

# THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

## A NEW OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

Vol. 1

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, NOVEMBER 27, 1879.

No 28:

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

**OUTPORT TELEPHONE.**  
Is Printed and Published from the Office, west of the Post and Telegraph Offices, Water Street, Carbonear, every THURSDAY MORNING.  
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**Advertising Rates.**  
Fifty cents per inch for first insertion, one-third of the above for each continuation. Standing Advertisements inserted monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly on the most reasonable terms.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor, Proprietor and Publisher,

**J. A. ROCHFORD,**  
Herald Office, Water St.,  
Carbonear, Nfld.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



### Government Notice.

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
4th November, 1879

**I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE** that under the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to authorize the Consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony," I am authorized to raise by loan the sum of **Fifteen Thousand One Hundred and Ninety Two Dollars** upon Debentures of not less than \$200 each, chargeable upon and payable out of the Public Funds of the Colony, after the expiration of Twenty Years, when it should be optional with the Government to pay off the same, on giving Twelve Months' previous notice.

Tenders for the above amount will be received at my office, until noon, on **TUESDAY** the Eighteenth day of November.

The Tenders must express the amount offered, in Dollars, and the rate of interest, which interest will be payable half yearly.

**JAMES J. ROGERSON,**  
Receiver-General.

November 14.

**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.

N. B.—The above articles will be sold at much lower prices than in any other part of the Provinces or the United States.

A CARD.

**T. W. SPRY,**  
Notary Public,  
"EXPRESS" BUILDINGS,  
ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D.

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF  
NEWFOUNDLAND.**

**DIVIDEND** on the Capital Stock of this Company at the rate of Ten per cent per Annum, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1879, will be payable at the Banking House in Duckworth Street, on and after **SATURDAY**, the 12th instant, during the usual hours of business.

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

**FOR 1880 FISHERIES.**

We are prepared to supply to any extent, made from best New Orleans Cotton and hard laid TWINE—the very best—all our **STANDARD NETS** for Herring, Cod, Caplin and Lance SEINES, put together—Roped, Corked and Leaded in the most approved manner.

**AMERICAN NET & TWINE Co.,**  
Boston

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**P. JORDAN & SONS.**

**CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS  
ESTABLISHMENT,**  
222 Water Street, St. John's.

Importers of British and Foreign Manufactured GOODS.

Always on hand a large supply of

**CLOTHING,**

Made up under their own inspection which they can

**SELL AT VERY LOW PRICES.**

Also a large assortment of LEA'S THERWARE and other GOODS.

All orders in the CLOTHING DEPARTMENT shall receive best attention and be made in any STYLE required and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Se. 4. 2m.

**JUST OPENED.**

**NEW GROCERY  
AND  
PROVISION STORE,**  
(Opposite the Public Wharf.)  
**Harbor Grace**

The Subscriber begs to inform the public of Carbonear that he has just Opened the above Premises where he will keep on hand, a choice and well assorted stock of

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,  
AT LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE  
N. STEWART.**

Harbor Grace,  
June 19nd, 1879.

A 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.

May 2.

**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 PLATES,

Statues, Picture Framing,

**STATIONARY,**

And a Variety of FANCY ARTICLES, too numerous to mention.

**PICTURES framed to order.**

**CLOCKS CLEANED & REPAIRED.**

Outport Orders strictly attended to

**V. ANDREOLI.**

Harbor Grace,  
May 22nd, 1879.

**R. MCCARTHY,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANT**

**AND AUCTIONEER,**

AT HIS

**Market-Stand & Auction-Mart**

**WATER STREET,**

Carbonear, Newfoundland,

October 16. 1m.

**JUST RECEIVED,**

Per Cortes, from New York,

100 Barrels Beckstein's F. M.

**PORK,**

50 ditto LOIN, 50 ditto JOLIES,

50 ditto BEEF CUTTINGS.

May 22 J. & T. HEARN

NEWS PER MAIL.

The Liverpool 'Catholic Times' says: "The project of the late M. Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, for the decoration of the Orleans Cathedral with ten windows representing scenes in the life of Jeanne d'Arc, has met with more success than might have been expected. A sum of 125,000f was quickly subscribed, and a competition was opened to which all the glass painters in France were admitted. The result of this competition has been, that the design of M. Lorin, of Chatre, has carried off the first prize of 4000f, and that he is commissioned with the execution of this splendid historical memorial. An exhibition of the various designs sent in, has lately been held in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, after a previous exhibition at Orleans, and it is generally admitted that the competition produced very satisfactory results. M. Lorin's design is everywhere spoken of as possessing remarkable merit.

The condition of the Jews in Rome since 1870 is not so flourishing as might have been expected from the joy with which they hailed the entrance of the troops of Victor Emmanuel on the 29th September. In fact, on the last anniversary of that day, the "Old Clothes" men made a formal appeal to public sympathy, by parading with a banner and making themselves into a society for collecting funds to relieve their distress. Meetings were lately held by the Israelites in the Ghetto, and resolutions were passed, affirming that they were better off before 1870, and declaring that it was necessary to contribute largely for schools, &c., in order to prevent the day of their institutions. A few evenings ago some Israelites were conducting a funeral procession in their customary mode with lighted torches. As they passed by the Caffè Pantanella, in Piazza Montanara, two men, who had been, perhaps, drinking freely, began to insult the Jews, calling them asses and using other offensive terms. These two men were severely treated by the Jews, and the procession moved on. But on the return of the procession, the Christians had obtained reinforcements, and a battle ensued between them and the Jews, in which sticks, stones, and other implements were freely used. The police were obliged to interfere, but in the darkness a revolver went off and wounded an old man who was in no way concerned in the riot.

**The Recent Floods in Murcia, Spain.**

"During this terrible night," said a townsman to the correspondent of the London 'Standard,' "our authorities, and in particular, our admirable civil guards, worked with a will to rescue women and children. They had to work by such glimmering light as their torches would yield, and presented a weird and fantastic appearance as they moved to and fro through the water. The gallant fellows waded in the submerged streets, seizing such fugitives as they met half-drowned and frightened out of their wits, calling others who were screaming at the windows, and encouraging those who rushed about wildly on the house-tops, until boats, barges, and even carriages could be brought into use, and the inhabitants saved from abodes that were momentarily threatened with ruin. Several times during the night, was heard the crash of falling houses and splintering timbers, and high above the noise, rose the wailing shrieks of unfortunate beings that could not escape and were soon smothered in the ruins or in the torrent. Acts of extraordinary heroism were performed by the authorities, the boatmen, and the civil guards. One guard five times braved the torrent with the water up to his chest. Each time he came back with a child in his arms. Then he started back on his sixth voyage. He had left the mother in the house, with a babe at her breast. He fought his way through the water, rather swimming than wading. As

he neared the house he saw it totter. Before he could make another step it was gone, and the mother and babe were swept past him on the bosom of the great flood. Nor were the higher classes less generous in their efforts to save the drowning people. One nobleman in his carriage rescued them by dozens, until his horses, dead-beat and half-drowned could no longer pursue the work of charity. As fast as the rescued were brought in they were carried either into private dwellings or into the Government House. The Bishop, who is suffragan of Toledo, opened his palace to several hundred, and set soup and wine before them."

The successor to Sir Louis Cavagnari, as Political Agent at Cabul, is to be Dr. Bellew, an Irish surgeon belonging to the British Indian Army, who is one of the most distinguished medical men in that service. His father was among the officers killed in the retreat from Cabul in 1842.

"One evening, sitting in the place I have already described, after having brooded to himself for some time in silence, he [Bismark] began to complain to us that he had derived but little joy or satisfaction from his political activity. He asserted that he had made nobody happy thereby—not himself nor his family, nor indeed anybody else whatsoever." We protested against this assumption. He went on, however, to say: "But I have made many people unhappy. But for me three great wars would not have been fought, 80,000 men would not have perished, and parents, brothers, sisters, widows would not have been plunged into grief and mourning. However, for all this I have made up my account with God." But I have had little or no pleasure out of all that I have done—on the contrary, much annoyance, care and trouble. And in this strain he continued for some time longer. We held our tongues in astonishment; but I afterwards heard that during the last few years he had frequently expressed himself in a similar manner."—Dr. Busch's 'Bismarck at Varzin.'

Mr. John H. Tompkins and Miss Mary Bostwick, daughter of the late H. S. Bostwick, guide and Indian interpreter, were united in marriage at Fort Shaw on the 20th ult. Rev. Father Guidi performing the ceremony. Immediately after the ceremony, however, the newly-wedded couple were separated, the young bride (who was only 16 years of age) going to the convent in Helena to be educated and fitted for her new sphere in life. The generous husband has consented to be deprived of her society for a period of two years, and in the meantime will apply himself diligently in acquiring a competency sufficient to support himself and young wife, knowing that he alone can claim her at the expiration of the time specified.—Helena Herald.

The entertainment recently given Grant in San Francisco by the millionaire Sharon, cost between \$40,000 and \$50,000. So the San Francisco Post announces.

**Cupid at his Franks Again.**

(New Orleans Times.)

A lovely girl—all young girls are lovely, but this one has more than the mere beauty of youth—living down town, and possessed of excellent social position, friends, family and better than all, fortune, stood on the balcony early one morning not so very long ago, with a blushing, fragrant rose dropping its crimson petals against her bosom. Just then the milkman came along. He was busy with his shining cans, and it must be he caught the reflection of the blushing rose and its lovely wearer in his tin cups; at any rate he fell in love and the next morning wore a fit mate for the splendid flower fastened in his linen blouse. The roses made eyes at each other for some days, and the end is at hand, for next week there is to be a wedding. Is it not pretty?

**Hon. E. M. Archibald, C.B., M.P.**

**M.C.G., New York**

To the Editor of the Halifax Morning Chronicle:

TRURO, Nov. 1st, 1879.

(Continued.)

On quitting Newfoundland he received a farewell address of respect and regard from the members of the Chamber of Commerce, Judges, members of Bar and principal inhabitants of St. John's; as well as one, accompanied by the presentation of a Silver Tea and Coffee Service, from the members of the St. John's Library and Mechanics' Institute, in recognition of his services to those institutions.

Mr. Archibald passed the next two years in private life in his native province. In 1857 he was appointed British consul, at New York, not being at the time an applicant for the office. In 1861 the civil war broke out, and during the following four years, the duties which devolved upon Mr. Archibald were exceeding laborious as well as responsible. In the protection of British subjects, and of their rights and property, he was brought into constant contact with the local authorities at a time when the strained relations subsisting between England and the United States demanded the exercise of tact and judgment. He succeeded, however, in discharging these important duties without forfeiting the respect of the American authorities and people, while his services were appreciated by Her Majesty's Government, and, at the conclusion of the war, were recognized by Her Majesty conferring upon him the Companionship of the Order of the Bath.

In 1862 he was appointed Her Majesty's Judge in the Mixed Commission Court established under the Treaty with the United States for the suppression of the slave trade, which office he held until 1870, when the Court was abolished. Prior to this appointment he had been very active in detecting and reporting Slave Trade Expeditions which, through foreign agents, were generally organized at New York. He received for these services the personal thanks of the late Earl Russell, who in July 1862, authorized him to proceed to Paris for the purpose of conferring with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and endeavouring to bring about a Treaty for suppressing the Slave Trade, similar to that with the United States; but, although both the Emperor and M. Thouvenel were favourable to such a Treaty, they hesitated to move in it on account of the unfavorable sentiment in France on the question of the Right of Search.

In 1871, Mr. Archibald was advanced to the rank of Consul General; and in 1873 acted conjointly with Sir Edward Thornton in receiving and paying over the amount of the Geneva award. Among other duties of his post are those connected with extradition cases which frequently occur and are superintended by him. They are occasionally of great importance; notably that in connection with the forgeries of the Bank of England in 1873. In this case Mr. A. was presented by the Bank of England with two valuable pieces of plate, with an appropriate inscription, accompanied by a letter of thanks in recognition of his services to the Bank. It is noteworthy that the accused parties were tried before his brother, the late Mr. Justice Sir Thomas Dickson Archibald, Kt. in London, and were sentenced by him to imprisonment for life. The supervision of the enormous maritime trade of Great Britain with the United States, principally through the port of New York, forms but a part of the multifarious duties which fall to the lot of a British Consul in a city which is the political as well as the commercial metropolis of the western world. Mr. Archibald has now filled his present post for twenty-two years and has been in the Civil Service of his country for nearly half a century. Next year it is understood that, in accordance with the rules of the service, he will be called on to retire on a pension.

But should he desire to remain and his health be equal to the performance of his duties, he will, perhaps, be retained for a further period in active service.

His matured experience and his satisfactory relations with the American people, among whom he has been so long resident, are among the circumstances which constitute him a valuable servant of the Crown.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
ISRAEL LONGWORTH.

**Condition of Russia.**

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.

An Imperial Ukase has been published, laying down regulations for the use of arms by the police and gendarmes while engaged in fulfilling their official duties. According to this order, they are permitted to be used in self-defence against an armed attack; in the defence of others; in case of an attack while engaged in arresting a criminal and in the pursuit of an escaped prisoner. But where the police and gendarmes are summoned to restore order, they are only to use their weapons at the express command of the police authorities, and then only after the rioters have been thrice audibly warned to disperse. The territorial assembly of the Moscow district has taken the initiative in establishing a fund for the purpose of making advances to the peasantry, in order to enable them to acquire more land. The fundamental capital will be provided by the provincial Zemstvo, and the circulating capital will be obtained by the issue of notes guaranteed by the Zemstvo. Considerable importance is attached to the step taken by the territorial assembly.

**The Epidemic at Cape Clear.**

The ravages of the epidemic at Cape Clear, continue to extend. On Saturday there were 100 cases on the Island, and many of the inhabitants had left the place. Sir Henry Wrixon Beecher, the landlord, has had a temporary hospital erected at the place, and the local Government inspector, Dr. Brodie, has proceeded to the locality to make arrangements for insulating the infection.

The population of Cape Clear—which is a small Island at the extreme south point of Ireland, and about three or four miles from the mainland—is from 500 to 600. The houses are small and ill-ventilated, and the islanders derive a precarious living from farming and fishing. A telegraph station was formerly established on the island for reporting transatlantic steamers, but it has long since been superseded by the Crookhaven station. The building which had been used as a telegraph station, has now been turned into a temporary hospital, fitted up with 20 beds. Children and adults have been principally attracted. The epidemic is confined to one townland, and every house in this area has been visited by the scourge. One man has lost five children. The contagion was first introduced by a young girl who visited the mainland, where measles was prevalent, and on her return home she was taken ill. The disease is a malignant form of measles, which has been very much aggravated by the unfavourable conditions under which the cases had been treated. The abodes of the poor people are very low, dark, and ill-ventilated cabins, the whole family, in some instances, occupying one small apartment. Four Sisters of Mercy have proceeded to the island, and it is thought, with their assistance and the aid of a hospital, the epidemic will be soon overcome.

It is feared that Prince Alamayoun, the son of late King Theodore of Abyssinia, will not recover from the illness by which he is so dangerously attacked. General sympathy must be felt for the case of this Royal boy who has become so thoroughly naturalized among us. There are, it is true, many Princes of strange countries—Burmah, Muscat, Siam, Cabul, Mexico, and Handover for instance—scattered up and down the earth just now waiting in hopes that another turn of Fortune's wheel may some day bring their palaces round to them again; while of the lesser notables who have been dispossessed of place and power by untoward fate—Rajahs and Kahans, Nawabs and Emirs, to say nothing of "Sultans" of fragments of the Arabian Coast, and 'Emirs' of outlying States and islands of Africa, there is no reckoning. But Prince Alamayoun, the heir to the Abyssinian throne, has shown himself to possess qualities as good as the best of them, without their ambition; though his experiences in our English public schools of Cheltenham and Rugby, and his training under University tutors, gave promise that if he ever came to the throne of Magdala he would do his best to advance both his nation and

Christianity. His name, Alamayoun—"I have seen the world," might itself be accepted as an augury predicting the intelligent reform that would some day have benefited Ethiopia if Fate had given him back the throne of Theodore. Whether or no this could ever have befallen, all must hope that the African Prince may yet recover, from his severe illness.

**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 intending subscribers will therefore confer a favor by sending in their names and subscriptions that they may be forwarded to this office.

- St. John's—Mr. W. J. MYLER, Water St. Brigus—Mr. P. J. POWER, School Teacher.
  - Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HIERLIX.
  - Heart's Content—Mr. M. MOORE.
  - Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office, Little Bay.
  - Twillingate—Mr. W. T. ROBERTS.
  - Fogo—Mr. Joseph Rendell.
  - Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. BURKE, Sr.
  - Kings Cove and Keels—Mr. P. MURPHY.
  - Bonavista—Mr. P. TEMPLEMAN.
  - Catalina—Mr. A. GARDINER.
  - Bay de Verds—Mr. JAMES EVANS.
- For the present all intending subscribers or advertisers at Harbor Grace will please hand in their names to A. T. Drysdale, Esq.

**THE CARBONEAR HERALD**

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage."

CARBONEAR, N. F., NOV. 27.

**Biennial Legislation.**

From recent correspondence in the columns of some of our metropolitan contemporaries, it would appear that the above-mentioned subject, is just now being brought upon the 'tapis,' with a view to the consideration of its applicability or otherwise, to the political condition of this colony. The arguments advanced on both sides, though conflicting, are still pretty forcible and conclusive in so far as they relate to the points at issue, but in our opinion the arguments of the opponents of the change completely outweigh those of its advocates, more especially as to the evil consequences likely to result to the public interests, from the obstacle presented to investigation of the public expenditure, by representatives who from time to time may have causes of complaint, real or imaginary, in the respect referred to. Not alone with respect to the consideration last mentioned would such a change, in our opinion, be open to serious objection, but within the period referred to, various matters of paramount importance to the public interests might transpire, which would necessarily require the serious and attentive consideration of the Legislative wisdom of the colony before governmental action being taken thereon. Were an Executive, no matter how worthy of public confidence, entrusted with a 'carte blanche' as regards the public interests generally, for so long a period, contingencies might at any time arise, whereby an expenditure might be incurred, far in excess of what might be deemed necessary upon careful consideration and investigation by the Legislature. Viewing the substitution of the proposed biennial for our present annual system of legislation upon general grounds, we certainly are of opinion, that in addition to the more than probable neglect and injury to the public interests from such a change, increased expenditure and loss to the public revenue, rather than economy, would, in our opinion be the probable result. If economy be desirable in connection with the legislative insinuations of this colony why not revise the present Representation Act and reduce the number of representatives by one third its present amount? Were this course pursued, with a due regard to the interests of the various sections of

our population, we have every confidence that the change would be attended with results far more satisfactory to the general interests than by the substitution of the biennial for our present system of legislation.

**Past Season's Results.**

The results of the past season's operations in connection with the prosecution of our staple industry, though upon the whole satisfactory, have not been so remunerative to our operative population as would have been expected from the large amount of fish taken, especially on the Labrador coast during the period referred to. This great drawback, which may be principally attributed to the low price of fish in Foreign markets, in connection with the present rather high prices of provisions, will doubtless, to a considerable extent, be productive of much inconvenience during the coming winter, more particularly to those of our people whose attention has been devoted to the prosecution of the shore fishery during the past season, which, in many places, has not been attended with results by any means as satisfactory as that above-mentioned. Another, and by no means unimportant source of regret in connection with the past summer's fishery on the Labrador coast, is the deficiency in the catch of herring, which, owing to the scarcity of that fish and the unusually rough weather prevalent during the season, is far short of that of last year. The success attendant upon enterprise in the Bank fishery, has during the past season been far more general in its results than for years previous, our local bankers being equally fortunate with their American and Provincial neighbors, engaged in the same enterprise, and it is most earnestly to be hoped that the increased outfit from this colony, for this last mentioned, though not least important branch of our fisheries, in the ensuing spring, will be such as to indicate a return in the near future to this most valuable fishery, on a scale of equal magnitude and importance to that of the past.

**Correspondence.**

To the Editor of the 'Carbonear Herald.'  
St. John's, Nov. 25, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—  
Availing of a few leisure moments I take up my pen for the purpose of dropping you a few lines which may tend in some way to interest the readers of the Herald. The letter of your correspondent 'Senex,' as also your judicious and patriotic comments thereon, were read with deep interest, by not a few of your old friends and fellow citizens of the metropolis. The gentle whispering of your telephone so distinctly audible in the capital, will no doubt be heard with equal pleasure and gratification in the various outport districts of the colony, whose rights and interests you uphold and vindicate with such sincere patriotism and vigor in the columns of your deservedly popular journal. In connection with local matters here just now, the most important subject, being that of all engrossing attraction and attention within the past few days, has been the Bazaar in aid of St. Patrick's Church. This interesting undertaking, whose prospects at first did not appear so promising, has, I am glad to say resulted in the most marked success. I could amuse the readers of the Herald with many interesting and judicious incidents connected with the Bazaar, which I understand closes to-night, did I not fear I might trespass too far on your valuable space; I shall therefore direct my attention to a topic, which being of leading public interest I think may be considered next in importance, namely the opening of the Fall Term of the Supreme Court. This event, one of interests especially to the gentlemen of the long robe, took place on Thursday last in presence of quite a number of the worthy citizens of the metropolis. The Chief Justice accompanied by his two learned and venerable brethren, Justices Hayward and Carter presented on the occasion. After the usual

address to the Grand Jury, some Crown cases were submitted for the consideration of the Jury, and on the motion of several counsel, days were assigned for the hearing of various cases. On the whole the present term offers a harvest by no means unremunerative to the lawyers. The repairs of the wrecked steamer Arizona are being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Condon and Mr. Sammel—the first mentioned being engaged on the wood work and the latter on the iron. From all I can learn, their efforts are likely to be crowned with success, notwithstanding the want of facilities so easily available in other countries. The weather here so far continues mild, very little frost or snow having as yet made its appearance, though it is more than a month since the telegraph announced that snow had fallen throughout the Dominion, and a few days ago, we learned from the same source, that the thermometer at Ottawa, stood 10° below zero. These facts alone speak volumes for the climatic advantages, at all events of this Newfoundland of Ours, as compared with that of the provinces of the much vaunted Dominion. The excitement in connection with the recent election having pretty well subsided and the Bazaar drawing to a close, matters here just now would be comparatively dull were it not for that amount of bustle and stir incident to the season, on the part of our citizens generally, who as well as our outport visitors, are busily engaged in making all preparations necessary to meet the coming winter season, which sooner or later is certain to make its appearance. As the mail is about to close and I fear I have already exceeded the limits due to ordinary newspaper correspondents, I shall conclude by signing myself as usual, your much obliged correspondent,  
VIATOR

**A Trip to the Dominion.**

No. 3.

Being anxious to press on to my destination with as little delay as possible, I next morning left my hotel and proceeded to the steam-ferry for the purpose of crossing the river that I might take passage by the morning train for Portland via Bangor, in the State of Maine. On board the ferry we were wafted across just in time to take the train, then on the point of leaving. The day (1st of February) was unusually fine for the season, though a snowstorm prevailed for some hours. The varied and picturesque scenery en route, clothed with the snow-white garb of winter appearing to great advantage, certain portions of the country through which we passed reminded me forcibly of the fir groves and snow-clad hills, of far off though much loved, and never to be forgotten Terra Nova. As we arrived at the different stations along the line, no little bustle and stir was created by the arrival or departure of passengers, the cars at some stations being almost deserted, whilst at others, the accession to our numbers was so inconvenient, that some of the new arrivals had scarcely more than standing room. Arrived at Bangor about midnight I changed cars for Portland where I arrived some hours later, and proceeded to a hotel to await the morning train for Montreal. Upon leaving the train at Portland I found, that unmistakable as had been the evidences of extreme cold at Halifax, here the nipping atmosphere and snow-covered streets, frozen to a degree of flinty hardness, betokened a climate of still greater severity. Retiring to rest about half past two o'clock I was again, after about four hours rest, on my way to the railway station at half past six. Having secured a comfortable seat, the bell rung, the whistle blew, and we were once more on our journey. Favorable as had been the previous day, Tuesday the 2nd February, was still more pleasant and enjoyable, the clear and bracing atmosphere being agreeably tempered by the genial rays of sunshine which prevailed throughout the entire day, from early morn till late in the afternoon. The second of February, being in the Roman Catholic Church, the *fete* familiarly known as Candlemas, as we approached different stations on the line the congregations could be distinctly seen, wending their way, either to or from the morning devotions at the various churches. In addition to the attractions afforded by the beautiful scenery en route, which were in no small degree enhanced by the beautifully cloudless sky and brilliant sunshine, rare in such latitudes at this particular season of the year, the remainder of the journey from Portland to Montreal was rendered most agreeable, from interesting conversation with various fellow-passengers, either residents of the different provinces of the Dominion, tourists, or businessmen

from the neighbouring Republic. The day and evening having sped on most agreeably, about nine o'clock it was announced that we were nearing the Victoria Bridge, which spans the river St. Lawrence connecting Montreal with the opposite side. This splendid structure principally constructed of iron, is one of the greatest engineering triumphs of the present century and is the highway for an immense amount of traffic between the Dominion and the United States. Once entered upon the Bridge the train was not long in passing over to the other side as we emerged from the darkness, the myriad lights of the city of Montreal like so many stars, burst upon the view. Arrived at the terminus, having secured my luggage I hailed a bus and was speedily on my way to the St. Lawrence Hall, then the leading hotel of the city, situate on Great St. James' Street. After partaking of refreshment and taking a short rest from the fatigue of the day's journey, I left the hotel for the purpose of taking an hour's walk through one or two of the leading streets of the city. After about an hour's rambling, during which I encountered one or two old friends, and had the pleasure of introductions to some new acquaintances, I returned to my hotel and retired to rest, determined to transact all my business within the next twenty-four hours and leave for Ottawa as early as possible, so as to be in time for the opening of the Dominion Parliament to take place on Thursday the 4th.

**Local and other Items.**

The extensive circulation of the "Herald" throughout Conception Bay and the various outport districts of the colony render it a most desirable medium for advertising purposes. We would direct the particular attention of business men generally to the above mentioned most significant fact.

We have to acknowledge the receipt per mail of the "Intermediate Geography," from the eminent publishing house of Mr. John Lovell, Montreal. This excellent work, which throughout is executed in a very superior style, is well bound, and contains in addition to a large amount of valuable geographical information, quite a number of beautiful maps. We have much pleasure in recommending it to the attention of all interested in the great cause of education as a book in every way adapted to the use of schools.

From the Telegram of Saturday the 22nd, we learn, that the 'Eliza Annie,' Haggart master from Plymouth for Baltimore, 60 days out, with a cargo of railway iron, had arrived at St. John's a few days previously, in a disabled condition. The 'Eliza Annie' sustained such damage, that the cargo had to be transferred to another vessel.

From the Ledger of Thursday last, we learn the Theatrical Company recently under the management of Mr. W. Nannary, reorganized under the management of Miss Welby. The performance of Moudy night was announced to be quite a success in all respects.

The Jury in the case of the Queen vs. Clerke for bigamy recently before the Supreme Court, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

In the case of the Queen vs. Delany, for child murder, the Jury on Saturday night last returned a verdict of "not Guilty."

From the Telegram of Monday, 24th inst., we learn that the schooner *Ada*, from Sydney, C. B., to Messrs J. & W. Pitts had experienced a heavy gale on her passage to St. John's, by which she lost a quantity of meat consigned to Messrs. Dryer & Greene of that port.

The Tracey Jane, LeMarchant and the Jane Ainslie, Westcott, from J. & R. Maddock, sailed for Sydney, the former on Tuesday the 26th and the latter on yesterday 26th inst.

The Auction Sale of beef, mutton, &c., at the premises of A. T. Drysdale, Esq., took place yesterday in accordance with advertisement. There was a large attendance of purchasers and the various articles offered for sale, which were of superior quality realized good prices.

At the Brookville Mills, Hall's Bay, owned by Messrs. McKam, Curtis & Co., sixty men are now employed. The Company have seen at their mills during the past season, over 300,000 feet of lumber, principally pine. They are now building a craft of the very best material and

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