

than those made by the sun. His idea is to fill the stratum of atmosphere just above the city so completely with light that it will permeate spaces which no direct rays will reach, just as the sun's light does immediately after the sun has set. The light which he expects to throw out from one lantern will be equal to 30,000 candles, while the largest electric light yet attempted by any one else has been of but 10,000-candle power. The apparatus will cost \$15,000 irrespective of any investment for power, but after the system is once in operation, the cost of running it, aside from the power, will be small. The expense of lighting Holyoke at present, public and private, is estimated at £100,000 a year, and for about this amount the seven towers could be erected and the lights put into operation.

THE HANGING OF BENNETT.

This morning Bennett expiated on the scaffold the fatal act which led to the death of Hon. George Brown. He slept quietly last night. He was dressed with Fathers Egan and Sheehan from an early hour, and at 7.45 the Governor of the gaol, Sheriff Jarvis and the hangman came to his cell. The hangman and one pinnioned the arms, and, doing so, drew the straps very tight. Bennett said, "You hurt me. Is it requisite to draw the straps so tight?" "Yes," said the hangman, "it will be better for you." "All right—go on," said the prisoner. The strapping was then completed, and the procession to the gallows was formed, headed by two priests, praying. Bennett preserved extraordinary courage, and mounted the gallows steps with hesitation, when upon the platform he came forward to the rails, and addressing the spectators, who numbered about 75, said—

"Gentlemen, I am going to die, and I am innocent of the crime. By no words that I can possibly say can I clear myself, and cannot say any more than that I am innocent as the act was beyond my control. The act by which the Hon. George Brown met his death, was done in an excited moment. I suppose he could not foresee the consequence. He thought I was going to use the revolver when I drew it from my pocket, and he grasped it, and it caused the act which caused his death. His hand must have struck the trigger, as the shot was fired simultaneously with my catching it. I am going to meet my God now, and it would be a foolish thing for me to die with a lie on my lips. What I say here, you might accept as a fact. I would not to speak false when I am about to die. I am possessed of spirit enough to have acknowledged the crime if I did it, the blood does not tinkle in my veins that would let me do such an act. I am not false at heart or a coward. It would have been a shameful thing to have done such an act, as Mr. Brown did not deserve it. He was most popular man throughout the world and deserved it, and he went to his death through an oversight on my part. I went to him for a very simple reason and not to commit a crime. I could not control the event. There was liquor in me and the accident occurred and the result was the fatal act."

Bennett turned his back to the spectators and motioning with his right hand in which he held a crucifix, remarked quite coolly, "I am prepared to die." All I have to say now is, may God have mercy on my soul." The rope was then adjusted, the black cap drawn down, and at almost the first word of the priest's prayer the signal was given, the bolt was drawn, at 7.53 the unfortunate man fell heavily to the end of the life-strangling rope. The neck was dislocated and death must have been instantaneous. After hanging for 20 minutes the body was lowered into the coffin and the usual formal coroner's inquest held. The remains will be interred in the prison yard. Bennett, who had a great mania for scribbling, left a lengthy document with Governor Green.

DR. TANNER.

Dr. Tanner had a bad turn on Friday last, but his endurance, if he has really fasted a little while, is truly wonderful. The following is part of the New York Herald's account of his condition on Friday the 30th July on the thirty-third day of his fast—

"Contrary to the expectations of many Dr. Tanner's extraordinary powers of fasting still held out yesterday. While apparently growing weaker he was sufficiently strong to express his indignation at a report which had been pretty extensively circulated that he might be obliged to succumb to his demands of an overtaxed nature. He sought his cot in the south gallery of Clarendon Hall at twenty minutes to ten o'clock on Thursday night, and slept soundly for an hour and five minutes with his face turned toward the moon. Although resting under two double blankets he asked for more clothing, and the tubber piano cover, so frequently used on former occasions, was thrown over him. After tossing about restlessly for nearly a quarter of an hour and complaining of the want of air he shifted his quarters at five minutes after eleven o'clock and went to sleep on the cot down in the hall which is generally used in the daytime. He then dropped into a feeble slumber and did not awake until ten minutes to one o'clock yesterday morning. At this hour he asked for the air pillow, which was placed under his head, and in the extraordinary being in response to the question as to whether he had a sufficient of

clothing over him, feebly answered "Yes," while he dropped off asleep again, not awakening until after two o'clock.

At a quarter-past three A. M. there was a movement in the cot, which now was in the centre of the hall, and the Doctor turned over and vomited a little. The retching however, did not appear to distress him much, for shortly after he called out in a strong voice for his carbolic acid waters. When he saw the nearly empty bottle in the hands of Dr. Goodman he said, "I guess you fellows go for my water. I haven't finished that bottle yet." He swallowed about one and a half ounces of the water. At ten minutes past four o'clock it turned unusually cold, much to the discomfort of the watchers and Dr. Kunze proceeding in a furtive manner to close the windows at the side of the hall was startled out of his wits and of his frigidity by the fast man suddenly asking him what he was doing. "I thought it too cold for you," a hoarse cry exclaimed the shivering Dr. Kunze. "Oh! it's not too cold for me, I'm not cold," rejoined the stout and up went the windows. At five o'clock he sat up in his hammock and the attendants gattered round him. "We boys," said the tough old man, in the course of some badinage, "I feel better this morning than I have for some days past." The feverishness about the face which was noticeable on Thursday was absent yesterday, but the lack-lustre eye made his condition unmistakable.

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.

- Briggs—Mr. P. J. Power School Teacher
By Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HERRING
Heart's Cove—Mr. M. MOORS
Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post
Little Bay—Office Little Bay
Teitlingale—Mr. W. T. Roberts
Fogo—Mr. Joseph Re del
Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.
King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy
Bonavista—Mr. P. Templeman
Catalina—Mr. A. Gardner
Bay de's de—Mr. James Evans
Colliers—Mr. Heara
Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy
HARBORMAIN—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 four pence.

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

THE CARBONAR HERALD

Honest Labor—our noblest heritage.

CARBONEAR, AUG. 12TH.

We are indebted to Mr. J. Campbell, Labrador mill master, for the following Labrador fishery report, which shows a great improvement, on some parts of the shore, compared with the last published.—

- July 30.—Cape Harrigan, 4 vessels with 200 qds each. Turnarick, boats 100 to 120; traps 200 to 400. Ilac, boats 70 to 80; traps 300 to 350.
July 31st.—Mannox Island, boats 80 to 100; traps 600 to 700. Long Tickle, boats 100 to 130. Roger's Harbor, 20 vessels with 100 to 400 each. Adnavick, boats 60 to 70; traps 100 to 200; Ragged Island, boats 90 to 110; traps 300. Cape Harrison boats 40 to 50; seines 200 to 300; traps 100 to 120.

- August 1st.—Sleigh Tickle, 20 vessels with 100 to 500 qds, each Holton, boat, 70 to 100; seines 200 to 250; traps 60 to 100. Dark Tickle, boats 75 to 80; seines 400; traps 200 to 300. Emily Harbor, boats 30 to 60; seines 300; traps 200 to 250. Brig Harbor, boats 80 to 90; seines 200 to 250; traps 200 to 300; White Bears, boats 20 to 40. Smokey Tickle, boats 50 to 60; seines 400 to 500; traps 200 to 300. Bake Apple Bight, boats 40 to 60; traps 200 to 300. Indian Harbor, boats 40 to 60; traps 200 to 600. Rigaulette, salmon fishery fair. Packs Harbor, boats 70 to 120; seines 250. Independant, boats 80 to 120; seines 200 to 500. Long Island, boats 100 to 130; seines 600 to 700. Grady, boats 60 to 80; seines 300 to 400; traps 600 to 700. Indian Tickle, boats 50 to 60; seines 500 to 700; traps 300 to 500. Domino, boats 40 to 60; traps 500. August 4.—Bateaux, boats 20 to

- 40; seines 120 to 250; traps 120 to 250. Punch Bowl, boats 20 50; seines 300 to 700. Bolster Rock, boats 50 to 70; seines 200 to 250. Verison Tickle, boats 30 to 50; seines 350. Tub Harbor, boats 25 to 50. Dead Island; boats 30 to 50; seines 200. Scrammy, boats 50 to 100; traps 200 to 500. Ship's Harbor, boats 30 to 50. Francis Harbor Bight, boats 35 to 50; seines 150 to 200.

- August 5.—Little Harbor, boats 50 to 70; seines 450; traps 450. Murray's Harbor, boats 50 to 80 seines 100; traps 100. Battle Harbor, boats 50 to 60; seines 200 traps 200 to 500.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Carbonar Herald. St. John's, August 6th.

Dear Sir,— Affairs at Fox Trap have now quieted down. The poor ignorant gossamer people have been brought to see into the folly of their conduct and to view suspiciously those who advised their taking such a course as force. It is a mistaken idea that they interfered with the surveyors on account of their garden and crops. No one knew better than they that any injury that was done to them would be paid for by the Government as a matter of fact injuries that were done previous to the commotion were paid for then and there. Their minds were poisoned by the subtle and under-hand dealers. They were led to look upon the Railway as a forerunner of confederation and as a necessary consequence of the latter the loss of their little plots of land and huts. It is a matter of congratulation that this notion has been at last ejected from their heads and that the Surveyors can go on in peace with their good work. It is to be hoped that they will meet with no such obstruction any where else.

To the Editor of the Carbonar Herald Harbor Grace, Aug. 10.

Dear Sir,— Tilton or the Tits is a little village situated in from Spinards Bay, and contains over one hundred inhabitants. These poor ignorant people had, like their contemporaries of Fox Trap, been dupes of some designing persons who deluded them into believing that if they permitted their land to be surveyed, it together with the crops thereon, would be taken from them and handed over to the Canadians, that it was Canada and not the Newfoundland Legislature, that had authorized the survey to be made; that if once they allowed the chain of which they seemed to have a holy horror, to pass over their land, Confederation would certainly come upon them; that then those of them who had babies would have to pay at the rate of a dollar a head for annum for every one of them; that their houses and pieces of glass would be taxed—in short there was no telling what evils would befall them if they did not take their stand against the survey. Accordingly on Monday last it was noticed about that trouble was brewing in the neighbourhood of Tilton, and that the ladies of that district or rather township en masse their homesteads and their land against the encroachments of the ruthless gossamer who under the guise of Railway surveyors were about to come upon them or even wrest from them those crops which they had raised by the sweat of their brows, and which their noble lords had left under their care and protection. Burning with vie and prepared to contest every inch of ground, forth they went to meet the foe. Not believing that words would be sufficiently weighty to awe the Canadian Commandants and drive them from our shores, the fair ones of Tilton (otherwise known as St. Paul's village) on the day above named armed themselves with pecks and shovels, &c., and boldly marched forth to meet the enemy, who declared had come to rob them during the absence of their husband numbering as they did some fifty, more or less, they looked indeed a most formidable phalanx. Upon reaching the enemy's camp they declared it to be their intention to inflict bodily harm in the shape of head and legs cutting, upon all such as should attempt to force an entrance into their domains, and to dip all the trespassers in the adjacent pond. The surveyors there upon deemed it advisable to have the strong arm of the law near them to protect them from all harm and danger. His Honor was accordingly notified as to how matters stood.

A council of war having then been held, it was deemed wise, as a preliminary step, to send for an ambassador, chosen from the common people, whose language would be best understood by the Tilton ladies, and who by argument and treaty should endeavour to get them to surrender to the enemy and at any rate come to terms. The one chosen started on his errand of mercy, but it was not long ere he was seen beating a retreat, and that much more rapidly than the nature of his errand would warrant one to expect. The cause of his hasty movement was soon apparent for he was evidently flung before the foe, who were in pursuit and close upon his heels. Vain indeed were his hopes and

wishes to escape from the winning and captivating ways of the fair sex, so like many. A poor wretch before him, in sheer desperation he cast himself into the water, that thus he might escape from his troubles and tormentors.

Thus defeated the enemy again sued peace and as their plenipotentiary sent forth an officer of somewhat higher standing in the army. He was coolly met by the ladies and plainly told by them that they would not treat with subordinate officers, that they knew quite enough about him, and that they had come "to talk to the gentleman and his Worship." One of the fair ones indeed to give emphasis to her words and to satisfy if possible the cravens plenipotentiary's restless tongue told him that if he was anxious to have something to talk to she would—she would dress up a packet with some of her clothing and let him "stalk to her" fairly beaten by this and the expressions of a not over choice nature the gentleman forewent was glad to beat a hasty retreat and to seek for shelter from the enemy's bows with in the camp and under cover.

The next to attempt the work of reconciliation was one of the gentlemen. He it was thought would be sure to meet with success. Whilst however the parley was going on between him and the Titonites, one of the ladies gave it as her opinion that the Queen had not sent him and his companions here but that they had come from Canada. This was too much for the gentleman who gave expression to his feelings in words that to the uneducated and ignorant sounded altogether with those to be found in the national anthem horror was at once depicted on the countenances of those most loyal subjects of her majesty, who claimed Tilton as their home an amidst cries of "oh! listen to him, listen to what he says of the Queen" the "gentleman" took to flee from the field of battle.

The commander-in-chief now being the best off and the forlorn hope came boldly forward and addressed the foe. After an hour or so spent in fair and smooth talking, interspersed with argument and reasoning, his patience was at last exhausted and he too had to give way to his own feelings and to make use of words, many of which are never seen in books of devotion for family or private use. Again the faces of the stately Titonites became elongated, and many were the cries of "oh! listen to what he says, oh my! listen." Finding now that there was no use in his talking to them, "smooth things" the commander-in-chief then threatened them with the strong arm of the law. It was not however till his Worship came forward and talked to them that the Tilton dames saw the error of their ways and wisely concluded to come to terms.

One night set in they were induced to to enter enemy's camp were to lay down their arms and pass round the calumnet of peace in the shape of a cup of good-morning hot tea. After this all return to their respective homes and the railway riot and rebellion were apparently at an end.

Vain hopes ere morning came a meeting had been held at Tilton and the Titonites wanted against being regulated into Confederation with the Railway plan. In consequence of this Tilton was again set upon on Tuesday morning and again his Honor had to see sent for to quell the disturbance and quiet the rioters. This day's work proved almost a repetition of Monday's, but at length peace was restored.

On Wednesday it was rumored that there was a likelihood of matters being in even a worse state than on the two previous days. It was said that the men, who had so far held aloof had decided to come to the assistance of their illegitimate, and that reinforcements were expected from the neighbouring settlements to assist the brave Titonites in defending their much loved lands against the Canadians, and to help them to guard against the mere possibility of having taxes placed upon the eggs which the hens are going to lay. Matters were not however nearly so bad as rumor would have them, still it was eight o'clock that night before His Honor Judge Bennett, very weary and worn out after his hard day's work with a mind at rest from consciousness of having restored peace to an unhappy and disquiet settlement, homeward.

As by this time the Surveyors are beyond the bounds of Tilton civilization and upon the "Queen's Highway," they are out of "harm's way," and in no danger of molestation for some time to come, even from.

A WOULD-BE TILTONITE.

[For the Herald.]

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, AN ESSAY, By W. E. Concluded

Such a deplorable state of things could not fail to arouse the indignation of all good men. Hence we find that in many parts of France attempts were made to resist the oppressors of the country. Whilst a sort of gloom seemed to overspread the land; whilst millions destitute of sufficient energy or adequate means to defend the liberties of their country mourned in silence the scenes of carnage which they were daily called upon to witness, several large cities such as Toulon, Lyons and other places made distinguished efforts to resist their oppressors. But

the forces of the National Convention soon succeeded in crushing them and those brave and generous friends of their country were exposed in a greater degree to the violence of the revolutionary party.

But the atrocities committed by the infidel party in France soon aroused the indignation of all Europe, and about this time a confederacy was formed to resist the ravages that the Republican forces were inflicting on society. This Confederacy, first set up by the Austrians and Prussians was soon joined by Holland, Spain, England, and Russia. At the sight of this mighty coalition against the newly-formed republic of France one would naturally expect its speedy downfall. True it is that the republican troops met with many severe disasters and defeats, but victory was generally on their side. Almost in every engagement they came off successful. This was due in a great measure to the bravery and skill of the generals that commanded the armies of the republic as well as to the superiority of those under their command. The victories they won on this occasion would have thrown imperishable glory around the name of France had they been gained in a better cause.

This was the state of affairs existing in France in the year 1795, when a very remarkable person appeared at the head of the republican armies, who was destined to throw all preceding adventures in the shade and to raise France to the highest place amongst the nations of the earth. This was Napoleon Bonaparte, a native of Corsica, who, having gone through a course of study at the military school of Brienne, became an officer in a corps of artillery and on the breaking out of the French Revolution warmly espoused its cause. It was through his exertions that the Republican troops succeeded in capturing Toulon. For these services he sought and obtained from the Directory the command of the army in Italy in the year 1795. His career in that country was marked by complete success. Even in his first campaign he proved himself a consummate general. In a short time he succeeded in gaining a great many battles and thus nearly all Northern Italy fell into the hands of the French.

Napoleon now undertook a grand expedition into the East for the purpose of weakening British power in that quarter. Having for this purpose fitted out a large fleet, he departed for his destination and captured the Island of Malta on his way. After his arrival in the East he gained some splendid victories on land; but his fleet was almost destroyed by the British under the command of Lord Nelson. Napoleon was now induced by the course of events in France, to return to that country. He was received with great acclamation in Paris. He took advantage of this feeling to overturn the unpopular government of the Directory and in its stead to establish a new form of Government with himself at its head with the title of First Consul.

During all this time Bonaparte was anxious to secure his own power on a firm footing. Soon he succeeded in having himself appointed consul for life with the privilege of appointing his successor. Addresses were presented to him about this time requesting him to assume the Sovereign power. After some appearance of hesitation he accepted the proffered dignity. He was crowned "Emperor of the French," in the year 1804. From this time we may date the conclusion of the French Revolution. Napoleon succeeded in restoring order throughout the country. He re-established the rights of the Church and whatever may have been his faults, it cannot be denied that he did much for the interests of France and was the chief cause of restoring her to her position amongst the nations of Europe.

Local and other Items.

A correspondent writes from a Swiss town:—I was much amused on looking over a visitors' book at the inn to find that under the heading "Occupation" two German girls have written, "Looking for a husband."

The S.S. Seine, Captain Manning, sailed from Heart's Content on Saturday last, for the purpose of picking up the shore end of the Telegraph Cable, about 140 miles off, where she would remain until joined by the Steamer Scotia, Captain Cato, which sailed on Sunday with the great coil on board. After making the splice, the Scotia, accompanied by the Seine would proceed towards Valonia, laying out Cable as she goes. Captain

Halpin is in fact, a most untiring wish every day.

The Cable Steamers Munn & Co., their Steamers and sailing vessels.

Cleared from Sydney—the on the 4th inst.

We learn between the bankers More the fishermen, them Bay, to week on the Shore, but no sufficient evidence the fracas, we sent, referring We have yet question.

Since Saturday we are glad to some fair work up to last evening bankers security and left for the

The Steamer touched into the supply of ice, and a baiting and other part for the banks

The Lizzie Friday last, for market by The Elizabeth arrived Tuesday from Bridgewater to Messrs. J.

The Steam pool and Queen John's last list of her passengers, Dr. Power, Dr. O'Regan, Maurice Cor Martin Conroy, Sylvester, Oren, St. John's, and for Harbor G.

We have heard that the "long" referred to in to be shipped vessel which arrive here. We the necessary made for the house, at the of the Court, ed, the next company. Lamps? they Bissiol, as a on hand or friend, C. L. Grace. We at length in a necessity of reason why them. All except a few say we must say the "Herc"

Report read Heart's Content following telegram Monday last pound of beef

The orderly men, comprised the large Nova Scotia this port during noteworthy, frequented by dom is a man of drink. It that the more aversion towards owing to the relaxed their ance caused by duct of some of us a few years

We are informed steamer Valed on Monday and Harbor G.

The Twilling We are glad around the Pety good See boats have 40 lbs. per