HISTORICAL FORTUNES OF THE SEMITIC RACE.

People who take a special interest in the historical fortunes of the Semitic race, are finding in recent developments a confirmation and part-fulfilment of the prophecy in regard to the return of the Jews to their native land. The persecution of the "ancient race" in Europe just now, has awakened a new interest in their case and several well-defined attempts have been made to obtain the freehold of large tracts of Palestine for the occupation of Jewish refugees from Europe. In one case, a tract of 80,000 acres, we are told, has been secured, between Joppa, or Jaffa, a seaport town of Palastine on the Mediterranean, about forty miles North-west of Jerusalem, and the ancient capital itself. Here a colony of the exiled, or rather repatriated, Jews will be settled, and much interest no doubt be taken in this pioneer Colony of modern Palestine.

To many people the restoration of the ancient Israelites to 'their own country' is significant not only in itself, but in connection with the prophesy of latter day events that are belived to be contingent on it. Millenarians—as they are called—look upon, the *general* settlement of the Jewish race in the traditional Holy Land as necessarily antecedent to the advent of the particular events in which they take a special interest. Whether we are now close on the eve of that "golden era" which shall last a thousand years and include all imaginary blessings, it is not easy to say; but we may go as far as to confidently predict that any successful effort, on a large scale, to induce the Jews to abandon their foreign commerce, and to settle contentedly down into a distinctively national existence in their own land, will be a long step towards a realisation of that "golden age."

THE FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

It may now be taken for granted that the negotiations for a commercial treaty with France have for the present come to an end. This is in accordance with the opinion we have throughout expressed. This result is to be regretted in the interest of both countries, but especially in that of France. The French have probably calculated too much on the known desire of England to extend the principles of Free Trade, but there is a point beyond which it is not possible for a British Minister to subordinate the interests of his own country to foreign demands. It will never again be tolerated that the Minister of a foreign Power should be in a position to repeat the saying of the Marquis of Pembal, who on the conclusion of a treaty between England and Portugal, told his Sovereign, "We have got more than we asked—more than we expected—in fact more than we wanted."

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Influenza, Coughs, and Colds.—In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting in either case in disastrous consequences. Whatever the condition of the patient, Holloway's remedies will restore, if recovery be possible, they will retard the alarming symptoms till the blood is purified and nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital nervous power. By persevering the use of Holloway's preparations, tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies alone they have been restored to health after every other means had failed.

AGENTS FOR HERALD

The followng 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.

Trigus—Mr. P. J Power, School Teacher
Bay Roberts- Mr. G. W. R. Hierlihy.
Heart's Content—Mr. M. Moore.
Bett's Cove } -Mr. Richard Walsh, Post
Little Bay } Office Little Bay.
Twillingate—Mr. W. T. Roberts.
Fogo—M. Joseph Rendell
Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.
King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy
Bonavista—Mr P. Templemans
Catalina—Mr. A. Gardiner.
Bay de Verds—Mr James Evans
Collier—Mr. Hearn
Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy
Harbor Main—Mr. E. Murray.
Salmon Cove—Mr. Woodford
Holyrood—Mr. James Joy.

Notice.—This paper will not be delivered to any subscriber for a less term than six months—single copies fourpence.

All correspondence intended for publication must be sent in not later than

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

"Honest labor—our noblest heritage."

CARBONEAR, FEB. 20, 1882.

GERMANY.

Two very remarkable circumstances in current political history offer themselves to the consideration of the European public. Emperor William has made an energetic demand for almost irresponsible government; and immediately, thereafter, the Catholic members of the Reichstag moved for the suspension of the Falk laws that have pressed so heavily for the last ten years on the priests and bishops of their religion. There was not, and could not easily have been, any collusion or concerted plan between the Emperor and his Catholic subjects. He does not offer freedom of worship as the condition of his becoming almost autocratic; nor would they concede the latter solely because the former would be granted. Religious liberty they claim as a right, not as a privilege. It is not therefore matter of negotiation; particularly it is not matter of such negotiation as would end in making the Emperor almost absolute, and consequently in making the free exercise of their religion almost solely dependent on the whim of his caprice.

Whether responsible government, as understood in England, Belgium, and the United States, is unsuited to the genius of the German people, is a question on which politicians may have different and contradictory views. Catholics may disagree among themselves in the matter. So too may Protestants; for the question must be decided with reference to a variety of considerations, into which religious belief does not enter as a competent element. But whether the Catholic religion ought to be free in every form of government admits no debate whatever. The whole subject, as a matter of right, lies aback of State enactment, and based on Divine revelation which can receive no additional sacredness of character from all the political conventions in the word. The Catholics of Germany, therefore, are struggling for the practice of a right which is already theirs by the higher law; the Emperor is simply aiming at a power to which he has no claim other than that which the accidental expediency of existing circumstances may dictate. It is gratifying to note that, whether he succeed or not in his attempt, his Catholic subjects are already sure of making *theirs* successful. The Reichstag has, by a large majority, endorsed their inetiative step. The other steps will follow in due course. Unexpected difficulties may be interposed and cause some delay; but the ultimate triumph is as sure as any future political contingency can be. Prince Bismarck is forced by the logic of events to lend them powerful aid; and what makes his assistance more auspicious is, that his action will not be conferred to Germany in its influence and effects. It will necessarily extend to outside powers, and most probably reach the successor of St. Peter, before the course of its progress will be suspended. It will be influential for good not alone in Berlin but in every capital in Europe. It will be an important link in the chain of events that will soon restore the Pope to liberty. It is a recognition that the Catholics of Germany however loyal to the traditions of the Empire are still an immense religious power in the land, that it is wise to court their favor, and extremely foolish to invite their hostility. It is an acknowledgment which sooner or later will force itself into the acceptance of other nations also, that the independence of the Catholic religion in its head and members is not only compatible with the well being of political government, but also is a potent factor in strengthening the organization of civil society. The numbers and importance of the Catholic body elsewhere will claim, as it has already claimed from Bismarck, recognition independently of international complications; and wise diplomasts will again, as in 1815 restore temporal sovereignty to the Pope, as an act of justice to his spiritual subjects the world over, The outlook of European politics is, at present, most decidedly in that direction.

THE SNOW DRIFTS.

For nearly three weeks Carbonear was to all intents and purposes, cut off from the outer world. Snow—not the Beautiful snow of Mr. Sigourney's pretty ode—but genuine Arctic snow had blocked up the thoroughfares in every direction; and travelling became and remained a task of more than mere clean exertion. The weather relented somewhat on Tuesday last, a thaw set in, and roads previously impassible began to give slight indications of a capacity to be travelled. But the next fall of snow, however slight, if accompanied by a breeze of wind, will in a couple of hours leave them as bad as before. The drifts will fill up at once. To prospect before the travelling public is therefore anything but encouraging.

Resignation in such a calamitous visitation would be most laudable; but worry is perfectly realizable, if the inconvenience were simply unavoidable. Our road breakers, however, could have made their work better than they did. It is the custom in the neighboring colonies, they had been told, to go over the drifts, instead of cutting a deep trench through them, the next storm would have very little effect. There would be a good road, near surface, instead of near the ground; and thus travelling could be resopened without sending an army of men to repeat a task of greater magnitude than that which they performed before. Every bushel of snow thrown up makes the side walls of the track higher, and prepares a securer receptacle for all drifts to come. It is now late in the season; but we throw out the hint all the same; for the proverb says "Better late than never."

His Honor the Administrator opened the fourth session of the Thirteenth General Assembly on Thursday last. We give the following extracts from His Honor's opening speech:—

"In August last, the Newfoundland Railway Company, having placed at the order of the Government the amount of security required by the Act of last session, commenced the construction of the line of Railway provided for by their contract. Much valuable work has since been accomplished, operations have been continued to a recent period, when the prevalence of severe winter weather compelled their suspension till early spring This great work has already produced important benefits in additional employment afforded to our operatives, tradesmen, and other classes of the population, and in the general results flowing from a large monetary expenditure. These advantages will no doubt be experienced more extensively with the advancement of enterprise—an enterprise, which, in the increase of commercial and social communication and the development of our mineral and agricultural resources, contains the element of solid and lasting prosperity in Newfoundland.

"Immediately after last session the Premier, Sir W. V. Whiteway, at the desire of the Imperial Goverment proceeded to England to assist in renewed negotiations between the authorities in London and those of France on the subject of the claims of the French on the Newfoundland coast. I am glad to be enabled to state that his was attended with results highly advantageous to the colony. The Right Honorable Secretary of State for the Colonies has acquainted me of the conclusion of Her Majesty's Government to authorize the Colonial Executive to make grants of land (subject to treaty rights and such regulations and conditions as may be prescribed in relation thereto (on those portions of the coast where the French have Shore privileges. I have been further informed by His Lordship of the special assent of her Majesty to the Act of this Legislature, passed in 1878, and since held in abeyance, providing Legislative representation for the Districts of St. George's and White and Bonne Bays. The practical recognition of our territorial rights within these districts will enable residents to acquire titles to their land possessions, and remove what has proved to be an insuperable obstacle to the investment of capital in valuable industries over extensive tracts of country. The Act of Representation confers upon a population hitherto unrepresented in the Assembly a highly prized constitutional boon, which I feel assured they will justly appreciate; and it should allay any irritation that may have arisen from pre-existing anomalies. These measures, regarded with the establishment of the Magistracy, and Police and the provisions for steam communication and other services, must result beneficially, not to us alone but to the French themselves; inasmuch as we shall be thus the better enabled to secure to them the legitimate exercise of their treaty rights."

For the Carbonear "Herald."

LOSS OF THE S. S. 'LION.'

Jan. 6, 1882.

The sky enclouded, the bright moon shining,
The sea was smooth though 'twas winter's night;
When the steamer "Lion" left St. John's Harbor.
From Cape to Cape could be seen her light.
Her northern course lay no hidden danger
This course her Captain oft steered before;
From Northern Bays he was not a stranger,
yet this steamer we'll see no more.

The gloom now cast o'er Trinity Harbor.
And Catalina, is deep 'tis true;
Widows and Orphans will long remember
The steamer "Lion" and Baccalieu.
With eager eyes they must scan the Ocean,
Expecting friends as each hour went by;
I am unable to pen their feelings,
When hope grew faint, and no one knew why.

We may question vainly the mighty Ocean,
What caused this loss which makes many sigh;
No human eye saw the "Lion" sinking,
No human ear heard the drowning cry.
The waves unheeding this great disaster,
Bore on their crest at next morning's light;
The lifeless form of one fair lady,
Which told of shipwreck that fatal night.

Farewell brave "Lion," your strength was powerless,
To save your friends from a watery tomb;
Near Baccalieu you're beneath the billows,
And they're removed from their earthly home.
"Life's but a breath" on land or Ocean,
All must obey the Divine command;
So let us hope that a like misfortune
May never happen in Newfoundland.

K.

Local and other Items.

To Correspondents.—"The Man from Harbor Maine," received Will have due attention in our next.

A young man named Crane was lost at Bay Roberts on Thursday while skating on the ice. Two other boys would have been drowned but for the vigilance of a few young men, and the energy of Dr. Frazer, which was exercised to the best advantage and proved a success after three hours skilful practice.

A Boy was lost at Port-de-Grave on Wednesday last while on the ice.

The steamer "Hercules," arrived here on Friday night with the barquentine "Muriel" in tow. She was engaged all day Saturday and up to 12 o'clock to-day endeavoring to make a channel in the harbor, but as the ice was so heavy she was compelled to abandon her task. We understand the "Muriel" will be hauled in the harbor this afternoon by a number of willing and able hands. The band will play for their encouragement.

We are informed upon good authority that it is the intention of some of our young friends to have a "children's Bazaar," the idea was a good one, and if industry and perseverance will carry on the work to a satisfactory conclusion their one Bazaar cannot fail to be a success, for every day and all day, and in nearly all weathers our "Little folks" may have been engaged in forwarding their good work. We wish them every success.

The Orange Hall has been kindly lent for the occasion, and the public will not forget that the Bazaar will take place on Thursday, 23rd inst., opening at 3 o'clock.—Admission sixpence. Children under twelve, a penny.

The proceeds are to be given to the poor.

Petitions to Parliament should be written in a bold, round, open hand, for which purpose Esterbrook's blunt and broad pointed pens are the best. Address the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co., 26 John St, New York, for samples.

Two travellers from Pouch Cove arrived here last evening and reports having found the wreck of the brigantine *Terra Nova* on a reef near Bauline Head. She is nearly half out of water, and it is probable that a good deal of her cargo may be saved. All the provisions on board were taken out of her, and several sails and a large quantity of cordage were saved. Parties desirous of investing in well-watered fish would do well to take a run down and inspect the cargo before purchasing.—*Mercury.*

The *Flora*, Captain Pike, made the run from New York in eight days, and the *Kalmia*, Captain Bursell, "came up" from Pernambuco in twenty-eight days.—*Telegram.*

This morning Messrs Job, Brothers & Co. received a despatch from their Liverpool house conveying the gratifying intelligence that the missing brigantine *Jessy*, Captain Balfrey, had "turned up" after ninety six days' unsuccessful attempt to get across the Atlantic. This information will be the more welcome, because few expected to see the *Jessy* again or any of her hardy crew. Indeed, she had long ago been reckoned among the lost, and only a feeble ray of hope lingered in the breasts of those whose loved ones were on board. And no wonder! The mere thought of being exposed for a period of something over three months to the dangers of an Atlantic voyage, during which gales of almost unprecedented violence have prevailed and the coasts on "both sides of the water" have been strewn with wrecks, is surely enough to make the "boldest hold his breath for a time."—*Telegram.*