

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

Vol. 1.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, SEPTEMBER 4, 1879.

No 16.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND
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reasonable terms.

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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
Battle Harbor, 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, L'Anse-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, Bateaux, Indian Tickle,
Grady, and then go direct to Indian
Harbor, Mannock's Island, Black and
Cape Harrigan.

RETURNING SOUTH—Calling at Tur-
navick, Aduavick, Rugged Islands, Cap-
Harrison, Sleigh Tickle, Holton, Emily
Harbor, White Bears, Smokey Tickle,
Bake Apple Bight, Indian Harbor,
Rigoulette, Pack's Harbor, and Inde-
pendent, two last places alternately.

Long Island and South East Cove,
alternately.

Grady.

Indian Tickle.

Bateaux 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 Bateaux and Henley Harbor,
for Herring Fishery news.

JOHN DELANEY,
Post-Master General,
St. John's, June, 1879.

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir JOHN
HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight,
Grand Cross of the Most
JOHN H. GLOVER, Distinguished Order of
[L. S.] 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 New-
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 an-
y 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 Chattels; 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 liber-
ated 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

London congratulates itself on the
fact that the British Embassy is
growing popular once more at St.
Petersburg, and has the grace to own
that England owes this in great part
to the admirable social tact of Lord
Dufferin, which, combined with his
winning manners, was found so irre-
sistible in Canada; while Lady Duff-
erin, during the short time she spent
at St. Petersburg, won all hearts by
the display of those qualities which
have rendered the "handsome Ham-
iltons of Killaleagh" so deservedly
popular. The Foreign Office for
once, has been equal to the occasion,
and has provided the Ambassador
with a staff capable of effectually se-
curing his efforts. The noble houses
of Grosvenor, Compton, Beauclerk,
and Hamilton are represented in the
Embassy, while the First Secretary's
ship is held by the Hon. F. Plunkett,
in whom the proverbial wit and gen-
erality of Ireland are tempered by a
long experience of foreign courts.

The Financier says—"Mr. Donald
Currie's efforts on behalf of the un-
fortunate shareholders of the City of
Glasgow Bank have at last begun to
bear some fruit. On Wednesday
13th ult., a circular sent round by
that gentleman was received by the
principal London creditors stating
that the proposal to pay 20s. in the
pound by 31st December, provided
the creditors would forego 5 per cent
interest, has been accepted by the
National discount Company and the
London and Westminster Bank, sub-
ject to its being accepted by others,
and that the London and County
Bank will favorably consider the offer
at a board meeting to be held
shortly. Little doubt is felt that
the whole of the London creditors
will agree to these terms of the City
of Glasgow Bank Aid Association.
The only thing to be regretted is
that the relief (representing some
£300,000) which will thus be extend-
ed to the shareholders (including
amongst them, of course, the trustees)
is, after all, of relatively so limited
an amount."

The news of the death of Mrs. E. T.
Sartoris will be received with sincere
regret by a large circle of friends.
Better known as Adelaide Kemble
and as the niece of the great Sarah
Siddons, she first appeared on the
stage in London in 1834, but with-
out producing much effect. Subse-
quently she went to Paris, Germany,
and Italy to complete her education
as a public singer, and on her ap-
pearance in Venice obtained a bril-
liant success. For some years she
sang almost exclusively in Italy, re-
turning to England in 1841 on ac-
count of the serious illness of her
father, Charles Kemble. During the
course of the two following years she
sang frequently in London, but finally
retired from the stage in 1843 on
her marriage with Mr. E. T. Sartoris,
of Titchfields, Hants. Since then,
this most accomplished lady has de-
voted herself to literature and art.
Some years ago she published a fasci-
nating book, "A Week in a French
Country House," in which Sir Fred-
erick Leighton, the distinguished
president of the Royal Academy, and
many other contemporary celebri-
ties, were portrayed with delicate
appreciation under a very thin guise.
Mrs. Sartoris was the younger sister
of the celebrated Fanny Kemble,
whose interesting autobiography has
recently been published.

The War Office has received the
following telegram from Sir Garnet
Wolseley, dated Pietzmaritzburg, 28
July:—"I shall leave this 30th inst.,
join Clarke's column at Eytoujaneni
8th August, and advance immediately
by on Ulundi. Hope to meet Zulu
chiefs there to settle country. Cete-
wayo has lately sent messengers of
sparing rank to some of our posts
saying he wishes to surrender, but
fears being killed. Answers have
been sent advising surrender, prom-
ising not only life safe, but good
treatment. Have reason to believe
these messengers only spies sent to
ascertain our movements."

The Aborigines' Protection Society
have called Lord Salisbury's atten-
tion to a statement made by him
at Hatfield, to the effect that the
Zulus had attacked the British col-
onies. The society pointed out that
no such attack had been made, and
therefore expressed its belief that
his lordship would recall an expres-
ion which was calculated to excite
an unjust prejudice against an un-
fortunate race. Lord Salisbury has
made the following reply:—"Sir, I
regret that any language used by me
should not have met with your con-
currence, but I fear I could not en-
ter upon any discussion with respect
to it without occupying more time
than I have at present at my dispos-
al.—Salisbury." At a meeting of the
Society on Saturday a resolution was
passed calling the serious attention
of the missionary societies to the sup-
port which many of their represen-
tatives in South Africa have given
to the Zulu war.

It is officially reported from St.
Petersburg that the cruiser Novgorod
has just arrived safely from Nanga-
saki with her six hundred convicts,
and will immediately leave for Vladi-
Vostok, the capital of the Kamts-
chatkas. Only one lady, a relation
of the officer stationed there, was on
board. The official report continues
thus—"These facts are the best an-
swers to the tales of Russian atrocities
towards the political prisoners, wom-
en included, as published in the Eng-
lish papers some time ago."

An expedition for the discovery of
the North Pole will in all probability
leave England in the spring of
1880, and will co-operate with those
sent out by Sweden, Holland, Amer-
ica, Austria and Denmark.

A Hot Water Fountain.

The city of Pesth has almost ac-
complished the task of obtaining an
unlimited supply of nearly boiling
water, which will be available for
public use. The ready-heated fluid
is obtained from a deep artesian well,
from which, when completed, the
water will issue in a mighty fountain,
to the height of 50 feet. The deepest
artesian well in the world has hith-
erto been at Paris, which measures
1794 feet in depth. The Pesth well
has already attained a depth of 3,120
feet, and will, when bored the re-
quired depth, be more than double
the depth of its Paris rival. The
water now issuing from the bowels
of the earth, three-fifths of a mile
below the surface, has a temperature
of one hundred and sixty one degrees
Fahr., and the work will be prosecut-
ed until a warmth of one hundred
and seventy-eight degrees Fahr. is
obtained. The meaning of these fig-
ures will be better understood when
it is remembered that the tempera-
ture of a hot bath is 98 degrees, while
that of boiling water is two hundred
and twelve degrees. The daily sup-
ply is already 175,000 gals., a quan-
tity that will be greatly increased at
the enhanced depth. The work pro-
gresses at the rate of fifty feet in a
month, and recent improvements in
the mechanical appliances render
possible a still more rapid rate of
working. This remarkable under-
taking is being carried on partly at
the expense of the city and partly at
the expense of the engineers, Messrs.
Zsigmondy.

It is stated that King Alfonso and
the archduchess Maria Christina will
have an interview this month, (Sep-
tember), and that the royal mar-
riage will be solemnized at the end of
October. Senor Manuel Silvela will
be appointed ambassador-extraordi-
nary to the Emperor of Austria, and
will accompany the future Queen of
Spain from Vienna to Madrid.

Intelligence from North-western
Bosnia states that no fewer than seven
forests were on Tuesday, 12th ult.,
discovered to be on fire. Some offi-
cials ascribe these conflagrations to
the intense heat; whilst others allege
that the incendiarism is the work of
a secret Turkish society, and is a part
of an organized plan.

The Napoleons.

There are eight men and boys now
living who bear the name of Bonaparte,
namely, three nephews and five grand
nephews of the first Napoleon. They
are: Prince Jerome Napoleon, son of
Jerome, fourth brother of Napoleon I.,
and his two sons, the Princes Victor
Louis; then the descendants of Prince
Charles, son of Lucien, Bonaparte,
second brother of the great Emperor.
This Prince Charles' sons are Prince
Luchien Bonaparte; the Cardinal
Prince Napoleon Charles, ex-President
of the Conseil-General of Corsica;
Prince Louis Lucien, formerly Senator,
and long a resident of London; and
lastly Prince Pierre, whose son, Prince
Roland Bonaparte, is studying at the
military school of St. Cyr.

Prince Jerome Napoleon's nickname
of "Plon Plon" was, it is said, obtain-
ed in his childhood at Stuttgart, where
he was a great favorite with the late
King William of Wurtemberg. The
King used to amuse himself by asking
the little Prince his name, and the
child, who could not then speak plain-
ly always answered "Plon Plon" instead
of "Napoleon." It was in this way
that he became known by this name at
the Wurtemberg court, and he never lost
it since.

On the 22nd of July last there died
at Copenhagen Madame la Marquise
de Bonnav, of whom the telegraph an-
nounces that she was ninety-three years
age and was the widow of the "Marquis
de Bonnav, President of the Assembly
La Versailles in the year 1789." Here
then was a lady who might as a girl
have seen the heads of Louis XVI. and
Marie Antoinette fall upon the scaffold,
yet she has lived to hear of the death by
Zulu assassins in South Africa of the
heir in the third generation of a French
monarchy undreamed of when her eyes
first opened to the light.

A Vienna correspondent of the "Ob-
server" telegraphs on Saturday even-
ing—"The fire at Sarajevo has assum-
ed the proportions of a national cata-
strophe. About 1000 houses have
been burned down. The Catholic church
a number of mosques, the military hos-
pita, the German Consulate, and the
Grand Hotel have been reduced to
ashes. The Turkish quarter is not
touched. 2000 of the inhabitants are
said to have also perished. The Aus-
trian soldiers worked with extreme en-
ergy to suppress the conflagration.
The further details to hand respecting
the conflagration in Sarajevo, says a
"Times" telegram from Vienna, state
that 760 houses, not counting out-houses
have been destroyed. More than 15,
000 persons are without a roof, among
them the richest Serbian and Jewish in-
habitants of the town. The entire
trade of the city is ruined. The loss is
estimated at about 20 million florins.
Four mosques serving as military stores
have been burnt down. The Austro-
Hungarian Minister of foreign Affairs,
as soon as he heard of the disaster, in-
structed the chiefs of the Austrian and
Hungarian Cabinets to set on foot pub-
lic subscriptions for the help of the
unfortunate inhabitants of the Bos-
nian capital.

The Alexandria correspondent of the
Paris "Debat" who has become a
kind of authority in Egyptian matters
thus describes the state of popular
feeling in Egypt:—"It is to be blind
not to recognise the perplexity and
profound uneasiness which have reigned
since it became evident that the fall of
Ismail Pasha would be productive of no
good, and that the man who had con-
tributed the most to the ruin of Egypt
had become more powerful and more
arrogant than ever. Usually new re-
igns begin with a kind of honeymoon;
that of Tewfik the First is the excep-
tion. Not that the person of the
young sovereign is in any way obnox-
ious to the people, but the persons by
whom he is surrounded are so detesta-
ble, that one is inclined to doubt wheth-
er a revolution has really taken place
in Egyptian politics, or whether, after
all, it is not Ismail Pasha who, from his
place of exile, wields power under the
name of his son, by the instrumentality
of the men whom he has always employ-
ed in his most reckless enterprises."