING MACHINES, A FULL SUPPLY.

AT
BOWDEN'S SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, ST. JOHN'S.

A CARD.

T. W. SPRY,
Notary Public,
"EXPRESS" BUILDINGS,
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

FISH RECEIPTS, BONDS, &c.
for sale at this office.

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 LEATHERWARE and other GOODS
All orders in the CLOTHING DEPARTMENT shall receive best attention and be made in any STYLE required and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

See 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 19th, 1879.

CARD

JOHN A. ROCHFORD,
Notary Public.

"Herald" Building, Water St., CARBONEAR, NFLD.

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,

Status Picture Framing,
STATIONARY,

And a Variety of FANCY ARTICLES, 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 LOINS, 50 ditto JOLES,
50 ditto BEEF CUTTINGS.

May 22. **J. & T. HEARN** Wishaw, one of the estates of the

NEWS PER MAIL

Address of General Roberts at Cabul.

According to the correspondent of the "Standard"—the only paper which professes to publish a textual report—this, with a few obvious corrections, is what he said:—"People of Cabul, early in October I issued a Proclamation to you, telling you that the British army was advancing to occupy Cabul and warning you that any one opposing the advance of the army would be treated as a rebel against the authority of the Amir. In spite of this warning the progress of the army has been persistently opposed by the people of Afghanistan, especially of Cabul. In return it would not be beyond the demands of justice that Cabul should be levelled to the ground. But the great British Government, tempering justice with mercy, decrees that Cabul shall be spared. It is necessary, however, that a severe punishment should be inflicted. It has been decided that all buildings of the Bala Hisar and of the city which interfere with the proper military occupation shall be destroyed. A heavy fine, the amount of which will be fixed will be levied on citizens. A military Governor will be appointed over the city and a radius of ten miles around it. This district will be placed under martial law, and all within it are required to give up their arms. Any one found bearing arms within this district after one week from the present time will be punished with death. All persons having in their possession property belonging to the late Embassy are required to bring it in immediately under the severest penalties. A reward of 50rs will be paid for the denunciation and conviction of any one concerned in the late cowardly massacre, which has left a lasting blot upon the Afghan name. For a subaltern officer or captain 75rs. will be paid. For a field officer 125rs. will be paid. For each English rifle delivered up 3rs will be paid. The native troops will march through the city tomorrow, and the Sirdars are ordered to attend.

The Berlin Society for the Propagation of Christianity among Hebrews, in its fifty-sixth report gives the following statistics: The total number of Hebrews in the world now is about what it was in the time of King David, viz. about seven millions. Of this number there are in Europe about 5,000,000; in Asia, 200,000, and in America, 1,500,000. Among European countries Russia has the largest number of Hebrews, 2,631,000, and Norway the smallest, 25. In Africa the Hebrews are found mainly in Algeria, in Abyssinia, and in the oasis of Sahara; they serve there as a kind of middlemen among the Mohammedans and Christians. In Palestine there are about 25,000 Hebrews, of whom 13,000 live in Jerusalem.

The population of China is roughly estimated at 400,000,000—ten times the population of the United States, more than thirteen times the population of Great Britain and Ireland. Every third person that lives and breathes upon this earth and beneath these heavens is a Chinese; every third grave is for a Chinese.

A Lock of Royal Hair.
MADRID, Oct. 19.—Further inundations have occurred in the provinces of Almeria, Malaga and Alicante. Several persons were killed, and much damage done to property. In the Malaga and Alicante districts 2,000 houses were destroyed, and it is believed 500 persons perished by the floods. A late telegram from Murcia states that 570 bodies have already been found. It is believed over 1,000 people have perished.

The population of Hawaii, otherwise Sandwich Islands, has increased from 56,897 in 1872 to 57,985 in 1878, the first augmentation noticed since the census was instituted.

Douglas family. And as time again passed, when the late John Carroll Brent visited the late Mrs. Catherine Pye Douglas, of Rose Hill, Scotland, a relative, she showed him the lock, and, dying seven years later, in 1847, bequeathed it to him. At the death of John Carroll Brent it fell into the possession of his sister, Miss C. D. Brent, of Washington, D. C.

Krejowski and his Captors.

After the abortive attempt made by the Poles in 1831 to overthrow the Russian power, the number of arrests was numerous. One Pole, a carpenter named Krejowski, was taken at midnight in a barn near Plotsk. As soon as he heard the Russian soldiers surrounding his hiding-place, he approached the door and placed his hand upon the bolt. The Russian sergeant knocked loudly at the door with his sword, calling at the same moment to Krejowski to open the door the door and surrender himself. In an instant the bolt was drawn aside and the door opened by the conquered Pole. "Soldier," said he, addressing the sergeant, "I give myself up unconditionally to the power of the mighty Czar. I prefer death or exile to the life I am forced to lead, a fugitive and outlaw." He delivered up his arms when he had finished speaking. He was then bound and carried a prisoner into the town of Plotsk. In consequence of his lowly rank and the readiness of his surrender, his life was spared. He was ordered to be knotted and sent off to Siberia. The cruel sentence was carried out in the Russian barracks at Plotsk, and twelve months afterwards Krejowski, with a troop of other exiles, was marched into Tobolsk. During his journey he behaved with great obsequiousness to his escort; so much indeed, that he was frequently unmanacled, in order to chop wood for the fires and give his aid to the soldiers in carpentry. The Russian officer was a bad physiognomist; he read no danger in the dark eyes and hawkish nose of Krejowski. On the night of the 16th of October he was ordered to light a fire in the large square facing the wooden depot, an armed sentinel standing over him. As night advanced it grew bitterly cold, and the sentinel approached the fire. While he was warming his freezing fingers, the Pole, taking a spring, seized him by the throat and hurled him on the ground. The next moment his bayonet was buried in his body. Krejowski dragged the dead soldier into the dark, and proceeded to set fire to the depot, where forty Russian soldiers were asleep. But to burn even a wooden building is difficult in winter. The moment for the relieving sentinel to mount guard was approaching, and Krejowski, after demolishing all traces of his projected incendiarism, gave the summons as he had customarily heard it. In a few moments the new sentinel was on the square, but only to be despatched as suddenly as his predecessor. Krejowski then proceeded leisurely to burn down the depot, and in half an hour a lurid flame surrounded the suffocated Russian escort. Krejowski fled in a southerly direction, travelling through Tartary, Persia and Turkestan, and after enduring incredible hardships he arrived at Cairo nearly three years after his deliverance. He obtained shipping for England and was alive in London in 1860.

A Venerable Manuscript.
In the foreign letters of the Detroit "Free Press," the writer describes a Latin manuscript of the Gospels, written in Ireland 1,000 years ago, in Gothic letters of gold an inch high upon folio leaves of vellum alternately white and violet. The work is now in the Royal Library of Stockholm, and it is supposed was carried off from Ireland by some pirate horde of Norsemen. The "Free Press" correspondent states that "a sister-work by the same writer, an Irish monk, is still in Canterbury Cathedral, with date 880." The manuscript at Stockholm bears the following inscription: "In thy name, our lord Jesus Christ, I, Alfred Alderman, and Werburg my wife, obtained this book from a heathen war troop, with our pure treasure of gold. And this did we two for the love of God, and for our souls behoof, and for that we would not that this holy book should longer abide in heathenness; and now will we give it to Christ's Church, God to praise, and glory and worship, in thankful remembrance of His passion, and for the use of the holy brotherhood, who, in Christ's Church do daily speak God's praise, and that they may every month read for Alfred and for Werburg Alhdry (their daughter), their souls to eternal health, as long as they have declared before God that baptism (holy rites) shall continue in this place. Even so, I, Alfred 'Dux,' and Werburg pray and beseech in the name of God Almighty, and of all His saints, that no man shall be so daring as to sell or part with this holy book from Christ's Church—so long as baptism there may stand. (Signed), Alfred, Werburg, Alhdryd."

The Future of Zululand.
CAPETOWN, SEPT. 23.
The future of Zululand and the probable effect of Sir Garnet Wolsley's scheme of government are the principal topics of discussion by the colonial press. The Natal papers, and most of those published in this colony, condemn the proposed system, and foretell the creation across the Tugela of a condition of affairs infinitely worse than that which existed under Cetewayo. The appointment of John Dunn to one of the largest and most fertile districts has always been viewed with disfavour, and, since he has announced that for the future no missionaries would be allowed in his territory, that feeling has largely increased. John Dunn has been noted for his antipathy to missionaries.

Sir Garnet Wolsley's progress to Pretoria had been uninterrupted, and the only prominent man likely to have caused trouble had decamped to the hill settlements. The inhabitants of Maritzburg have determined to erect a monument, at a cost of £2000, in that city, to the memory of the men who fell in the recent war.

A young lady named Trellis is now lying seriously ill at Reigate from the consequences of an attack made upon her by a bull mastiff of unusually large proportions and exceedingly powerful. Miss Trellis arrived on Sunday morning at Belle Vue Villa, her brother's residence, to stay during his absence on a holiday. She had not been long in the house, when, being left alone in one of the rooms, she began to play with her favourite parrot. Immediately upon her doing so the dog in question, which had been left at home by Mr. Trellis, gave an angry growl, and, making a spring, seized her by the left arm biting through her dress into the flesh. Taking hold of the animal's mouth with her right hand she succeeded in disengaging her arm, only to be seized again and bitten about the wrist and in other places. Fortunately she was active and strong enough to prevent the enraged mastiff from getting hold of her throat, and in making a spring towards her he upset a large table, which coming between himself and the young lady gave the latter an opportunity, of which she had the presence of mind to avail herself, of getting out of the room and shutting the door upon her vicious assailant. Meanwhile her screams had alarmed the neighbours, who, however, knowing the ferocious character of

the dog, were unable to do more than surround the room and prevent the animal from getting out.

When Mary Queen of Scots was a prisoner in the castle of Lockburn in the winter and early spring of 1658, she drew young George Douglas, the Governor of Lockburn into her favor, for the purpose of effecting her escape. The youth was won completely. On the evening of the 2nd of May, 1658, the keeper and his family being at table, George seized the keys and fled across the lake with the royal prisoner. For this romantic allegiance Queen Mary presented to George Douglas a lock of her hair. Now it so came about that as time rolled on this lock—of a silken texture and beautiful pale auburn—was found among some old papers at Wishaw, one of the estates of the

Douglas family. And as time again passed, when the late John Carroll Brent visited the late Mrs. Catherine Pye Douglas, of Rose Hill, Scotland, a relative, she showed him the lock, and, dying seven years later, in 1847, bequeathed it to him. At the death of John Carroll Brent it fell into the possession of his sister, Miss C. D. Brent, of Washington, D. C.