

# THE CARBONNEAR HERALD,

## AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol. 2

CARBONEAR NEWFOUNDLAND JANUARY 21st, 1881.

No. 86,

**THE CARBONEAR HERALD**  
AND  
**OUTPORT TELEPHONE.**  
Is Printed and Published from the  
Office west of the Post and Telegraph  
Offices, Water Street, Carbonear, every  
FRIDAY MORNING.

**Terms - \$3.00 Per Annum**  
(Payable half-yearly in advance.)

### Advertising Rates.

Fifty cents per inch for first inser-  
tion, one-third of the above for each  
continuation. Standing Advertisements  
inserted monthly, quarterly  
half-yearly or yearly on the most  
reasonable terms.

All communications for the "Herald"  
to be addressed to the Proprietor  
and publisher;

**E. J. BRENNAN,**  
Herald Office, Water St.,  
Carbonear, Nfld.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF**  
**NEWFOUNDLAND**

**DIVIDEND** on the capital stock  
of this Company, at the rate Ten  
percent. per annum, for the half yearly  
ending 31st December, 1880, will be  
payable at the Banking House, in  
Duckworth Street, on and after Mon-  
day the 10th inst, during the usual  
hours of business.

By order of the Board,  
**R. BROWN,**  
Manager.

**This Great Household Medi-**  
**cine ranks amongst the lead-**  
**ing necessities of Life.**

These famous Pills purify the blood  
and act most powerfully, yet soothingly  
on the

### LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS

and BOWELS, giving tone energy and  
vigour to these great Main SPRINGS  
OF LIFE. They are confidently re-  
commended as a never failing remedy  
in all cases where the constitution  
from whatever cause, has become  
impaired or weakened. They are won-  
derfully efficacious in all ailments  
incidental to Females of all ages and

### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Pro-  
perties are known through-  
out the world.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts  
Old Wounds, Sores & Ulcers,  
and every kind of SKIN DISEASE,  
has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufac-  
tured only at  
533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicine  
throughout the Civilized World; with  
directions for use in almost every lan-  
guage.

The Trade Marks of these Medicines  
are registered in Ottawa, hence, any  
one throughout the British possessions,  
who many keep the American Counter-  
feit for sale, will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the Label  
on the Pots and Boxes. In the  
address is not 533, Oxford Street  
London, they are spurious.

### JUST OPENED.

### M. J. SHEEHAN,

Tinsmith and Dealer in Stoves,  
Begs to inform the public of Carbonear,  
and vicinity, that he has JUST OPENED  
business in the shop recently occupied  
by Mr. T. Malone and nearly opposite  
the Court House Fire Break, where he  
has on hand a large assortment of

### TINWARE

of every description,  
Also a large assortment of  
**Stoves and Castings.**

All orders in the above line attended  
to with promptitude and satisfaction.  
**M. J. SHEEHAN,**  
Water Street, Carbonear.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**ANDREOLI'S**  
**Book & Novelty Store,**  
**HARBOR GRACE**  
116-WATER STREET-116.

The Subscriber offers for sale

### BOOKS

PICTURES,  
LOOKING GLASSES,  
CLOCKS, TIME PIECES  
LOOKING GLASS PILES  
Statues, Picture Framing,  
STATIONERY,  
And a Variety of FANCY ARTI-  
CLES, too numerous to mention.  
PICTURES framed to order.  
CLOCKS CLEANED & REPAIRED.  
Outport Orders solicited and attended  
to.  
**V. ANDREOLI**  
Harbor Grace,  
May 22nd, 1879.

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**ROBERT A. MACKIM,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**Monuments, Tombs, Grav**  
**Stones, Tablets, Mantel Pieces,**  
**Hall and Centre Tables, &c.**  
He has on hand a large assortment of  
Italian and other Marbles, and is now pre-  
pared to execute all orders in his line.  
N. B.—The above articles will be sold  
at much lower prices than in any other  
part of the Provinces or the United States.

**THE WORLD RENOWNED**  
**GENUINE SINGER**

**Sewing Machines.**  
The best in the world. Most popu-  
lar SEWING MACHINE ever made

Beware of Bogus Agents and  
**Spurious Machines.**

You can get the Genuine Singer only  
at 172 Water Street, St. John's; for  
Cash or easy monthly payments.

The Trade Mark is on the arm of  
each Machine. The Singer Manufac-  
turing Co. is in gilt letters on the top  
of the arm. Any Machine you can't  
find the above Trade Mark on is not a  
Genuine Singer.

Bickford Knitting Machines, Eureka,  
Clothes Ringer, Washing Machi-  
nes, Plaiting Machines, Oil,  
Needles, and

Attachments for all Sewing Machines  
on hand.

The Singer Manufacturing Co., New  
York, U. S.

**M. F. SMYTH,**

Sole Agent for Nfld.  
Sewing Machines neatly repaired. Warranted  
for two years.

134-SIGN OF THE GUN-134

**HAWLEY & BARNES.**  
General Hardware Importers

Have now received their spring stock of  
**HARDWARE & FANCY GOODS,**

Consisting of:  
**ELECTRO PLATED WARE, CUTLERY**  
**GILT AND OTHERS,**  
**MANTLES AND TOILET GLASSES,**  
**CHANDLER AND TABLE LAMPS,**  
IN GREAT VARIETY.  
A large assortment of,  
**GLASSWARE,**  
**NAILS,**  
**SHEET IRON,**  
**PAINT,**  
**PUTTY, &c.**

Don't forget the Address.  
**HAWLEY & BARNES,**

SIGN OF THE GUN,  
No. 341, Arcade Building,  
Water Street  
St. John's

### 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 in-  
tending 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. HERRLBY.  
**Heart's Content**—Mr. M. MOORE.  
**Let's Core**—Mr. Richard Walsh, Pos-  
Little Bay } Office Little Bay, Pos-  
**Trustingale**—Mr. W. T. Roberts.  
**Fogo**—Mr. Joseph Raddell  
**Tilton Harbor**—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.  
**King's Cove and Keels**—Mr. P. Murphy.  
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**Catalina**—Mr. A. Gardiner.  
**Bay de Ve's de**—Mr. James Evans  
**Collier**—Mr. Hearn  
**Conception Harbor**—Mr. Kennedy  
**HARROLD**—Mr. E. Murray.  
**SALMON COVE**—Mr. Woodford  
**ILTRWOOD**—Mr. James Joy.

Notice.—This paper will not be de-  
livered to any subscriber for a less term  
than six months—single copies four-  
pence.

All correspondence intended for pub-  
lication must be sent in not later than  
Tuesday evening.

### CREW OF THE 'BRISTOLIAN'.

A portion of the crew of the barque  
Bristolian which was wrecked on Anticosti  
on the 22nd ultimo, arrived in Quebec  
recently, and tell a fearful tale of har-  
ship connected with the wreck. The vessel  
left port on the 19th of November, and  
everything went on well until the next  
day. Shortly after the pilot left the  
vessel a B. S. nasty weather set in, with  
rain and snow sleet, accompanied by  
terrific gales of wind. This lasted until  
the evening of the 22nd, by which time  
the vessel had become a complete ice-  
berg; the ropes were frozen in the blocks  
and the sails would not haul, so that  
the ship was unmanageable. A fearful  
gale was blowing from the N.W. then,  
about 9 p.m., the vessel struck ground.  
Prior to this time, about 3 p.m., one of  
the seamen, Thomas Smith, aged about  
19 years, had been washed overboard and  
lost. As soon as the vessel struck, the  
rest of the crew made themselves fast to  
the rigging aft, expecting every moment  
to be there last. They were wet through  
and benumbed with the cold. There  
was no fire on board, nor any means of  
making one, the vessel having previously  
had her decks swept, and the gally  
and cook house shitted off their position.  
About 11 p.m. the vessels stern com-  
menced to break up and the men with  
difficulty managed to take up a position  
in the forward part of the ship, where  
they stowed themselves for the remain-  
der of the night, in their wet clothes, ex-  
posed to the inclemency and the terror  
of the night. During the intervals,  
John Evans of Caruarvon, Thos. Ander-  
son, aged 22, Scotch, and D. McQuill  
a young lad of 15 succumbed to the cold,  
and frozen to death. Nearly all the re-  
mainder of the crew were more or less  
frost-bitten; but they managed to weath-  
er out the night. The next day, with  
some difficulty, the shore was reached,  
and tracks were found through the  
woods. John Evans died in the house  
of Mr. Gamacha was reached where they  
remained for ten days and were kindly  
treated. At the end of that time the  
survivor started out to walk for Ellis Bay,  
eighteen miles distant.

Lord Rededale, somewhat shabbily  
dressed, as is his wont, recently went to  
see the Foreign Minister on business.  
Knocking at the door, he was received  
by the footman, who, without knowing  
who Rededale was in formed him curtly  
that Lord Granville was not at home.  
But look here continued the flunkey,  
jest run and get me a pint of 'arf and  
'arf, will you?—producing a jug. Cer-  
tainly replied Lord R., and taking the  
jug away he looked for the beer. Bring-  
ing it back he handed it to the footman  
who first of all took a regular quencher,  
and then Lord R. politely declining the  
offer of a drink, quietly remarked:  
"Oh by the way when your master comes  
in tell him that the Earl of Rededale  
called to see him? You may imagine  
how the footman felt at that sublime mo-  
ment, and how Lord Granville conveyed  
his displeasure to him when, after hear-  
ing the anecdote told amid roars of laugh-  
ter in every club he went into, he arrived  
home and had an opportunity of hearing  
the flunkey's explanation.—London  
World.

### THE LATE FRANK BUCKLAND

It is said of the late Frank Buckland  
that two prominent characteristics dis-  
tinguish him throughout his earnest  
life. With his science was before him

the handmaid of religion; in all the mov-  
ing mechanism of the world he directly  
traced the hand of the Deity, and noth-  
ing was more abhorrent to his reverent  
mind than those theories of so called sci-  
ence which dispense with a Creator and  
Ruler. The second noteworthy trait in  
his most amiable character was the child-  
like spirit of inquiry which ever caused  
him to bring an unprejudiced judgment  
to the investigation of even what, on the  
face of it, seemed absurd. A more en-  
dearing nature is rarely met with; sim-  
ple, humorous, reverent, utterly devoid  
of self-consciousness, eccentric, and ever  
ready to stretch out a helping hand to the  
distressed, without stopping to ask what  
her they were saints or sinners. At  
the now darkened home in Albany street  
a fish salesman would receive equal cour-  
tesy with a royal duke from the uncon-  
ventional naturalist on deshabille, and as  
he talked with the visitor his hands would  
be employed in the dissection of some  
interesting specimen.

If the profession of journalism is not  
quickly overcrowded both in this country  
and across the 'silver streak of sea,' it  
will not be for the want of recommenda-  
tions from writers claiming to know its  
secrets. Ingenious novelists, whose ca-  
pacity for fiction is not confined to three-  
volume tales, dwell with rapture on the  
prizes which literature offers to young  
men, who need only possess sufficient  
capital to buy pens and paper. There  
are hand-books which profess to reveal  
all the mysteries of journalism to the un-  
initiated just as there are hand-books  
describing the customs of the ball room  
or the art of dressing and living on next  
to nothing. A writer in the most modest  
pages of the Stationery Trade's Journal  
has a good deal to say "on Pansian jour-  
nalism," which is fresh and accurate  
in its facts. The shares in La Presse, is-  
sued at £20, have gone up to £400, twice  
that sum is now the price of a twenty  
pound share in La Gazette des Tribunaux.  
The shareholders in the paper of M.  
Veillot rejoice in a dividend of 20 per-  
cent. To purchase a part of the profits  
La Lanterne and La Figaro the investor  
must pay seven times more than 4 times  
its cost price. The contributors to these  
papers share in the good fortune of the  
proprietors. The handsome profits, both  
as due to the circumstances that  
the interests of the Parisians is bounded  
by the boulevards, and that they demand  
neither foreign correspondence nor re-  
ports of meetings in their own country.—  
Pall Mall Gazette.

### STRANGE STORY OF A SEA CAP- TAIN.

Captain John Niven, of Thorntown  
Indiana, is a grandson of Sir Hugh  
Nevin, of England, but his elder bro-  
ther got the patrimony and John de-  
fiantly shipped before the mast. Af-  
ter many years he rose to be master of  
his vessel, the Ramsay, and the famous  
missionary, Adoniram Judson, went  
to India with him. Soon afterwards  
the ship was struck by lightning and  
destroyed. Niven made his escape  
to England, where in 1846 he was in-  
trusted with the ship, Earl of Egling-  
ton, built on the Earl's estate, and sent  
by him on her first voyage to the Uni-  
ted States. He was beset by a terri-  
ble storm off Nantucket Island, and  
after beating about all day and night  
in a dense fog, went ashore at Tom  
Never's Head. Two boats, contain-  
ing four men each, were lowered. The  
captain ordered that they be  
not be not launched until they saw how  
bad the breakers were; but they dis-  
obeyed him, and six of the eight men  
were lost. The survivors had now ar-  
rived. The breakers drowned their  
voices, but the chafed on the tail-  
board of a cart, stay aboard, and then,  
flung off an oar. The captain follow-  
ed directions, the oar with a line tied  
to it, was cast off and caught with a  
fish drais; and by that means a cable  
was rigged from the mast head to the  
rocks, with a horse's hames on it in  
which the men slid safely ashore.  
Captrin Niven was the last man to  
leave the wreck, when the hames broke  
and he was flung into the sea. The  
islanders at once formed a line of hold-  
ing hands and sprang into the breakers  
after bringing him to land. When  
he heard that his six men were lost he  
was temporarily deranged, and jump-  
ed again into the boiling waters.  
Again they rescued him and put him  
into custody. He was badly bruised,  
and was a long time recovering. The  
ship was a total loss. He returned  
to Great Britain, where his friends fit-  
ted him out, and he started on a whal-  
ing voyage in the Pacific. There  
again his vessel went to pieces in a  
storm, and he returned disconsolate  
to Nantucket. Indeed it is probable

that the red letter of "bad luck" was  
set opposite his name in the records  
of the commercial marine of England,  
and that he could not have obtained  
another ship. At any rate, he resolved  
to face the sea no more, but to get as  
far from it as possible in some quiet  
town in the middle of the continent.  
So he started West on foot, with two  
dollars in his pocket. Walking the  
towpath, Eric Canal, a boatman hail-  
ed him pleasantly with "Hello you  
are too good-looking a man to be walk-  
ing in the towpath. Jump aboard."  
The captain jumped aboard, and made  
himself so useful in splicing ropes and  
putting things in shape, that he was  
gladly carried to Buffalo. There he  
got a job to rig a sloop for the lake and  
received for it enough to take him to  
Cleveland. There he shovelled sand on  
the new railroad at 1 dol. a day  
was promoted to the charge of the  
gang at one dollar 25 cents a day  
was advanced in the winter to school  
master, became a farmer by slow de-  
grees, and six months President of the  
First Bank in Thorntown, Ind. He  
has a handsome home known as  
"Chrome Hill," but he occasionally  
visits Nantucket and lives over again  
his perils and escapes.—San Fran-  
cisco Bulletin.

### THE REVOLT OF THE BOERS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Dr. Wm. H. Bass  
sell, the well-known correspondent,  
writes to the Daily Telegraph this  
morning: On December 10th, 1878, the  
Boers met to the number of 6000 in  
Mootfontein and passed a series of  
resolutions, announcing their unalter-  
able resolve to regain their independ-  
ence and duly notify the authorities  
of the fact. Exact one year after  
this meeting at Mootfontein the Boers  
have met as before and proclaimed a  
republic at Heidelberg and also de-  
clared their intention would be  
that as never acknowledged the an-  
nexation of the Transvaal by Sir Theo-  
philus Shepson, and as they were ac-  
tively engaged under the cover of the forms  
of their constitution with a legally elect-  
ed President and a Volksraad, they  
were only resisting a lawless invasion  
which all peaceful remonstrance had  
failed to abate. Martin Pretorius,  
Vice-President of the Transvaal and  
President of the Orange River Free  
State, is a man of no great force of  
character, but has great influence  
over the Boers; which he derives from  
the conception of his name with their  
troubles, and unhappily his story, but  
Paul Kregar is a person of very differ-  
ent type, and Joubert, the command-  
ant of the Boers, is a compound of  
Oliver Cromwell and Balfour, or  
Barley. It is nonsense to talk about  
the rising being the work of a few  
agitators. It is as national as the  
Boer can make it. It is an expres-  
sion of anger and dislike to British  
rule. The readers are driven by the  
masses behind them. When the au-  
thorities at Pretoria arrested Dr.  
Olliver, editor of the Valkston, he  
published the resolutions of the Boers  
government at Heidelberg and its  
order not to pay taxes they must  
have seen that a conflict was inevit-  
able unless the Boers gave in, and one  
is at a loss to know why it has been  
taken for granted that a race of dogs  
get so clam and so obedient should  
have been judged quite incapable of  
action, seeing that their records show  
of what wonderful tenacity of purpose  
their ancestors were possessed. It  
is deplorable that if the Government  
were determined to keep the Trans-  
vaal by force and at all hazards, and  
to govern it by martial law, they did  
not maintain such a force there as  
would have convinced the Boers of  
the hopelessness of armed resistance.  
It now only remains to be seen what  
turn the reason will take till such time  
as the British army is strong enough  
to overturn the Transvaal and bring  
with them what is after all, some-  
thing very like civil war with its hor-  
rors. It must be remembered  
that the Dutch in the Cape Colony  
and Orange River Free State consti-  
tute an important factor in the im-  
perial calculations respecting South  
Africa, and as the local authorities seem  
to have been completely astray in  
their estimate of the forces at work  
in the Boer rising, let me express the



earnest have that they will well consider not only the means to be used in repressing the revolt and in punishing those who may deserve such treatment, but also the measure which are follow the assertion of the Queen's supremacy over her unwilling subjects. (Signed) W. B. RUSSELL.

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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 Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HERRICK.
Heart's Content—Mr. M. Moore.
Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office Little Bay.
Trottingdale—Mr. W. T. Roberts.
L'Anse-au-Loup—Mr. Joseph Rendell.
Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.
King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy.
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Catalina—Mr. A. Gardner.
Bay de Veys—Mr. James Evans.
Collier—Mr. Hearn.
Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy.
HARBORMAINS—Mr. E. Murray.
SALMON COVE—Mr. Woodford.
HELYWOOD—Mr. James Joy.

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THE CARBONAR HERALD

"Honest labor—our noblest heritage."

CARBONAR, JAN. 21.

The following is the Speech of Her Majesty the Queen at the opening of Parliament, which we give place in our editorial space to-day.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The following is the full text of the Queen's speech delivered at the opening of Parliament to-day:—

My Lords and Gentlemen—I have called you to proceed earlier than usual to the resumption of your labors, as some affairs of more than common urgency demand your attention.

My relations with foreign powers continue friendly and harmonious. The main question relating to the frontier between Turkey and Montenegro has been settled, and the powers are now engaged in communication which have in view the determination of the frontier between Turkey and Greece. Some important portions of the Treaty of Berlin which so long remained without fulfillment continue to form an object of my anxiety and attention.

The rising in the Transvaal recently imposed upon me the duty of taking a military measure with a view to promptly vindicate my authority, and has of necessity set aside for a time any plans for securing to European settlers that free control over their own local affairs, without prejudice to the interests of natives, which I have been desirous to confer. I regret that the war in Bantoland continues, notwithstanding the efforts of the Cape Government. It would cause me much satisfaction if a suitable mediation on my part with a view to the restoration of peace.

The war in Afghanistan has been brought to close. With the exception of the Candahar force, my troops have been recalled within the Indian frontier. It is not my intention that the Candahar will be permanently maintained, but the unsettled condition of the country and consequent difficulty of establishing a native Government, delayed the withdrawal of my army from that position.

Gentlemen of House of Commons. The estimates for the services of the coming year are in a forward state of preparation, and will be speedily laid before you.

My Lords and Gentlemen: There has been a gradual, though not very rapid improvement in the trade of the country, and I am now able to entertain a more favorable expectation of revenue for the year than I could form at its commencement.

The anticipation with which I last addressed you of a great diminution of distress in Ireland; owing to the abundant harvest, was realized, but I regret to state that the social condition of the country has assumed an alarming character. Agrarian crimes

in general have multiplied far beyond the experience of recent years. Attempts upon life have not grown in the same proportion as other offences but I must add that the efforts being made for personal protection are far beyond all former precedent by the police, under the direction of the Executive, I have to notice other evils yet more widely spread. The administration of justice has been frustrated with respect to those offences through the impossibility of procuring evidence, and an extended system of terrorism has the country which has paralyzed almost alike the existence of private rights and the performance of civil duties. In a state of things new in some important respects, and hence with little of available guidance from former precedent, I have deemed it right to put in use the ordinary powers of the law before making any new demand, but a demonstration of the insufficiency is amply supplied by the present circumstance of the country and leads me now to apprise you that proposals will be immediately submitted for trusting me with additional powers, necessary in my judgment, not only for the vindication of order and public law, but likewise to secure on behalf of my subjects protection for life and property, and personal liberty of action, subject to the primary and imperious obligation to which I have just referred.

I continue to desire not less than heretofore the removal of grievances and the work of legislative improvement in Ireland as well as in Great Britain. The Irish Land Act of 1870 has been productive of great benefits, and has much contributed to the security and comparative well-being of the occupiers of soil, without diminishing the value or disturbing the foundations of property. In some respects, however, and more particularly under the strain of recent and calamitous years, the protection which it supplied has not yet been found sufficient either in Ulster or in other provinces. I recommend you to undertake further development of its principles in a manner conformable to the special wants of Ireland, both as regards the relation of landlord and tenant, and with a view of effective efforts for giving to the larger portion of the people by purchase a permanent proprietary interest in the soil. This legislation will require the removal, for the purposes in view, of all obstacles arising out of the limitations on ownership of property with due provision for the establishment of County Government in Ireland founded upon representative principles and framed with the double aim of conferring proper control over the expenditure and of supplying the formation of habits of local self-government.

Bills will be laid before you on the Army and Navy. You will be asked to consider measures for further reform in the law of bankruptcy, for the conservancy of rivers and the prevention of floods, for revising the construction of endowed schools and hospitals in Scotland, for the renewal of the Act which established secret law in regard for repressing corrupt practices, of which a limited number of towns were lamentable examples at the last general election.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—In the House of Lords, to-night, Beaconsfield declared that the accession of the present Government had unsettled everything in Europe, Asia and Ireland, revealing the policy of their predecessors at the time of whose overthrow peace was assured. He strongly denounced the conduct of the Government in waiting until the last moment to propose repressive measures in Ireland and said that circumstances warranted an amendment to the address in that sense; but as the state of the and required speedy measures he therefore recommended that the House proceed immediately to discuss ministerial measures for restoring order and liberty to the long suffering subjects of the Queen.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Carbonar Herald St. John's, Jan. 18.

Dear Sir,— Here in the metropolis we can boast of beautifully mild weather, though the walking and driving are very unpleasant, so much so that one or even two cannot have their usual walk or drive with cleanliness and comfort. Times are exceptionally dull here this season and promise to be so for some time, worse than all money is a scarce commodity, the duns are out from early morn to dark night.

I would infer from a correspondence in your last issue, that a little financial difficulty prevails in your town concerning the misappropriation of school money. Your Village correspondent is indeed, very explicit and their appears to be a good deal of meaning in his uncultivated remarks. Poor man his bread and butter seems to be the silencing point. Hunger is a powerful weapon. The steam tug Cabot arrived

here on Monday morning, with the Alice Lynn in tow, reports say the Alice Lynn is a new barque owned by John Mann & Co., and commanded by one Captain Curtis. It appears that off Bay Bulls, she was becalmed and the captain despatched a boat and crew to the latter place for the purpose of despatching a messenger for a tug, some time after the captain and remainder of the crew a so went ashore as the ship was getting in a dangerous position, though anchored; several men then went off from the shore and boarded her, finding her two miles from her anchorage, after parting both chains; the salvors remained by the ship until her arrival in port. The matter has since been placed in the Admiralty Court by the salvors, Mr. Boone and Mr. Emerson for the latter. The vessel and cargo which are valued at 5,500 pounds, have been released by Jno. Mann & Co. She was towed to Harbor Grace, yesterday morning, by the Lady Glover. The Dundee sealing fleet may be expected to arrive here between the 1st and 10th of next month. The Thetis, a new vessel, is one of the finest ever engaged in the sealing business, and will be commanded by Captain Charles Dawe, M.H.A. The others will be commanded, viz: Esquimaux, Captain Blandford; Arctic, Captain S. Walsh; Norwich, Captain H. Dawe, Resolute, Captain A. Jackman; Aurora, Captain Fairweather. Saturday's North Star, says—"A P. E. Islander is canning rabbits?" He (A.S.) wants to know the reason why we cannot do the same thing here? If the people of Newfoundland get rabbit enough for their immediate want, at least for a time, they will do well. Let the rabbits like the Wintous scater and benefit the Island in general before the good breed be exhausted. Why not suggest canning or preserving caplin, which are so abundant in this country, instead of turning them into manure, probably he is waiting for the Islanders to open his eyes on this matter also. The following are the ship building statistics for the past three years. In 1878 95 vessels of 3770 tons; in 1879, 155 vessels of 5458 tons; in 1880, 132 vessels of 4998 tons. The amount of bounty paid was 11,038 dollars in 1878; 17,614 in 1879 and 14,896 in 1880. A Boone Bay it is expected there will be a very good herring fishery this season. At Rose Blanche and Unalaska the fishery is not as good as last year as the weather is very rough owing, I suppose to the non-appearance of ice. The Curlew, arrived on last Saturday. The Plover though overdue has not as yet arrived. The new importation for St. Bonaventure's College has taken his departure, unmet and unburied. This is a riddle for Vigilo, the appearance of whom we were daily expecting, as in this month comes his anniversary.

I am, dear sir, TOASTER.

To the Editor of the Carbonar Herald CARBONAR, Jan. 20.

Dear Sir,— I have noticed lately quite a number of correspondents writing in your paper, but as to who they are, what they are, or whence they came, I am puzzled to know. Some say they are Caribboys, but that I don't believe, neither do I agree in opinion with others, that the Professor and the ex Professor are among the number; but this I do believe that whoever they are it seems to me, their knowledge of public matters in Caribboe is not at all limited, but their judgments and condemnations are, I must certainly say, of rather a "partial" nature, as will be shown to your readers further on in this communication.

Although Mr. Editor, I do not profess to be a good letter writer, especially where important public matters are in question, yet I put myself up to be a man of deep discernment, sound judgment, thorough understanding and extensive views and with good general capacity in fact I am one of that class of men that knows more than a thing or two, and what I don't know at present I will ferret out. Now while the case of "Fair Play" as "Query" is pending the decision of public opinion I deem it on just and fair to withhold for the present, any comments I may have to make thereon, so I will confine my observations, in that particular, to thus expressing a hearty welcome for friend "Fair Play" to the front again, with the hope that, after his long silence since M. Y. last, he has come prepared to stand fire this time and not show the white feather again as he did, so cowardly, when the veteran of three score and fifteen challenged him to substantiate some false charges which he "Fair Play" had published in the "Evening Telegram" last spring.

Reverting to the "partiality" in the judgement and condemnation of "Query" and other recent writers in the "Herald" I consider it only right that, instead of singling out two or three individuals, all Government officials, &c., should come in for a share of the stews, thus owing over

board, partiality. Of the Revenue collectors and the clerk of the peace a great deal might be said; I am not, however, as well acquainted in matters connected with the duties of the latter, as I am with those of the former hence I shall only, here, advise the clerk to mind his business and see that the Sign Boards are in accordance with the License Act, but then I suppose it is not easy, at a times to manage people in law—and there are other infringements; which too often occur. Now for the collector No. 1; will that gentleman inform me the tariff of duties on goods imported into Carbonar is the same as that of St. John's, and if so, why charge sixteen cents a pound on tobacco instead of 12 cents as set down in the tariff? and why charge duty on old furniture when it is admitted free by the Revenue Act? I have authentic proof that these duties have been exceeded here last fall, and that too, from a poor middleman, of course, but we don't very much whether the big Merchant have to pay those wrong duties. There is also a circumstance which occurred in the fall 1879, when as every one in Carbonar will remember, a lot of flour was brought home here being saved from the wrecked steamer Breine in Red Bay by poor fishermen that risked their lives in hooking up a few barrels and sacks which they brought home in several Labrador craft intending it for the winter's diet of their needy families, here, Mr. Editor, your readers will naturally say, "surely the collector did not make these poor people pay duty on ship wrecked flour, ay did he, and that 23 cents a barrel, too, and what was still worse, he compelled the people to give up one half of the wrecked property they brought home; there was also a lot of silver plate—I should like to know whether that paid duty or not (doubtful Tommy Danson) which was brought on in Messrs Penney's vessel and sold on their premise—the collector acting as auctioneer, which by virtue of his office I am informed, he cannot do—and I need not say who got the lion's share of this; it is well known that between the collector and the Penney's the poor man had but little chance. Next comes the collector No. 2 against whom I have a by bill but he being a very pious sort of individual, and fearing I might put him off the track, I will leave him to the high Chancellor who has doubtless already admonished him to practice what he preaches."

I have also something to say of the Telegraph Operator, why is it that this gentleman does not place the daily public news in some conspicuous part of his office so that a hand may have an opportunity of seeing it, and not have a few only enjoying exclusive privilege of reading the messages? when he is paid for it he ought to act with more fair play in the matter.

There is another matter which deserves the attention of the public, viz: the selling of decomposed meat and cabbage, this with other similar occurrences will be brought up in a future letter.

Again, I must call the attention of the sergeant of Police to a very great nuisance which he too frequently allows to pass unpunished and one, I am sure does not nor cannot escape his notice it is this, a certain townsman makes it a practice, day after day, to set his cows at large to wander about our public street to the great annoyance and disgust of all respectable pedestrians, shopkeepers and owners of hall doors, now policemen this will not do, you must rank it amongst the corner nuisances and put a stop to it at once, if you want to receive credit or praise for doing your duty.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am afraid to intrude any further on your valuable time and space, although I have a great many matters of interests yet to bring under public notice (the most important of which, being the way in which our Wesleyan school is managed in Carbonar, but as this matter is in abler hands, through the "Harbor Grace Standard," I'll keep quiet for the present and will here suffice to say that, I only hope when they do get a permanent teacher, he will have the ability to give that satisfaction which the Roman Catholics can boast of from their teacher, Mr. Laurence Mackey) the fact is, a "general reformation" is necessary, and we must and will have it.

Thanking you for all this space good night and pleasant dreams for the present. Yours truly, J. COSEY.

P.S.—Although you declined publishing my last week's letter, you must remember that as a public journalist you are bound to give insertion to all communications having for their object, the welfare and interests of the public, and you are expected to comment upon them also.

[We cannot see how we are bound to publish your or anybody else's communications if you should not think it to do so, but since you have the audacity to think otherwise, we shall accede to your demand, in this instance, believing at the same time that it will only be the means of your displaying a very great ignorance of the matters with which you so solemnly attempt to deal. We would advise you of saving in a bit in dealing with the collectors and the Clerk of the Peace for, believe me, you will find a hard nut to crack in that quarter; the former might probably impose a duty on yourself, that would not be pleasing to you, and that, too, perhaps a specific duty (since you seem to consider yourself a man of good carrying capacity) as his commission per advance would be very trifling indeed for we think it probable that his esti-

mate of your corporeal value is of little account. As regards the Clerk of the Peace, we think it would be wise of you to let him alone, also that as if you intend not altering your visiting and retiring hours. In reference to collector No. 2; in order to close your month he might make a distributing clerk of you. We have not the pleasure of this gentleman's acquaintance, but we hope for his sake, that he will see the wisdom of at once becoming a subscriber to the "Herald," in respect to the Telegraph Operator, we think you are very much mistaken in insinuating that gent. is bound to furnish the telegrams to the public. As to the selling of decomposed meat &c; (the new auctioneer, you will find to be as cunning as you are coeey. The cow nuisance—I cannot say whether it is the duty of the Police to keep cows or other horrid cattle off the public streets, but we think it would not be out of place were they to acquaint the owner that, if he is too niggardly to stable feed his cows, it is time for him to close up the dairy altogether. With regard to your school troubles; I am not supposed to offer an opinion, but I have much pleasure in endorsing your sentiments in regard to the Roman Catholic teacher Mr. Mackey, and we hope with our correspondent that his grand children may soon be enabled to enjoy a like blessing.

Now for this "general reformation," though last, yet, the most important of any; how shall we answer it or give our counsel at all, at all? I cannot, at present, do better than for our correspondent to our robust friend who, on Monday morning last received that pleasing salutation from a master mariner (for you call on this moment a question who, together with your own wise head must accomplish the mighty object; besides you will there find that a general reformatory scheme is already inaugurated which, should it prove effectual, will certainly compel every lesser one to look south; yes this powerful scheme would have raised Cain, last spring, had the lever not been broken.—Pro Herold]

To the Editor of the Carbonar Herald CARBONAR, January 18.

I do hate this city life, this everlasting fog is corroding my very system away. I think I will take uncle's advice and go to Newfoundland as a school teacher. These words were uttered by a young man of very limited education, but of rather serious turn of mind, whose total lack of energy and perseverance unfitted him for the business in which he was engaged, and whom I will introduce to your readers as Silvester Conroy, born of humble but respectable parents, the other person who he was addressing was cousin Mike, who had just returned from a three years cruise to India, wild, reckless and full of ambition, being just 21 years of age, and possessing all the vigor of youth without one touch of its decay, and having received in early youth a liberal education which fitted him for any station in life. Why, Sir, you really astonish me, you must have a very exalted opinion of yourself. And do you really think you are sufficiently qualified to take charge of a school in Newfoundland. Yes, my dear Mike, of course I do, for I am well aware from my own experience and supported by my uncle's opinion, who tells me that as long as a person is religiously inclined, attends the temperance and class meetings, he is sure to succeed not only in teaching school, but working his way into the ministry, do you see this my boy, you know pays better than the drudgery of school teaching. Look at the fellows that went out a few years ago, no better qualified than myself, and they figure very largely in some of these outports, and had the effrontery to ascend the pulpit before they were there two years and I may bring home some rich merchant's daughter as others have done. I suppose you are not aware these merchants are very rich out in that country, they deal in fish, oil and blubber, they are continually making bad debts and heavy losses, but strange to say accumulate wealth at rapid rate. I have heard that would not vouch for its veracity that nine tenths of the people do not know nor trouble themselves, how the money that is granted them from Government is spent, they have what they call a School Board, consisting of merchants, ministers or perhaps the magistrate or a lawyer, these are all, of course, religious men (very religious, indeed, and not all capable of mis-appropriating the money or using it for any other purpose than to educate the youth of the country; the use of their extensive fishing fleet and foreign going shipping don't be surprised if England, will have to draw on Newfoundland for officers and admirals to command her Navy. Excuse me my dear cousin, that is not at all likely to happen, if the like of you go to teach them, do you know anything about geography, trigonometry or even navigation. No for certain I never

learned it, you take me long, for I could give of my scholars in my qualification. To the Editor Sir,— I see in your production and Play, trying to Query, which questions of to the public to be by descending language. Now the first that the comm Wharf are tw Catholic. Then, that the one is that the wharf age and distrib With respect is not so exp is the same as ignored I at were two or th If Query is ed I call on the place in the statement of last few years ing said wha and by whose leally without Board. Also collected from for collecting expenditure of Court House, number press commissioner Another bodied poor in Clergymen commissioner who received. Can any one what can you

To the Editor D.E.R. Sir,— During son, indeed pounds, s have been good peop and Carbon and varied zars, Lotte none of much sym of P. Doyle horse, his ped dead o down on a first week month I spectually subscription the purp pounds wh Doyle mig the said l one should horse in over drive fondly deal to the col an eye wit No doubt hour in eily volunteered the list &c with adva ording to science.

LOC To CORRES Kenniffick' in referenc acle of che ed by L.K L. M. M B and the oth ed in the 'S received l its publica you moder too heavy modify a li







LITERARY.

THE PATTERN OF THE SHINGLE.

When the angry passion gathering in my mother's face I see, And she leads me to the bed room— gently lays me on her knee,

Every tinkle of the shingle has an echo and a sting, And a thousand burning fancies into active being sprung,

Holy Moses! and the angels, east thy pitying glances down, And thou, O family doctor put a good soft poultice on;

Pride and Jealousy, Or, a Wronged Husband.

Continued.

'I am ready to meet it,' said Grace bravely.

'Bless you for that look, my wife,' returned Hugh; 'hold to it, for it hallows the past as it redeems the future.'

'Go on, dear husband tell me all,' said Grace, with a bright expression.

'My worn out predictions are fearfully realized at last,' said Hugh, with his face averted, 'I am ruined.'

The brightness faded from his wife's face as she laid her head on his breast and clung around his neck.

'On you the stroke falls, I heed it not, said he. I have still resources, in these hands, this brain. Some few hundred pounds of my fortune are still left when skilfully employed may ensure us a moderate competence.'

Grace shrank from his embrace; 'a though flashed upon her that seemed to burn her brain.

'You do not know,' said she 'that yesterday some jewels struck my foolish pride—'

'I do know,' interrupted Hugh; 'calm your fear the debt is annulled.'

'Annulled!' echoed Grace in surprise; 'how could you learn.'

'Clemency, told me,' he quietly replied. 'I have seen your jeweller, and he has agreed to take the dimons back and annul the contract. This ruin has not come upon me like a summer storm. I have seen it gradually approaching for years; I have tried in vain to warn you of it; but my words were unheeded. You seemed to regard me as a harsh gloomy pillar, standing in your light, and a temptation has oftentimes beset me to lend all in the foul crime of self destruction. Then, again, my better angel bade me to look beyond, I did so, and saw you purified of your evil vanity, saw you shining in the richness of woman's brightest ornaments, wily devotior and homely love, and by that promised

happiness in my caskest misery.

'Oh, Hugh! Hugh!' she cried; 'all that you have never found in me, but ever hoped for shall be yours. Those tinsel-gaids and gilded fripperies I have thought so much of, are indeed poor and indifferent trifles in the balance of your affection.'

'Human virtues work out their reward, while human follies stand before ture happiness like mocking spectres said Hugh. 'The blow that has fallen has not streached me helpless. No man can say I am his debtoria. The censure loyng world will have its banquet scandal, but we can afford that luxury and survive it. The errors of the past will be your beacon light of life of active toil opens before me and I have already made arrangements to begin it. Our old friend Rudderforth has a vancacy of a clerk in his station. He mentioned the circumstance incidentally to me a few day ago since little dreaming that I should be a candidate for the office, but this morning I have written to him respecting it.'

'A clerkship in John Rudderforth's bank, murmured Grace, as a spasm passed across her face.

'The salary is a rising one, commencing at two hundred pounds a year, said Hugh, hopefully 'with which, the remnant of my fortune, will see a wild, tea ful look. Oh, let me pray that this bitter end may be permitted to pass by me.'

'Ignominy! exclaimed Hugh 'No there is ignominy in the beggits alms, in the dependents bounty, in the sumtuou-table laden with the labors of his willing hands, inherits the rightful title of independence.

Hugh stopped lier with a kiss, and nestled her weeping face upon his breast.

At that time the drawing-room door was opened, and John Rudderforth entered, followed by Clemency. John advanced and took the hand of his friend in silence, while Clemency clung with a loving embrace round Grace's neck.

'Welcome my kind friends, welcome,' said Hugh. 'You have come in time to witness if not to share the happiest hour of my life.'

'What?' cried John, brightening up; 'then that note of yours was all a pleasant jest be sent, I suppose, to make a sort of April fool of me. Oell, well I forgive you.'

'Alas; old friend,' said Hugh, 'my ruin is in jest, but a stern reality.'

'Eh, what?' exclaimed John, with a shiver; it is true then.

'Quite,' replied Hugh, 'my ruin is not jest, but a laugh at his friend's incredulous started.

'Hang it, don't laugh, there's a fellow,' said John, very greatly dishonored cheque, with no effects at your banker's, is no laughing matter. But I am richly compenstated,' said Hugh.

'Compensated?—how?' said John.

Job Printing of every description neatly executed at the office of this paper.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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I most respectfully take leave to call the attention of the Public generally to the fact, that certain Houses in New York are sending to many parts of the globe SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of my Pills and Ointment.

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In the books of directions affixed to the spurious make is a caution, warning the Public against being deceived by counterfeiters. Do not be misled by this audacious trick, as they are the counterfeiters they pretend to denounce.

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I most earnestly appeal to that sense of justice, which I feel sure I may venture upon asking from all honorable persons, to assist me, and the Public, as far as may lie in their power, in denouncing this shameful fraud.

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines, bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, LONDON" engraved thereon. On the label is the address, 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, where alone they are manufactured. Holloway's Pills and Ointment bearing any other address are counterfeiters.

The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any one throughout the British Possessions, who may keep the American Counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

Signed THOS HOLLOWAY, 533 Oxford Street, London.

Government Notice.

ALL PERSONS having Claims against Board of Works are requested to send in their Accounts (duly certified) not later than MONDAY, 20th inst.

By order, JOHN STUART, Secretary. Board of Works; 13th Dec.; 1880.

PROFESSIONAL:

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER.

may be consulted Mondays & Fridays at the residence of Mr Ambrose Forward until further notice.

FANCY FAIR

A FANCY FAIR will be held in the St. Patrick's School Room, Carbonar, about the 27th December next for the purpose of raising funds to repair and furnish the Priest's Residence.

Subscriptions and articles for sale will be thankfully received by the following ladies:

- Miss MCCARTHY, Miss A. DOYLE, Mrs B. MURPHY, Mrs J. STAPLETON, J. KELLY, Miss M. J. TOBIN, M. KANE, M. MARSHALL, W. FINN, B. FITZGERALD, E. HAMILTON, B. MALONE, Miss KENNEALY, Treasurer, Miss MCKAY, Secretary.

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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 on 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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Vol 2.

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