

# THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

## AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

Vol. 1

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, NOVEMBER 20, 1879.

No 27.

### THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND  
**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.**  
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All communications to be addressed to the Editor, Proprietor and Publisher,  
**J. A. ROCHFORD,**  
Herald Office, Water St.,  
Carbonear, Nfld.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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**A 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.

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Manager

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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 Larce SEINES, put together—Roped, Corked and leaded in the most approved manner

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Always on hand a large supply of

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Made up under their own inspection which they can

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

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**NEW GROCERY**

AND

### PROVISION STORE,

(Opposite the Public Wharf.)  
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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

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AT LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE

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May 2.

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

PICTURES framed to order.

CLOCKS CLEANED & REPAIRED.

Outport Orders strictly attended to  
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50 ditto LOINS, 50 ditto JOLES,  
50 ditto BEEF CUTTINGS.

May 22 **J. & T. HEARN.**

### NEWS PER MAIL.

#### Hard Times in Melbourne.

I suppose, writes a Melbourne correspondent, that very few more gloomy seasons have been known for a long time than that which we are now witnessing in Melbourne. The richer classes are really uneasy, and feel constrained to economize in every possible way, in the view of the taxation with which they may be visited. The workingmen are partly out of employment, and partly—what every Australian workingman detests and fears almost as much—working for smaller wages than those current, viz. for four or five shillings a day. The order of the day is the dismissal of servants, the dispensing with horses, dogs, carriages, parties, and generally all those things which make life comfortable. Many are the ladies who have to come down to menial work, especially among the ranks of poor dismissed servants. Festivities had been singularly rare, and although absolute failures in business have not yet been common, it is felt that economy will have to be practised for a long time to come. It can, therefore, hardly be considered ill-timed to impress on young men hoping to better themselves by coming to Australia the historical word "Don't" unless you have plenty of capital or can work with your hands. Every avenue seems to be blocked up, save to workingmen or to capitalists. The bar is supplied by young Victorians educated here, who have a very good opening, from the fact of being educated together with those to whom they must look for work. The schools again, are amply supplied with good masters, who are in the main Melbourne graduates; and for the clergy, I should say that they would do much better to stay in an old country where it is possible to arrive at a large prize some day, than to go to a new country in which they could hardly hope to get more than £600 at the very outside, and this only if they had toiled and gained prestige in their career. But domestic servants can command almost their own price, and a good cook is worth her weight in gold.

#### Edward Falconer the Irish Poet.

Edward Falconer, the Irish poet, actor, and dramatist, died near Manchester, England, on the 27th Sept., in very destitute circumstances, and his fellow-members of the Savage Club of London defrayed the expenses of his funeral. He was born in Dublin, and his natal date is given as 1829. Mr. Falconer first appeared as an actor at Liverpool, but for many years made little headway in the provinces. He assumed management of the Lyceum (August 26, 1858), and there superintended his latest comedy—in which he played the hero—and which was entitled "Extremes, or Men of the Day." He made a great hit as the original of Danny Mann in the "Colleen Bawn," that was first produced at the Adelphi, Sept 10, 1860, and by that representation he will survive as an actor. Luck now came to him. His adaptation of "Ruy Blas" for Fechter proved also a success. In 1861 he again assumed management of the Lyceum and for more than a year profitably and successfully supervised there his best known drama of "Peep o' Day; or Savourneen Deelish," in which Mrs. Bowers played the heroine to his own personation of the hero. Afterwards he became manager of Drury Lane jointly with Mr. Chatterton, and next of Her Majesty's Theatre, where he met with ill luck. In April 1869, Mr. Falconer arrived in New York to open at Duff's Olympic Theatre. He played in "Peep o' Day" and in several other of his pieces, and subsequently at Niblo's, and then throughout the principal cities. Returning to England he wrote two Irish plays, which the Florence and Williams families made known to Americans—"Innisfallen" and "Eileen Oge."

#### A Romance of the Peerage.

There is a new 'romance of the peerage' brewing in the British papers. Lord Ossulston, the oldest son of the Earl of Tankerville (the lord of Chillingham Castle and of the last important herd of the British white cattle), died the other day on the Continent at the early age 29. His next brother succeeding him has taken the title of Lord Bennett, Bennett being the family name, instead of Ossulston, as his designation by courtesy. This is a common and very natural practice in such cases, few men caring to step so visibly and distinctly into the shoes of a dead brother if they can avoid it by a circumlocution. Upon this thread, however, slender as it is, seems to have been hung a story darkly hinted at in the 'society papers' for some time and now openly printed, that the late Lord Ossulston left a wife and a son behind him by a clandestine marriage with a very pretty still-room maid—a sort of Hetty Sorrel—on his father's estate at Chillingham. Of course, if this be true, the child is now the true heir and entitled by courtesy to assume the title of Lord Ossulston. The Earl of Tankerville, now in his sixty-ninth year, married the only sister of the Duke of Manchester, so that the dead Lord Ossulston and the living Lord Bennett are the cousins of Lord Mandeville, who married Miss Yznaga, of New York.

The secret of the prosperity of France may be readily understood from the nature of the occupations of the people. According to the census of 1870 there were 18,968,000, or 53 per cent of the population engaged in Agriculture, and of this number 10,620,000 cultivated their own property; 5,708,000 were farmers, and 2,639,000 were laborers and gardeners. Of the remainder of the population, 2,974,000 or 26 per cent were engaged in manufacturing and similar industries; 3,837,000, or 14 per cent., in trade; and 1,231,000, or 4 per cent in liberal professions.

#### Summer Climate of India.

I remember seeing a fantastic limning, by Gustave Dore, representing the fire burst forth from the mouth of high caverns, and everything had a molten and red hot appearance. India at present is very much in that condition. The hot winds blow almost uninterruptedly from four to eight hours daily as from a fiery furnace. The fiercely blazing sun scorches and burns everything in the most uncompromising manner. The earth has an oven appearance, and is cracked open in large fissures with the intense heat, and scorches the feet even through thick-soled boots. The miserable trees look unhappy and hang their poor withered leaflets. There is not a spear of grass visible. Folks out doors drag their weary lengths along as though each were carrying a ball or chain. They seem to have no ambition on earth but to drop down and die quietly in some shady nook. The roads are some inches deep in dust, and the air is filled with it, so that breathing is difficult and painful. There are no vegetables nor any fruits. Wells and tanks and cisterns are low and the water muddy and unhealthy. Indoors and furniture burns the body through the clothing. The sun gleams into every crack and crevice so persistently that blinds and shades and thick curtains can hardly darken a room sufficiently. Every outside door is closed tightly from early morning until after sundown to keep out the heat. The air becomes stagnant and suffocating. A little relief is obtainable from the punkah, a large fan suspended from the ceiling, and worked by a servant from the outside. The punkah swings day and night. The man whose business it is to keep it swinging sometimes falls asleep and then the air seems to press upon one at the rate of 1,000 to the square inch. Breathing is next to impossible. At night there is still less comfort to be had. The bed is hotter than the body. We sprinkle the bed first, and then jump in, but it is dry and hot a ain in almost no time. We sprinkle the floor and furniture and do everything imaginable to cool the sleeping

room, but all uselessly. It is like trying to sleep in a well-heated oven. Although we may long to renounce the flesh, and clothes are absolutely necessary in order to protect the body from the hot air. How superlatively happy must those be who live in a cold climate! What would I not give for a breath of cool air from the Adirondacks, or for a plunge into the surf at Newport, or for a walk on the strand, or even for a distant glimpse of the sea!—Letter from a Missionary's Wife.

**Hon. E. M. Archibald, C.B., H. M.C.G., New York**

To the Editor of the Halifax Morning Chronicle:

TRURO, Nov. 1st, 1879.

SIR—

A member of your staff lately wrote that from the interest your correspondent has taken in historical questions associated with this county, he hoped he might be able to furnish a more satisfactory account of the public services of the Honorable Edward Mortimer Archibald, C. B., Her Majesty's Consul-General at New York, than the brief notice which recently appeared in the American papers and was copied by the Canadian press, and which he thought was inaccurate in several particulars, the letter enclosing the notice in question, taken from "Harper's Bazaar." Feeling impressed with the important nature of this request, and considering the desirability of its being acted upon by some person, should you receive no better account than the following sketch of Mr. Archibald's life, based upon information derived from his relatives in this Province and from access to copies of the Journals of the Newfoundland Legislature, you are at liberty to publish it for a narrative of the principal facts in the life of one of Nova Scotia's most laborious and useful sons.

As preliminary, it might seem proper to give some account of Mr. Archibald's distinguished father and brothers; Hon. Samuel George William Archibald, L. L. D., Master of the Rolls in Nova Scotia, Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Halifax, and Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island; the late Sir Thomas Dickson Archibald, Knight, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in England; and the late Colonel Peter Sutherland Archibald of this town, and to trace their relationship with His Honor Adams George Archibald, C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor of this province, all being descended from a common ancestor, who, about one hundred and fifty years ago, resided in the north of Ireland. But the facts relating to each member of this widely known Nova Scotian family are too numerous, and of too great historic importance to admit of being compressed within the limits of one newspaper communication, and must therefore be left for articles seriatim.

Edward Mortimer Archibald was born at Truro on the 10th of May, 1810. He was educated at the Halifax and Truro Grammar Schools, and at the Pictou Academy. He was trained for the profession of the law under his father, the late Hon. S. G. W. Archibald, L.L.D., then Solicitor-General, and speaker of the Assembly of this Province. He was admitted an Attorney 1813, and subsequently Barrister of the Supreme Court.

In 1832 he was appointed, by his late Majesty, Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, and clerk of the general Assembly of that colony, to which a legislative charter had just been granted. In November of that year Mr. Archibald assumed the discharge of the duties of these offices. In 1834 he was appointed an acting Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, which office he filled for about six months, and during two important terms of the Court. In 1837 he ceased for a time to be Clerk of the General Assembly. In 1838 occurred the celebrated case of Kieley vs. Carsons, involving the right of the Assembly to punish, by imprisonment, for an alleged breach of its privileges. The able opinions pronounced by Judge Lilly, as well in discharging Mr. Kieley under a habeas corpus, as in subsequent argument on demurrer before the Supreme Court in the action for damages brought by



Kielley against the Speaker and others, were prepared by Mr. Archibald. The majority of the judges having decided in favour of the Assembly, the case was carried by appeal to the Privy Council, which reversed the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining, in almost identical terms, the judgment pronounced by Mr. Justice Lilly. The case, as well as the judgments of Mr. J. Lilly, excited no little attention at that period, both in England and in the colonies, and Lord Glenelg, Minister, learning from Governor Prescott Mr. Archibald's action in the matter, intimating his intention of advancing him to a seat on the Bench on the occurrence of a vacancy. The opportunity for this did not present itself until 1846, when Mr. Stums, Attorney-General, performing to be placed on the Bench, Mr. Archibald was promoted by Earl Grey to the office of Attorney-General.

In 1841 Mr. Archibald was summoned to give evidence before the House of Commons in regard to the unsatisfactory working of the legislative constitution of the colony, and in that year drew up and submitted to the Colonial Minister a plan for the temporary amalgamation of the Council and Assembly which was substantially followed in the Act of Parliament by which the Constitution was thus modified. In 1842 Mr. Archibald was elected Clerk of the new Legislature—being at the same time Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court—and so continued during the existence of the amalgamated Legislature. The estimation in which his services were held by it is evidenced by the following extract from the Journals of that body:—

"APRIL 28, 1846.

"Resolved unanimously that this House cannot separate without expressing its sense of the merits of Edward Mortimer Archibald, Esquire, Clerk of this House, and of his strong claims on its regard. Educated under the special care of his late lamented father when Speaker of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, he arrived in this country at the period of first introduction of a representative form of Government, and under his instructions the members of the first House of Assembly were initiated in a knowledge of those laws and rules so necessary for the guidance of deliberative bodies. From that time to the present period, with some slight interruption, he has filled the important situation of Clerk of the House of Assembly, in which office his unceasing industry, his great abilities, and his obliging disposition have, even under circumstances of the greatest political excitement, invariably won the lasting esteem of every member of the House; and they therefore deem it a duty they owe to him to place on record this public acknowledgment, and to express a wish that services and merits such as these may be appreciated by his Sovereign and his country.

In this year 1846, Mr. Archibald was again appointed an acting assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, and held the northern Circuit, on returning from which he received his appointment of Attorney-General and shortly afterwards that of Advocate-General. He became also a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. The duties of these several offices he discharged for nearly nine years.

In 1849 he drew up an able and confidential paper which was submitted to the Colonial Minister, as well as to the British Minister at Washington on the subject of admitting the Americans to the free use of our fisheries in consideration of reciprocal free trade in agricultural produce as well as fish, between the British North American Provinces and the United States, a policy which he was among the first to advocate, and which was carried out by the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.

During the time he filled the office of Attorney-General he was much occupied with the vexed questions growing out of the Fishery Treaties with France. In 1853, he was for several weeks associated in London with representatives of the Foreign and Colonial offices, in preparing proposed modifications of those treaties; but dissented from his colleagues who favored too extensive concessions to the French. His correspondence and opinions on this subject are contained in the Journals of the Newfoundland Legislature. The soundness of his views was confirmed by the subsequent collapse of the projected Treaty of 1856 with France, for the modification of the Treaties in question.

In 1855, on the concession of responsible Government to Newfoundland, Mr. Archibald retired from the office of Attorney-General on a pension from the Colony, receiving the thanks of Her Majesty's Government.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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. HICKLIHY.
Heart's Content—Mr. M. MOORE.
Dell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office, Little Bay.
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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. 20.

The Proposed Graving Dock.

From correspondence recently published in the "Montreal Gazette" we are much gratified to learn that our worthy Premier, the Hon. V. V. Whiteway, during his recent visit to Britain, brought under notice of the Imperial authorities, the above-mentioned subject, urging with characteristic zeal and ability, the claims of this colony to aid from the Imperial treasury, in the construction of a work which, when completed, could not fail to prove of infinite value and importance not alone to local but to international shipping interests generally, from the facilities afforded, more particularly for the repairs of the larger class of ocean steamers. We learn that Mr. Whiteway's proposal, that the interest on the estimated capital required for the undertaking, namely, £110,000, stg., should be guaranteed, one half by the Imperial and the remainder by the local government, was favorably received by the Colonial office, and that "there is a fair probability that the request of our Government will be complied with." In referring to the subject, the writer gives to our energetic Governor, Sir John Glover, the honor of originating the project. Now, whilst without wishing, even in the slightest degree to detract from the universally acknowledged energy and deep and lively interest manifested upon various occasions by our much-respected Governor in the promotion of our local interests since his arrival in this colony, we regret being obliged to differ somewhat from the correspondent of the "Montreal Gazette" as to the period of its initiation, the subject being mooted some years previously, in the columns of our metropolitan press, the "North Star," "Courier" and "Free Press" being amongst the most strenuous and warmest advocates of the project. As an evidence that the patriotic zeal and ardor of our contemporary the "North Star," have not in this respect at least, been permitted to abate or cool by the lapse of time, we are happy to notice in his issue of the 15th, under the comprehensive and suggestive caption of "Another Appeal for the New Graving Dock," a most able and effective article on the same subject. In expressing our entire concurrence with the views of our contemporary as to the superior advantages offered by the port of St. John's for the construction of such a dock, as compared with any of the neighbouring provinces, we at the same time unite with him in the feeling of surprise that advantages so decidedly superior, have not, long ere this, been utilized to a degree equal at least to those of American ports, in every respect far inferior. To whatsoever motives may be attributed, or whatsoever causes may be assigned for

past apathy and indifference in connection with a subject of such vast importance to international maritime interests, we agree with our contemporary in the opinion that in the face of the recent disaster to the "Arizona" the time has arrived when, in justice to our own interests and those of humanity we are bound to take such decisive action in the matter, as will tend to the construction, at as early a date as possible, of such a dock as will not alone be creditable to the country, but also calculated to assure effective aid and assistance to such ocean steamers or other shipping generally as may sustain serious damage or injury in the vicinity of our coast.

In giving insertion to the letter of our correspondent "Senex," which appears in our columns to-day, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that in the present as in any other instance, we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents. With reference to the present communication we would, however, observe, that whilst our opinions, as to the priority of claims to political or other preferment on the part of natives of this country, are in perfect accord with those of our correspondent, we at the same time beg to differ with him as to the applicability of the term of "foreigner" to those of our fellow-colonists long resident in the country, born in either of the three Kingdoms, or any of the dependencies of the British Crown. We would, however, at the same time, avail of the opportunity to express our most unqualified endorsement of the statement of our correspondent as to the unjust and exclusive policy with regard to the just rights of natives pursued by those, who finding in Newfoundland that bread and employment denied them in their own country, would in their hour of prosperity, repay the debt of gratitude so justly due, by the most glaring injustice and exclusiveness to those born upon her soil. We perfectly agree with him also, as to the salutary lesson inculcated by the spirit of unity evinced by other nationalities, and we sincerely regret with him, the comparative absence of that mutual confidence and good feeling amongst our fellow-countrymen, so essential to the true prosperity of our country. In this latter respect however, we are not without much hope, as the sunshine of Enlightenment, Patriotism and Progress now happily dawning upon us, must inevitably dispel the clouds of Ignorance, Disunion and Intolerance by which we have been so long surrounded.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Carbonear Herald." St. John's, Nov. 17, 1879.

DEAR SIR,— In my former letter it was my intention to give you some explanation of the manner in which the West End Elections were conducted, but an unavoidable circumstance arose which debarred me from doing so. It is however, not too late to refer to one point upon which our locals at the time dwelt very strongly, and which I think has a peculiar interest to us at all times and in all places. I allude to the cry of "nativism" alleged to have been raised in the above-named contest. Now sir, I think the manner in which this cry of "influence" was used was of a most proper and discretionary nature, and in the absence of an issue (even of the most trifling description) to a certain extent unavoidable. The speaker for Mr. White stated on behalf of that gentleman that he (Mr. W.) was a native of the country with a wife and family to support, and consequently there was a tie or link between the people of St. John's, Mr. White and their common country, which could hardly exist between them and Mr. McLoughlan, who has no kin red here, no claim upon the country as his birthplace, and who may, in the absence of these circumstances, leave Newfoundland at any

moment. This was the use of the "Whites" made of the terrible missile, and with all due deference to superior judgment and wisdom, I fail to see its illegitimacy or its improper application, and more, that had they to have gone further and stated that it was the duty of the West End people to return a Newfoundland-lander in preference to a foreigner—presuming the equality of the Newfoundland-lander to be equal or greater than that of the foreigner—for one should hesitate before condemning the feeling which gave such a dogma birth, and would be loth to doubt the direction with which it was put in force before seeing its consequences. You will please understand Mr. Editor, that I would not deny a foreigner the privilege of being a member of our House of Commons, for to entertain such an idea of monopoly on our parts would indicate me to be a degraded and a gross bigot or one that had lately escaped from Belem or the Lunatic Asylum; but I contend where there are two candidates one a Newfoundland-lander and the other a foreigner—having equal ability, mind you—the first named has a pre-emptive claim, and naturally should be returned before the other. The case is quite different, certainly, where the foreigner is superior or has more claims upon the colony than the native, as a matter is not, or at least should not be returned through friendship or through social feeling, but through an honest conviction that he has the necessary essentials to represent the colony honorably and faithfully, and an interest in its future welfare himself. It is generally known that the majority of the Dry Good shops here are owned by either Englishmen or Scotchmen, and from them we can obtain a justification for having a wish to advance the natives of our own soil before those of any other.—"A most all their 'head men' as they are called have sprung from the country to which their masters belong. And, sir, is it not a fact that it is at your peril you speak in derogating terms of an Irishman or Scotchman without good cause before an Irishman or Scotchman, whereas the most flippant in-ults can be hurled at a poor miserable Newfoundland-lander with impunity,—and why is there this difference? Simply,—if the truth must be told—because one loves the other in consequence of the same country having given them birth, whilst the other looks upon the same fact as of no consequence,—an accident unworthy of any consideration whatsoever. This is a subject not unworthy of deliberation and considering the lesson we learn from other countries, viz. that "Unity is strength," it is only fair to presume that if more good feeling could be infused amongst us there would be more chance of realizing that grand prosperity of our Island Home to which we all look forward.

As I am now going to the Bazaar, the great centre of attraction at the present time, and as I have already trepassed too much upon your space, I will say au revoir!

Your's truly, SENEX.

A Trip to the Dominion.

No. 2.

Upon arrival at Halifax, cold and inclement as our weather had been up to the time of departure, I found that here what is considered a more favorable climate the authority of old King Frost was asserted with a more extreme degree of severity than in our proverbially rigorous and icy atmosphere. 'Tis true that a very respectable amount of ice and snow was to be found in the vicinity of St. John's and its environs at this season of the year, in probability to the extent of some two or three inches and snow lay upon the ground one foot in depth, but here at Halifax the great metropolis of the maritime provinces of the New Dominion, a coating of ice some feet in thickness covered the ground in all directions whilst super-imposed in appropriate contrast on its gassy surface, lay a no means insignificant supply of beautiful snow. My first impression regarding the city upon landing at the wharf, through some of its principal thoroughfares, was that of its similitude to some quaint old Dutch or German town the antique and peculiar construction of many buildings in different parts of the city, leaving ample ground for such a supposition. As however my stay at Halifax was necessarily of but short duration and the weather at the time not being of a character to admit of my visiting the different quarters or leading buildings of the city, I shall not venture into anything like a general description, but shall merely give for the benefit of the

reader, a mere passing sketch of a portion which came directly under my personal observation. Commencing with Water Street, I must certainly say that notwithstanding the entire absence of any attempt at engineering skill, in the construction of the leading business thoroughfares of St. John's, which by the way glories in a similar aquatic designation, that of the metropolis of the sister province, still as to the construction of its buildings its civic and other general features as the main artery, or highway of the trade and commerce of the city, it far surpasses in all these respects, the leading business thoroughfares of the ancient and time-honored city of Halifax. Nor was Water Street alone the least attractive various other streets in the very heart of the city, presented an appearance, if possible far less progressive and an unimproved Granville and Hollis Streets were the only two streets coming under my observation, in any way calculated to impart a civic or progressive character, to what otherwise, I must say would appear as an antiquated country town of either of the nationalities above referred to. On the morning of my arrival at Halifax the dull leaden appearance of the sky and the wind blowing strong from the southwest gave every indication of an approaching storm and towards the afternoon these indications were most unmistakably verified by the springing up of a snow storm which for violence and density, during the time it continued, about two hours far exceeded anything within my previous experience in a climate, peculiarly generally regarded in the sister provinces, as one of almost arctic severity. Yes, within the short space of time referred to, a quantity of snow had fallen in the city sufficient to impede a local traffic for some hours, and the afternoon train from Richmond became completely blocked before its arrival at Truro. The weather having cleared and all obstacles to railway travel having been removed throughout the entire line, in the afternoon of the next day I secured a through ticket for Ottawa via Portland and started by the five o'clock train en route for St. John, N. B., where, after the usual delay at various intervening stations, I arrived about two o'clock on the following Sunday morning. Arrived at St. John after partaking of a few hours rest, followed by a substantial breakfast, I proceeded about 11 o'clock, to the Roman Catholic Cathedral for the purpose of attending Divine Service. This magnificent building, a perfect gem of gothic architecture is a standing monument to the apostle's zeal and artistic talent of the late lamented and universally revered Archbishop Connolly of Halifax, by whom it was erected, during his tenure of the important diocese of New Brunswick, Sunday being the day of rest all railway communication being necessarily suspended, I was afforded an opportunity of visiting different quarters of the city, the impression created in my mind during my progress being quite in favorable contrast to that of previous Halifax experience. Notwithstanding the "universal quiet and entire absence of business activity, natural and incidental to the Sabbath, still from the large number of factories and other buildings whose cumbersome and lofty chimneys whose cumbersome proportion and lofty chimneys appeared in every direction, I could easily recognize that so far at least, as manufacturing industry was concerned St. John occupied no unimportant position amongst her sister cities of the New Dominion.

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.

The S. H. Morse, noticed in our last issue as having been purchased by Messrs. Duff & Balmor, and brought on to this port from Labrador, is now on the Patent Ship in Harbor Grace, undergoing repairs. It seems this vessel sustained considerable damage while in Penguin; the whole of the false keel, about ten feet of main keel, with garbet planks and the foot of stem stern post will have to be replaced anew.

The Tracey Jane, LeMarchant, from Bridgewater, with cargo of lumber, and the Jane Ainslie, Kennedy, from Sydney, with coal, shingles and beef, arrived here Sunday last, to Messrs. J. & R. Maddock.

The Alpine, Udell, master, arrived here yesterday, in the height of the snow storm, from St. John's, having on board a large quantity of provisions, &c., for this port.

We have been requested to state for the information of our Carbonear readers, that Mr. H. Y. Mott will be in town early next week for the purpose of repairing and tuning Pianos

and Organs at the residence of this office.

The Royal Mail sailed 18th cargo fish Rofke. Capt. Mill

We have forty-four boarded the son. The about nine continued a strong prevailing

The T. A. H. 28th inst.

By late the Bazaar Church attractions on exhibition of Bristol

We learn Mr. M. is at present necessary recently coast. Most successful union with most since

We have per mail Hope Day got up. We wish

The s. arrived morning, the passage Arizona; 8 o'clock

We were attention of the late Lor Grace to-day. can recall of extensive which reasonable Kennedy

In our the county of the bald, Esq. Consul General mention which we the 'H. Truro, N. McNeil, ed Stipe ear.

From Lord B. received Arizona, a thanks dental incurred that ves

Forty plenary Embassy Insured Railway Order in read counter Archde Queen proceeds to

Italy Spain surrect Italy Famil Czars Sultana of Minor. Frey

tion to priests commissio Snow dredges 33 drew Explo in Call



and Organs. Orders may be left at the residence of Mr. John Foote, or at this office.

The Rose of Torridge, Mill, master, sailed 18th inst., for Leghorn, with cargo fish, shipped by Hon. John Rofke. We wish our worthy friend, Capt. Mill, a safe and pleasant passage.

We have had within the past twenty-four hours, what may be considered the first snow-storm for the season. The storm which sprung up about nine o'clock in the morning, continued until late in the afternoon, a strong breeze from the southeast prevailing throughout the day.

The 'Drunkard's Warning' at the T. A. Hall, Harbor Grace, on the 28th inst.

By latest advices from St. John's, the Bazaar in aid of St. Patrick's Church continued to be the centre of attraction. Amongst other curiosities on exhibition we notice a live alligator, procured from the s. s. City of Bristol.

We learn that our fellow-countryman, Mr. Daniel Condon, of St. John's, is at present engaged in effecting the necessary repairs on the s. s. Arizona, recently wrecked in the vicinity of this coast. Mr. Condon has been most successful on former occasions in connection with similar undertakings. We most sincerely wish him every success.

We have to acknowledge the receipt per mail of some copies of the 'Port Hope Daily Times.' It is a very nearly got up publication in every respect. We wish it every success.

The s. s. Nevada, of the Guion line arrived at St. John's early on Sunday morning, and having taken on board the passengers of the wrecked steamer Arizona, left again for Britain about 8 o'clock.

We would direct the particular attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. C. L. Kennedy, of Harbor Grace, contained in our columns to-day. From personal observation we can recommend to the attention, especially of housekeepers, the varied and extensive stock, now on hand, and which can be purchased at the most reasonable prices, at the store of Mr. Kennedy, Water St., Harbor Grace.

In our columns to-day will be found the commencement of a most interesting biographical sketch of E. M. Archibald, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General at New York, a gentleman long and favorably known in connection with this colony. The sketch which we copy from a late number of the 'Halifax Chronicle,' is from the pen of Israel Longworth, Esq., Mayor of Truro, N. S., and nephew of Isaac L. McNeil, Esq., J. P., a much respected Stipendiary Magistrate of Carbonar.

From the 'Times' we learn that the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland has received from the passengers by the Arizona, a magnificent sum of money as a thanksgiving offering for their Providential preservation from the dangers incurred in the recent shipwreck of that vessel.

TELEGRAPHIC.

HALIFAX, Nov. 18. Forty-nine Afghans hanged for complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy.

Insurrection threatened at Kohistan. Railway at Candahar shortly.

Order that British fleet at Malta be in readiness to proceed eastward is countermanded.

Archduchess Christina the future Queen of Spain left Vienna and proceeds to Spain via Paris.

Italian Ministry divided. November 19.

Spain sent more troops to Cuba, insurrection serious.

Italian Premier, Cairoli, resigned.

Famine in Montenegro.

Czars health critical.

Sultan appointed Bakur superintendent of introduction reforms in Asia Minor.

French Minister Interior calls attention to Prefects, of the omission of priests to pray for Republic, and asks if omission was prompted by the Bishops.

Snow storm overtook crews and dredges off Sackville Harbor, New York 33 drowned.

Explosion of a railway in a tunnel in California, 30 Chinese killed.

EX-Confederate cruiser Shenandoah belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar was wrecked in the Indian Ocean and crew were drowned.

Religious News.

The Rev. Mr. Walsh of Betts Cove, arrived here per Lady Glover on Saturday last en route to Harbor Grace. The Rev. gentleman, who is at present the guest of His Lordship the Bishop of Harbor Grace will proceed Northward in about another week.

The Rev. Mr. Hill, of Trinity, preached last Sunday in the Wesleyan Church of this town.

The Annual Sermons in connection with the Foreign Missions Anniversary will be preached in the Methodist Church of this town, on Sunday 23rd inst. The Rev. Cms. Lwiner of St. John's will preach at the eleven o'clock morning service and the Rev. Mr. Goodwin of Harbor Grace in the evening at half-past six o'clock.

The Church of England, by the consecration of the Rev. A. W. Sillitoe as Bishop of New Westminster, has now seventeen dioceses in British North America. Sixteen of these Bishops are in Canada, and one in Newfoundland.

The Pope has received a letter, signed by the Irish Archbishops and Bishops, in which His Holiness is congratulated on his recent Encyclical enjoining the study of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Forty monks from the Ste. La Matutine Monastery Bajuluka Bosnia, have been sent to the Cape to establish a monastery there.

A Petition has been sent from the ladies of Valencia, Spain to the Holy Father, begging him to order the names of St. Joann and St. Anne to be added to the Litany of the Saints.

Bucharest telegram to the London Times. The Bishop of Gibraltar held services here to-day and administered the rite of confirmation to one convert from Judaism. This individual represents the sum total result accomplished in Romania by the Society for the Conversion of the Jews during the last four years.

Multum in Parvo.

The Spanish army officers contribute one day's pay to the relief of the sufferers by the floods, and the privates one real each.

Cardinal Manning authorizes a subscription to be made by Catholic Temperance Societies to relieve the distress in Ireland.

The trousseau of the young Queen of Spain designated is described by Parisian correspondents as exquisite. It includes a number of dresses devised from the fashions of Louis XIII. At the wedding Mass she will wear a dress of cloth of silver, with garlands brilliant with myrtle, orange, and lilies.

On Friday last, Princess Caroline Bonaparte, widow of Prince Antonio, son of Lucien Bonaparte, died in Rome, where she resided ever since her husband's death in 1877.—May she rest in peace.

Lord Bute has added one more to the list of his generous acts towards his fellow countrymen; and the hospital in Luton for which the Marquis has just given a site, will, when built, appropriately bear his name.

The King of the Belgians has built at Luton the largest winter garden in Europe. The cupola of iron and glass is sixty metres in diameter and thirty metres in height in the centre. It is supported by thirty six columns of white stone.

The Standard's Constantinople despatch announces that the band of Greek brigands who have been robbing and murdering in the villages surrounding Treiza have been completely annihilated by a company of soldiers. Twenty-five brigands were killed and several wounded.

King Alfonso has just paid a delicate and sensible attention to his betrothed by sending her all the way from Madrid to Vienna a distinguished professor to give her lessons in the Spanish language. The professor's name is Palacios and he is to have the honor of taking the Crown Princess of Germany through a course in Spanish conversation and literature.

He who blames others the most is usually the most to be blamed. A quick eye to detect the faults of another, has usually a blind side to its own. A sharp tongue is moved by an unquiet spirit, and an unquiet spirit wanteth not words and complainings.

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 and 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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE --

By the Subscriber—being cargo of the 'Alpine' 100 Barrels Superior Extra Canada FLOUR, 25 Barrels TURN PS, 25 do POTATOES, 16 do ONIONS, 25 Boxes BISCUITS, 10 Barrels Family Mess PORK, And a lot of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be sold at very low prices from the vessel's side. JOSEPH UDELL.

BROOKVILLE MILLS, HALL'S BAY.

Lumber of all kinds, always on hand and all orders either for large or small quantities attended to with punctuality and despatch. All orders to be addressed to, MCKAY, CURTIS & Co. Brookville Mills, Hall's Bay.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the LATE BRIDGET SCANLAN, Carbonar, will please furnish their accounts before the 20th inst., to the undersigned, CATHERINE GLENDON, Administratrix.

HARBOR GRACE STOVE DEPOT.

Glass and Tinware Establishment. Opposite the Mercantile Premises of Messrs. John Muon & Co.)

C. L. KENNEDY,

Begs to intimate that he has recently received a large assortment of the most improved and very best quality of Stoves comprising Cooking, Fancy, Franklin and all kinds of sizes English and American COFFEE GRATES.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand—American Knives, Harness Rings and Books, Sheath Knives and Belts, Wash Boards, Brushes, Clothes Lines, Water Pails, Baskets, Kerosene Oil—best quality, Kerosene Lamps, Burners and Chimneys, Turpin, Pine, Stove, Shoe, Palm & Clothes, Brushes, Preserved Fruits, Condensed Milk, Coffee, Saps and a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Glassware, Tinware, etc. American Cut Nails—all sizes—by the ton or keg. C. L. KENNEDY.

Statutory Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the Estate of JOHANNA MOLLOY late of Brigus, in Conception Bay, decedent.

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the 6th Section of the Trustees Act 878, all persons claiming to be creditors or otherwise, to have any claim or demand against the Estate of the said JOHANNA MOLLOY who died on or about the 14th day of March, 1879, are hereby required on or before the 10th day of December, 1879, to furnish in writing the particulars of such claims or demands to the VERY REVEREND EDWARD FRANCIS WALSH of Brigus, aforesaid the Executor of the Decedent, and to whom probate has been granted or to the undersigned solicitors for the said Executor and in default thereof the assets of the said decedent having regard only to the claims of which notice and particulars shall have been given as above required.

Dated at St. John's, this 6th day of November, A. D., 1879.

LITTLE & KENT Solicitors for said Estate, Duckworth Street, St. John's. November 13. 31.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The Subscriber begs to intimate to the Public of Carbonar that he will, on THURSDAY, Nov. 13th., open a NIGHT SCHOOL for young men.

Special attention paid to young men desirous of obtaining Masters or Mates Certificates from the Marine Board. Particulars made known on application to JOHN REEF, Teacher South Side School.

LOST—At Red Bay, by the wreck of the s. s. 'ERIE,' one of three BOXES, addressed A. DOUGGAS, Glasgow.

The finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it with the Subscriber. JAMES FLETCHER, St. John's, Oct 16.

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.

NOTICE.

A FANCY FAIR,

In aid of the funds of the ALFAR SOCIETY of St. Patrick's Church, Carbonar, will be held by the Ladies of the Society in the School of the Presentation Convent, D. V., during the first week in December. Donations of money or saleable articles of any Work &c. will be thankfully received by the ladies of the Society.

MISS MCARTHY, Lady President. MISS KENNELLY, Treasurer. MISS MACKAY, Secretary.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Hero from Grenock, 100 Barrels Bass & Co's

A L E,

100 Bls. ditto ditto Pints J & P HEARN May 22.

NOTICE.

MRS. B. FURLONG, 256 Water St., Harbor Grace, (OPPOSITE POST OFFICE), Would respectfully intimate that she is prepared to accommodate permanent or transient

BOARDERS.

TERMS REASONABLE.

129-Sign of the Red Lamp-129

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN TOWN.

RICHARD HARVEY

Is now offering to the Public an Immense Stock of

DRY GOODS,

At prices to defy competition.

- Flannels, all wool.....1s 6d per yard
Blanketing.....1s 3d
Culottes.....0s 2d
Cotton Prints.....0s 3d
Winceys.....0s 3d
Ladies' Cloth Jackets.....4s 6d each
Felt Hats.....4s 6d
Felt Skirts.....2s 6d
Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs 3s
Ulsters—cheap.....1per doz.
A large Assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

200 Pairs Men's Elastic Side Boots, at 8s 6d.
100 Pairs Men's Deeked Boots, at 10s.
300 Pairs Women's Pebble Laced Boots, at 6s 6d.
100 Pairs Men's Grained Deeked Boots, at 16s 6d.

NEW TEAS,

at 1s 2d per lb.
No. 1 FAMILY SOAP in 30 lb Boxes at 7s per box, and everything else at equally low prices. —And daily expected—

A Lot MEN'S BLUCHERS.

at 5s per pair.
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF
RICHARD HARVEY,
No. 129 Water Street, St. John's;
Sign of the Red Lamp.

Remember the Address. Oct 16. Im.

JAMES BAIRD, DRAPERY SHOP

SIGN OF THE LION, 195 WATER STREET, GROCERY WAREHOUSE, 217 WATER STREET, St. John's, Newfoundland,

Has completed his Importations for the opening of this Season's Trade, in all the various Departments of his EXTENSIVE STOCK, and now offers as Varied and CHEAP an assortment of

GOODS

as is to be found in the City. CALICOES, SHEETINGS, WINCEYS, SHIRTINGS, BLANKETINGS, FLANNELS, DRESS GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, And all the Variety of Goods in a DRAPER'S Stock are this Season LOWER IN PRICE than ever known, IN THE

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,

TEAS are specially selected, and of rare good value. SUGARS of various grades and prices. COFFEE a Speciality—the very best quality imported. COCOA,—Homeopathic, Maravilla, &c. HAMS & BACON,—Belfast, English and American. CHEESE,—Cheshire, Dutch, Canadian, &c.

A full variety of ITALIAN WARHOUSE GOODS,

of Superior qualities.

CANNED GOODS,

of all the best known brands, in MEATS SOUPS, FRUITS &c. TOBACCO & CIGARS—all the various grades.

ALE, PORTER, WINES SPIRITS, of the best and approved brands, with a full variety of all Goods suitable for a Wholesale and Retail

Family Grocery Trade

We use every effort to maintain the reputation we have already earned of keeping a Stock of FIRST CLASS GOODS and our friends favoring us with their business shall have every care and attention paid to their orders. St. John's, Oct. 1st., '79. 2m

MILLINERY!

The undersigned begs to announce to the public of Carbonar and vicinity that having engaged the services of

A Competent Milliner,

she is now prepared to execute with promptness, and in a manner calculated to give every satisfaction, all orders in the above line that may be committed to her charge.

Mrs. JAMES WALL, Harbor Grace, Oct. 23, 1879.

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, 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. Warw wanted for two years. Oct 30.

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



LITERARY

A Dream.

My fancy's eye can pierce the gloom  
In sleep's reposing dream,  
And take me to that fairy land  
Where flows a crystal stream.  
Then, as the vision leads me on,  
I walk in sunny fields  
To grasp the joy I long to gain,  
The sweetest nature yields.

I see the golden sunlight fall,  
Upon a flowery strand,  
While gilded airy castles rise  
Around on every hand!  
I seem to live in realms of bliss  
Where sorrow cannot come.  
From pain and toil I seem to rest  
In thus my vision home.

Memory does not hold the past,  
Forgotten is the pain  
Of years that were in future time  
The years spent in vain.  
Hallowed spot that holds me now,  
Where I such love have found,  
Wherever falls my future lot  
My heart shall linger round.

But, dreaded monster, thou art here,  
I feel thy chilly hand—  
Why tear ye all my castle's down,  
That's built upon the sand?  
Must I now wake to hear the toil  
Of years that still roll on?  
Why give me but one hour of bliss,  
Then look to find it gone.

"BOREEN."

CHAPTER II.  
(Continued.)

'Don't bring Boreen,' she laughed, and curtsying deeply, she was escorted to her brougham by Bingham Duncombe, Nugent walked dreamily to the Tavistock Ajy is back re-ache, his ears as he entered the corridor upon which his room was situated.

'Poor Boreen!' he said. Come out in to the moonlight, my poor doggie. And the days-dawn was strong upon the cabbages and turnip, and green peas, and market carts in Covent Garden when man and dog returned to the hotel.

'A strange girl,' he murmured, as he flung himself upon his bed.

CHAPTER III.

'What is the use of my calling on these swells?' the barrister asked of him self as he sat over a fried sole at breaks fast next morning. 'It demoralizes one and yet in my profession everything turns in. I may as well take a peep at the inner life of the Marquis of Pomfret.' He did not recognize Hester Branscombe in the transaction at all. Thus do we hood-wink our uppermost thoughts, but how thin is the hood.

Walter went down to the House of Commons, and, having sent his card to Mr Le Fanu, was admitted by the burley but resolute policeman within the sacred precincts of the lobby. Mr. Le Fanu, after a chat over the proposed bill, passed the young barrister into the House underneath the ambassadors' gallery and just as he entered Mr. Gladstone had risen to a point of order, and was engaged in blasting with the lightning of his eloquence an insolent juvenile member. Nugent's heart leaped hotly when came the thought that one day, perhaps, he might sit in that House, and win a seat not through influence of broad acres—they had been swept from him—but by dint of hard work at his profession. As he passed along Westminster Hall he thought of Eldon, who when asked by an angry father, what property he, a penniless barrister, was possessed of that he should aspire to the hand of his daughter, made reply: 'The ground I stand on in Westminster Hall.'

Hailing a hansom, he drove to the Horse Guards, and soon found himself in a palatial apartment looking out on the park.

'That must be the very elm-tree sat under yesterday, and to-day—it seems so strange, like a dream.'

Miss Branscombe received him graciously. She was attired in austere white all dotted with amber and black bows.

'Ethel will be here in a moment,' she said. 'She takes a siesta every afternoon. I told her that she might expect a visit from you, and it greatly disturbed her slumbers.'

'She is a charming child.'

'Thoroughly natural, at all events.'

'It's rather a treat to meet a child with a doll nowadays. The age of children would seem to have passed away.'

'Children are becoming horribly material, Mr. Nugent. They have ceased to believe in giants and giant-killers. They

won't accept fairies, they discredit Little Red Riding Hood, and discard the Arabian Nights. What are we to do with them? They insist upon going behind the scenes, the little monkies! Have you any little brothers and sisters?'

'I have one sister. She is seventeen, is she in London with you?'

'No.'

'You should have brought her over.'

'We are very poor,' said Walter, 'and couldn't stand the expense', and seeing that the girl was pained at the contra-temps he added: 'I am here on Parliamentary business. I am a barrister, and to-morrow I plead my first brief.'

'Your first brief? The first of an illustrious line of descendants?'

'I don't think I have much talent, much reasoning power, Miss Branscombe. I am a dreamer, a visionary, and I am indolent by nature, though at times I feel as if I could undertake the task of Sisypus?'

The heiress was silent for a moment.

'Will you excuse my asking you if you have good prospects—I mean if you are likely to make the bar?'

'I fear not.' He had become quite confidential with this young girl, and with his elbows on his knees, his hands clasped in front of him, leant over towards her. 'You see, a fellow to get on at the bar, must know a lot of attorneys, and, if possible, ask them to dinner. I only know one, and he was my poor father's solicitor—the family solicitor. We were awfully well off, Miss Branscombe, but the estate has gone from us acre by acre till we have only the house left. My mother has let it to an English family; perhaps you might know them—the Drake Howards.'

'Of Yorkshire? Mr. Drake Howard is very fond of hunting, Mrs. Howard is an invalid; they have one daughter, Julietta, who paints like Millais, hurra! exclaimed Miss Branscombe.'

'The very people! Do you know them?'

'Intimately. Here,' approaching an ebony bureau with lichen bolts, and producing a letter—'here is an epistle from Julietta received this very morning, and dated Kil—Kil.'

'Kiltarnan,' sighed Walter.

'She wants me to come and stay with her in the autumn. She describes the place as being exquisitely situated.'

'And so it is,' he enthusiastically exclaimed. 'It is the most beautiful place in the world, and his bright earnest face became clouded—a sad gray cloud born of sorrowful thoughts that turned toward the past.'

Little Ethel came running in.

'O Walter! I'm so delighted to see you,' she cried, putting up her rosebud of a mouth to be kissed. 'Estelle will be delighted to see you; you must come up to my room. I have a tiny little play-room all to myself. Come! tugging at Nugent's wrists almost as violently as Boreen had tugged at her unfortunate doll.'

There was nothing for it but to obey, and the barrister was conducted by the little maid to an apartment, a very poem of pink ribbons and white lace, wherein upon a crimson dais was seated the bride, gazing sternly into space.

'O you darling!' cried the child, caressing Estelle. 'Here's Walter come to see you. Speak to him. And pressing the springs, the doll squeaked 'Papa, mamma' quite melodiously.'

'She says she's enchanted to see you, Walter.'

'I am equally pleased to see her, laughed the barrister. 'Have you found husband for her yet, Ethel?'

'I have. It's Sir Jasper Jyvecote, auntie's beau. You needn't make a face at me. Aunt Hester, I—'

'What a little prate box she is!' interposed Miss Branscombe, blushing vividly.

Walter began to wonder what Sir Jasper was like, and if he had seen his photograph in the album.

Ethel produced all her toys—and their name was legion—for the barrister's inspection, commencing with Ethel's bridesmaids, a gift from her aunt, and ending with a kishen range.

'Antie has mamma invited Walter to come with us to Bulleyne on Thursday? Ethel suddenly asked.

Nugent recognising the awkwardness of the question at once exclaimed: 'On Thursday I shall be in Dublin, Ethel.'

'Where is Dublin?' asked the child.

'In Ireland, you little stupid!' laughed her aunt.

'Oh! Ireland is where the savages grow.'

'Isn't this too bad, Miss Branscombe?' said Nugent grave y.

'You must not take measure of a nursemaid's prejudices and a nursemaid's ignorance, Mr. Nugent. I used to be frightened to sleep by my nurse crying 'Here's an Irishman'; was Miss Branscombe's reply.'

You must not go to Ireland till after my birthday. I'll be seven on Thursday and we're to go in the steam launch from Maidenhead to Marlow and Medmenham and I'm to cut the cake myself, and we won't dine at Bulleyne, but out in the woods; and I'm to hang up the kettle to boil, and to gather the sticks to make the fire, and to light it; and pa is to, et me cut the cord of a champagne cork; and I'm to steer the launch and give Danks and Simpson and the other sailors beer; and O Walter! we're going to have an awfully splendid day, and you must come too and so will Estelle. And Ethel clapped her little hands and frisked round the room on one foot in the ecstasy of anticipation.

'You can scarcely say her, nay, Mr. Nugent,' said the heiress.

'I would not indeed, but I would be utterly de trop.'

'I know what you mean, cried Ethel; 'de trop means in the way. That's what auntie said to me when Sir Jas—'

'Ethel, I shall buy a blue ribbon and tie up your stupid little tongue, burst in Miss Branscombe.

'No, you won't, Annie, and when you said—'

'If you go on prattling I'll ask Mr. Nugent to stop away. I won't let him come on Thursday.'

This threat effectually silenced the child.

'Pulleyn is my brother in law's place Mr. Nugent. It's very charmingly situated on the Thames, and is rather worth visiting. It adjoins Maunthead Abbey the scene of the unhalloved revelry of the godless worthies who called themselves the Monks of the Screw. The day will repay you.'

'I'm very much obliged, but if not amongst the savages, I shall have work to do that will chain me to the oar.'

'Where are you stopping?'

'At the Tavistock, Covent Gardens.'

'That is a sort of money-ty is it not?'

'Yes, it resembles the Isle of St. Senanus. No woman is allowed to set a foot therein.'

'What a shame!'

'Oh! it's a very quiet respectable establishment,' laughed the barrister.

You'll come here early, to breakfast on Thursday. Walter won't you?' cried Ethel as he rose to take his leave.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Wit and Humor.

A call for arms—The baby's wild yell in the middle of the night.

A Kishen Proverb—things rubbed against a greater become less.

Burned at the steak—The fingers of the servant who was cooking it.

Why are young ladies like the dead letter office? Because a great many 'Miss' directed letters are sent to them.

The boy who thought that the stars were diamond studs in the shirt-booms of the sky will probably go into the jewelry business in the sweet by-and-by.

The fellow was witty who at a dinner down East' ately gave the following— 'Here's a health to poverty; it sticks when all friends forsake us.'

'Eugenia Eugenia, will you insist on wearing the hair of another woman upon your head? 'Alphonse, Alphonse, do you still insist upon wearing the skin of another calf upon your feet.'

'What do I think o' Lunnon ask ye!' said old John Wilson, a Stirling worthy, on being asked his opinion of the great metropolis; 'what do I think o'?' It's just a lump o' gude ground spoilt wi' stane and ime.'

When a tooth begins to feel as if there was a chicken scratching at its root it's time to pu' lett out.

A colored man appeared before a Magistrate charged with some trivial offence. The latter said to the man: 'You can go now; but let me warn you never to appear here again.' The man replied with a broad grin, 'I would not be here this time only the constable fetch me.'

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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 these 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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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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I most respectfully take leave to call the attention of the Public generally to the fact, that certain Houses in New York are sending to many parts of the Globe SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of my Pills and Ointment. These frauds bears on their labels some address in New York.

I do not allow my medicines to be sold in any part of the United States. I have no Agents there. My Medicines are only made by me, at 555 Oxford Street London.

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

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

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Signed THOS HOLLOWAY 13, Oxford Street, London,

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