

persons laymen and liberal givers in the Episcopal Church of this country. It is said that he once subscribed \$100,000 towards the building of a single church.

LONDON July 14, 1880. Last week a timber raft with forty persons on board was dashed to pieces in the rapids of the River Danieper and all perished.

The World says it is rumored that the Prince of Wales will make a tour of Australia, visiting the Melbourne Exhibition.

The annual report of Irish local Government Board states that although there has been exceptional distress no case of death from starvation has occurred.

It is stated that the representatives of the Welsh constituencies in the House of Commons are about to combine for the formation of a distinctively Welsh Parliamentary party.

A Geneva despatch to Daily News reports great alarm in Western Switzerland, owing to the appearance of the phylloxera in several parts of the canton of Vaud.

News has been received from the west coast of Africa that trade has been greatly interfered with by the withdrawal from circulation on the Gold coast of all American dollars. The Governor has gone to Lagos to try to settle the difficulty.

A despatch to the Daily News from Berlin states that the intended separation of the national liberals will not take place, the leaders of the Left Section being against separation.

The French Jesuits have requested permission of Spain to establish a penitentiary colony in the Island of Fernando Po. The request is receiving the consideration of the government.

The capture of Arica by the Chileans is considered a death blow to the hopes of Peru, but President Pirola still urges war to the bitter end, and taking the most energetic measures.

Letters received at Gibraltar from Morocco report that the imperial troops pursued the rebels to the mountains, where the latter, being reinforced, turned on their pursuers and completely routed them. The rebels captured the camp of the imperial commander-in-chief and were destroying the crops near Albasar.

A Paris despatch says: "An official decree has been published granting full remission of sentence to all individuals convicted of participation in the insurrection of 1870-71, and subsequent insurrectionary movements." The Standard's Paris despatch says it is calculated only nine persons will be excluded from the amnesty, but they will get a free pardon.

The villa of Theodore Mommsen, the distinguished German professor and antiquarian, at Charlottenberg, a suburb of Berlin, has been burned down. Professor Mommsen was severely injured. A very valuable collection of scientific and historical works, &c., collected with great trouble and expense from all over the world, was destroyed, and the loss is irreparable. Forty thousand volumes were lost by the fire which destroyed the library of Professor Mommsen.

A despatch from Bucharest to the Times says: "Lieutenant Francis V. Greene, of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, who has the American military attaché with the Grand Duke Nicholas during the late Russo-Turkish war, and author of the work entitled 'The Russian Army and its late Campaign in Turkey,' has been decorated with the Order of the Star of Roumania."

News has been received at Constantinople that the English steamer Khalifat, belonging to the Euphrates, had been attacked by Arabs, who maintained a fusillade for an hour, but did not succeed in boarding the steamer. The quarter master and one passenger were killed, and the captain was wounded. The Turkish authorities at Bagdad have proceeded to investigate the outrage, which was wholly unprovoked.

A Pera despatch to the Dai Telegraph in connection with the fall of Osman Pasha, late Turkish Minister of War, says 2,000 soldiers at the Tchataldja lines whose time of service had expired clamored to be disbanded and threw down their arms. Amid a great uproar they started for Pera, intended to demand their arrears of pay but were met by a strong force and conducted to the barracks, where they are confined. This occurrence, together with other disquieting matters, having reached the ear of the Sultan, it is believed induced him to dismiss Osman Pasha. The London correspondence of the Edinburgh Scotsman says: "At the annual dinner of the Golden Club on Saturday night last J. W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, related a hitherto unpublished anecdote, which excited great interest. He stated that on the termination of the civil war in the United States Mr. Richard Cobden wrote to him and urged forcibly that the federal government should adopt a magnanimous policy toward the southern leaders. The letter was read at a meeting of the American Cabinet and produced so great an impression that it turned the scale in favour of clemency."

ATLANTIC CITY N. J., July 19. Mrs. Nesmith, wife of Lieut. Nesmith, of the army with Bessie, daughter of J. B. Fanshawe, and another little girl, Helen Denison, were drowned here today while bathing.

WASHINGTON, July 19. The President of the Board of Health Memphis states there is no yellow fever nor anything resembling it in Memphis.

PITTSBURGH, PENN., July 19. Jesus Hoffman a German shoemaker, shot his wife and baby this evening, instantly killing the baby and fatally wounding his wife. He was immediately arrested and there was strong talk of lynching, but the police safely conveyed him to the country prison at Wilkesbarre.

New York, July 20. A fire, involving a loss \$300,000, occurred last night in a block fronting on First Avenue between Twenty-Ninth and Thirtieth Streets, owned by Herman Kohler a brewer. The property was occupied by several firms. The building was four stories high.

New York, July 21. The steamer Dessouk, with Cleopatra's obelisk on board is still at quarantine. The steamer broke one of her shafts during the voyage, which delayed her arrival. The obelisk is in perfect condition. The Dessouk will anchor to-day off Hoboken and be open to visitors.

New York, July 20. Stephen Dewitt was killed and J. Freely and M. Morion fatally injured by being thrown from a carriage last evening.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20. Gen. Skobeloff's mother left here on the 16th in a carriage for Ichirapan with money and medical supplies for the hospital. She was attacked when half way by armed men and killed, and a servant and steward dangerously wounded. Considerable money stolen. A Russian captain named Mussol, who committed the crime, has been captured. When arrested he shot himself, and is not expected to recover. The steward and coachman have since died.

The Free Press to-day says: "We are authorized to state that Princess Louise finds herself compelled to follow the medical advice she has received, prescribing complete rest in order to gain her strength, which has been affected by injuries sustained from the accident which occurred last winter when going to the Senate Chamber to hold a reception. By Order of her medical advisers the Princess will proceed to Europe next month to visit one of the German watering places and afterwards go for a time to England."

A Forty Days Fast has been undertaken in New York by Dr. H. S. Tanner, and is now in progress. On Tuesday last, at noon, he had completed his seventh day of existence without food. On Monday at noon he expressed himself as feeling much more comfortable than on Saturday, and as that the crisis of his experiment had been passed. From this time on he expects to feel little inconvenience from his fasting, and he says he has no doubt he will succeed in his task. His eyes look hollow and sleepy, and the lines which appear on his once smooth face are deepening daily, but otherwise he appears as he did before beginning the fast. His pulse, though variable, is said by the doctor to be strong and healthy. His voice is clear and strong. His tongue is slightly coated, but thus far the offensive smell known to medical men as the "starvation odor" has not been encountered. The doctor talks rationally and intelligently, though at times irritably, and there is no sign yet of weakening of his reason.

FASTED 39 DAYS AND DIED.—PETERSBURG, PA., July 12, 1880.—The "starvation" experiment of Dr. Tanner against time was called up reminiscence from Paris, Washington county, this state, which is well authenticated. In 1840 F. Ford, aged about 23 years, lived without food or water for 39 days. He was taken ill and was unable to swallow either solids or liquids. All the physicians in the country round were called in, but they were unable to afford even the slightest relief. On the evening of the 39 days he took his sister's hand in his, and remarked that she should not have to watch with him much longer, that he felt no worse than for several days past, but that no man had ever fasted 40 days but our saviour, and no man ever would. He died that evening, leaving a request that a post-mortem be held for the benefit of science, as he did not want others to suffer as he had done. The examination made, and the physicians found the entrance through to the stomach closed up by a fungus growth and it would have been impossible to relieve him by an operation.

American papers publish a report from the captain of a Gloucester ship which was prevented from reaching the Greenland fisheries by immense quantities of ice encountered off the Straits of Belle Isle. It is stated that the ice blockade extends down to 32nd degree of latitude and with thousands of icebergs of every size and size. The New York Herald says that it seems almost certain that the present iceberg season will last all summer, and it will be unsafe for commanders of ships to relax their vigilance in any part of the Arctic current, or its southerly project or, while they are running north of the fortieth parallel. As there is a great scarcity of ice this season, the idea of capturing one of these bergs and towing it into New York might deserve consideration.

The Season in P. E. Island.—The farming prospects in P. E. Island this season are of most encouraging character, and so far as the bounties of Providence can counterbalance the evils of unjust

legislation the Islander has no reason to complain. It is believed that the hay crop will be the largest ever cut in the Island. The wheat crop look well, and a larger acreage is under cultivation than ever before. The prospect is excellent for a heavy yield. About the usual quantity of oats was sown and the fields are thriving excellent y. Owing to the increased cultivation of wheat and the somewhat unprofitable character of the potato trade last year a less quantity of potatoes was planted than last season, but the fields that were planted present a most thrifty appearance. Barley and other crops usual. Reports from all parts of the Island state that as a whole the farming prospects were never better, the evidence of a prolific crop never more assuring.

A Toronto despatch of the 7th says that Benett, the murderer of Hon. Geo. Brown, was asked by his counsel to sign a petition which was prepared asking for the commutation of his sentence, but refused, saying he preferred death, even on the scaffold, to imprisonment for life.

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.

- Brigus—Mr. P. J. Power School Teacher
By Roberts—Mr. G. W. B. HERRIAR.
Heart's content—Mr. M. Moore.
Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office Little Bay.
Twillingale—Mr. W. T. Roberts.
Togo—Mr. Joseph Heald.
Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.
King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy.
Bourneville—Mr. E. Templeman.
Catalina—Mr. A. Gardner.
Bay de Ve de—Mr. James Evans.
Cottiers—Mr. Earn.
Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy.
HARBORMAN—Mr. E. Murray.
SALMON COVE—Mr. Woodford.
HOLYWOOD—Mr. James Joy.

Notice.—This paper will not be delivered to any subscriber for a less term than six months—single copies fourpence.

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

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

Honest Labor—our noblest heritage.

CARBONEAR, JULY 29.

It appears that those persons engaged in the Railway Survey have of late been subjected to considerable annoyance from some of our Bay folks through whose lands the line of survey passes, and that the whole project is growing to be looked upon in many quarters as a "bete noir," an "egregious swindle," with the old hackneyed purpose of "running the country into Confederation." Now we have implicit faith in the honor of the Commissioners. "They are wise and honorable," but still we are at a loss to know why the survey was not commenced at Carbonear instead of Harbor Grace. We are inclined to look on the enterprise with a favorable eye, and would suggest to those who may have been misled by the Carberus of the Telegram or any other "dynamite teachings" to demand from the Commissioners or their agents a valid assurance of compensation for all lands to be taken, for crops injured, and for every other damage sustained and not to use physical force unless in case of necessity. We would like to see the "gentlemen of the survey" at work in our vicinity where they need have no fear of molestation from owners of land, that is, if they behave themselves, which we believe they would, for they are "all, all honorable men."—Com.

We observe with much pleasure that recently work was resumed of the Catholic College, Harbor Grace. It is expected that that magnificent building now approaching completion will be finished in September next, and business will commence there as soon as the necessary arrangements are perfected. We understand that a staff of professors will be employed, fully qualified to undertake the important duties of that institution and that nothing will be left undone to render

it in every way a success. We congratulate the Catholic people of Harbor Grace as well as those of the country generally on the prospect that is now before them of having an institution in which their children can receive a Superior education that will qualify them to attain those positions to which they are entitled in their native land. Too long has the work of providing superior education for the Catholics of this country been neglected; too long have large sums of money been voted for this service without conferring any corresponding benefit on the people. But they have now the prospect before them that in the near future they will have a school in which their children will receive an education suited to their positions and that he no longer taunted with being "hewers of wood and drawers of water" in their own country.—Com.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

AN ESSAY, By W. R.

Continued.

Having in my last paper given some of the principal causes that led to this great revolution. I shall now proceed to give some of the details of it, and endeavor to trace it through some of the stages of its bloody course. When the States—general assembled in 1789, the King laid before them certain measures, having for their object the amelioration of the financial condition of the country. But the majority of the members of that Assembly refused to comply with the wishes of their Sovereign. Having taken this bold step, they withdrew and set themselves to work to frame a new constitution for France. The efforts of this illegal enactment soon began to manifest themselves. They issued an edict for the confiscation of ecclesiastical property and to compel the bishops and priests to take an oath that would be entirely incompatible with their duties as ministers of Christ. But it must be admitted in justice to the French bishops and clergy that very few of them consented to take the oath. The majority of them preferred exile and death rather than submit to those conditions and compromise the duties of their sacred office. Many of them for their fidelity were compelled to abandon their country and seek protection on the hospitable shores of Italy, England, Ireland and North America. The nobility of the land were not treated better than the clergy and lower orders. Many of them were forced to leave their country and take refuge in foreign land for the purpose of avoiding the tyranny of their oppressors and to return with force sufficient to chastise the enemies of their country.

But the storm now burst forth in all its fury. These wicked men under the successive names of "National Constituent," and "Legislative Assembly" and "National Convention," now set to work to undermine the throne itself. They could not rest content whilst there was anything to impede the carrying out of their wicked designs. They knew that whilst the King occupied the throne there would be some check on them. Hence we must not be surprised to find them setting themselves to work, first to degrade the office of King and then to do away with it altogether. They knew well the mild and pacific disposition of Louis. They saw that he was opposed to the shedding of human blood even in his own defence. Hence they took advantage of these qualities to lessen his prerogatives. The men who were now most powerful in the capital, Marat, Danton and Robespierre left nothing undone to ruin the uniform monarch. By means of the clamours and violence of an infuriated multitude they succeeded in getting the King and his family into their hands.

This event sealed the fate of Louis. He was brought before a tribunal composed of men of iniquitous characters. In vain did the virtuous King endeavor to plead his innocence. His words had no effect on those who thirsted for the blood of their Sovereign. The most powerful advocates endeavoured to defend him from the false charges that were brought against him. But truth and eloquence availed nothing with these cruel men. They decided his death and they were determined that no obstacle would

prevent them from accomplishing their designs. He was condemned to death and on the 21st of January 1793 met his fate with the greatness of a christian prince and the constancy of a martyr.

To be continued.

Intemperance in drinking, produces intoxication, makes man contemptible, corrupts the blood, clouds the brain, weakens the body, disfigures the face, causes disgrace and quarrelling, ends in delirium and often in suicide. Intemperance in mental or physical relations is wrong and dangerous and to be avoided. It makes our domestic relations unpleasant, injures us in business, lowers the intellect, degrades our minds, weakens our bodies, and leads to shame ruin and death. Above all, the excess in the use of strong drink is to be deplored and avoided. Of all forms of intemperance it is the most dangerous.

"It weakens the brain, it spoils the memory, it hastens on age and willful poverty; it throws thy better part, making thy name To foes a laughter, to thy friends a shame. 'Tis virtue's poison, and the bane of trust, The match of wrath."—Randolph.

Comparison between the deeds of the past and the present, proves in most instances the great advance in Christianity; civilization and refinement. It proves a narrow mind to constantly refer to the past as possessing superiority over the present. Even in the remote ages this idea of looking back prevailed. We must look to the past for examples and warnings, but living in the present, should keep before our minds all the progress we make. History teaches us that; Every age had its noble examples worthy of imitation, but also that glaring faults of the past are overcome by the light of reason in the present. Improvements in public life prove that we are wiser and better in national matters. Laws are founded more upon principle than upon tyrannical power. National progress is world-wide. As individuals advance, they influence also the countries in which they live. The world has never made one step backward. Compare "the hand and steam plough," "the needle and sewing machine," "the stage coach and locomotive, &c." world. In some minor matters old people may tell you that the world has degenerated, quoting the days of their youth or the events of the past, but the contrary is proved by investigation in history, scientific research, and the light of common reason. If we have lost simplicity, we have gained wisdom; if we have lost some arts that are dead for ever, we gained in proportion those that are more useful and more widely diffused.—Com.

Local and other Items.

Precautions necessary for swimmers.—Moderation in the length of time they stay in the water. Allowing some time to pass after eating; it endangers life to swim after a hearty meal. Before eating is safer than after. Avoid plunging into water when over heated by violent exercise, or even by the temperature of the air. It is a useful precaution to wet the head and wrists before plunging into the water. Avoiding the heat of the day. Early morning and towards sunset in summer are the safest times for swimming.

An accident resulting in the death of Mr. Wm. Pack, occurred at Bay Roberts on Sunday last. We understand that while crossing the harbor a sudden squall upset the boat, and before assistance could reach, the poor fellow was drowned. He was grandfather of the late R. Pack, Esq., formerly merchant of this town.

We understand that Captain Halpin of the Cable expedition is expected in Harbor Grace to-day, as the guest of R. S. Munn, Esq., and that the laying of the Cable from Placatia to Cape Breton is about completed.

We are indebted to a friend for Labrador news received from St. John's yesterday stating that boats at Battle Harbor averaged about 50 qts and some 300. The average from that to Wolfton being also very fair, below the latter place the coast is considerably blocked by ice in many places up to date of steamer's visit, which was about the 21st inst.

The first Cricket match of the season, took place between the Lunenburg and Harbor Grace Cricket Clubs, on Monday last at Puck's Farm grounds. The Harbor Gracians were

beaten by 4 runs. Subjoin names of the players: Harrow G. J. Beach, b Ha; John Brace, b W. Anthony, b S. Snelgrove, b O. Emerson, b T. Hillyard, b A. Carson, b H. Brien, b H. Braker, b J. S. Noel, b Haw; R. Henderson.

Do. J. Beach, b Ha; John Brace b J. W. Anthony b S. Snelgrove b O. Emerson b T. Hillyard b Ha; A. Carson ..... R. Brine b Ha; H. Preaker b G; S. Noel b Guy; R. Henderson b Byes ...

IN VINCIBLE. M. J. Haiker b H. Johnson b B; Charles Hamito; James Peach b John Maddock; Joseph Maddock; W. Johnny b W. P. Brown b B; James Guy b B; James Guy b B; P. Brown b B; No balls 2, w

Do. M. J. Haiker b H. Johnson b B; Charles Hamito; James Peach b John Maddock; Joseph Maddock; W. Johnny b W. P. Brown b B; James Guy b B; James Guy b B; P. Brown b B; No balls 2, w

At present bank fishing ve Bay baiters which have been the past ten days of squid wh their apparatus. There are also quito.

Robert Maddock last on a tr Schoonar Ada.

We regret t any improve Conception Bay A Telegram s Dublin on Satur heard of with ex out the count the death of Mi Lady Glover, e a balcony in Ki particulars wer anoholy accident town a feeling of Lady Glover an ed's other sister sent on a visit h

A little misun took place yeste the fair ones of R. Uilway Surveye trouble, we belie the part of th upon certain fie pose of marking and thereby com The ladies how faces against the no amount of pe of their husbands in favour of it, could prevail up latter to perform. His worship Jud departure for the noon, and spent hour or two wi woman's rights.

Between nine evening, while Regerson was d residence, the another driven by The shaft of Mr, entered the bree inflicting a wound which the anima ments. The coll the Gas House, R