

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol. 3.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, February 3rd, 1832.

No. 32

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE
Is Printed and Published from the
Office west of the Post and Telegraph
Offices, Water Street, Carbonear, every
Friday 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 Advertisem-
ent inserted monthly, quarterly
half-yearly or yearly on the most
reasonable terms.

All communications for the "Herald"
to be addressed to the Proprietor
and publisher;

E. J. BRENNAN
Herald Office, Water St.
Carbonear

Public Notice.

WHEREAS a Requisition has been
presented to the Stipendiary
Magistrate at Carbonear from over one
fifth of the Registered Electors of the
Electoral District of Carbonear, requir-
ing that a vote may be taken to
determine as to whether two thirds
of the qualified Electors polled are in
favor of a Proclamation being issued
by His Honor the Administrator, for
the prohibition of the sale of Intoxicat-
ing Liquor in the above named Dis-
trict. I, the Administrator, do there-
fore under the provisions of the Tem-
perance Act of 1871, 34 Vic., Cap.
7, Sec 2, appoint Monday the twenti-
eth day of February next ensuing,
for the purpose of taking such Polls in
the matter aforesaid, viz., at

CARBONEAR,
MOSQUITO, AND
VICTORIA VILLAGE.

Seven polling places in all, in the
said District, and I hereby require all
persons concerned to take due notice
and govern themselves accordingly.

By His Honor's Command,
EDWARD D. SHEA,
Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Jan. 18, 1832.

ALLAN LINE.
Winter Sailings—1832.

S. S. "NEWFOUNDLAND."

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

Connecting with steamers from Liver-
pool for Halifax—

Jan. 15th. Feb. 1st. Feb. 15th.
Mar. 1st. Mar. 15th. Mar. 29th.

A. SHEA,
Agent.

Jan. 13. Im.

HARBOR GRACE STOVE DEPOT

Glass and Tinware Establish-
ment.

To the east of Messrs. John Mann & Co
Mercantile Premises)

C. L. KENNEDY,

Bees to intimate that he has recently
received a large assortment of the lat-
est improved and very best quality of
Stoves comprising Cooking, Fancy,
Franklin and Fittings of all sizes Eng-
lish and American GOTHIC GRATE
ES.

In addition to the above, the subscri-
ber has always on hand—American
Hatches, Harness Rings and Buckets
Sheath Knives and Belts Wash Boards,
Brooms, Clothes Lines Water Pails,
Matches, Kerosene Oil—best quality
Turpentine, Stove Shoe, Paint & Cloth-
es 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.

ADVERTISEMENTS

HOUSEHOLD WORDS



HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT

PURITY OF BLOOD ESSENTIAL
TO HEALTH, STRENGTH,
AND LONG LIFE.

surpass all other Medicines for Purifying
the Blood; they are available for all as
a domestic and household remedy for all
disorders of the

STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND
BOWELS.

Congestion and Obstruction of every
kind they quickly remove the cause and
in constipation and disordered condition
of the Bowels, they act as a cleaning
agent.

For Debilitated Constitutions and also
Female Complaints these Pills are un-
surpassed—they correct all Irregulari-
ties and Weaknesses from whatever
cause arise.

THE OINTMENT

stands unrivalled for the facility it dis-
plays in relieving, healing, and thor-
oughly curing the most inveterate Sores
and Ulcers, and in cases of
BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, OLD
WOUNDS

Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Dis-
eases, acts as a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLL-
WAY'S Establishment,

533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON
and sold at 1s. 1 1/2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.
7s., 22s., and 33s., each Box and
Pot, and in Canada, 36 cents, 90
cents., and \$1 50 cents., and the
larger sizes in proportion.

Caution.—I have no Agent in
the United States; nor are my Medi-
cines sold there. Purchasers should
therefore look to the label on the Pots
and Boxes. If the address is not 533,
Oxford Street, London they are spurious.
The Trade Mark of my said Medi-
cines are registered in Ottawa, and also
at Washington

Signed THOMAS HOLLOWAY
533, Oxford Street, London.
Sept. 1, 1830

NO PATENT, NO PAY.

PATENTS Obtained for Mechan-
ical Devices, Com-
pounds, Designs and Labels. All pre-
liminary examinations as to patentabil-
ity of inventions free. Our "Guide for
Obtaining Patents" is sent free every-
where. Address—

LOUIS BAGG & CO.,
Sole Agent

248 WATER STREET, 248

UNION COFFEE HOUSE

AND

DINING SALOON

ANDREW LENNOX
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR

MEALS served at all hours and
at lowest prices. Perfect satisfac-
tion guaranteed. Remember the sign
of the COFFEE POT, No. 248
Water Street, St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, No. 1

MARBLE WORKS

THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S.

ROBERT A. MACKIM,

MAUFACTURER OF

Monuments, Tombs, Grave
Stones, Tables, Mantle Pieces
Hall and Centre Tables, &c
He has on hand a large assortment of
Italian and other Marbles, and is now pre-
pared to execute all orders in this line.
N. B.—The above articles will be sold
at much lower prices than in any part
of the Provinces of the United States.

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 cer-
tainly cures, as these inestimable re-
medies. These disorders are too
often neglected at their commence-
ment, or are injudiciously treated, re-
sulting in either case in disastrous
consequences. Whatever the condi-
tion of the patient, Holloway's reme-
dies will restore, if recovery be possi-
ble; they will retard the alarming
symptoms till the blood is purified and
nature consummates the cure, gradu-
ally 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 reme-
dies alone they have been restored to
health after every other means had
failed.

Miscellaneous.

"TIME IS, TIME WAS, TIME
SHALL BE NO MORE."

The glorious oracle of the Brazen
Head!—so often quoted and so little
attended to. "Taking things in
time!" is so proverbially mentioned
as to be almost a trite remark. But
what is "in time?" A man meets a
friend casually, who seems desperately
ill, and naturally asks him, "What
on earth is the matter with you?—
what are you suffering from?" "Oh,
nothing particular," replies the in-
valid, "I have lost my appetite and do
not sleep well at night, and of course
I look poorly." And so they part;
the friendly inquirer shaking his head,
and muttering to himself not very
cheerful prophecies as to his friend's
condition. The fact of the case is
simply this: the invalid is in want of
proper treatment; his liver is out of
order and will not perform its proper
functions; consequently his stomach
speedily becomes disordered, and alterate
cold shiverings and feverishness
supply the place of the natural secretions
with which, during a tranquil sleep,
a healthy skin recruits a healthy body.

Has this sufferer (and there are
many such) ever heard of HOLLOW-
WAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT?—or,
having heard of those remedies, does
he despise the testimony of thousands,
ay, we may say millions, as to those
remedies' efficiency? What, we say
to men in the position we have sup-
posed is this—delay no longer—Time
is; but Time, with you, may soon be
no more. Delay then, say we, no
longer; delay may be death. A little
attention, a little ordinary precaution
and observance of the rules which ac-
company "Holloway's Remedies" will
restore any sufferer, in any climate,
to health, strength, and happiness.

Can we say more? If more is needed,
let the reader refer to the world-wide-
spread testimonials in favor of the
"Pills and Ointment" which have
made Professor Holloway's name
known as a benefactor to the human
race, from the mouths of the Ganges
in the east, to the sources of the Missis-
sippi in the west; from the Gulf of
St. Lawrence to Sydney Harbor. And
to the doubter we say, as is said with
regard to the monument of the grand
old architect. "If testimony is what
you require—look around you." But
to the actual sufferer we repeat what
we have begun with—Time is—and
Time may be no more.—The *Irvinite*.

THE CANONIZATION (Dec. 8.)

From the Catholic Universe.

The Supreme Pontiff has lately per-
formed one of his highest functions,
the placing of certain persons in the
catalogue of the Saints. We do not
think that any theologian questions
nowadays the holding that canoniza-
tion forms a part of the matter to which
Infallibility extends. It has been
customary for centuries to surround
this act with all possible solemnity.
The Basilica of St. Peter, has been
chosen as the place in which to per-
form the ceremony and the Bishops
of Catholic world have been invited to
be present. In this last instance,
since it was considered impossible to
make use of the Basilica, a hall of the

Vatican Palace was chosen. The
Bishops were invited as usual and a
large number were present. We omit
all account of the ceremonies and give
the Decree of the Supreme Pontiff:

"To the honour of the Holy and Un-
divided Trinity, to the exaltation of
the Catholic Faith and the increase
of the Christian Religion, by the au-
thority of Our Lord Jesus Christ, of
the Blessed Apostles Peter and Paul,
and with the council of Our Venerable
Brethren, the Cardinals, Patriarchs,
Archbishops, and Bishops of the Holy
Roman Church present in the city,
We decree and define the Blessed:
John Baptist De Rossi, Lawrence of
Bianchi, Benedict Joseph Labre Con-
fessors and Clara of the Cross, Virg-
in to be Saints, and We ascribe them
to the Catalogue of the Saints: Deceasing
their memory to be observed with pious
devotion by the Universal Church
every year, namely of John Baptist on
the twenty third of May, of Lawrence
on the seventh of July, of Benedict
Joseph on the sixteenth of April
among the Saints Confessors not Pon-
tiffs, of Clara on the eighteenth of Au-
gust, among the Saints Virgins. In
the Name of the Father and of the
Son and of the Holy Ghost."

We take a few particulars of the
life of each from the *Unita Catto-
ica*:
John Baptist De Rossi was born in
Voltaggio, Liguria, Feb. 22, 1698.
He went to Rome in 1711 and studied
in the Roman College. He received
Tonsure at 15 years and the priesthood
in 1721. Made a vow to ask no
benefice, and to accept none unless of
express command of his director. Was
attached to the Church of Santa Maria
in Cosmedina and spent forty years of
the priesthood to the glory of Mary
Immaculate and in assisting the sick
and in the conversion of sinners. He
was an angel of Divine Mercy in the
large hospitals of the Eternal City.
He called them his "Indies" as the
place where he gathered his treasures.

Had a predilection for consumptives.
The Romans called him another
Phillip Neri. Lived 66 years. Died
in hospital of 'Trinity of the Pilgrims'
May 23, 1764. Was beatified by Pius
IX. by decree of March 7, 1859.

Benedict Joseph Labre was born in
Amettes, France, March 26, 1742.
Sought at 16 years of age to obtain
admittance into a Trappist Monastery
but was not accepted. Tried shortly
after the Trappists a second time, also
the Carthusians, and Cistercians, but
without avail. Commenced a series
of pilgrimages, mostly in Italy, though
also in France, Spain and Switzerland
to the various celebrated shrines of
those countries. Died in Rome April
16, 1783, was beatified by Pius IX,
May 20, 1860.

Lawrence of Brindisi, (Italy), so
called because of his origin, was born
July 23, 1559. Took the Capuchin
habit in 1575. Displayed among the
students of Padua a mind of the high-
est order. At being raised to the
priesthood, he devoted himself to
preaching, effecting great conversions,
especially among the Jews among
whom he was specially efficacious be-
cause of his familiarity with their
Scriptures obtained through his thor-
ough knowledge of Hebrew. Clem-
ent VIII. gave him the charge of
preaching to the Jews in Rome and
he discharged that duty for three
years. Went with eleven of his order
to Austria in consequence of a request
of Rudolph II. for Capuchins to preach
against heresy. In 1611 the Turks,
led by Mahomet III. invaded Hun-
gary; Lawrence on horseback, in his
Capuchin dress, with the crucifix in
his hand, in the front rank urged to
combat against the Turks who were
defeated October 11. Three days after
a second defeat obliged Mahomet
to recross the Danube. Having re-
turned to Italy Lawrence was named
General of the Capuchins. He was
the soul of the Catholic League,
Amid the honors of princes and the
applause of nations, he showed the
greatest humility. Having gone to
Spain he fell sick in the little town of
Belom and died there July 21, 1619,
invoking to his last breath the holy
name of Jesus. The 'processes' of
his beatification were formed in Spain,
Germany, Rome, Naples, Venice,
Verona, Vicenza, Bassano, Brindisi,
Genoa, Milan, where there were wit-
nesses of his virtue. Was beatified by
Pius VI. June 1, 1877. The miracles

for his canonization were discussed in
January of 1877 and August 1878,
Leo XIII. decreed his canonization
September 11, 1881.

St. Clara of Montefalco (Italy) was
born in 1268. In 1275 entered a
hermitage. Soon became remarkable
for virtue. The hermitage into which
Clara and a few companions had re-
sired to practice virtue, attracted the
attention of the Bishops who in 1290
aggregated the house to the rule of St.
Augustine under the title of Monas-
tery of the Holy Cross and Blessed
Jane (sister to Clara) was made the
first abbess but died shortly after
(November 22, 1291) at the age of
40. About the close of that year Clara
was chosen, at the age of 23 years, ab-
bess of the Monastery. Her constant
thought was of our Saviour and his
Cross. She died August 17, 1308,
proclaimed and invoked as a Saint.
Her name was inserted in the Martyr-
ology which also tells us that the signs
of the Passion were stamped upon her
heart. Leo XIII. in speaking of her
canonization said: "When we ruled
our Church of Perugia, we twice visit-
ed the Sanctuary of Blessed Clara,
twice offered the unbloody Sacrifice
on the altar beneath which lie her re-
mains, and possessed by wonder and
love looked at the precious and uncor-
rupted relics of this great Virgin, and
above all the heart so famous on ac-
count of the impressions it received
of the 'Passions of the Redeemer.'
As in the case of several other Saints
the body of St. Clara remains as if she
had died but yesterday.

In these cases, as in all others for
centuries back, the Church has requir-
ed the usual rigid inquiry before cano-
nization. We wrote some time ago
of that subject in these columns.
Not only the documents concerning
the life (drawn up at the time) are
examined but miracles wrought
through the intercession of the Saint
after death are required in order to ef-
fect a canonization.

Three of these four Saints were for
a time at least in the Eternal City.
In the long list of those who have re-
ceived the honors of the altar, this fact
may be frequently observed, their at-
traction to the place sacred as the
centre of Catholic unity. Scarcely
any small part of that city but have
been made sacred by the residence of a
Saint. One reason in itself to believe
that God can never allow a spot so
sanctified and blessed as the abiding
place of the Head of the Church to
pass into the hands of another, with
far different memories and traditions.
We believe that all impartial persons
who have visited the Eternal City, will
say too that these numerous examples
of the Saints within the walls have
left a deep impression upon the faith-
ful there, and that nowhere can be
found a greater spirit of prayer and
trust in God than in the city of the
Popes. The spirit of the place seems to
settle upon all and to leave a quiet
unfailing confidence in all circumstances,
howsoever adverse, that God is ever to
mark, as he has for centuries marked
Rome as sacred to one thing, and it
only the home of the Papacy.

SAD ACCIDENT AT POUCH
COVE.

A BEAUTIFUL CHURCH BURNT TO
THE GROUND.

Last Sunday was a sorrowful day for
the Church of England people at Pouch
Cove. A fire had been about half an
hour lit for morning service, when a
member of the congregation happening
to look out of the window of his house at
the time, saw smoke apparently coming
from under the shingles, just below the
saddle of the roof of the Church, toward
the centre, on the side opposite to where
the funnelling stood. Attention was at
once called to it; but it was thought
at first that it might have been caused
by the baffling flws of wind, blowing the
smoke downwards over the roof. How-
ever it soon became so very evident
that the Church was on fire. In another
few minutes ladders were placed on the
roof, and scores of eager volunteers came
forward to try to extinguish the fire.
Water was difficult to be got, and it was
perilous work raising the buckets to a
height of at least fifty feet, upon a roof
that almost stood perpendicular. The
brave fellows, regardless of danger, held
on battling with the flames, which were
now bursting out in every direction until
the very rafters of the roof were half de-
voured under them, and the upper ends
of the ladders had nothing left to hold
to.