# THE CARBONEAR HERALD
## AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD
AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE
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Offices, Water Street
FRIDAY MORNING
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Payable half-yearly [illegible]
Advertising Rates
Fifty cents per inch for first insertion, one-third of the above for each continuation. Standing Advertisement inserted monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly on the most reasonable terms.
All communications for the Editor and Publisher should be addressed to the Proprietor and Publisher;
E J. BRENNAN
Herald Office, [illegible]
C.


## Public Notice.

WHEREAS [illegible]

By His Honor's Command,
EDWARD [illegible]
*Colonial Secretary.*
Secretary's Office, Jan. 18, 1882.


HARBOR GRACE STOVE DEPOT.
Glass and Tinware Establishment.
To the east of Messrs. John Munn & Co's Mercantile Premises)
C. L. KELLY,
Begs to intimate that he has recently received a large assortment of the latest improved and very choice quality of Stoves comprising Cooking, Fancy, Franklin and Fitting Stoves Boston English and American GOTHIC GRATES.
In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand—American Hatches, Barrows, Hand Buckets, Sheath Nails, Belt Wash Boards, Brooms, Clothes Lines, Water Pails, Matches, Kerosene Oil—best quality Turpentine, Stove Shoe, Paint & Clothes Brushes, Preserved Fruits, condensed Milk, Coffee, Soaps and a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware Glassware, Tinware etc.
☞ American Cut Nails—all sizes—by the lb or keg.
Nov

A CARD.
AVALON HOUSE.
WATER STREET WEST.
HARBOR GRACE.
THE SUBSCRIBER desires most respectfully to intimate to the general public that she has taken the house owned by the late Mr. JOHN HUTCHINS, a few doors west of the mercantile premises of the Hon. W. J. S. DONNELLY, where she is prepared to accommodate respectable BOARDERS (permanent and transient) at moderate rates.
MRS. B. FURLONG.
Dec. 30, 3m


ADVERTISEMENTS.

## LIST OF JURORS FOR 1882

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual Revision of the Lists of GRAND AND PETY JURORS for the Carbonear Division of the Northern District, will take place before the undersigned Stipendiary Magistrate for the said District, commencing on the first Tuesday in February and to be held on alternate days, beginning Tuesday, 7th February 1882. Such Revision will be held in the Police Office, Carbonear, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a.m., and three o'clock, p.m., on said alternate days for the period of ten days from the said 7th February; and all the persons whose names shall appear on such Revised Lists of Jurors who have not applied to the said Magistrate to have their name erased will be liable to serve for the current year. Under the provisions of Chapter 10, Consolidated Statutes of Newfoundland, and 43 Victoria, Chapter 10, Section VII.

ISRAEL L. McNEIL,
*Stipendiary Magistrate*
Police Office, Carbonear, Nfld., January 25th, 1882.

MAILS will be despatched from this Office during the ensuing month as follows:
On To-day and Friday mornings via Topsail for district of Harbour Main, Bellevue, Portugal Cove, Petty Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Heart's Content.
On Wednesday via Portugal Cove for Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Bay de Verde, Bay Roberts, Lower Island Cove districts, Trinity northward and Bonavista outports.
In the event of the steamer being prevented from crossing on Conception Bay on Wednesday mails will be forwarded overland via Topsail.
On Friday, after arrival of mail steamer to Bay Bulls and Ferryland district St. Mary's and Placentia district.
On Wednesday, 11th of January and each alternate Wednesday until 18th April, by overland route to Northern districts. Also per steamer on Monday 2nd and 16th January, 6th and 20th February, 6th and 20th March, 3rd and 17th April for usual ports of call to South and West.
If any time the Trinity Packet is prevented by ice from making the usual weekly trips mails will be despatched overland on same date as for other Northern districts.
Mails per steamer and Northern overland route will close at 8 a.m. on morning of despatch. All others at 9.30 a.m.
General Post Office, St. John's, December 27th, 1881.


JUST OPENED.
M. J. SHEEHAN,
Tinsmith and Dealer in Stoves
Begs to inform the public of Carbonear, and vicinity, that he has JUST OPENED business in the shop recently occupied by Mr. T. Malone and nearly opposite the Court House Fire Break, where he has on hand a large assortment of
TINWARE
Of every description.
Also a large assortment of
Stoves and Castings.
All orders in the above line attended to with promptitude and satisfaction.
M. J SHEHAN,
Water Street, Carbonear.

ALLAN LINE.
Winter Sailings—1882.
S. S. "NEWFOUNDLAND."

| FROM HALIFAX. | | FROM ST. JOHN'S. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TUESDAY, | Jan'ry 31st | MONDAY, | Feb. 6th |
| " | Feb. 14th | " | " 20th |
| " | " 28th | " | Mar. 6th |
| " | Mar. 14th | " | " 20th |
| " | " 28th | " | April 3rd |
| " | April 11th | " | " 17th |

Connecting with steamers from Liverpool for Halifax—
Jan 18th Feb. 1st. Feb 15th.
Mar. 1st. Mar. 15th. Mar. 29th.
A. SHEA,
Agent.



*Holloway's Pills and Ointment.*—Inflammation, Coughs, and Colds.—In the treatment of these diseases and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these invaluable remedies. The ointment are too often neglected at their commencement, or injudiciously treated, resulting in either one in distressing consequences. Whatever the condition of the patient, Holloway's remedies will restore, if recovery be possible, they will arrest the alarming symptoms till the blood is purified and nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vigorous power. By persevering the use of Holloway's preparations, total is conferred on the most shaded frame. Throughout the British dominions these medicines are highly esteemed for restoring health after every other means had failed.


Miscellaneous.

## NOT TO BE TAMPERED WITH

The Post Office authorities have adopted the use of an ingenious padlock, for the registered letter service between Montreal, Boston and New York. This lock is to be adopted by the Government with a view to enabling them more surely than at present to discover any successful attempt to open the registered pouches. The padlock is this: office box [illegible] of a rotatory, or they are commonly called "Tell Tale numbers," with [illegible] glass in the body of the padlock and which [illegible] when the lock is closed. When the registered pouch is despatched to either of the cities mentioned, the same post card memorandum to the postmaster here, giving him the number registered by the letter on its arrival at his office, and if they do not correspond he has to report the irregularity to our postal authorities, who investigate it. The numbers registered from one unit to 9999. When this number is reached, the locks have to be sent back to the manufacturers, Messrs. Smith & Co., Bridgeport, Conn., to be reset. The padlocks are of solid brass, and promise to be endurable. As regards the mechanism they contain is very complicated.

## GARFIELD'S DISLIKE FOR THE POSITION OF EX-PRESIDENT

With two or three friends, I accompanied him to Mr. Chittenden's reception, on the evening after his arrival. The conversation naturally drifted to the personal relations of General Garfield to the Presidency, its bearing upon his future, and the bright promises for the public good that would come from his administration. The glories of the present were brilliant and attractive enough; but to him the future brought a sobering, saddening prospect. "Four years hence," said he, "I shall leave the Presidency, still a young man, with no future before me, to become a political reminiscence—a squeezed lemon to be thrown away."—*Colonel Rockwell, in the January Century.*

## AN INTERVIEW WITH PAUL HAASE, THE MATE.

HIS ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGE AND ITS TRAGIC TERMINATION.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning (Feb. 9,) we (*Telegram*) had an interview, at the German Consulate, with Paul Haase, mate of the ill-fated *Lisette*, and this is the account he gives of the voyage and its tragic termination:—

"The brigantine *Lisette*, of Blankenese, 150 tons register, laden with about 750 barrels of flour and 700 barrels of pork, sailed from New York on the 19th of January. We had heavy weather, with variable winds from the time we passed the Sable Island. Made Cape Race at 7 a.m. on Saturday, the 4th inst., and signalled the ships came by her number to the keeper of the Light House. We arrived off Cape Spear the same evening. The wind had then shifted more to the northward and commenced to blow heavily. At 11 p.m. we saw the light on Cape Spear, and about two hours afterwards we sighted the [illegible] light. The ship was then about 11 miles Southeast of Cape Spear. At 3 a.m. on the 5th we got [illegible] into the Petty Harbor. The wind, which at this place began to abate, gradually dropped and it became quite calm. At 5 a.m. a moderate breeze sprang up from the northeast, and we headed in to Cape Spear, running at the rate of two and a half knots an hour. At 11 p.m. the wind shifted to the northwest with snow-showers. At 6 a.m. on Monday the 6th, we saw the land 2 to 3 miles distant, bearing we supposed south. We kept the vessel heading in for Petty Harbor Bight, intending to anchor and await a change of wind. The tide, however, carried us too far to the southward, and finding we could not get into Petty Harbor Bay, we tried to stay the ship; but, in consequence of the sea she became unmanageable. We then tried our canvas, the captain being of opinion that the ice between us and the land was strong enough to prevent her from driving ashore. At half-past seven a.m. on Monday the 6th, the vessel had drifted into the Southern head of Petty Harbor Bay, as only a hundred yards from the land; but there was still a [illegible] between us and the rocks. We [illegible] the anchor [illegible] go; but at [illegible] she swung round to wheel on [illegible] the Southern Head with ice [illegible] Petty Harbor. The people of Petty Harbor who had come down to the western head, saw our perilous position and [illegible] out to us to get out boats ready and leave the vessel. This we proceeded to do; but before they were ready to launch the ship struck heavily and sank forward, the after part being supported by the rocks. The crew then ran aft and tried to throw the signal halyards to the shore; but in this they were unsuccessful. The sea was now making a clean breach over the vessel and in a short time we were all washed overboard. Four of us, including the Captain, managed to get some flour barrels and boards, to which we clung until ropes were thrown to us by the people from the shore, and we were hauled upon the rocks. The Captain, it seems, had only one turn of a rope round his wrist, and just as they were pulling him in a heavy sea broke over them and to save their own lives they were forced to let go the rope and run back. When they renewed their efforts he had relaxed his hold and fallen back into the surf. Nothing was seen of him afterward. The three seamen perished a few minutes before. We (the survivors) are very thankful to the gallant fishermen of Petty Harbor for their heroic conduct in saving us at the risk of their lives, and also for the warm shelter and treatment we received at their hands after the rescue.

## THE BALKAN RISING.

LONDON, January 21.

It is reported that the Montenegrins are joining the Insurgents in Herzegovina, and have compelled Prince Nikita to flee from the Capital. On receipt of this news the Government issued an order calling out the first years reserve to suppress the revolt. At Serajeevo the people are afraid to go into the streets unarmed.

A corporal in charge of the excise post north of Bilek, who was attacked on the 16th by 200 Insurgents, defended himself in the house for thirty hours, and upon the withdrawal of a portion of his assailants fought his way through to Korito. He received a gold medal. A lieutenant-colonel commanding a body of Landwehr, with a convey of provisions and ammunition, while marching over the mountain between the main road and Montenegrin frontier on the 19th, was continuously engaged with the insurgents. The latter were repulsed on all sides. The loss they occasioned were slight, and the ammunition accumulated they burnt or exploded. In [illegible] since the 16th, [illegible] and Bilek, a [illegible] and a private were killed, five men wounded and one missing. The insurgents suffered heavily.

LONDON, January 21.—A despatch from Ragusa says the focus of insurrection lies in a district which was the scene of the first uprising against the Turks in 1875. Insurgent corps are forming in the mountains near Trevisinje, Gatzko, Gubinje, Focha, Bilek and Gerbinje. The warlike clan of Zubie, on the borders of Kriscia, have burned their homesteads and joined the insurgents under the well-known guerilla Chief Vulkalovich; and the villagers on the Herzegovinian frontier near Ragusa are following their example. The rising seems to have been simultaneously planned. The insurgents do not lack resources. Orthodox Mahommedans are fraternizing with the insurgents, and the Mahommedan gendarmerie is deserting *en masse*. The position of isolated Austrian posts in Upper Herzegovina is very precarious. Despite the feverish activity of the military authorities in despatching re-inforcements, at Dobin from ten to twenty soldiers were cut to pieces, and five soldiers were cut down in the very suburbs of Castlenuova. The situation on the Dalmatian-Herzegovenian frontier was so critical that the garrison of Ragusa had to be sent forward in the night to reinforce endangered posts. The movement is stated to be a thoroughly national one. A serious engagement was fought between Gatzko and Bilek, the results of which the Austrians are endeavoring to conceal. It is reported they were repulsed.

## RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

HALIFAX, Jan. 21.

The steamer *Parisian*, with the Governor-General and party on board, signalled soon after ten o'clock, reached the dock at the new railway wharf at noon. By that time news that she was sighted having quickly spread, an immense number of people had assembled to witness His Excellency's landing. Among those who gathered on the wharf to receive him were General Sir Patrick L. McDougall Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. A. G. Archibald, and leading military and civic dignitaries. The gangways had hardly been placed in position when there was a great rush for the steamers deck. His Excellency, who stood on the hurricane deck, as the steamer came up the harbor, came forward to receive the greeting of his friends and acquaintances as they stepped on board. The passage of the *Parisian* was an exceedingly stormy one, heavy westerly gales prevailing almost continually. His Excellency, however, suffered very little, spending indeed considerable part of the time in moving about the ship and making himself agreeable with the other passengers. An hour after the arrival at the wharf, in company with the Lieutenant-Governor, he came on shore, and was received by a guard of honor from the 19th Prince of Wales own Yorkshire Regiment. As he steped from the steamer a salute of 19 guns was fired from the Citadel, the band of the 19th struck up "God Save the Queen," and the crowd gave him three hearty cheers. His Excellency at once seated himself in the Governor's sleigh, and together, amid great cheering, they drove to Government House, and were followed shortly after by the rest of the party.

Some idea of the force of the wind on January 2nd, may be realized from the following: The Rev Mr Gun was on the ice on St. Peter's Bay, when the squall came up on the 2nd. The ice being glib, and the force of the wind very great, he could not control his movements, and was driven before the wind to the open mussel beds. Providentially, before he reached the water he came across a bush fastened in the ice. He laid hold of it and was by its assistance able to keep himself on the ice. He tried to make his way to the shore several times, but was unsuccessful. He was [illegible] to his friends [illegible] some time [illegible] tion, his clothes were [illegible] persons on the shore [illegible]