

THE CARBONEAR HERALD.

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol. 2.

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No. 9.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND
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J. A. ROCHFORD,
Editor, St. John's

All communications for the "Herald" to be addressed to the Proprietor and Publisher,

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Signed THOS HOLLOWAY
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EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE CASE.

In this division, on Wednesday, Sir James Hannen and a special Jury had again before them the divorce suit of Shillito vs. Shillito and Hirst. The petitioner, who was a widower, made the acquaintance of Miss Charlotte Jagger, the sister of the wife of the co-respondent, and after a short courtship he married her. Immediately after the marriage the co-respondent wrote to the petitioner and told him that he had been unduly intimate with the respondent, Mr. Shillito, after some deliberation, decided that, whether this was true or untrue, he would live with his wife for the sake of the young children of his previous marriage. Subsequently circumstances came to his knowledge which led him to file a divorce petition claiming damages against the co-respondent, who is a manufacturer of wringing machines, and a man of considerable means. The jury found the remarkable verdict that the co-respondent had been unfaithful with the respondent, but that there was not sufficient evidence to convict Mrs. Shillito. They assessed the damages at £1,000, which were ordered to be paid into the registry within a week, which was done. Subsequently applications were made for a new trial on behalf of both the accused persons. His Lordship granted a new trial as between the husband and wife as been a legal that fresh facts had come to the petitioner's knowledge, but the application was refused to Mr. Hirst. That person appeared to the full court from this decision, and the judges affirmed the judgment of Sir James Hannen. The new trial, as between the husband and wife now came on for hearing.

Mr. Underwood Q. C., opened the case. He stated that when the petition was filed the respondent endeavoured to commit suicide, she being in great distress of mind, and she had considerably injured herself. Hirst was a deacon of a Congregational chapel.

Mr. John Shillito, the petitioner, said about a week after the respondent left she wrote him a letter stating that she had never been unfaithful with Hirst since the marriage. In cross-examination he said he had known the respondent for about eight years.

It was given in evidence that the matter had been made a church question, and that Hirst had been expelled.

At the close of the petitioner's case, Mr. Kemp Q. C., obtained permission to examine his witness before addressing the jury.

Mrs. Shillito was then called. She was evidently suffering mental anguish. Owing to the injuries she had received through the attempt she made to cut her throat she could not raise her voice above a whisper, and her evidence had to be read over. It gave a general denial to the charge of infidelity after marriage, and denied that she had ever made a confession to her husband.

Sir James Hannen, in directing the jury, strongly condemned the action of co-respondent, against whom, he said, it would be a waste of words to utter language of condemnation.

The jury, after a brief deliberation, found that the respondent had committed, with the co-respondent, the charge with which she was accused.

The Judge granted a decree with costs, and directed that the interest of the £1,000 damages, after the payment of all costs, should be paid to Mr. Shillito for life, so long as she lived a chaste life and remained unmarried, and that at her death the sum was to revert to the petitioner.

MR BRADLAUGH IN THE TOWER.

The Press Association in its account of Mr Bradlaugh's imprisonment, say that many applications were made from persons in the lobby to see him, but these were invariably refused, the rules only permitting a certain number of visitors at a time. Mrs. Besant, and Mr Bradlaugh's two daughters, who had been present during the latter part of the proceedings in the House of Commons, were amongst the first of the visitors admitted. They were joined by Mr Labouchere, M.P. and other gentlemen. In accordance with the regulations determining to imprison members of House by order of the House, none of the steps for the guardianship of the passages to the Clock Tower adopted in case of persons committed for contempt were taken, and no one was placed in charge of the hon. member except a constable and an officer of the House stationed within the apartments allotted to him. Mr Bradlaugh is a lowed, within certain rules as to hours and the reception of visitors to live as he pleases, and, accordingly, immediately after his commitment, he entertained a party of seven, including the ladies mentioned, at dinner. He was visited by several political friends, and by newspaper correspondents. One of these had subsequently a long interview with him for the purpose of ascertaining the further action which he might deem necessary. Mr Bradlaugh

said that he intended to sit in the House as member for Northampton.

Of that he had no doubt. His position was this—that being a prisoner in the Tower, he could not and did not intend to make any appeal to the House which would indicate any consent on his part to the decision of the House, which he believed to be contrary to law. The House could and had challenged him; he could not challenge the House. He had not as yet made up his mind as to what course he would adopt. He would very likely consult counsel with a view to placing his cause in a position for legal determination. He considered that the House had acted illogically in the whole proceeding. It would have been logical, though, in his opinion, illegal, to have gone a step further, and said 'Mr Bradlaugh is not member for Northampton and the seat is vacant.' That, though not legal, would be logical. He spoke of Mr Labouchere as the best colleague a man could have. He explained that in the course he had taken he had simply intended to act as representative of his constituency, and to place the question as to his right to act for that constituency in the House of Commons before the House in a decisive form. The House had declared its view, and it was for the House to take any further steps, and not for him. There was one form of getting over the difficulty, and that was by an apology to the House. He would not apologise. The House ought, in his opinion, to apologise to him rather than he to apologise to the House. He had not broken through the traditions of the House by attacking its members in their absence and without notice, and he had not said things of them which no gentleman ought to say of another. He could not see how he could leave the Tower, unless by legal process, or by the House rescinding the resolutions passed that morning and afternoon. The House was in the dilemma; not he. He knew of no precedent whereby he could apply for a mandamus against the Speaker.

The fact might be relied on that he would consider every possible legal point, and that he certainly would not miss any chance which he might be advised to use.

The fact was that the House was trying to turn him into precedent. Perhaps they were right, perhaps they were wrong; but it was not for him to say yet. It was not a question between himself and Parliament, but between Northampton and the House of Commons. Mr Bradlaugh added that a petition had been circulated that afternoon throughout the country, praying for his release, and allowing him to take his seat in Parliament. It has been arranged to hold a mass meeting of working men of Northampton this week, to express sympathy with Mr Bradlaugh, and a town's meeting has been called by the Mayor, in pursuance of a requisition, for Wednesday next, at which Mr Labouchere, M.P., will attend, and deliver an address.

A conference (adds the Press Association) held in the evening of members who voted in favour of Mr Bradlaugh being allowed to affirm when the question of the form in which the subject might be resuscitated in the House was considered. Although no definite decision was arrived at, it was understood that a motion will be made to release Mr Bradlaugh from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. In order to facilitate this, we are informed that on the Conservative side the House will be moved to declare the seat for Northampton vacant.

The Central News agency states that the following telegram was handed to Mr Bradlaugh in the Clock Tower:—

To Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., the Clock Tower, House of Commons, from Councillors Adams and Purser, and host of Northampton friends. Having heard with much indignation the affront just put upon you and, through you, upon the constituency, by the conduct of the House of Commons, we desire to express to you their warmest sympathy, and to assure you of their unshaken confidence and fixed determination to support you in the present conflict.

In response to this Mr Bradlaugh at once despatched, the following reply:— "Prison House, House of Commons.—Thanks to all friends. If we are but firm we must win. Law and justice are on our side. Letter by post."

The Telegraph's Constantinople correspondent says warlike preparations are certainly being carried on there, and at arsenal much activity prevails. In well-informed circles it is believed the Turks will refuse to submit to the decisions of Conference. The Porte telegraphed on Saturday to the authorities on the Greek frontier provinces for exact information as to the number of Albanians under arms, and as to the resources of the country. Heavy guns have been despatched to the Dardanelles, in view of any emergency that may arise.

The Standard's correspondent at Scutari telegraphs on Sunday information received by him from the Albanian League to the effect that the proposal to cede Dulcigno to Montenegro had aroused great indignation, and 500 Mabsers,

were marching to occupy the heights commanding Dulcigno. Other operations will follow.

The correspondents at Constantinople of certain Conservative newspapers report that the Sultan is vigorously pushing his warlike preparations. Heavy guns have been sent to the Dardanelles, presumably for the especial benefit of the English Fleet. The territory in dispute between Turkey and Greece is being put in a state of defence, and the Turks are on all sides trying to make it appear as though they intended to fight. It may please the admirers of Lord Beaconsfield to picture the "Sick Man" as displaying an imposing robustness of constitution, but those who know the course of treatment to which he was subjected by his late conservative doctors will not suspect him of any alarming stamina. Europe will not be moved from its purposes by any truculent demonstrations on the part of the Pasahs. If Turkey will not willingly do justice in Greece, Mr Gladstone must find means of compelling her to do so. There is no reason, however, for fearing that the Powers will be obliged to have resort to any extreme measures. The Turks, like their friend, and ex-Premier, are fond of dramatic poses. The despatch of a few guns to Gallipoli, and the elevation of Chekret Pasha and other ruffians to military commands in Thessaly may seem to the unsophisticated Ottoman mind as effective a piece of statecraft as the eccentric manipulation of a fleet, or the of a few Indian soldiers on an island in the Mediterranean. The Turks, like Lord Beaconsfield, may threaten most appalingly, but their need be little fear that they will run amuck against United Europe. As long as there is any hope of avoiding the restraints which pool honesty and decency impose upon a nation Turkey will put on a bold face. When she sees that there is no possible loophole by which to escape her doom, she will show herself marvellously compliant.

PARIS, June 30.
A number of Jesuit establishments are taking legal proceedings against the commissaires of police for violating their domicile and intruding on their personal liberty.

A semi-official note has been sent to the newspapers, which, after stating that the execution of the decrees against the Jesuits has not led to disturbance in any part of France, says—"Effect had only to be given to-day to the decrees affecting the Jesuits, who had received instructions to disperse on the 30th of June at the latest. With regard to the other unauthorised congregations of men, the restrictive decree affecting them only constitutes a summons to place their position on a regular legal footing. It should moreover, be added that the material means for carrying out the decrees would have been wanting if the Government had undertaken to act against all the congregations simultaneously. Indeed, at most of the conventions the profess of evacuation did not take less than from six to seven hours, but the Government knows its duty, and will perform it with firmness when the moment arrives."

NOTAL June 30.
The Jesuits in this city have submitted to the Governmental decree and quitted their establishment without resistance.

LILLE, July 1.
The commissary of police, accompanied by a detachment of the force, presented himself yesterday evening at the chapel of the Jesuit establishments in this city. The fathers left the building without offering opposition, and seats were then affixed to the doors.

MONTREAL, June 29.
The Roman Catholic societies of this city made a demonstration to-day against the expulsion of the Jesuits from France and after forming a procession, numbering 2000 persons, marched to the Jesuit church to express their sympathy with the brethren of the order.

The Catholic Union of Great Britain, at a meeting held at Willis's Room, London, on Wednesday, passed a resolution of sympathy with the energetic orders in France. The Duke of Norfolk will convey it to the Archbishop of Paris.

PARIS July 2.
The President of Lille Tribunal yesterday decided notwithstanding the prefect's objection, that he had jurisdiction in the case of the Jesuits who have brought an action against the prefect for violation of the dom cile. The hearing of the case has been fixed for to-day.

LYONS, July 2.
The new public prosecutors, recently appointed by the Minister of justice in place of those who resigned in consequence of their objection to execute the laws against non-authorised religious congregations, appeared in the Court of Appeal to-day to take the oaths of office. Immediately on their entrance however, hever, all the members of the bar left the court in a body, and the same demonstration was made by the bar of the first Chamber when the newly-appointed judicial functionaries subsequently presented themselves for installation. The action brought by the Jesuits against the prefect for violation of their domicile comes on for hearing to-day.

The death is announced of the celebrated Danish Arctic explorer and interpreter, Mr. Carl Hatterson, who was born in 1813. In 1850-51 he took in the English expedition under Captain Parry to try to discover the survivors of the Franklin expedition. From 1853-55 he was engaged with the American expedition of Dr. Kane, and was one of the few survivors of this expedition, which entailed a great amount of suffering on its members. From 1857-59 he took part in the well-known Peck expedition under Sir Leopold M'Clintock, which brought back such interesting relics of the Franklin expedition; and finally he took in Forrell's expedition to Spitzberg, in which the now celebrated Professor Nordenskiöld took part. Mr. Peterson had received the decoration of the Dannebrog from the hand of the late King Frederick VII., and he also had the English Arctic medal, and the Swedish gold medal "Pour le Merite."

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

Capt. McLean, of the barque Poolscar, Liverpool, wrecked at Holm, Orkney, on Monday, has just made his deposition at the Custom House, Kirkwall. He states that the vessel left Bremen on the 17th inst. and had a fine passage until Sunday, at noon. That he was in latitude 57, and longitude 9. 42 E., and steered N.N.W. till eight in the evening, intending to go through the Pentland Firth; a dense fog came on, and thinking imprudent to run through the firth he altered his course to N.N.E., intending to sail between the Orkney and Shetland Isles. The current, however, being strong and the fog dense, he was driven ashore on Rossness Point at 1.50 on Monday morning. Thirty minutes after the vessel struck the water was twisted the deck beam, and he ordered the crew to save their lives and as much property as possible. Altogether there were twenty of a crew. The Poolscar was built in America in 1854, classed A 1 in American record, and owned by Messrs. Jamieson and Co. Liverpool.

There is no hope of getting the ship off. Fourteen of the crew have been sent on to Liverpool by the steamer St. Magnus, from Kirkwall.

It will be remembered that a short time since the British and African Steam Navigation Company's Royal mail steamer Senegal struck a rock off Gand's Point, Grand Canary, and was afterwards beached in Menorca Bay. It appears there are no facilities at the island for either floating a stranded vessel or ascertaining the extent of her injuries. When the mishap befel the Senegal, however, the promptness with which the Portuguese authorities enabled to Madera for the immediate dispatch of a number of Portuguese divers to the scene of the disaster was both praiseworthy and efficacious.

The directors of the company have just held a meeting at Glasgow, when the matter— which was brought under their notice by Mr. Alexander Elder, of the firm of Elder Dempster, and Co., the agents at Liverpool, who was at Grand Canary during the whole of time the floating operation were going on, and whose practical knowledge was most advantageously exerted—was discussed. It was resolved to forward the grateful acknowledgments of the directors to his Excellency the Portuguese Minister of Public Works and to his Excellency the Minister of the Home Department, for the willing and important aid rendered by those gentlemen in connection with the casualty to the Senegal, which evinced a most laudable desire on the part of the authorities to assist in saving property belonging to other than Portuguese subjects.

Particulars have just been received at this port of the collision between the National steamer Italy and the American brigantine Belle Prescott on the 7th inst.

The Italy a fine steamer of large tonnage was bound to New York from London 2 a.m. on the 7th inst. was about 175 miles off Sandy Hook, when a collision took place between her and Belle Prescott, which was bound from Buenos Ayres to Boston. The Italy was struck on the port quarter the other vessel rushing along her sides and twisting the Italy's davits. The Belle Prescott had her bowsprit carried away, and her topmast and gear smashed, but the Italy sustained very little injury beyond the damage to one of her large davits. The night it appears, was very dark. Captain Sumner, of the Italy, was on the bridge with the second officer, and the chief officer was also out of his quarters. Soon after the collision all hands were called up from below and with remarkable promptness a boat was lowered from the steamer and pulled to the other vessel to ascertain the extent of her injuries and to see if any assistance could be rendered her and her crew. Captain Sumner, as becoming acquainted of the damage sustained by the Belle Prescott, lay by her until daylight, when he took her in tow and brought her safely into New York the following day. It was stated that there was momentary confusion amongst the passengers when they heard the harsh, grating sound of the vessel going along the ship's side, but the conduct of Captain Sumner and his officers has the effect of restoring quiet and inducing the affrighted passengers to return to their berths.

The International Rifle Match of 1880 was shot off on Tuesday at the Dollymount ranges. Victory once more light-

ed on the American banners. The shooting was beyond doubt the most brilliant upon record; while some of the individual work simply defined being excellent. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P., accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. A. Hunkett, was on the ground shortly after 2 o'clock. At 4 o'clock, when the firing at 1000 yards was commencing, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, K. G., attended by Major Byng, A. D. C., and escorted by a troop of mounted constables, reached the bridge stretching to peninsula, and as there was no royal road across the sands, his Excellency joined the vulgar through the scum-lea towards the ranges. A grim-on-carpeted days, with easy chairs and canopy overhead, had been erected for the accommodation of the Viceregal party, but his Excellency preferred to watch the sport nearer at hand to the marksmen, and in company with the Lord Mayor, took up his station directly behind the earthworks between the two teams, and watched the fortunes of the match henceforth so close with unmitigated interest.

TOTALS.

Table with 2 columns: Americans at 800 yards, 900 yards, 1000 yards, Gross total. Values range from 435 to 1,293.

Table with 2 columns: Irish at 800 yards, 900 yards, 1000 yards, Gross total. Values range from 435 to 1,280.

At the close of the firing a space was cleared in front of the Viceregal tent, and the members of the teams, with their respective captains, assembled to hear the result of the match formally declared.

Mayor Leech called for three cheers for Colonel Bodine and the American team (local cheering).

Colonel Bodine, in responding, called upon his team to give three hearty cheers for Mayor Leech and the Irish Team (cheers).

Mayor Leech said he could not allow them to separate without acknowledging the very great kindness of her Majesty's representative, Earl Cowper, in coming to the match (cheers).

The Lord Lieutenant immediately jumped on the platform, taking off his hat and appearing to enjoy the ovation immensely. His Excellency said—Gentlemen, I sincerely thank you for these cheers. I have had a most interesting afternoon, and seen some shooting as I never expected to see in my life. When people who can shoot like the Irish team are beaten, no wonder that they can afford to take it goodnaturedly (cheers). It is a fine thing to be able to shoot like that. I am very glad to have seen it. I hope that in the next match I see that the Irish will be victorious, and I have no doubt the Americans will take it in the same manner (loud cheers).

In response to loud demands, the Lord Mayor, in American parlance, was next forced to take the floor, and was received with loud cheers. After thanking them he said—I may say I believe the Irish team if they have not achieved success have richly deserved it (cheers), and I do not grudge our American cousins the victory they have so well won (cheers).

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
By Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. Hierarchy
Heart's Cove—Mr. M. Moore
Hill's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office Little Bay
Littlingate—Mr. W. T. Roberts
Pogo—Mr. Joseph Redell
Alton Harbor—Mr. J. Barke, Sr.
King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy
Bonavista—Mr. P. Templeman
Catalina—Mr. A. Gardner
Day de ds—Mr. James Evans
Others—Mr. Heara
Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy
Harborlain—Mr. E. Murray
Salmon Cove—Mr. Woodford
Holywood—Mr. James Joy.

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

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

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

Honest Labor—our noblest heritage.

CARBONEAR, JULY 22.

The following telegram was received by Messrs. Mann & Co., Monday last:—Vanguard at Bonne Bay reports, 12th—black and neighbourhood ice preventing. Little or nothing done. 13th—Ragged Island to Brig Harbor fishery commented the 13th—boats 5 to 10 qts, some traps and seines 60 to 150 and many done nothing. Grady South, boats 20 to 30,

seines and traps 50 to 300, weather continues very stormy and easterlies north keeping the ice on the coast. Salt said to be wanted at Dead Island and Fishing Ships Harbor; boats with 20 qts., the little crews could have had, more when they began, Venison Island, met the Hercules, boats 25 qts some seines 250. Fish reported plentiful from Gros Water to Holtoa ice and storms. Vanguard was delayed 3 days with storms.

The following paragraph was unavoidably omitted in our last issue:—

The season of the year having now arrived in which, owing to the return of the genial summer weather, many of those engaged in business in our various towns are seeking some relaxation from their various avocations, excursions are become the order of the day. Hence on Tuesday morning, 6th inst., residents of this and the neighbouring town of Harbor Grace had the opportunity afforded them of welcoming to the Bay many of their old friends, who, having laid aside dull care, came to spend a day amongst them. At an early hour on that morning the steamer Hercules having on board the Avalon Total Abstinence Excursion Club together with the St. John's Minstrels and a large number of excursionists left St. John's, and after a favorable passage reached Harbor Grace about ten o'clock. Having disembarked and received the cordial welcome of the kind citizens of Harbor Grace, the excursionists next proceeded to visit the many places of interest in Harbor Grace and Carbonear.

Soon all the caps in both towns were put in requisition and in all directions might be heard the sound of the "rattling o'er the stony street," some preferred driving to Carbonear, for the purpose of visiting their friends in this picturesque little town, as well as the many points of interest along the coast. Others again confined their operations to Harbor Grace in which, as well as its vicinity we are sure they found much to interest them. But the great point of attraction for all was the Catholic Cathedral that great monument of the piety of the people of Harbor Grace. To this as a focus all looked for the purpose of visiting that magnificent building now approaching completion. In the evening a Concert was held at Total Abstinence Hall, which, as far as we can learn, was a complete success. At an early hour in the morning the excursionists left for St. John's, no doubt well pleased with their visit.

[For the Herald.]

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION,

AN ESSAY, By W. R.

About the end of the eighteenth century the noble and chivalrous French nation became involved in an abyss of confusion and anarchy unprecedented in the history of the world. To such a height did this great state of disorder extend that this great country fell as it were, to pieces and disappeared almost from the ranks of civilized nations. The causes which led to this frightful revolution as well as its progress we shall now proceed to relate.

The proximate cause of this revolution was, in a great measure the disordered financial state of the country which could be remedied neither by the ministry nor by the personal sacrifices and exertions of good King Louis XVI. To this we may perhaps add the desire entertained by many persons in France of imitating the United States of America which country had thrown off its allegiance to England and established a Republic. Many French soldiers had fought on the side of the Americans during the war and on their return to their own country brought with them American principles and ideas which they diffused amongst the people. Hence arose a desire on the part of many persons in France to imitate the conduct of the Americans but they did not take into consideration that the circumstances of France and America differed widely from each other and that the system of Government that may suit one may prove a source of ruin to the other.

But the chief cause of the French

revolution was that spirit of infidelity and irreligion which for so long a time had made such fearful progress in France. This fatal poison imported chiefly from England and Holland, received its chief support from the infidel writings of such men as Voltaire, Diderot and others. For a long time the most fearful attacks were made by these men on the altar and the throne. In vain did a number of able and virtuous men endeavor to stem the torrent of infidelity that threatened to deluge the entire country. The contagion soon spread to the provinces and in a short time nearly the whole of France became involved in the mischief.

This anti-Christian conspiracy was further increased by the conduct of the Jansenists, a body of sectarians equally hostile to Church and State. They had now existed in France for upwards of a hundred years and had inflicted much evil on society.

The revolution was in some measure hastened by the expulsion of the Society of Jesus from France. This body of religious men were always to be found on the side of law and order. Hence it is not to be wondered at that the chiefs of the infidel party should exert all their energies to remove such an obstacle as to the carrying out of their wicked designs. For of all the religious orders they feared none so much as the Jesuits whose talent, activity and zeal they had so much to dread. Hence we find that such men as D'Alembert, Voltaire and others of the same stamp poured out the bitter venom of their hatred against this useful body of men. Finally they succeeded in urging the weak monarch of France to sign an order for their expulsion which caused the enemies of religion to exult and the friends of virtue to mourn.

To be continued.

We published, in our present issue, the Report of the Joint Committee of the Council and House of Assembly on a Railway, by special request.

The Joint Committee of the Council and House of Assembly, appointed to consider the question of constructing a Railway in this Island, have to report that they have given the most careful consideration to this important matter and beg to state the result of their deliberations.

The question of the future of our growing population has, for some time, engaged the attention of all thoughtful men in this country, and has been the subject of serious solicitation. The fisheries being our main resource, and to a large extent the only dependence of the people, the periodic partial failure which are incident to pursuit, continues to be attended with recurring visitations of pauperism, and there seems no remedy to be found for this condition of things, but that which may be in varied and extensive pursuits.

This reflection would apply with force to the present population, but when we contemplate it in relation to our increasing numbers, the necessity of dealing with the subject urgently presses upon our consideration.

Our fisheries have no doubt increased, but not in a measure corresponding to our increase of population. And even though they were capable of being further expanded, that object would be largely neutralized by the decline in price given remunerative returns for an augmented supply.

It is evident, therefore that no material increase of means is to be looked for from our fisheries, and that we must direct our attention to other sources to meet the growing requirements of the country. Our mining industry may now be regarded as an established fact. Large areas of Geological formation similar to that in which the Mines are being successfully worked are known to exist, and there is every reason to believe from recent explorations that a great amount of wealth in copper and other ores is waiting the application of enterprise and capital to bring them into profitable use. Our Agricultural industry, though prosecuted to a valuable extent, is yet susceptible of very energetic development. Vast stretches of Agricultural land, extending from Trinity Bay north, along the heads of Bonaville Bay, Gander Bay and Exploits river, as well as on the West coast, need only the employment of well-directed labor to convert them into means of independent support for thousands of the population.

We have in this town a large market for Agricultural produce and live stock, which at present is mainly supplied from abroad, and as an illustration of what may be done by the cultivation of the land when a market is within reach, we have the fact that amongst the most prosperous of our laboring people those who live by the land in the vicinity of St. John's, though the average conditions of fertility are far below those which exist in the interior of the Island. There are indications, moreover, leading to the conclusion that we shall hereafter be more dependent than before on a home supply of live stock, for in those places from which we have hitherto received our meat supplies attention is being given to the English market, which is sup-

posed to offer better prospects, and an advanced value may therefore be reasonably anticipated.

With an improved market for the produce the inquiry is further suggested whether this Colony should not become an exporter of live stock of England, and have little difficulty in affixing this position. For grazing purposes we have large tracts that, we believe, cannot be surpassed in British North America; and when we regard our proximity to England, and all-important consideration of a short voyage for live stock, and advantages we possess in this connection, it too manifestly to be subject of question or argument.

But to what end do these elements of wealth exist if they continue to remain neglected? They will as before be outside the reach of the people if some energetic effort be not made to render them accessible to our entire population. We have means of remunerative employment in those dormant resources coincident with the spectacle often about us of unemployed labor. And we cannot but feel that the Government falls in its duty if it fails to power and does not employ it in collecting those resources with that.

Your Committee believe that no agency would be so effective for the promotion of the objects in view as that of a Railway; and when they consider that there is a Colony of equal importance under the Crown without a Railway, and the advantage thereby conferred elsewhere in the enhancement of the value of property and labor, it is felt that our circumstances no effort within the means of the Colony should be wanted to supply this great desideratum.

They are not unmindful of the financial considerations involved, but have regard to the influence of such a work in elevating the people and enlarging the area of profitable industry, the benefits are convinced that ample compensation will be found in the improvement of the country for any outlay the undertaking may require.

We do not regard it, per se, as an enterprise that will pay, or as one that attracts to speculators; but as a work of the country, and in its bearing on the promotion of the well-being of the people, in which the returns, though not sought in a narrow sense, are abundantly commensurate to our judgment.

In this sense we believe that, in its will amply pay its cost, and that it will consequently advance in the comfort and independence of the people will attest the wisdom of its establishment.

The Committee are of opinion that the present financial condition of the Colony makes the time favorable for entering on the project, and that it will be undertaken on conditions which will not unduly press upon our resources.

The Committee believe that a narrow gauge road might be constructed, comparatively low rate cost, and it would be found well adapted to the circumstances of this Colony, as well as to our means as to the promotion of the country. The route should be from St. John's to the peninsula of Avalon, and the Agricultural and Timber regions to the Mineral district, connecting the principal towns and settling its position by and along the proposed line.

Your Committee have had recourse to the Survey made in 1875 and they deem it so ample for preliminary purposes so far as it affects the distance between the Northern point and the Southern point, and they deem it so ample for preliminary purposes so far as it affects the distance between the Northern point and the Southern point, and they deem it so ample for preliminary purposes so far as it affects the distance between the Northern point and the Southern point.

Your Committee therefore recommend the necessary action and passage of an act authorizing the raising by loan of a sum not exceeding Five Hundred Thousand dollars for one year, and providing an organ for carrying out the object in accordance with the views contained in this Report. The Committee further recommend the Executive Government apply to His Majesty's Government, requesting that they will guarantee the interest on the loan of the Colony for such amount as may be required for the purpose of carrying the Railway within the sum of Five Hundred Thousand pounds sterling, and we deem that this will meet with a ready response when Her Majesty's Government are made aware of the soundly and healthy condition of our finances.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Carbonear

Dear Sir,—

Any person having the intention of Newfoundland and the welfare of the people at heart cannot but feel sure in perusing the letters of the Chronicle's correspondent, "Loco," in relation to the intended Railway, while on the other hand it is disgusting to find in other papers such as the Advocate and Telegram, a malicious desire to oppose every movement that has for its aim, the advancement of Newfoundlanders, happily, this passion is confined to proprietors nobody seems to know whose Editors are of little value. As regards the Advocate, an even ordinary discommodat

er prospects, and a therefore be reasona... market on the spe... suggested whether... not become an ex... of England, and wa... affirming this po... purposes we may... believe, cannot be... north America; an... proximity to Eng... consideration... ve stock, and adva... this connection a... subject of questi...

from the fact alone of its having so often changed the editorship, the independence becoming an Editor is not tolerated in him; "he must do what he is told, &c.," and as for the Evening Telegram too, I must refrain from giving him his due, as it would take one like himself, well posted up in low slang, to deal with such an individual, but it is sufficient to say that opposition to any movement, coming from one who was, some nine or ten years ago, started out of his native town on account of his scurrilous tongue, must certainly be very weak?

Now, Mr. Editor, in reverting to Locomotive's letters, I must congratulate him on the able and logical manner in which he proves, by figures, that we can afford, without increased taxation, to expend Four Million dollars during the next five or six years in railway construction.

I shall go further into this matter next week, meantime success to the railway survey.

Yours in haste,
NEWFOUNDLANDER.

Local and other Items.

We commence to-day the publication of a series of essays written especially for the Herald.

The following is an extract from a letter dated, Harbor Maine, July 12:—Two of our fishing craft arrived from St Mary's Bay almost clean, very meager accounts from that quarter. The hook and line men about this neighbourhood are not doing well the past fortnight. Traps are doing very well, from 10 to 16 qts. daily, one man in Beacon Cove trapped 25 qts on the 8th. The Fortune Bay squidding fleet put in appearance on Saturday, they are offering two shillings per hundred for squid, the squid did not strike our shore yet, but we have caplin in abundance. The weather is very fine here for the past few days. The crops are offering very well.

We are informed by R. Maddock, Esq., that the fishery prospects on the French Shore, have improved.

The Snow Bird arrived on Friday last from Grand Bank with 650 qts green fish to Honorable John Rorke.

One of the most useful books that has yet come under our notice, is "Foundations of Success and Laws of Trade"—a work devoted to the successful prosecution of business in every department in life, and containing stores of useful and practical knowledge which otherwise it would take years of experience to gain, thereby very materially assisting the purchaser, (no matter what his profession or occupation) to attain success in the vocation he has chosen. The publishers are Schuyler Smith & Co., London Ont., and it is sold only by subscription.—Owen Sound Times.

We would recommend this work to all young men as a great source of information. The canvasser Mr. W. Douglas will canvass this town tomorrow and Saturday and will proceed to Brigus and Bay Roberts next week. The Provincial Press put this work down as being the cheapest and best work yet offered to an enlightened reader.

The David Sinclair, Jones master, sailed for Labrador Saturday last to load fish for market by Hon'ble John Rorke.

Since our last issue several United States and Nova Scotian bankers have arrived here and at Mosquito and are awaiting the striking in of squids which have not as yet made their appearance. The above vessels have found the fish not as plentiful on their last baiting caplin as it had been previously.

The Lizzie, Sheriff master, arrived from Cadiz, 16th inst., with salt to Hon'ble John Rorke.

The Western Maid, Corkill master, with salt from Cadiz, arrived to Honorable John Rorke.

The Henry West, arrived last night, from Grand Bank with about 250 qts to Messrs. Duff & Balmer.

The squids have at last put in an appearance some few hundred of the precious little fish having been jigged in the harbor this morning.

In referring to the Methodist Ministerial arrangement for 1880, held at the Dentenary Hall, Bishopsgate St., London, the Liverpool Mercury, says: Several well-known ministers, owing to advanced age and failure in health, have expressed their intention to retire from the full work of the ministry at

the forthcoming conference, amongst others the Rev. Thomas Llewellyn, superintendent of the Manchester, Cheetham-hill circuit, who has travelled 45 years; the Rev. Levi Waterhouse, chairman of the Portsmouth district, who has travelled 46 years and the Rev. Samuel Coley, professor of theology, Headingley College, Leeds, whose health has broke down. The vacancies in the Legal Hundred are numerous, partly owing to deaths and partly to the regulation of the conference now in force that members of the Legal Hundred who are not ex-presidents retire after being superannuated for two years. Among the ministers mentioned as likely to be nominated for this much coveted honour are several well known in northern districts.

In re-cess of Harris at Chance Cove, the Marine Court, of Enquiry gave their judgment on Thursday last. The captain's certificate has been suspended for four months.

On yesterday, John Coady of Fermeuse, was tried before his Worship Judge Prowse for having wrecked the F W. Harris at Chance Cove. This unusual proceeding is taken under an act passed during the last session of the House, entitled "A Wreck and Salvage Act," which gives Stipendiary Magistrates full power to adjudicate in all matters appertaining to wreck and salvage claims. His Worship withheld judgment till tomorrow. Sir W. V. Whiteway for the Crown, A. J. W. McNeilly, Esq., Q. C., for the prisoner.—Chronicle.

The readers of the Herald will doubtless be pleased to learn that a junior Cricket Club has been formed here within the past two or three days. The Club so we learn has been named the Invincibles. It is the intention of the Club to play eleven Harbor Gracians on or about the 24th inst. Subjoined are the names of the members together with their respective officers.—M. J. Hawker, President, J. Peach, Captain; H. M. Johnson Lieutenant; J. Guy, Secretary and Treasurer.

COMMITTEE.—J. G. Maddock, W. W. Johnson, D. Tucker, P. Brown, C. Hamilton, J. Penny, W. Guy.

That great financial genius, William Patterson, the founder of the Bank of England, was born in 1853 of a good family, at Loxminster, in Dumfriesshire. He is supposed, in early life, to have preached among the persecuted Covenanters. He lived a good deal in Holland, and is believed to have been a wealthy merchant in New Providence (the Bahamas), and seems to have shared in Sir Wilmam Phillips' successful undertaking of raising Spanish galleon with £300,000 worth of sunken treasure. It is absurdly stated that he was at one time a buccaneer, and so gained a knowledge of Darien and the ports of the Spanish main. That he knew and obtained information from Captains Sharpe, Dampier, Wafer, and Sir Henry Morgan (the taker of Panama), is probable. He worked zealously for the restoration of 1688, and he was the founder of the Darien scheme. He advocated the union of Scotland and the establishment of a Board of Trade.—From Cassel's "Old and New London" for Julius

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,
MANTEL 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

TRAVELLERS en route TO OR FROM
ST. JOHN'S, HEART'S CONTENT,
or elsewhere can be accommodated with
LODGINGS at the,
BRITISH HOUSE,
No 83 WATER STREET,
HARBOR GRACE.

Meals got ready at the shortest
notice.
MRS THOMAS ROSS,
Harbor Grace.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED
ON the Security of Valuable FREE-HOLD PROPERTY
—consisting of—
HOUSES, GARDENS, MEADOWS, &c.

At Heart's Content, now occupied by employees of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, as tenants,

A LOAN OF £220
On interest at current rates.
For further particulars apply to
J. H. BOONE,
Solicitor for Proprietor.

SEEDS. SEEDS.

Cabbage—Enfield Market, Early Dwarf and York, Drumhead Savoy and Wheelers Imperial.
Carrot—Altringham Belgian.
Farsip—Jalwood Cow d.
Raidish—French Breakfast (mixed).
Turnip—Golden Ball and Snow Ball Langholm Swede.
A variety of FLOWER SEEDS
Also some of Nicol's Champions POTATOES.
For sale by
THOMAS CULLEN.

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 SELINES, put together—Roped, Corked and leaded in the most approved manner.
AMERICAN NET & TWINE Co.,
St. Boston.

SEWING MACHINES

Just arrived per "Nova Scotian," from Liverpool,
A CHOICE LOT OF
Sewing Machines,
HAND AND FOOT,
BRADBURY'S FAMILY SINGER,
BRADBURY'S WELLINGTON,
BRADBURY'S BEATRICE, &c., &c.
All which are offered at a large reduction for Cash.
Send for Catalogue now ready.
F. W. BOWDEN,
Bowden's Sewing Machine Depot,
St. John's, Nfld.

THE WORLD RENOWNED GENUINE SINGER

Sewing Machines.
The best in the World. The most popular 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 Manufacturing 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 Ring, Washing Machines, Presses, Plating 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.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
I, ROBERT CHURCH, of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, Shoe-maker; hereby give notice that I have made application, under Sec. 13, Cap. 19, XIX Vie., 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.

ROBERT CHURCH.

JOB PRINTING

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per S. S. Nova Scotian, and
For sale by
THE SUBSCRIBER,

At the West End Jewelry Store,
A Choice Assortment of
English & Geneva Watches,
Comprising:—

7 Doz. Silver Watches from 25s. each.
1 1/2 doz Gold do do 65s. do
Also, in Stock, a full line of American Gold and Silver WATCHES.
Note—Waltham Watches, a speciality
—Also—
Clocks, Gold, Silver and Plated Jewelry
Concertinas, Accordians, Pipes, and
Fiddles, Irish Bog Oak and
Whitby, Jet Sets, pectacles, Looking Glasses,
Oil Lamps, &c., &c.

The Subscriber, while thanking his numerous Customers for their patronage in the past, would call their attention to the fact, that as these goods were all bought at the lowest cash prices, he is in a position to sell at such rates, as will ensure for him their continued patronage in the future.
J. A. SCOTT.

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,
Status, Picture Framing,
STATIONERY,
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.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ex. C. W. Oulton from Liverpool,
A full supply of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.
All guaranteed of best quality.
W. H. THOMPSON,
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ST. JOHN'S, No. 1 MARBLE WORKS

THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S.
ROBERT A. MACKIM,
MACTHURSTON OF
M on s, Tombs, Grav
Stones, Tables, Mantel Pieces,
Hall and Centre Tables, &c.
He has on Land a large assortment of Italian and other Marbles, 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 Province or the United States.

NEW BOOK STORE AND-CHEAP

STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
Opposite Messrs. SILLARS & CAIRNE,
JAMES CLANCY
(PROPRIETOR).
A large assortment of Prayer Books, Bibles, Standard Light Literature, Novels, Romances, Song Books, School Books, and requisites, and every description of

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An assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
Playing, Printing, and Visiting Cards
Writing Inks, of different Colors, Account Books, Hair Oils, Pomades, Perfumes, and Fancy Soaps, Violins, and Violin requisites,
A large variety of Pictures, Chromos, Mottoes and Motto Frames, Looking Glasses and looking Glass Plates,
Pictures Framed to order, in Mouldings of all kinds, Magazines and Newspapers, European and American, supplied to Subscribers and for general Sale.
JAMES CLANCY.
April 29,

ADVERTISEMENTS.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life

These famous Pills purify the blood and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS
and **BOWLS**, giving tone, energy and vigour to the great Main **SPRINGS OF LIFE**. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages and as a General Family Medicine are unsurpassed.

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Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world.

For the cure of **BAD LEGS**, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores & Ulcers. It is an infallible remedy. It effectually rubbed into the neck and chest, as salve to meat, it cures **SORE THROAT**, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even **ASTHMA**. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,
GOUT, RHUMATISM, and every kind of **SKIN DISEASE**, it has never been known to fail.
The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at
533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.
The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any are throughout the British Possessions, who may keep the American Counterfeit for sale, will be prosecuted.
Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

Wholesale & Retail DRY GOODS, &c.

129-Sign of the Red Lamp-129.
ST. JOHN'S.
Just received a large assortment of
DRY GOODS, BOOTS, &c.,
Nearly all of which were bought before the late rise in price, and will be sold cheap.
Flannels, all wool from 1s 0d per yard
Calicoes..... 11.0s 2 1/2
Winceys..... 11.0s 3 1/2
Cotton Prints..... 11.0s 3 1/2
Shirting..... 11.0s 9 1/2
Moleskin..... 11.0s 3
Ladies Cloth Jackets..... 11.0s 0 each
Straw Hats..... 11.0s 0 6
Hemstitched Hks. 3s 0 per doz.
Fancy Skirts..... 2s 0 each
Silk Hosiery..... 11.0s 6
1000 pairs Mens Marchalong Boots at 7s 11d per pair
Men's Decked Boots, at 10s 6d.
Women's Pebble Laced Boots at 6s 6d.
Woman's Elastic Side Leather Boots at 5s 0d.
Woman's Pranela Boots 3s 0d per pair.
No. 1 FAMILY SOAP, in 30 lb Boxes at 7s per box.
Outport Customers will find it to their advantage to examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere.
RICHARD HARVEY,
No. 129 Water Street, St. John's,
Sign of the Red Lamp
April 29

FOR SALE.

A large number of
"Supplements to the Herald"
containing all the Addresses presented to the Most Rev. Dr. CAR PAGINI, to date.
Price Three-Pence.
May be had at
"The Herald" Office

LITERARY.

A Good and Faithful Wife.

There's not a greater blessing
E'er found upon the earth,
More worthy man's possessing,
Nor yet of greater worth;
In poverty or splendour,
Whatever his form of life,
There's nothing like a tender,
A good and faithful wife,—

A kind and gentle lover,
Who day by day doth prove
How well she watcheth over
His interest and love;
Who soothes him when in sickness,
And cheers the path of life,
Yet ever showeth meekness—
A good and faithful wife.

What man could e'er deceive her,
Or blight her earthly lot,
The heart that loveth ever,
And loving change not,—
That kind and gentle pleader
Who calms his angry strife,
His friend and interceder—
A good and faithful wife?

There's not a greater blessing
Can in the world be found,
More worthy man's possessing,
Were he to search it round;
Dame fortune may bring pleasure,
And give a zest to life;
But she's his greatest treasure—
A good and faithful wife.

**The Stolen Interview
OR HOW WILL IT END**

It was nearly half-past eleven o'clock as Hugh entered his own grounds on his return from executing his wife's commission at the Rectory. As he knew it would be at least an hour before Elinor's father would arrive, thought he should have time to view the spot which he had mentioned to his wife the previous evening, as being suitable for the coming exhibition of fireworks. It was a high raised mound at the further end of the park; and when Hugh reached it, he stood for a few moments surveying surrounding scenery from his elevated position, for he could see to a great distance from this spot. As he gazed he heard wheels on the gravel of the avenue, and saw Elinor, driving her elegant little pony carriage, doubtless going to the station to meet her father. He watched her proudly and admiringly; but what was his surprise to see her suddenly draw her ponies from the gravelled drive on to the greensward and turn their heads in the direction of the river!

When Elinor reached the Willows, a man started from beneath the trees, and advancing towards the carriage, appeared to offer to assist her from her seat. She waved him from her, and bending forward, spoke a few hurried words to him; then, taking a small packet from her bosom, she handed it to him and drove away.

Poor Hugh! he positively staggered at the sight of this evidently prearranged meeting, and, as he turned his steps homewards, his gait was equally unsteady. As he was about to pass through the gate leading from the park to the garden he heard voices, and drew back; but as the speakers nearer, he could distinguish Parker's voice. "Well, Bobbie," she said, "what has brought you up to the house this morning?"

"I had a letter from Mrs. Rivingdale's reply," but she was just a-going out, and said as there wasn't no answer to it, so I might go into the servants' hall and have some lunch, and I've been."

"Dear me!" exclaimed Parker, wonderingly, "who can there be in the village who wants to write to me?"

"Eh Bobbie? why don't you answer?"

"I must," replied the boy; "he said he'd skin me alive if I told anything about him."

"Oh! that's it, is it?" remarked Parker, significantly. "Will, course it is no use asking you, for you're sure not to know what it is about."

"Don't I though," retorted the boy; "I just do. Yesterday he sealed the letter so that I could see nothing about the inside; but, to-day, he wrote on a bit of paper, folded it up. I dare say he thought I couldn't read, but as soon as I got out of his sight I read it all."

"Do tell me what he said, Bobbie, dear," entreated the smart lady's maid dropping her air of superiority, and speaking in a coaxing tone. "I won't tell again, and I'll give you sixpence if you will."

The bribe was temptin' for the boy and he held out his hand for the money at once.

"Well," said he "there wasn't very much in it. It said as how he, wasn't satisfied with what was given to him last night; so he was waiting down by the Willows; and unless she (that's Mrs. Rivingdale herself, you know) came at once, and brought something worth having with her, she'd just call on the squire, and let him know all. 'That was every bit the letter had in it.'

"I can't make much out of that," said Parker; "but there's the sixpence. Good-bye, Bobbie."

The boy passed through the gate and crossed the park, whistling merrily as he went along. The maid returned to the house, her bright ribbons fluttering in the breeze, and herself humming a merry tune; while the poor squire heart-broken and miserable, sank down on the ground, feeling too stunned to be able even to stand.

There was now no loophole for doubt. His wife was evidently guilty of something sufficiently disgraceful for her to dread its reaching the ears even of one who would, as she well knew, be always ready to judge her leniently. What this disgrace was Hugh shrank from guessing; it was enough for him to know that woman who was to him the embodiment of all that was fair and beautiful, had rendered herself unworthy of his love and admiration. He cared not to inquire who had caused her to commit a wrong deed; at present the fact that she had committed it was all he was able to comprehend.

After a time he rose from the ground feeling stiff in all his limbs, and with a dazed sensation in his head, as though he had just recovered from a severe illness, and had not yet regained his strength. He managed to reach the house, one to gain the shelter of his study, without encountering the curious eyes of the domestics. When there, he closed the door, and flung himself into a chair, with the determination to try to reflect calmly on what had occurred, so as to decide on his course of action. Calmness, however, was out of question, for he soon started up with the veins in his forehead swollen with excitement.

"Oh, Elinor," he exclaimed, passionately, "why have you so deceived me? Yet, Heaven pity me!—in spite of all, I cannot help loving you. It breaks my heart to think that we must part."

A great sob choked his utterance; the tender brown eyes were dry, but it seemed as though the large loving heart sobbed out in agony at the thought of the utter downfall of its idol.

Then came a struggle between honour and passion. He was a gentleman, and the name he bore had descended to him from a line of ancestors, of whom it might truly be said, "the men were brave, and women irreplicable." His sense of an hour told him that he ought not to be the first to disgrace the old name, and that however it might pain him, he ought not to put away from him the wife who had proved unworthy of her position. But his love was strong, and its turn suggested the misery of a life without the one who made its happiness.

Tempted by this feeling, he said to himself, "I will try to forget what I have seen, and we may yet be happy. Any thing than better is parting."

Thus he struggled, first swayed to one side, then to the other; at last he decided, and his decision, as might have been expected from one of his honourable, manly character, was the worthy one.

"Yes; we must separate," said he; "for the love I could give her when my respect had gone would be unworthy of the name. It would be passion rather than the pure affection I have hitherto felt. Oh Nellie, I would rather have wept over your grave than have had you thus alive, and yet worse than dead to me!"

Just at this moment he heard the ponies rattling up to the door; this was followed by the bustle always caused by an arrival, and then he heard Elinor's voice, inquiring of a servant if Mr. Rivingdale had returned.

"I believe he is in the study, ma'am," replied the man.

"Come along, papa," said Elinor, gaily; "let's 'beard the Douglas in his hall, the lion in his den. I suppose you don't feel too much afraid?"

She tapped lightly at the study door and opening it, entered at once.

To be continued.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED
ON the Security of Valuable FREE-HOLD PROPERTY

—consisting of—
HOUSES, GARDENS, MEADOWS, &c.

At Heart's Content, now occupied by employees of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, as tenants,

A LOAN OF £220

On interest at current rates.
For further particulars apply to
J. H. BOONE,
Solicitor for Proprietor.

SEEDS. SEEDS.

Cabbage—Enfield Market, Early Dwarf and York, Drumhead Savoy and Wheelers Imperial.
Carrot—Altringham Belgian.
Parsnip—Hallowed Crow d.
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A variety of FLOWER SEEDS
Also some of Nichol's Champions POTATOES.

For sale by
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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.
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SEWING MACHINES

Just arrived per "Nova Scotian," from Liverpool,
A CHOICE LOT OF

Sewing Machines,

HAND AND FOOT,
BRADBURY'S FAMILY SINGER,
BRADBURY'S WELLINGTON,
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All which are offered at a large reduction for Cash.

Send for Catalogue now ready
F. W. BOWDEN,
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**THE WORLD RENOWNED
GENUINE SINGER**

Sewing Machines.

The best in the World. The most popular 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 Manufacturing 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 Ring, Washing Machines, Presses, 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.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, ROBERT CHURCH, of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, Shoe-maker; hereby give notice that I have made application, under Sec. 13, Cap. 19, XIX Vic., for Letters Patent of the Island of Newfoundland 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.

ROBERT CHURCH.

JOB PRINTING

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED,

For S. S. Nova Scotian, and For sale by

THE SUBSCRIBER,

At the West End Jewelry Store,
A Choice Assortment of
English & Geneva Watches,
Comprising:—

7 Doz. Silver Watches from a 25s. each.
1 1/2 doz. Gold do do do 60s. do
Also, in Stock, a full line of American Gold and Silver WATCHES.

Note—Waltham Watches, a speciality
—Also—

Clocks, Gold, Silver and Plated Jewelry
Concertinas, Accordions, Pipes, and
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The Subscriber, while thanking his numerous Customers for their patronage in the past, would call their attention to the fact, that as these goods were all bought at the lowest cash prices, he is in a position to sell at such rates as will ensure for him their continued patronage in the future.

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PICTURES,
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PICTURES framed to order.
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Express Orders strictly attended to
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Ex. C. W. Oulton from Liverpool.

A full supply of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

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All guaranteed of best quality.

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MARBLE WORKS**

THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S,
ROBERT A. MACKIM,
MANUFACTURER OF

Monks, Tombs, Gravestones, Tables, Mantel Pieces, Hall and Centre Tables, &c.

He has on hand a large assortment of Italian and other Marbles, 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 Province or the United States.

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A large assortment of Prayer Books, Bibles, Standard Light Literature, Novels, Romances, Song Books, School Books, and requisites, and every description of

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An assortment of
FANCY GOODS,

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Pictures Framed to order, in Mouldings of all kinds, Magazines and Newspapers, European and American, supplied to Subscribers and for general Sale.

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April 29.

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This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities or Lif

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

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For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores & Ulcers

It is an infallible remedy. It effectually rubbed into the neck and chest, as sal into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

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and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

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

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

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DRY GOODS, &c.**

129—Sign of the Red Lamp—129,
ST. JOHN'S.

Just received a large assortment of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, &c.

Nearly all of which were bought before the late rise in price, and will be sold cheap.

Flannels, all wool from 1s 0d per yard
Calicoes..... ".....0s 2 1/2
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Ladies' Cloth Jackets..... ".....1s 0 each.
Straw Hats..... ".....0s 6
Hemstitched Hks. 3s 0 per doz.
Fancy Skirts..... ".....2s 0 each
Silk Ties..... ".....0s 6

1 000 pairs Mens Marchalng Boots at 7s 11d per pair

Men's Decked Boots, at 10s 6d.
Women's Pebble Laced Boots at 6s 6d.
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No. 1 FAMILY SOAP, in 30 lb Boxes at 7s per box.

Outport Customers will find it to their advantage to examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARD HARVEY,
No. 129 Water Street, St. John's,
Sign of the Red Lamp

April 29

FOR SALE.

A large number of

"Supplements to the Herald" containing all the Addresses presented to the Most REV. DR. CAR PAGINI, to date.

Price Three-Pence.
May be had at

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