

# THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

## AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

Vol. 1.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, SEPTEMBER 18, 1879.

No 18.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND  
OUTPORT TELEPHONE.  
Is Printed and Published from the  
Office, west of the Post and Telegraph  
Offices, Water Street, Carbonear, every  
THURSDAY MORNING.

Terms - - - \$3.00 Per Annum.  
(Payable half-yearly in advance.)

Advertising Rates.  
Fifty cents per inch for first inser-  
tion, 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 address-  
ed to the Editor, Proprietor and Pub-  
lisher,

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ROUTE

OF THE  
LABRADOR MAIL STEAMER,  
1879.

(The Northern Coastal Steamer will  
Connect with this Service at  
Battle Harbor.)

LABRADOR Steamer to leave St.  
John's on the 10th July, call at  
Harbor Grace—thence to Battle Har-  
bor; from Battle Harbor direct to  
Salmon River, calling at Henley Har-  
bor, thence on return calling at Blanc  
Sablon, Forteau, Lance-au-Loup, Red  
Bay, Chateau, Henley, Chimney Tickle  
and Cape Charles.

PROCEEDING NORTH—From Battle  
Harbor to Spear Harbor, Francis Har-  
bor Bight, Dead Island, Venison Island  
Punch Bowl, Bateau, Indian Tickle  
Grady, and then go direct to Indian  
Harbor, Mannock's Island, Ilack and  
Cape Harrigan.

RETURNING SOUTH—Calling at Tur-  
navick, Adnavick, Ragged Islands, Cape  
Harrison, Sleight Tickle, Holton, Emy  
Harbor, White Bears, Smokey Tickle,  
Bake Apple Bight, Indian Harbor,  
Rigoulette, Paek's Harbor, and Ludes  
pendent, two last places alternately.

Long Island and South East Cove,  
alternately.

Grady.  
Indian Tickle.

Bateau and Domino alternately,  
Punch Bowl and Seal Islands, alter-  
nately.

Comfort Bight and Bolster's Rock,  
alternately.

Venison Island.  
Tub Harbor and Snug Harbor, al-  
ternately.

Dead Island.  
Ship Harbor and Scrammy Bay,  
alternately.

Fishing Ship's Harbor and Francis  
Harbor Bight, alternately.

Little Harbor.  
Murray and Spear Harbors, alter-  
nately, and thence to Battle Harbor.

The following trips will be the same  
as above except after the first round  
trip in September the steamer will not  
be required to go north of Holton, but  
after that trip must call at all Harbors  
between Bateau and Henley Harbor,  
for Hérring Fishery news.

JOHN DELANEY,  
Post-Master General.

St. John's, June, 1879.

### 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.

### A CARD.

T. W. SPRY,  
Notary Public,

"EXPRESS" BUILDINGS,  
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



### PAROCLMATION.

By His Excellency Sir JOHN  
HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight,  
Grand Cross of the Most  
St. Michael & St. George  
Governor & Commander  
in-Chief in and over the  
Island of Newfoundland  
and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS by an Act passed by  
the Legislature of this Colony,  
in the 41st year of the Reign of Her  
Majesty, entitled, "An Act respecting  
the fishery of Lobsters," it is enacted,  
that "The Governor in Council may,  
after such public enquiry and notice as  
shall be deemed expedient, from time to  
time, by order, restrict, or prohibit,  
either entirely or subject to any excep-  
tions and regulations, the fishing for  
and taking of Lobsters within any District  
or part of Districts in this Colony  
named in the Order, during such period  
either in every year or in such number  
of years as may be limited by the Order  
and may by the Order provide for en-  
forcing the Order and any restriction  
or regulation contained therein, by fines  
not exceeding One Hundred Dollars;"

that "All Orders made, and all altera-  
tions or revocations of Orders made  
under this Act, shall be published in  
the Royal Gazette and one other News-  
paper in the Colony, for the period of  
One Month before the same shall take  
effect;" and that all offences against  
this Act, or against any Order made  
in pursuance of this Act, may be prosecut-  
ed, and all fines under this Act or any  
such Order, may be recovered with cost  
of suit, on summary conviction before  
a Stipendiary Magistrate; and in de-  
fault of payment of any fine, the same  
may be recovered by distress and sale  
of the offenders Goods and Chattles; or  
in case of such default he may be com-  
mitted to prison for a period not ex-  
ceeding Three Months, or until pay-  
ment."

Now, therefore, I, the Governor, by  
and with the advice of my Council, do  
order that—1st. No person shall, with-  
in any District in the colony, between  
the 5th day of August and the 31st  
day of the same Month, inclusive, in  
any year, fish for, Catch, Kill Buy, Sell  
or have in his possession, any Lobsters  
for the purpose of being Canned or Tin-  
ned, or put or preserved in Tins or  
Cans otherwise, for Exportation; and  
upon the Person Fishing for, Catching,  
Killing, Buying, Selling or having in  
his possession any Lobsters within the  
said period, shall in all cases devolve  
the proof that such Lobsters are not for  
the purposes aforesaid.

2nd. Soft shelled and young Lob-  
sters, of less size than Nine Inches in  
length, measuring from Head to Tail,  
exclusive of Claws or Feelers, shall not  
be at any time Fished for, Caught,  
Killed, Bought, Sold or Possessed, but  
when caught by accident in Nets or  
other Fishing apparatus, lawfully used  
for other Fish, such Soft shelled and  
young Lobsters shall be forthwith liberat-  
ed alive, at the risk and cost of the  
Owner of, or Person working such Net  
or apparatus, or whom in every case  
shall devolve the proof of such actual  
liberation.

3rd. All Offenders against the pro-  
visions of these Orders shall be subject  
to a fine not exceeding One Hundred  
Dollars, or imprisonment for a period  
not exceeding Three Months for each  
Offence.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal  
at the Government House, in  
St. John's, this Nineteenth  
day of May, A. D. 1879.

By His Excellency's Command,  
E. D. SHEA,  
Colonial Secretary.

### NOTICE.

EXCURSIONISTS,  
Or others travelling around CONCEPTION  
BAY, or visiting HEART'S CONTENT, can  
always secure

A GOOD TEAM,  
Upon application to  
THOMAS CULLEN,  
Water Street, West, Carbonear,  
Near the Court House.

### NEWS PER MAIL.

European.

'Galignani' learns by a special tel-  
egram that great alarm prevails in  
Epirus and Thessaly. There are 28,  
000 Mussulman troops in those prov-  
inces alone, and the frontier may at  
any moment be the scene of hostilities.  
These apprehensions are intensi-  
fied by the action of the Greek  
Government in calling out the second-  
class territorial army. Large num-  
bers of Snider rifles are being distrib-  
uted by the Turkish Minister of  
War among the Albanian Mahomme-  
dians, who are instructed to hold  
themselves in readiness to march.

A 'Daily Chronicle' Alexandria  
telegram says that the governor-gen-  
eral, Gordon Pasha, is advancing with  
all available forces and by rapid  
marches from Soudan to meet the  
Abyssinian King John, who has in-  
vaded Upper Egypt with an army of  
80,000 men. The Abyssinian king  
demands the cession of the coast  
given up by the treaty of 1877, and  
also the island of Mafianat.

A 'Standard' Cairo telegram says  
that Gordon Pasha, the Govern-  
or-general of the Soudan, has arrived  
there, and the Khedive has placed a  
palace at his excellency's disposal.

A telegram from Havana announ-  
ces that two small bands of insur-  
gents have appeared in the districts  
of Holguin and Santiago de Cuba.  
They are not, however, led by any  
chiefs of importance. The captain-  
general of the island has taken en-  
ergetic steps to capture the insur-  
gents, who are being pursued by all  
the available troops.

News from Port-au-Prince reports  
that General Bazelaïs had proceeded  
to Gonaives, where he was proclaimed  
the president of the Haytian  
Republic. It was affirmed that  
the Nationals had called to the presi-  
dency Mr. Salomon, formerly finance  
minister to Soulogue, who has been  
in exile for 20 years.

The granite pedestal supporting  
the Emperor William's bust, present-  
ed to Count Von Moltke by the staff  
officers of the German army in cele-  
bration of the 60th anniversary of  
his service, has just been erected in  
front of the count's mansion near  
Schweidnitz, in Silesia. On the an-  
niversary referred to the distinguish-  
ed general received a graciously  
worded letter from the Emperor,  
who, in conferring on him the star of  
the order "Pour le Merite," said he  
wished to signify that there could be  
no distinction for great deeds and  
military merit to which he had not a  
just claim.

### Extraordinary Story.

Mr. J. C. Uthoff, second house  
surgeon at Guy's Hospital, relates the  
following incident in the "Lancet":  
—"A well-dressed and ladylike fe-  
male, with a strong French accent,  
asked to see me, and requested that  
the interview might be a private one,  
as the subject upon which she wished  
to speak was, to use her own words,  
'a delicate' one. A young woman,  
a relative or friend of hers, was en-  
titled to inherit some property if mar-  
ried; but being single, there was a  
prospect of her losing it. As no suit-  
able husband seemed likely to ap-  
pear, she was desirous of finding  
some 'dying' man, of what position  
it mattered not, to whom she might  
be formally married, and so obtain  
the property; while at the same time  
the link might be a slender one, and  
soon broken. This they had not  
been able to manage in France, where  
she lived, and they had accordingly  
sent over to a London hospital, where  
they hoped for success. I was re-  
quested to find such a dying man  
suitable for the object. If he were a  
widower and had children, they  
would make some provision for the  
children. I need not dwell upon the  
answer given to such a request. It  
would be curious to know if the same  
attempt has been made at other Lon-  
don hospitals."

### Discovery of Piracy and Mur- der on the Ship Alaska.

A vessel called the Alaska, trad-  
ing between British Columbia and  
China and Japan, set out on her re-  
turn voyage, and was not again heard  
of until recently, when, it is said, the  
discovery was made that the crew  
mutinied, killed the officers, pillaged,  
and then set fire to the vessel. The  
story is that a gentleman happened  
to meet a drunken sailor in a saloon  
in a Japan. The old adage 'in vino  
veritas' was again verified (as will be  
quickly seen), for the sailor began to  
give a disjointed narrative of mutiny  
and bloodshed. The gentleman  
kept the narrative in his memory,  
and, following up his determination  
to unravel the mystery surrounding  
the fate of the ship, encompassed the  
arrest of several sailors who had been  
incriminated by their drunken com-  
panion. One of these sailors admit-  
ted that he had belonged to the crew  
of the Alaska, and made a full con-  
fession of the circumstances concern-  
ing her loss. He stated that when  
but a few days out from Hong Kong,  
sailing under a light breeze off the  
coast of Japan, the crew mutinied  
and without a moment's warning  
threw overboard the second mate, who  
was the only officer on board at the  
time. Hearing a commotion the  
captain and first officer rushed up, and  
were immediately murdered and  
thrown overboard. The super-  
cargo, Mr. Thorndike, brother of  
the owner of the ship, who had  
\$5000 in coin on board, shared the  
same fate as the other officers, and  
the crew, having secured the money  
and everything else of value that  
could be readily moved, set fire to  
the vessel, and taking to the boats  
pulled for the coast of Japan. Hav-  
ing landed in safety, they divided the  
spoils, cherishing the hope that every  
trace of their foul deed had been ob-  
literated. But time, the certain aven-  
ger of crime, has proved that their hope  
was fallacious, as, following closely  
on the confession referred to, the ar-  
rest of all but two of the criminals  
were effected, and they will in all  
probability quickly be called on to  
pay the penalty demanded by justice.

### A Remarkable Woman.

While the Prince of Wales was on  
board the royal yacht 'Osborne,' at  
Plymouth, on the 23rd ult., a remark-  
able if humble visitor was received—  
none other, in fact, than the cham-  
pion female rower of Saltash and the  
world, Mrs. Ann Glanville. With a  
crew of four other women of Saltash,  
Mrs. Glanville at one time won vic-  
tories over similar crews in various  
parts of England, in France, and  
even further from home, and in some  
cases they beat boats manned by  
men. On one occasion she won a  
race at a French regatta in the pres-  
ence of the Queen, and afterwards  
was "presented" on board her Maj-  
esty's yacht, and danced a hornpipe  
for the Queen's amusement. Al-  
though she is nearly 90 years of age,  
Mrs. Glanville is as upright as ever,  
and until three months ago had as  
good eyesight as in her younger  
days, and strength far beyond her  
years. The Prince's steam launch  
went to the Town Quay shortly after  
eleven o'clock to take Mrs. Glan-  
ville on board. She returned home  
soon after three.

The correspondence of the 'Gen-  
erale Russe,' which is supposed to be  
directly connected with the Russian  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, states  
that Germany has abandoned the  
friendship of Russia for that of Aus-  
tria and England.

A 'Time's' Calcutta report says that  
the accounts from Cashmere continue  
to give a melancholy picture of the  
starvation and misery prevailing  
there. The Maharajah and his offi-  
cers appear to be working well, and  
the Punjab Government is doing its  
best to forward the supplies, but lit-  
tle improvement can be looked for  
until the arrival of the rice harvest.  
The state of things in eastern Bengal  
still causes some anxiety to the local  
authorities, but it is hoped the distress  
will not attain serious proportions.

### The French Priesthood.

(Chicago Times' Paris Letter.)

The priest in France has always pos-  
sessed a variety of functions which  
lead him far from the altar and the pul-  
pit, and to this day possesses, though of  
course in a greatly diminished degree,  
some of the attributes of the mediæval  
clergy. He is the spiritual guide, phi-  
losopher and friend, the educator, the  
mentor, the elder brother of the family;  
nor must you understand by the general  
philippic delivered against the French  
priesthood just now while the battle  
royal of the Ferry laws is waging itself,  
that the personality of the priest is dis-  
liked, suspected or maltreated, person-  
ally as a man and a brother, if I may  
use the remark. There is no character  
in France so charming as the priest.  
Outside of the communicatory crusades  
of his faith he is the cultivated, genial,  
forbearing, infatigable, witty compan-  
ion, good liver, good lover and good  
friend. It is this knowledge he dis-  
plays that makes the priest intolerant  
and intolerable. It is difficult to make  
this distinction understood properly—  
you must know the French nature with  
some intimacy in order to seize the fine  
flavor of the priestly character. It is  
not difficult, however, to imagine the  
entertainment to be derived from char-  
acters chastened by some of the sweet-  
est deprivations that come to a man  
enlightened by long study, burdened by  
opposition and matured by intimate  
confection with every variety of their  
fellows—indeed, the great danger  
that France has always run from the  
priesthood was not in their being an  
ungracious, ascetic, sombre breed of  
brooding conspirators, but in that they  
entered so intimately into the life, joy-  
ous or sad, merry or what, of the people  
about them that their influences are  
greater than that of all other influences  
put together, and that, with the natural  
"esprit de corps" which comes from  
associations heightened by prejudice,  
devotion, mysticism or whatever you  
choose to call the foundation of relig-  
ious belief, they were able and are able  
to make illimitable confusion in the  
mind of the citizen as to his obligations  
towards society and his personal rights.  
Nothing in the ordinary ranks of life  
is more engaging than the relations of  
the priest and the people. If you re-  
member the pure and noble romances  
of M.M. Fickmann-Chatrian you will  
find these pictures of priestly influences,  
minute, accurate, impulsive, which  
may be sketched in every commune in  
France from the Bay of Biscay to the  
Rhine, from the Mediterranean to the  
English Channel. \* \* \* \* \*  
The priest being the elder brother of  
the family, is no exaggeration in France  
for the curia here is naturally in greater  
proportion to the population than in  
a country like America, where studious-  
ness is hardly distinguished from idles-  
ness, where the flame of art flickers  
and dies and almost fades away, where  
scholarship is an eccentricity, beauty  
a chimera, where industry is the motive  
and riches the end of all ranks, classes  
and professions. In France whatever  
may be the drawback to the life of it,  
scholarship has its honors, learning its  
rewards, beauty, its place among the  
rich, the poor, the gentle, the simple—  
wit is a crown even at the humblest  
hearth, and fine phrases, if they don't  
butter parsnips, at least go a long way  
to flavor them. The most rabid Jacobin  
who rails against the priest and  
priestly influences, in his heart of hearts  
has that sentiment of imperishable beau-  
ty which in his sane moments forces  
him to acknowledge that the much ab-  
jured priesthood which he denounces as  
the primal cause of France's political  
woes is no less the beneficent agent who  
has opened the 'sky-lights' in the peas-  
ant's attic and flooded his narrow  
chamber with as much beauty, as much  
divinity, as much that is noble, that is  
worth living for as the wealth that  
clears the path of the aristocrat and  
softens the way of the king. To your  
practical hard sense this will seem sen-  
sual vaporing or a midsummer mad-  
ness, a substitution of the blossoms, the  
pageantry of landscape for the hard  
wherewithal of which life in any event  
is for the most part composed. Brawn  
and brain come from muscle-making  
nourishment, and thus far no discover-  
ed race outside the "Midsummer  
Night's Dream" or Queen Mab's sig-