

# THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

## AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

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### THE CARBONEAR HERALD AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

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E. J. BRENNAN,  
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Carbonear, Nfld.

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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.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, ROBERT CHURCH, of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, Shoe-maker; hereby give notice that I have made application, under Sec. 13, Cap. 19, XIX Vic., for Letters Patent of the Island of Newfoundland or Improvements in Boots," said improvements being applicable to "Tongue Boots," and consisting mainly in forming the leg, of a single piece of special pattern, with the seam in front.

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The proprietor of any newspapers copying this card will have his newspaper bills collected as payment for yearly insertions in the paper and copy paper sent to my address.

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#### NEWS PER MAIL.

#### SUFFERING OF EMIGRANTS.

Several months back a number of emigrants left Antwerp for the purpose of forming a colony at Laughland Islands, in the Pacific, and information has just been received from Cooktown, Queensland, of the arrival there of five of the unfortunate people, who give shocking accounts of the privation they underwent after leaving their native land, and the death of many of their comrades from starvation and hunger. The men state that the vessel which conveyed them left Antwerp secretly, with flags of all nations on board, which were used as occasion required. Sixty men were kept below during the voyage, under penalty of being shot. Eighty days after being landed on Laughland Island the provisions gave out, and the passengers bartered their clothing for food with the natives of Woodlark Island, some 30 miles distant. The natives did not molest them, but they charged a very high rate for the food. There being such a poor prospect before the unfortunate emigrants, four of them set out for Tessa Island, during the passage one of them died, and his comrades landed the body for interment, but the natives exhumed it again and ate it. After nearly a month's journey the three men arrived at Tessa Island, where they were hospitably received by the missionaries. The men were ill from fever and starvation. The Rev. Mr. Beswick, one of the missionaries of the remainder of the expedition who were left on Laughland Island, left for that place in the missionary steamer Ellangowan. On arriving at the Island Mr. Beswick found that four more of the men had died and the rest were in shocking condition. Mr. Beswick brought five of them on to Cooktown. They stated that the relief ship Emily, from Sydney, called on the 1st of May, but only stayed an hour, and landed but one bag of biscuits and a few pounds of pork promising to return again in four days. Some of the emigrants were almost naked, having sold their clothes for food to natives. Of the passengers brought to Cooktown, two others succumbed to their suffering, although great care was bestowed upon them by the missionaries, their wives, and others. The expedition was called the New Ireland Colonial Expedition. According to the information received, however, the men must have been selected with very little discretion, as very few, if any, were skilled artisans. They were natives of France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Poland, and other places.—*Liverpool Post.*

#### THE DESTRUCTION OF THE KELLY GANG OF BUSHI RANGERS.

The Benalla correspondent of the Adelaide Chronicle, telegraphing on the 14th of July, gives the following further particulars connected with the destruction of the Kelly gang.—The statement of Constable James Murdoch Aathur in regard to the encounter with the outlaws shows the effect which the appearance of Ned Kelly had upon the police. Arthur says:—"I was one of the party of police which arrived at Glenrowan by the special train, just behind Superintendent Hare. When he was shot, I have asked Sergeant Kelly to place the men, and he did so, and took me round the north-western side of the hotel. We crawled under what shelter we could, and paused behind a tree about a hundred yards from the hotel. There was a bush close to the tree. I knelt down to get a look at the hotel, and in doing so I put my hand on a revolving rifle, which was covered with blood. There was a skull cap close by. I formed the opinion that they belonged to one of the outlaws that passed that way just previously, and hearing a sort of ringing noise I listened, but could not see nor hear anything. I have no doubt that Ned Kelly was near. I was told afterwards that he said he could have shot both me and Sergeant Kelly. We moved from that to a log within 80 yards of the house, into which I commenced to fire. Sergeant Kelly left me there. A Bullet from the hut tore up the ground underneath my stomach, consequently I determined to go to another part of the log. I was very cold, and filed my pipe to smoke. It was just daylight, and I was in the act of lighting my pipe when I heard Ned Kelly coming behind. His extraordinary appearance so startled me that I let my pipe drop and gazed on the strange object for a minute, not knowing but that it was a madman who had conceived some foolish idea of storming the hotel with an nail can on his head. I then said to him, 'Go back, you damned fool, you will be shot.' The figure replied, 'I could shoot you, sonny.' At that moment he fired his revolver at me, but missed. He was evidently crippled, and did not take proper aim. We were then only between 20 and 30 yards apart. I levelled my Martini rifle and fired at his helmet, thinking that I would knock it off, but the bullet only staggered him. A slight hole in the helmet looked like a huge mouth, and I fired at that and hit him again, but he still came on. I fired a third time at his body, and heard the bullet send off him. I was completely astonished, and could not understand what the object was. The men around me around me appeared astonished. Some one said, 'he is mad Downsett'; and the guard cried out, 'he is the devil.' Senior Constable Kelly exclaimed, 'Look out boys, by Gora he is the bunyip.' We at once sought shelter at a tree and got round at his back. We did so because we found that it was of no use firing at him firing at him in front. Before we could succeed in doing so Sergeant Steele ran up from behind and shot him. When I shot a him first Sergeant Steele thought I had made a mistake, and called on me to stop firing. I have just obtained startling information from Superintendent Sadler. Poor old Martin Sherry was murdered in the most diabolical manner by the infamous leader

of the gang, and wasn't shot by the police as at first supposed. This fearful deed was witnessed by only three prisoners who were confined in the hut, and fear which they entertained that the friends of the gang would molest them prevented them from giving information sooner. Even now their names are withheld. All three have made written statements, which are corroborated in every particular. It appears that the first volley was fired by the police Ned Kelly rushed into the house. He had been wounded in the arm, and was like a wild beast. Nearly all the prisoners were huddled together in the bar, with their faces to the ground. Old Martin Sherry was standing in the blinds of the windows on one side so that he could see where to fire. Sherry replied, 'I will not do that; I would be shot, you had better do it yourself.' The fierce outlaw, who held a rifle in his hand, turned on the poor old man and shot him. Sherry fell, and some of the other members of the gang carried him to the kitchen, where he was found when the house was set on fire.

#### EX-MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Francis Achille Bazaine, ex-Marshal of France, whose death was incorrectly reported on the 16th inst., by *Le Voltaire*, was born February 13, 1811. He entered the army in 1831, served in Africa in 1832, was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant in 1836, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour on the field of battle. In 1847 he was engaged in the campaigns in Spain against the Carlists, and returned to Algeria with the rank of Captain in 1839. He took part in the expeditions of Milanah, Kabryia and Morocco, was chosen, in 1853, at the outbreak of the war in the East, to command a brigade of infantry, and during the siege of Sebastopol was honourably mentioned in the despatches of Marshals Canrobert and Pelissier. He subsequently was made a General of division, and commanded the French portion of the expedition which reduced Kinbarn. In 1862 he accepted a command in the French expedition to Mexico, where he greatly distinguished himself, succeeding Marshal Forey in the supreme command in 1863. He was created a Marshal of France September 3, 1864 having been previously nominated commander of the Legion of Honour, August 16, 1856, and Grand Cross July 2, 1863. While holding the supreme command of Mexico he drove back President Juarez to the furthest frontiers of the country (1864); made himself master of the fortified city of Oajaca, the garrison of which, consisting of 7,000 men, surrendered to him unconditionally (February 8, 1855) and organized a system of guerrilla warfare which was carried into effect with much bravery and barbarity under the direction of the famous Colonel Dupin. Fatal misunderstanding arose, however, between the Emperor Maximilian and the leader of the French expedition, who was also greatly embarrassed by the obstinate resistance of the natives and the policy pursued by the United States. At length, in September, 1865, Marshal Bazaine, finding the maintenance of the Empire impossible, began preparations for conducting his troops back to France. He concentrated them on Vera Cruz, and prepared for a general embarkation, while vigorously repelling to the last attacks of the natives. On March 12, 1867 he was appointed to the command of the third army corps, stationed at Nancy, and on October 15, 1869, he was nominated commander-in-chief of the Imperial Guard. During the earlier stages of the disastrous war between France and Germany, Marshal Bazaine acted a most conspicuous part. On the capitulation of Sedan he retired to the fortress of Metz under Prince Fdk. Charles. After a siege of seven weeks the place capitulated, on which memorable occasion, three Marshals, 50 generals, over 6,000 officers and 173,000 men laid down their arms. Marshal Bazaine left Metz on the day of the capitulation, on account of his unpopularity and the insecurity of his life. After staying in England for some months, he was in August, 1871, summoned to Versailles by the Military Commission of the Assembly. He was cashiered, and sentenced to be shot, but was finally pardoned, by Marshal McMahon, to degradation and twenty years in prison. His treason never been proved. Aug. 9, 1875, he escaped from the Island of St. Marguevite, near Cannes, where he was confined, to Belgium. Since 1875 he has lived in deep retirement at Madrid, educating his son and, as is said, writing his memoirs. Bazaine has been judged more harshly by the French than by his German victors. He was not a great general, and he was sacrificed to political sentiment.