

and its meaning, as read between the lines, seems to be that the proposed legislation on education is not to be regarded as any lesion of the Church's rights.

"Messieurs les Cardinaux," he said, "I am indebted to the functions conferred upon me by my country for the honor of handing to you the ensigns of the high dignity which your talents and virtues have merited, and with which the Supreme Pontiff has crowned your long episcopate. I am happy to have been able, on behalf of the civic power, to have had a share in your elevation. You invoke the constitutional authority of the President of the Republic in favour of the rights of the Church; it will not fail them. Do not fear for them they are in no danger; they are under the protection of the laws, and the Government, if it does not place the rights of the Church above the rights of the State, feel a deep solicitude of the protection of both."

American.

The Literature of Crime.

America presents a most prolific field for cheap—i. e. low grade—literature; and as our boys and girls are essentially a reading class, and the demand for this literature is large, the bookstores and news stands are stocked with it. An unnatural development at the expense of judgement, leads the young of both sexes to patronize that species of sensational romance, startling fiction, or even coarse vulgarity, that is so unsparingly meted out to them in the novels and story papers that have attained immense circulation in the land. They devour with avidity the account of imaginary adventures, and follow with all the interest of absolute reality, through the pages of the highly wrought literary productions, the wavering fortunes of some fictitious hero or equally mythical heroine. And the same irresistible penchant for the sensational romances that has enthralled the intellects of much of our adult population, has become a kind of second nature with our rising generation. It has become woven with their very being so that it would appear to be a necessary adjunct to their existence. They neglect the performance of their ordinary occupations and shirk the responsibilities of position or duty to indulge their propensities for such reading. It appears to carry with it a fascination that imperceptibly steals over the senses of its votaries and chains that intellect to its dominion.

We advise parents to exclude from their houses the filthy story papers which constitute "the literature of crime" and we would warn them that when once a youth has yielded his undeveloped intellect to the subtle and poisonous influence he endangers the safety of his intellectual aspirations. No more will he aspire to true and substantial literature; no more will he seek to make everything subservient to the increase of his intelligence and the proper culture of his genius and talents; solid literature will no longer have any charms for him, as his tastes become submerged in the yawning gulf of debasement.

Many a young man of the brightest talents, whose career at school was honorable and successful, has thwarted his high anticipations by the habit of reading the "literature of crime." It is, then, the solemn duty of parents and guardians to see that their sons and daughters do not read this intellectual poison which is daily poured from the press.

The other day a telegram announced that a steamer from China had brought over a thousand Chinese passengers. The Chronicle now reports that the last sailing vessel from Hong Kong brought 400, and that a thousand have arrived at Portland, Or., and says that the new Constitution is the only hope of the Pacific coast.

The aeronaut L'Estrange met with an extraordinary escape from death in Australia on Easter Monday. In the presence of thousands of spectators he made an ascent from the Agricultural Grounds, on the St. Kilda-road, in the balloon Aurora—the same, it is said, which was used to convey dispatches during the Franco-Prussian war. When the balloon had attained the great altitude of a mile and three quarters it suddenly collapsed, the gas bursting through its side, but the parachute came into play, and, instead of the wreck falling like a stone, it went down in a zigzag course, and finally struck a tree. Hundreds of men rushed into the Government domain, expecting to find a mangled body, but to their astonishment they discovered L'Estrange alive, and almost unhurt.

JOB PRINTING of every description neatly executed at the office of this paper.

AGENTS FOR HERALD.

The following 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.
St. John's—Mr. W. J. MYLER, Water St. Brigus—Mr. P. J. POWER, School Teacher. Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HIERLHY. Heart's Content—Mr. M. MOORE.

THE CARBONAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage."
CARBONAR, N. F., JULY 24.

The Letellier difficulty, the solution of which is still puzzling the brains of our Canadian neighbors, has, at least, the interest for us which any question involving an apparent, if not a real, violation of the rights of Responsible Government naturally commands. In order that our readers may thoroughly understand the present state of the question, we purpose to lay before them a summary of the events out of which it has grown; when it will be seen we think, that the course pursued by Sir John A. McDonald is, to say the least of it, in logical accord with the rights guaranteed by Responsible Government.

About the close of the year 1876, Luc Letellier de St. Just was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. It soon became known that his political tendency was rather to the side of the Opposition than with the Government party, in the Legislature, of which M. de Boucherville was then Premier. Rather suddenly, in March last year, the Lieutenant Governor dismissed the Administration, which then possessed the confidence of both Houses. M. de Boucherville was now applied to for advice with regard to a new Ministry, which he declined to give. The Lieutenant Governor then sent for M. Joly, Leader of the Opposition, and requested him to form an Administration. On the other hand both branches of the Legislature supported, by large majorities, the ex-Ministers. A vote of want of confidence in the New Ministry was passed in both Houses, and the supplies were stopped. The House was now dissolved, and the matter placed in the hands of the electors of the Province. The result was at least, an apparent triumph for the new Ministers, Quebec and Montreal going largely in the interest of the new Administration. Both parties, however, claimed the victory, each claiming a majority. The election, however, of a Chairman, by a majority of one, in the interest of the Government decided the matter so far against the Opposition. Here the matter, as regards the Provincial Legislature, rests. With regard to the action of Sir John A. McDonald, it appears to us his public advice that the obnoxious Letellier be removed was founded on weighty precedent. But if it were not a prudent desire to preserve the certain rights of Ministers of Provincial Legislatures as guaranteed by the British North American Act, as well as to check a manifest tendency to overrule on the part of the Governor, will be an all-sufficient reason for this act. That the rights of the Ministers were really endangered is unmistakable. Because they introduce a bill without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, he

dismisses them in the face of the fact that they possess the confidence of both branches of the Legislature. Who were those Ministers immediately responsible to, the Provincial Parliament or the Lieutenant-Governor? If to the former, (which is the fact,) on what grounds could the Lieutenant-Governor dismiss them, seeing that they possessed the confidence of Parliament? The fact is the independence of the Quebec Legislature was stamped out by the act of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, and except in his dismissal we know of no appliance of the Constitution that can adequately atone for his unjustifiable act.

It matters not either that Sir John is accused of privately advising the reference of the matter to the Home Cabinet. That advice alone is of value, which he gave in his public capacity; and that advice was the dismissal of Luc Letellier de St. Just. In the meantime, the matter referred to the Home Cabinet has been sent back to Canada. We anxiously await its termination.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Carbonar Herald."
St. John's, July 21, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—
In former letters I pointed out to you the good prospects of the fishery and led you to believe there was a very good chance of its being a good one this year. So far, I am sorry to say the fish which constituted the prospects are in the water, wagging their tails and utterly regardless of the future welfare of our fishermen and the sustenance of their families. Never was the Southern Shore and, I may say the Western Shore, worse off, and never did the question "How are the people to live," come home with such force and effect as it does at present. Certainly there is plenty of time to kill a voyage between this and November, but we all know, during the "squid" that half the time is wasted in endeavouring to secure that bait and many days are lost by the gales of wind which characterize the weather from August to November. And more than that if we take a retrospective view we will find that the years in which big voyages have been killed there were generally big catches made in the spring towards them. It is a matter of much concern though in staring these hard facts in the face, to hear good news from one part—and a material part of our coast, the Labrador,—particularly at Grady and Indian Tickle where the boats average 38 qtls. and seines 300 to 600 qtls.; Long Island, boats 60 to 80 qtls., seines 250 to 300 qts., but on the more southern part of the shore it is not so satisfactory. The above news was received by telegraph to John Munn & Co., of Harbor Grace, from the Captain of the steamer Mastiff which arrived at Sydney on Sunday last. The crew and passengers of the S.S. Burgos, which was wrecked in St. Mary's Bay, arrived here to-day by the Cabot. I hear they complain very much of the treatment they received and of the manner in which the wreck was plundered. Inspector Carby, with a number of policemen, took his departure over land for the scene of the wreck this afternoon. The only affair which excites any interest in town at present is a photo, or more properly speaking a "group," of the "St. John's Rifle Team," which was recently presented to the "Army and Navy Depot." Upon its having been made publicly known through the medium of Evening Chronicle that such a presentation was made by the above "Team," two writers came out in the Evening Telegram stating they were members of the Team, that they were not parties to the presentation and that they would wish to have their picture hanging up in a more respectable place than a drinking saloon. This raised the "dander" of Mr. Walsh, the proprietor of the Army and Navy and the course he pursued will prove its veracity. He cut from the group the persons whom he suspected of having written the letters and removed them to some place I don't know where. I understand that when he removed them he placed candles on both sides of them and it was equal to the mock wake of "Con the Shaugbraun." It was a "shocken" affair anyhow. Considering the number of persons in this group and that

it undoubtedly was presented by of them. I think it showed a narrowness and frivolity of purpose on the part of two or three to object—to create a row and stir up ill feeling because they did not like their "temperance" faces to be in a public house; Mr. Editor, on whiskey cards you will see the "photo" of the Marquis of Lorne, and on brandy cards you will see no less a personage than H. R. H. Prince of Wales, and they, to my knowledge, never objected, and here are two persons comparatively not ing, refusing to have their names hung up in the most respectable Drinking Saloon that the capital or any other capital can boast of. Verily the day will soon arrive when certain unmentionable "insects" will endeavour to veto the use of the small tooth comb and have a strong antipathy to be destroyed or exterminated by the energetic finger and thumb. There is a vessel in the harbor at present called the Kearsarge, she is not remarkable for her extrinsic value, for she is just but an ordinary looking ship, but renowned for having in the summer of 1846 sunk the Alabama whilst the Northern and Southern States were in civil warfare. The Kearsarge at the time was commanded by Captain Winslow and the other by Captain Semm's. Since I commenced my letter I heard a report that in Bay Bulls on Saturday the boats got three and four qtls.

Yours, &c.,
JUVENIUS.

To the Editor of the "Carbonar Herald."
HARBOR GRACE, July 19th.

SIR,—
Observe that on the Harbor Grace Board of Road Commissioners, there are the names of two Catholic gentlemen, one of whom has (if the writer is rightly informed) never acted thereon. The Government should therefore appoint two other Catholic gentlemen with the one already thereon. So that the Board may, in all things, be efficiently constituted. This letter is not written anywhere in the spirit of fault finding or busy bodyism for we should all study to be quiet and do our own business. The interest, however, of the step is to guard popular and all other rights, in a free, firm, conscientious and liberal way. I am aware that it is not the practice of Government to take notice of *nonnes de plume* or anonymous writings, but manifestly in this matter, there can be no reason why they should adhere to that rule.

Yours, &c.,
A VOTER.

[To the Editor of CARBONAR HERALD.]
St. John's, July 15.

DEAR SIR,—
One great objection to the prosecution of knowledge and general improvement is founded on the fact that the great bulk of mankind have not sufficient leisure from their daily avocations for such purposes. This is partly true in regard to merchants, clerks, grocers, apothecaries and their apprentices and shopmen and those employed in the various occupations of the Island. In these cases shops are kept open and persons employed from six in the morning until eight, and even until ten and eleven in the night. Of course here I mean in a gross measure, the fall of the year, at which time business generally is the most pressing. But there is no necessity, in order to carry on the business of life, that such long hours of labor and attendance on shops, or any business should be imposed either on masters or servants. All the business usually carried on in shops and other places could be transacted, without inconvenience to any party, between the hours of seven or eight in the morning and six in the evening if proper arrangements were made for that purpose. When once the public is aware that certain shops are shut up at a particular hour, every one would endeavor to supply himself before that hour arrived; and though they were to be kept open until twelve at midnight or one in the morning, we know from experience, that certain individuals would postpone their purchases until these hours had nearly arrived. In order to prevent any inconvenience to society, by the shops of bakers, grocers, apothecaries or others, being closed at an early hour an arrangement might be made to have one shop of every class kept open to a later hour, at every street or district of a town, so that on any unforeseen emergency articles of provisions, groceries, medicines &c., might be procured. Every shopkeeper of this description would of course have his turn in succession, of keeping open his shop during these extra hours, and of reaping in rotation the additional profits that might accrue, so that in the course of a year or less all would find themselves on an equal footing in regard to the quantity of business transacted and the advantages gained by keeping open in rotation their shops until later hours. Such an arrangement, while it would be injurious to none would be highly beneficial to all. It would afford leisure for

public private and domestic intercourse, for attending lectures on any branch of useful knowledge for improving their minds in wisdom and virtue for instructing their children and enjoying the sweets of domestic intercourse and for taking an active part in all those schemes which tend to promote the best interests of society. In particular it should afford an opportunity to merchants, clerks, shopmen, apprentices and others, of attending societies, lectures, schools, or other seminaries of instruction, for improving both their intellectual or moral powers, for want of such opportunities many young persons of this description rise up to manhood in comparative ignorance and easily slide into the paths of folly and intemperance. A few obstinate and selfish characters in spite of contradiction would, doubtless set themselves in opposition to such regulations; but as their sor did an aversary views would be apparent to every one, they would soon be despised and deserted by the respectable portion of the community, and would suffer the natural consequences which almost invariably flow from selfishness and avarice.

Yours truly,
TERRA NOVA.

[We publish "Terra Nova" letter, but at the same time we must candidly tell him that though it is not without some merit, it is exceedingly painful as a composition. We would recommend him a more careful study of English Grammar, increased attention in the selection of words, and to the rules of Clearness, Unity, &c. If he follow our advice we have no doubt but he will after some practice acquire a nice easy style of writing.]—
Ed. HERALD.

Local and other Items.

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., and wife arrived here on Tuesday, on their way to Heart's Content.

The French steamer "Raphaël," arrived at St. John's, on Monday last, from Henley Harbor, Labrador.

The schr. "Lizzie R. Clarke," arrived at St. John's from the Banks, on Saturday last.

The shore end of the new French cable was landed on the 1st inst.

We are glad to be able to state that telegraphic communication has been opened up with King's Cove.

H. M. Surveying steamer "Gibson," Capt. Maxwell, arrived at St. John's from the Westward, on Friday last.

Lady Gloyer is expected to arrive at St. John's, from Liverpool, by next Allan steamer. We understand her ladyship's health has much improved.

On Tuesday the 8th inst., an address and purse were presented to Dr. Harvey by the officers of the Bett's Cove Mining Company, upon the occasion of his leaving Bett's Cove to accept the House Surgeonship of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, to which Dr. Harvey has recently been appointed.

A society for the promotion of matrimony was organized in Centinuit in August 1877, since which time the society has been instrumental in consummating over 2,000 marriages.

The steamer "Mastiff," owned by John Munn & Co., of Harbor Grace, arrived at Sydney from the Labrador on Saturday last. The following is the news by her, received at Harbor Grace by telegram:—

July 15th—Cape Harrison Ragged Islands and White Bears ice having cleared away July 8th—boats with hook and line 30 qtls. prospect favorable. A number of green fish catches about Cape Byron and Gros-water Bays 200 to 400 per seise, B-12 Har or and neighborhood boats 30 and seines 150 to 300. Long Island and Grady—boats 30 to 60, seines 250 to 600.

July 16th—Indian Tickle—boats 30 to 60, seines 250 to 600. Punch Bowl and neighborhood—boats 30 to 50, seines 100 to 300. Bolster's Hook—boats 40, seines 75 to 100. Dead Island—boats 50. Varay's Harbor—boats 50, seines 75. Cape Charles—boats 50, seines 150. Chimney Tickle—seines 250 to 300. Prospects on the whole considered good.

The United States celebrated war steamer "Kearsarge," which sunk the "Alabama," arrived here early on Sunday morning from the Banks, having left New York on the 2nd inst. She has seven large guns and over two hundred men on board. She leaves on Thursday for the westward, whence she will visit P. B. Island, and will be in New York about the 1st September.—Nfld.

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