

THE CARBONEAR HERALD, AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

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THE CARBONEAR HERALD AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE... Terms - - - \$300 Per Annum (Payable half-yearly in advance.) Advertising Rates. Fifty cents per inch for first insertion...

ADVERTISEMENTS. JUST RECEIVED, Per Cortes, from New York, 100 Barrels Beckstein's T. M. PORK, 50 ditto LOINS, 50 ditto JOLAS, 50 ditto BEEF CUTTINGS. May 22. J. & T. HEARN.

AGENCY CARD. The undersigned thankful for past favours inform his friends and the trade, that he continues to manage the Collection of Debts due by persons residing in Conception Bay/District, Newfoundland. Security for future payment taken by mortgage on property, otherwise, holding commissions as Notary Public, Commissioner Supreme Court, and Land Surveyor, business under these heads carefully attended to.

G. W. R. HIERLIHY. Bay Roberts.

FOR SALE. A. Prince & Co., 5 Oct. Double CABINET ORGAN, 6 stops, in handsome Walnut Case; cost \$150 will be sold for \$100; delivered in St John's, if applied for immediately.

Apply to F. W. BOWDEN, At Bowden's Sewing Machine Depot, St. John's, Nfld.

ST. JOHN'S, No. 1, MARBLE WORKS THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S, ROBERT A. MACKIM, MANUFACTURER OF Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Tables, Mantel Pieces, Hall and Centre Tables, &c. He has on hand a large assortment of Italian and other Marble, and is now prepared to execute all orders in his line.

NOTICE. ACROSS NEWFOUNDLAND WITH THE GOVERNOR; A VISIT TO OUR MINING REGION; AND—THIS Newfoundland of Ours, Being a series on the natural resources and future prosperity of the colony, by the Rev. M. HARVEY. For sale at the office of this paper price fifty cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS. PROCLAMATION. By His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael & St. George, Governor & Commander in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS by an Act passed by the Legislature of this Colony, in the 41st year of the Reign of Her Majesty, entitled, "An Act respecting the fishery of Lobsters," it is enacted, that "The Governor in Council may, after such public enquiry and notice as shall be deemed expedient, from time to time, by order, restrict, or prohibit, either entirely or subject to any exceptions and regulations, the fishing for and taking of Lobsters within any District or part of Districts in this Colony named in the Order, during such period either in every year or in such number of years as may be limited by the Order and may by the Order provide for enforcing the Order and any restriction or regulation contained therein, by fines not exceeding One Hundred Dollars; that "All Orders made, and all alterations or revocations of Orders made under this Act, shall be published in the Royal Gazette and one other Newspaper in the Colony, for the period of One Month before the same shall take effect; and that all offences against this Act, or against any Order made in pursuance of this Act, may be prosecuted, and all fines under this Act or any such Order, may be recovered with cost of suit, on summary conviction before a Stipendiary Magistrate; and in default of payment of any fine, the same may be recovered by distress and sale of the offenders Goods and Chattels; or in case of such default he may be committed to prison for a period not exceeding Three Months, or until payment."

Now, therefore, I, the Governor, by and with the advice of my Council, do order that—1st. No person shall, within any District in the colony, between the 5th day of August and the 31st day of the same Month, inclusive, in any year, fish for, Catch, Kill, Sell, or have in his possession, any Lobsters for the purpose of being Canned or Tinned, or put or preserved in Tins or Cans otherwise, for Exportation; and upon the Person Fishing for, Catching, Killing, Buying, Selling or having in his possession any Lobsters within the said period, shall in all cases devolve the proof that such Lobsters are not for the purposes aforesaid.

2nd. Soft shelled and young Lobsters, of less size than Nine Inches in length, measuring from Head to Tail, exclusive of Claws or Feelers, shall not be at any time Fished for, Caught, Killed, Bought, Sold or Possessed, but when caught by accident in Nets or other Fishing apparatus, lawfully used for other Fish, such Soft shelled and young Lobsters shall be forthwith liberated alive, at the risk and cost of the Owner of, or Person working such Net or apparatus, or whom in every case shall devolve the proof of such actual liberation.

3rd. All Offenders against the provisions of these Orders shall be subject to a fine not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding Three Months for each Offence.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal, at the Government House in St. John's, this Nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1879.

By His Excellency's Command, E. D. SHEA, Colonial Secretary.

CARD. JOHN A. ROCHFORD, NOTARY PUBLIC. "Herald" Building, Water St., CARBONEAR, N.F.L.D. Next Post & Telegraph Offices. All business transacted with punctuality and satisfaction.

NEWSPER MAIL. European. Cardinal Newman.

Among occasional visitors at the Highgate house of old William Wilberforce, the slave emancipator, there was, nearly half a century ago, a grave Evangelical clergyman, in the prime of life, remarkable in appearance and in manner. He rarely joined in the general conversation, but if he could get into a quiet corner with a congenial friend his gentle voice was raised in earnest animation. These fine features, that penetrating eye and tender mouth, are still after the lapse of years, easily identified, albeit the long whiskers then brushed forward according to the clerical fashion of the day, have since disappeared, and Time has furrowed that broad brow, turned that brown hair to snowy white, and bent that tall figure—already slightly bowed by the weight of those "sad secrets a man dare not tell," lest he find no sympathy"—of which, a little later, the Vicar of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, was wont in forlorn undertones to speak. And not only are the lineaments of John Henry Newman, Anglican Minister, readily recognizable in the Father of the Birmingham Oratory, who is now in Rome awaiting what he has called "the greatest event of his life," but the manner and temper of mind and heart remain to this day with no change but that of legitimate development. For Newman was predestined to be what he now is from infancy when, he drew, not knowing why, a cross and rosary on his first Latin book. The "pilgrim pale" of 1883, who, on entering Anglican orders, "wept most abundant and most sweet tears at the thought of what he had then become," was already foiling on his road to "the City of Saint's;" and the cry, "Oh, that thy creed were sound, for the dust soothe the heart, thou Church of Rome!" was the natural prelude of the memorable letter written twelve years afterwards: "I am this night expecting Father Dominic the Passionist. He does not know my intention, but I propose to ask of him admission into the One Fold of Christ." And so gradual had been this process of mental and spiritual evolution, that, on his changing one church for another he was not conscious to himself of more faith or more fever, nor had he any difficulty about receiving "those additional articles which are not found in the Anglican creed." To others it was a shock but not to him. The Anglican system reeled from the blow of the secession—according to Lord Beaconsfield—whose opinion, by the by, on theological topics the new Cardinal is wont to treat with something like derision. Mr. Gladstone was so concerned about it that he ran down to Lavington Rectory to have his Anglican faith confirmed by that staunch Protestant, Archdeacon Manning. Keble's heart turned sick at the sight of the sadly anticipated announcement, and he sought the tragic loneliness of a gravel pit before he dared to read it. To men like Pusey, Church, Pattison and Copeland it was an "agony" and on the congregations who had hung on the words he uttered from the pulpit there "fell an aching blank—an awful pause." But he the central figure of the tragedy, looked as though nothing had happened—nothing but the snapping of old ties and the loss of cherished friends.

The figure of the father is not very familiar in Birmingham. Sometimes he is to be seen in a bookseller's shop, or in the streets—a brisk man for his years, rapt in his own thoughts, and recognized by few, albeit he is the hope and love of thousands in the college halls, in country rectories, and in cultured houses all over the land, who long to look upon his face. In his dress and in his manner there is nothing self-conscious. His trousers were not cut at Poole's, and he cannot go to the same hatter or hosier or hardresser as Cardinal Manning. Once in St. Paul's, after the public doors were

shut, a verger discovered an old man in a grey overcoat, whom he accosted as a beggar, little dreaming that it was the most distinguished guest ever entertained by the Dean. Of course, to some extent, he is intellectually lost at Birmingham; and it can hardly be a matter of surprise if the old Irish-women of the Oratory congregation, when they see him in the pulpit, wish that a younger man, with oratory of the Boanerges sort, should get up. On the other hand, his seclusion stands him in good stead; and at the country house in connection with Edgbaston Oratory, far away from the lion-hunting throngs, he finds a quiet leisure for literary labor which he could never know in London. As it is, he is overwhelmed with applications for interviews from all parts of the kingdom, and he has reason to be aware that railway communications make short work of the miles between the metropolis and Birmingham.—"Truth."

The deportation of the prisoners in Moscow condemned to Siberia, under the new ukase of the Czar, began on the 5th May, when three hundred persons were sent there, by way of Nijni-Novgorod, from the Moscow Central Prison. The second division of prisoners, 400 strong, are to be deported on the 12th May; third division, 600 strong, followed on the 20th; and the fourth division on the 26th. The Moscow prisons hold more than eleven thousand persons waiting for transportation to Siberia. All the prisoners condemned to exile are gathered from the prisons throughout Russia, and concentrated in Moscow before their departure for Siberia.

A special despatch to the "News" from Laredo, dated 15th June, says: "Reliable telegraphic information from the city of Mexico, June 11, says that Gen. Miguel Negrete, commanding the Mexican army has pronounced against Diaz. He has left the city with 3,000 adherents. Diaz is in pursuit. Vallarte, President of the Supreme Court, is acting President. Congress has disbanded. Diaz has removed Generals Trevino and Naranjo, and has appointed General Tolentiano to the command of the Monterey district."

An Ostiglia dispatch says the whole coast of Minecia below Mantua is lined with vast lagoons. The greatest damage is at Malara, fifteen miles below Mantua, where the Po formed a lake 30 kilometres long and 15 wide. The inhabitants of the flooded districts are encamped on the embankments. Thousands of acres of vines and rye wheat are ruined. The pecuniary loss far exceeds that of the great floods of 1872.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that Solovieff before the Court martial persisted in denying he had accomplices. He said he had committed the crime and he knew the penalty, therefore counsel was useless. The demeanor of the accused was firm and respectful. His wife, his two sisters and brother were summoned as witnesses. His wife was unable to appear, as she had been in a fit an hour before the trial. One sister went in hysterics in the court.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that he has been informed from an unimpeachable source that the Czar has renounced his visit to Berlin because the German police have received intelligence that it was highly probable that his assassination would be attempted there.

The Khedive of Egypt has received despatches from Capt. Gessi indicating that the slave trade at its chief centre had been crushed and rich territories of Soudan will soon likely be opened to civilization. Capt. Gessi fought several battles with slave traders on the Gazelle river. All the slave traders were destroyed, and the establishment of a civilized rule will prevent any further raids.

Distress in Ireland.

DUBLIN, June 11.—For some time past, the pressure upon the agricultural classes in Ireland has been very severe, but no open expressions of discontent, save in a few remote districts, have been made, till within the past few days. Recently, the question of the reduction of rents has been broached in several places in the west of Ireland, and tenants have begun to demand an abatement in the rents. The movement has rapidly become almost general, and instances are related of tenants who, with the full rents in their possession, have insisted on a reduction of twenty per cent, and have obtained it. At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of Naas the other day a resolution was adopted to the effect that the agricultural depression and the prospects of worse things and distress imperatively demanded that landlords should consent to the payment of rent proportion with current prices and with the agricultural products of the land. The resolution excited a warm and acrimonious debate, but was finally adopted by a unanimous vote. The agitation among the peasants has thus far been unaccompanied by any acts of violence, but the causes for it are potent, and it seems indisputable that, unless the landlords consent at least to a portion of the demands made upon them, the tenants will be driven into a state of exasperation from which very serious consequences may be apprehended.

The Princess of Wales.

For fashionability, for nobbiness, for "chic," for everything that women most admire in women, there is really no describing her; she must be seen to be appreciated. Her dressing is always the last expression of Parisian elegance, and invariably her toilet is as finished as an epigram, down to its smallest detail. From her dainty, high-heeled boots up to the tightly drawn veil over her face, she is the most consummately appareled lady in the French style, who graces this metropolis. Judging her merely as a woman, with no aid from her high rank to bewilder a man's imagination, I think there are many girls here in society who, with their limp eyes, glowing complexions, soft, tumbled hair and general loveliness would win the race for a heart sooner than she. But that matter is not to be thought of, of course. She is Princess, future Queen and Empress, and wonderfully well she is adapted to her station. Will you believe that yesterday, in the midst of the universal saanam which greeted her entrance, from a varied collection of greatness, she walked straight across the room to a little paralyzed child who was propped up in a perambulator and began to play with it! The all unconscious midget chatted back babbled and gave her flower it held in its shabby fingers. It was a touching little picture, and one which was worthy the pencil of an artist. When she left the bazaar and drove away through the streets cheer upon cheer greeted Alexander as the various passers recognized the soft, sad face. Hurrahs for royalty mean something more here than they did in Imperial days in France, when the choristers of the Grand Opera were detailed during the day to stand on street corners and shout "Vive! L'Empereur!" An Englishman will bear a wrong in silence, deeming submission a duty to God and law, but you cannot make him shout if he does not want to.

Many anecdotes are related of the late Mr. Isaac Butt. One day a lady writes, he ran in hurriedly to see my father, who was out at the time. As he was rushing away without leaving any name I ventured to remark, "Who shall I say called?" The Home Ruler grimly replied, "Tell your father the ugliest devil he knows has called to see him." We all knew who he was then. Going home late one night he was accosted by a desperate looking rufian in one of the suburbs of Dublin and asked what he was going to stand. "Well," replied Mr. Butt meekly, "I'm very sorry that I can't give you much, my friend, but what I have we will share." "Here," he continued, drawing a revolver from his pocket, "is a weapon which has six chambers. I will give you three and—" but here the lawyer found himself alone.





