Senate News Room

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. XXVI. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1875. NO. 9.

ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1875.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 7th Day, 4h. 8m., p.m., W. S. W.
First Quar., 14th Day, 8h. 53m., a.m., N. E., below horizon.
Full Moon, 21st Day, 7h. 39m., a.m., W.
3rd Quar., 30th Day, 12h., 12m., a.m., N. E. below horizon.

D. M.	DAY WEEK	SUN rise	SUN sets	MOON sets	HIGH water	DAY'S len'th
		H M	H M	M		H M
1	Monday	6 43	5 41	10 50	5 10	10 58
2	Tuesday	42	43	11 53	6 34	11 1
3	Wedn'sd'y	40	44	A 33	7 48	4
4	Thursday	38	46	1 45	8 46	8
5	Friday	36	47	2 55	9 32	11
6	Saturday	34	48	4 13	10 14	14
7	Sunday	32	50	5 32	10 50	18
8	Monday	30	51	6 51	11 27	21
9	Tuesday	29	53	8 11	M	24
10	Wedn'sd'y	27	54	9 35	0 3	27
11	Thursday	25	56	10 57	0 41	31
12	Friday	22	57	M	1 22	35
13	Saturday	21	58	0 5	2 12	38
14	Sunday	19	59	1 49	3 12	40
15	Monday	17	6 1	3 4	4 37	44
16	Tuesday	15	2	4 4	6 12	47
17	Wedn'sd'y	13	3	4 50	7 33	50
18	Thursday	11	5	5 23	8 32	55
19	Friday	9	6	5 47	9 16	57
20	Saturday	7	7	6 2	9 55	12 0
21	Sunday	6	9	6 20	10 28	3
22	Monday	3	10	6 35	10 58	7
23	Tuesday	2	12	5 50	11 28	10
24	Wedn'sd'y	5 59	13	7 6	11 57	14
25	Thursday	57	14	7 24	A 29	17
26	Friday	56	16	7 44	1 2	20
27	Saturday	54	17	8 11	1 40	23
28	Sunday	52	18	8 44	2 32	26
29	Monday	50	19	9 24	3 21	29
30	Tuesday	48	21	10 16	4 35	33
31	Wedn'sd'y	5 46	22	11 20	6 1	12 36

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant and AUCTIONEER
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

CARVELL BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.
Lower Queen St. Charlottetown, P. E.

WILLIAM JAMES HENEY,
AUCTIONEER, GENERAL BROKER, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
DEALER IN CHOICE
FAMILY GROCERIES, TOBACCO & FANCY GOODS,
PRINCE ST., COR. OF DORCHESTER,
Charlottetown, - - - P. E. sland.

JAMES BRENAN,
House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
Paper Hanger & Glazier,
SOURIS WEST.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
July 7, 1873. 1y

F. M. CAMPBELL.
General Merchant
COMMISSION AGENT,
AUCTIONEER & BROKER
TRINITY CORNER, GEORGETOWN, P, E. I.
AGENT FOR THE
Standard Life Insurance Co.
Sept. 1, 1873. 1y

H. R. MUHLIGS'
Kitchen & Galley,
Furnishing Depot.
ALSO, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Ship Work,
SCUPPERS and Water Closet, Pipes, Lead, Figures, Deep-sea and Hand-Leads, Lead Cisterns made, and Water Closets fitted up at the shortest notice.
CREIGHTON STREET,
OPPOSITE UNION HOUSE,
PICTOU, N. S.
Ch'town, June 1, 1874.—1y

VULCAN FOUNDRY,
GEORGETOWN.
STOVES, wholesale and retail. WINDLASS and MACHINERY CASTINGS in general always on hand, or supplied at the shortest notice.
Cash Paid
FOR ALL KINDS of OLD & SCRAP IRON.
J. A. RUTHERFORD & Co,
June 2, 1873.—1y Georgetown

BANGOR HOUSE,
PLEASANTLY SITUATED ON
North Side King's Square,
St. John, - - - New Brunswick.
J H. RUSSEL, PROPRIETOR.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE Subscribers, having taken the Factory formerly occupied by PROUD & MACCOUBRAY, are prepared to conduct the business of CARRIAGE BUILDING in all its departments.
Carriages and Sleighs made to order.
Repairs done with neatness and despatch.
All orders filled when promised.
YOUNKER, OFFER & CO
Oct. 19, 1874—tf

St. Lawrence Marine Insurance Co. of P. E. Island.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Esq., *President.*
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Esq.
ARTEMAS LORD, Esq.
RALPH B. PEAKE, Esq.
P W. HYNDMAN, Esq.
THOMAS MORRIS, Esq.
W. D. STEWART, Esq.
Risks taken daily at theiroffice, Exchange Building.
FREDERICK W. HYNDMAN,
Ch'town, March 16, 1874.—1y *Secretary*

HERMANS & SON.

Bell-Hangers, Gun and Tin-smiths,
QUEEN STREET.
OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE,
BEG to return their thanks to the general public for the liberal patronage extended to them since their commencement in business, and ask for a continuance of the same. They keep constantly on hand:—
A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
TINWARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS
&c. &c. &c.
All orders in the above business will be punctually attended to.
Having lately made large purchases in the Cheapest Markets, intended for House Builders, such as
Gas Fitting, Water Closets, Bell Fitting, &c., &c.,
We are prepared to sell them at Rates as Low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.
To a generous public we would say, that all orders in this branch of our business will be attended to with despatch.
A lot of First-class WATER COOLERS on hand. Sayer's Crystal Blue sold cheaper than ever. [Nov. 11, 1871.]

MAILS

WILL be closed during the winter months, at the Post Office, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, as follows:—

GREAT BRITAIN, via Halifax, at 8 o'clock, p. m., on—

Tuesday, 2nd Feb.,	Thursday, 4th Feb.,
do 16th do	do 18th do
do 2nd Mar.	do 4th Mar.,
do 16th do	do 18th do
do 30th do	do 1st Apr.,
do 13th Apr.,	do 15th do
do 27th do	do 29th do

Dominion of Canada, United States of America and Great Britain, via United States, at 8 o'clock, p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Correspondence for the United Kingdom, intended to be forwarded by steamers sailing from Portland every Saturday, must be marked "*By Canadian Packet.*"

Summerside and Georgetown, and offices on these routes, daily, Sunday excepted, at 9 o'clock, p. m.

Western Route, Tignish, Alberton, &c., Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, p. m.

Eastern Route, St. Peter's, Souris, &c., Monday and Thursday, at 9 o'clock, p. m.

Southern Route, Belfast, Murray Harbor, &c., Monday and Thursday, at 9 o'clock, p. m.

Bedeque Route, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p. m.

Brackley Point Route, Monday and Thursday, at 8 a. m.

Pisquid, Johnston's River, &c., Friday, at 12.30, p.m.

Correspondence for Newfoundland and West Indies will be forwarded to Halifax by every mail.

Letters to be registered must be posted half an hour previous to the time for closing the mails by which they are to be forwarded.

A. A. MACDONALD.
Postmaster.
Post Office, Ch'town, Jan. 25, 1875.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE AND LIFE.

Invested Funds, 1st Jan'y., 1874,	$21,628,356
Deposited with Receiver General of Canada,	162,800
Other Investments in Dominion of Canada,	367,091

FAIR RATES.
Prompt & Liberal Settlements.

Insurance against Fire effected upon Private Residences, Household Furniture and Farm Properties, for
One, Three or more years,
At Reduced Rates.
Office—Great George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent
WM. DUNLOP, Special Agent
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—6m

THE EXAMINER
EVERY WEEK
Contains the latest Local,
DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS,
Full and Accurate
SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORTS,
Selections from the raciest and most improving Literature of the day;
Editorial Articles on Political, Industrial and Social Topics.

—:o:—

THE EXAMINER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY FORENOON,
BY THE
Examiner Printing & Publishing Co.
OFFICE,
Corner Queen and King Streets.
TERMS.

If paid in advance, 1 copy, 1 year,	$1.40
If paid within the year "	1 62
If not paid till after the end of year,	2.00

CLUB RATES.

THE EXAMINER will be forwarded to Clubs at the following rates per year—payment always in advance—

5 copies one address, - - -	$ 7.00
10 " " "	10.00
15 " " "	14.00
20 " " "	17.00

Clubs may be made up at any time, but not for a shorter period than one year. Any person obtaining for the EXAMINER a Club of Five or more subscribers, will be entitled to a copy of the paper one year free of charge.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

—:o:—

ADVERTISEMENTS.

When people see a man advertise they know he is a business man, and his advertizing proclaims that he is not above business, but anxious to do it. Customers, like sheep, are gregarious, and flock where they see others go. If nobody else were engaged in the same business, it would be important to tradesmen and dealers to advertize in the paper, because they are tempted to buy what they read of. But others are engaged in the same business, and even if they do advertize, it becomes the more important for you to do so; if they do not advertize it becomes doubly important.—*Anon.*"

MERCHANTS
WILL FIND CUSTOMERS FOR THEIR
GOODS
By Advertising in the EXAMINER.

The usual reductions to those who
ADVERTIZE
BY THE YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Until further notice, Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

1 square, one insertion, - - -	$1.00
Each Continuation, - - - - -	00.25
Special Notices, "per line," - -	00.12

—:o:—

BOOK & JOB PRINTING.
HAVING IMPROVED
POWER & GORDON PRESSES,
And a good variety of
THE NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE,
we are prepared to do all kinds of
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
on the Lowest Terms, at
THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

POETRY.

"AT THE LAST."

"Man goeth forth unto his work and to his labor until the evening."

The stream is calmest when it nears the tide,
And flowers are sweetest at the eventide,
And birds most musical, at close of day,
And saints divinest when they pass away.

Morning is lovely, but a holier charm
Lies folded close in evening's robe of balm;
And weary man must ever love her best,
For morning calls to toil, but night to rest.

She comes from heaven and on her wings doth bear
A holy fragrance, like the breath of prayer;
Footsteps of angels follow in her trace,
To shut the weary eyes of day in peace.

All things are hushed before her, as she throws
O'er earth and sky her mantle of repose;
There is a calm, a beauty, and a power
That morning knows not, in the evening hour.

"Until the evening," we must weep and toil,
Plough life's stern furrow, dig the weedy soil,
Tread with sad feet our rough and thorny way,
And bear the heat and burden of the day.

Oh! when our sun is setting, may we glide,
Like summer evening, down the golden tide,
And leave behind us as we pass away,
Sweet, starry twilight round our sleeping clay.

WITH US.

The morning op'd its rosy gates,
And ting'd the clouds with gold,
And set upon each ocean wave
A beam from beauty's mould.

The angel came with perfumed wings,
And linger'd round our hearth,
To bear the tidings up on high,
Of darling baby's birth.

And ere the day had wander'd far,
A little stranger came,
And slept upon its mother's breast—
A babe without a name.

And when her faint and feeble cry
First shook the silent air,
The unseen rush of seraph's wings
Left but one angel there.

No violet e're with bluer eyes
Held glittering drop of dew,
And tiny curls her forehead clasp,
Of shining golden hue.

And when she slumbers, linked smiles
Play round her cheeks and eyes:
For then she dreams of little babes
She left in Paradise.

LITERATURE.

KATHARINE.

A TALE OF WOMAN'S TRIALS.

CHAPTER XIII.—*Concluded.*

All this time they had forgotton their new acquaintance and were giving their last directions to the driver, when the stranger advanced, saying to Edward, 'you have forgotten me; how am I to find my way to Grosvenor Square?'

'Oh, so I had. I beg your pardon If you cross the Park where you see that column, and then ask at the first shop in Waterloo Place, they'll tell you your way directly; or if you take a cab from here, and order the fellow to drive you to the Square, you'll soon be there.'

'Thank you,' replied the other, with a half smile. 'Then I am to understand that you decline to have anything further to do with me, and withdraw your offer to show me the way yourself entirely?'

'I am really very sorry,' began Edward who, although neither nervous nor awkward, was but a boy after all, and felt embarrassed by the persevering stranger. I am really very sorry, but you see—'

'Yes, yes, I see; and having seen I shall not require to visit Grosvenor Square. I shall not forget this meeting, nor the impression it has made; and lest you should do so, look at this when you get home. Now, good-bye!' and he held out his hand with that peculiar somewhat imperative manner, which to young and shy people seems to compel a corresponding movement.

'What a queer fellow!' said Edward, half affrontedly, as they drove off. 'He's as free and easy as if one had known him for years; yet there is something about him I like, too—something straightforward. I wonder what he is!'

'The best way to discover is to look at the paper he gave you. I daresay it is an address.'

'Of course. What a blockhead not to have thought of that before! But hallo, where is it? I thought I put it into my waistcoat pocket; but it seems I didn't. I must have dropped it when we were shaking hands. How provoking!'

'Well, never mind. I don't suppose you wish to improve the acquaintance; and if he does, he knows where to find us. I observed that he listened very attentively to the policeman, as he repeated and took down our address.'

'Did he? Well, that's satisfactory; for somehow I have a notion that he is a man of mark in his own class.'

'A Chartist delegate, perhaps. But seriously, joking apart, I must allow that he had a very striking countenance; not handsome, but intelligent, the face of a man one would like to talk with, though not trust.'

'Exactly. I felt that from the first, though he has an authoritative manner, as if he were used to be obeyed.'

'Yes, and at first I rather liked it. In a man of his stamp, it seemed to indicate a sort of manliness—an honest pride in his position, as if, whatever it was, he was satisfied with it.'

'Ah?'

'But I altered my opinion afterwards. I do not think it pride so much as conceit; but I do not think he is so well satisfied with his own station as envious of his superiors.'

'Conceited and envious! A nice character, certainly. How closely you must have watched him to find this out so soon. I had no idea that you were attending to a word either he or I said.'

'Indeed! Then you must be a bad judge of countenance; for I am sure mine must have betrayed the curiosity I felt.'

'No, indeed,' replied Edward; and thereupon ensued a discussion, which being principally relative to a certain physiognomical theory of Ranulph's, we will spare the reader.

Arrived at the hospital, the boys were readily admitted to see their *protege*, who was still insensible, and after delaying some time to receive the surgeon's opinion, giving their names and address, and receiving a promise of having a faithful report of the sufferer's progress transmitted daily through their messenger, they took leave. There was to be an early dinner that day in Grosvenor Square; for Kate had promised to accompany her boys in their first visit to the Opera.

Excited by their adventure, time had passed unheeded, and as the lads ran down the hospital steps, they were startled to hear its great clock strike the half-hour past four.

'Is it indeed so late?' cried Ranulph, stopping in dismay, and snatching out his watch to compare it with the official timepiece.

'We must cab it again, Edward, or we shall be too late. Have you any money? I gave my last crown to the nurse just now.'

'No; none at least that I can very well spare, but that's of no consequence. We're going home and Simpson will pay. And see, as luck would have it, there's the very fellow who brought us. I'll hail him.'

'Dinner has just been served, sir' said the butler, meeting the boys as they ran up stairs, and Mrs. Du Val begs that you will come at once to her boudoir without staying to dress.

'Oh, impossible! Tell my mother I shan't be five minutes; but I cannot present myself in this state.'

And bounding on, three steps at a time, Ranulph disappeared up the stairs; while Edward, throwing his gloves into the hat he had just handed to the servant, shook himself like a great Newfoundland dog, and walked at once into the room. But this haste did not appear to have expedited dinner much; for when Ranulph came down, he found his mother lying upon a couch, Edward sitting sulkily at the table, and a servant waiting his appearance to remove the covers.

'My dear mother,' he began hastily, as recognizing his step, she rose and came forward, laughing and shaking her head. 'I am so ashamed, so sorry. I had no idea that we were so late, or that you would wait.'

'So you thought I should dine alone, monopolize these famous eels that Morris has taken so much pains to get for your especial gratification? Well, I hope they are not quite spoiled by your knight-errantry and that we shall have time to dine quietly before the carriage comes round, without my losing the account of all the adventures which Edward tells me you have met with. You have made a mysterious acquaintance, I hear.'

'Yes; but as he is Edward's own peculiar property, I think he ought to have the privilege of describing him.'

'And this poor boy?' asked Kate, when the first part of the story was ended. 'He will be well attended to, I hope? Have you given Simpson orders to send down to the hospital to-night, so that we may know how he is when we come home? Poor child! if he recovers, we must take care of him, Ranulph.'

'But he is blind,' observed Edward. 'What can we do for him, or, indeed, what can he do for himself?'

'Not much at present, I daresay; but if he is not too old for admission into the Blind Asylum, he will soon learn sufficient there to make himself useful. For the present, however, he can do nothing but get well. And now for the Opera. The carriage will be here in a few minutes, and your father has promised to come to us during the evening.'

Magnificent beyond description was the scene which burst upon the boys' bewildered sight, when, advancing to the front of the box, the whole grand spectacle lay before them.

From pit to roof the whole house was one blaze of light and beauty: diamonds flashed, plumes waved in every direction, and all the splendour which had showed so poor and cold in the white chilly daylight, warmed and blazed into life under the gorgeous lamps.

Kate had purposely arrived late, that her sons might loose nothing of the effect of a first impression, by watching the house fill, and she was amply rewarded for the loss of Grisi's first scene, by the delight and amazement which glowed upon their countenances, as first the theatre itself, then the band, and then the singers, excited their raptures.

The house adjourned early, and, to the boys' infinite satisfaction, their mother's box was soon crowded with visitors, men of note either in the fashionable or political world, and with whose names and doings they were familiar. It was a proud, happy night, and one that lived in Ranulph and Edward Du Val's memory for years —one which, in far different times and scenes, gleamed like a star through the heavy darkness of their fate.

The next morning, as their father had predicted upon hearing their adventures, the young Du Vals were summoned to give evidence against the ruffian from whom they had rescued the blind boy; but upon their appearance at the police-court, they heard that the hospital report was so unfavourable, that all proceedings were adjourned until the issue of the sufferer's illness was known. Three days after the poor boy died.

During all this time the preparations for the great fancy fair at Wallasay went on. A plan of the grounds had been submitted to a man famous for arranging fetes of all descriptions; and under his directions matters proceeded rapidly. Once having consented to the project, Mr. Du Val threw his whole energies into the scheme, and soon began to regard it as a point of honour that nothing should be wanting to carry it through brilliantly.

So marquees, and tents, and stalls were erected, temporary sheds run up, and fresh inlets to the grounds made in all directions.

For weeks before the whole house was in confusion, all comfort and peace scared out of it by the inroads of carpenters and workwomen, and the arrivals of boxes and cases. Every nook and corner was in requisition, and every spare atom of room converted into a warehouse, so that, as the important day approached, it became a subject of serious anxiety to Katharine and her housekeeper, where all the guests invited to stay at Wallasay were to be lodged.

Fortunately for Kate, Lady Clyde, with whom the idea had originated, offered her assistance in carrying it out, and early and late, morning and night, saw her at work.

And certainly the *fete* and the Du Vals seemed likely to be indebted for much of their success to her ladyship's tact and manœuvering. She was a skilful diplomatist, and without offending any, managed in every case to get the right people to do the right things. Her list of stall keepers was perfect, scarcely a beautiful or popular girl was absent; while the matrons were chosen with such admirable taste, that it seemed as if half England had been sifted for its best.

HARBORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

[*From Mr. Boyd's Report.*]

As an opinion prevails, which from a superficial examination of the map might appear to be a correct one, that no part of Prince Edward Island is more than eight or ten miles from navigable water, it may be well, by a short sketch of the various harbors to show, what facilities they really do furnish for the shipment of produce and the requirements of ordinary trade.

The great bay lying between North Cape and East Point is about 105 miles wide and 25 miles deep. The tides set in strongly towards the shore from both ends of the Island, meeting off the North of St. Peter's Bay. This peculiar set of the currents has possibly worn the coast into its present shape. The bottom is rock and there is no anchorage except off the mouths of those harbors, where the sand furnishes a precarious holding ground. All the harbors opening into this bay are similar in character; they have narrow entrances between banks of sand, while dangerous sand bars are found outside, on which the sea breaks heavily in bad weather leaving no visible channel. Vessels caught inside a line between North and East points by a North-easterly storm must therefore almost inevitably be driven ashore, and as these storms sometimes arise suddenly and prevail generally in the fall, the time the shipments of produce are being made, the harbors on the North coast, though valuable as fishing stations, are not to any extent to be depended upon as outlets of the trade of the Island.

With the exception of Cascumpec and Richmond Bay, they are not navigable for any of the larger classes of vessels. Cascumpec has a depth of from 9 to 10 feet on the bar at low water, with between two and three feet rise of tide. The harbor affords good shelter and is much frequented by fishing vessels. Richmond Bay is separated from the Gulf by ranges of sand hills. It is from three to six miles wide and extends inland nearly twelve miles; its South-eastern extremity being within four miles of Bedeque Harbor. It has many creeks and inlets, some of which are navigable for large vessels, all of them can be entered by fishing boats and small schooners. Malpeque Harbor, at the Eastern entrance of Richmond Bay, has sixteen feet water on its bar at low water, with depth and space inside for any description of vessels.

Tignish, New London, Rustico, Covehead, Tracadie, Savage Harbor and St. Peter's are navigable only for coasting schooners. Tignish has been much improved by the construction of a breakwater. Previously to the construction, the northerly storms deposited a bar of sand across the mouth of the river, leaving only about one foot of water, where there is now a uniform depth of eight feet. West of St. Peter's there are, besides those mentioned, numerous smaller inlets which afford shelter to fishing boats; but between St. Peter's and East Point a distance of nearly 40 miles, no harbor of any description is found.

The principal ports on the Eastern coast are Georgetown and Murray Harbor. Georgetown, situated at the confluence of the Rivers Montague and Brudenell, is one of the finest harbors in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is of considerable size and well sheltered and has depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. It is clear of ice for several weeks later in the fall and generally opens earlier in the spring than the other Gulf Harbors, and hence it has become an important port for late shipments. One of the objects aimed at in the construction of the railway of which Georgetown is one of the termini, is to give all parts of the Island access to open water as long as possible. River Montague is navigable for large vessels for a distance of four miles, and River Brudenell of two miles above Georgetown. River Cardigan, which falls into Cardigan Bay near Georgetown, is navigable for vessels of any ordinary size as far as the bridge, 6 miles above its mouth.

Murray Harbor is of large extent and has good depth of water inside. Its entrance is obstructed by a bar of sand having a depth of only ten feet over it at low water and which is rendered impassable by the heavy sea which breaks on it during easterly storms.

Souris, Rollo Bay, Bay Fortune, Little River and Grand River are available only for coasting schooners, though large vessels are built at all of them and floated out light. Grand River has plenty of room and is deep inside, and were it not for the shallow sand bar at its mouth, would be a fine harbor. Souris is of importance as a fishing depot, as being the Eastern terminus of the railway, and the principal place of shipment for the products of the more easterly section of the Island. The harbor is formed by a long breakwater of brush and stone at the mouth of the River Souris. Some expenditure is necessary to adapt the place for any increased trade, but the proper location and extent of the works cannot be determined without a survey of the whole of Colville Bay.

The West Coast from North Cape to West Point is an unbroken range of sand stone cliffs with a few sandy beeches and some small shallow ponds where open boats can be secured. Small coasting vessels lie off the shore and take in cargoes in fine weather but there is no harbor worthy of notice on the coast for a distance of 100 miles from Cascumpec to Summerside.

Summerside, situated on the South Coast, has a good harbor. There is a low water depth of 16 feet at the entrance, and a rise of tide of from 5 to 7 feet, giving ample depth for large vessels. During the open season, steamers run three times a week between Charlottetown, Summerside and Point du Chene, N.B., at which place they connect with the Intercolonial Railway. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and in general trade and importance Summerside ranks next to Charlottetown, which it threatens some day to rival. It has a population of about 2,000. Charlottetown, the capital of the Island, a city with about 7,000 inhabitants, is situated at the cofluence of three rivers, the Hillsborough York and Elliot. The harbor is large, deep, well sheltered, and said by Admiral Bayfield to be in every respect one of the finest harbors in the world. River Elliot can be ascended 4 or 5 miles by large vessels and 9 or 10 miles by small vessels. River York is navigable for schooners as far as Poplar Island Bridge, about 3 miles. The Hillsborough is navigable for ships of any class for nearly 9 miles, and for small vessels as far as Mount Stewart Bridge, a distance of 16 miles. Steamers run regularly between Charlottetown and the latter place, where a considerable amount of ship building is done During the summer a connection with the Intercolonial Railway at Pictou, N. S., and Point du Chene, N. B., is made by steamers three times a week. A line of steam packets runs to Boston once a week, touching at Halifax. The boats or the Gulf Ports Line from Quebec and Montreal call once a fortnight.

Tryon Crapaud, Pinette and Wood Islands are small harbors on the south coast. Orwell, opening into Hillsborough Bay, is a good harbor though the channel is narrow. There is 14 feet of water on the bar with a raise of about 8 feet and good shelter and anchorage in 5 fathoms at the confluence of the Rivers Orwell and Vernon. Orwell and Pinette are the principal shipping places for a large and fertile section of country which will in no way be accommodated by any of the railway lines under construction. Small steamers run between Charlottetown and Orwell and Crapaud thrice a week. From the foregoing sketch it will be seen that the only harbors navigable for vessels of the tonnage ordinarly employed for foreign trade, are Charlottetown and Summerside on the south; Georgetown on the east; and Cascumpec and Richmond Bay on the north coast.

JOHN BARLEYCORN IN CANADA.

(*From the St. John News.*)

John Barleycorn sustains very intimate relations with the people of German and semi-German origin. In the fatherland, he is a most notable personage on genial terms with prince, noble, burger, artisan and peasant. In the British Isles he plays, perhaps, a still more conspicuous part, wielding great influence in circles, agricultural, fiscal and social. It is not yet clear what position he is destined ultimately to hold in the Dominion of Canada. But it seems somewhat probable that John will make himself felt in Canadian affairs, unless, indeed, he should find in the various temperance organizations that regard him with an unfriendly eye, enemies too powerful successfully to resist.

Leaving, however, the future of our country to define its own relations to John, we may, by the aid of official documents, unfold to our readers facts which relate to his present position in the Dominion. We may mention at the outset that Canada has a beer consuming population of respectable proportions. She has also beer-producing facilities of a high order. In support of the former statements, we adduced the facts that in the fiscal year 1874, there were entered for consumption from malt liquor importations 498,779 gallons, and held for consumption from domestic breweries, 10,667,519 gallons, in all 11,166 298 gallons But it appears that the quantity furnished for home consumption by the domestic manufactories in 1874 was, owing to the foreign demands for Canadian barley, less than that thus furnished in 1873 by 307,641 gallons. It may be inferred that Canada's average yearly consumption of malt Liquors—ale, beer and porter—will be presently, if it is not already, eleven and a half million gallons.

The official returns do not enable us to determine precisely the quantity consumed in each Province of the Dominion. Of the importations, however, of ale, beer and porter in casks and bottles, we find there were entered in

Ontario	92,546	gallons.
Quebec	155,722	"
Nova Scotia	103,806	"
New Brunswick	104,490	"
British Columbia	25,402	"
P. E. Island	10,486	"
Manitoba	6,237	"

Of this amount all but some 14 000 gallons were of British manufacture.

Turning to the record of the home manufacture of Malt Liquor during 1874, we find that we cannot gather therefrom much information bearing on the question of the proportionate consumption of the article in the respective Provinces. The total quantity produced in that year was 10,771,519 gallons, less by 289,002 gallons than the production in 1873.

The exports of Malt Liquor from Canada in 1874 reached 104 000 gallons.

The different Provinces of the Dominion in respect to their Malt Liquor production in 1874 stands thus:—

Ontario	produced	6,780,441	gallons.
Quebec	"	3,165,716	"
New Brunswck	"	147,566	"
Nova Scotia	"	419,816	"
P. E. Island	"	111,817	"
Manitoba	"	36,787	"
B. Columbia	"	109,376	"

Upon the whole we conclude that the English speaking people of British Columbia are, man for man, the champion beer consumers of Canada. Climate considerations possibly account for the fact. The British Columbian climate, it is said, greatly resembles that of the British Isles; and the average Englishman's beer holding capacity is known the wide world over.

But whatever may be thought of Canada's beer consuming tendencies and performances, there can be no question of her beer producing capacity. Barley is the chief ingredient necessary to the production of malt from which malt liquor is made, though it seems that Glucose—a preparation of corn starch whose sacharine properties are developed by the addition of sulphuric acid, and sugar and syrup in combination with malt, are being increasingly used in the malt liquor manufacture. Now there are wide portions of the Dominion most admirably adapted to the production of barley. What the capacities 'the fertile belt,' may be for barley culture we do not exactly know. If they resemble those which that region possesses for wheat production they must be something remarkable But the barley raising powers of Ontario, P. E. Island, British Columbia and New Brunswick have been well tested, and proved to be very superior. Prince Edward Island barley has long had a high reputation. That of British Columbia is a splendid article. That raised on the soil in New Brunswick best fitted for its production cannot easily be surpassed; while that grown in the Ontario peninsula bears the very highest reputation with American Malsters. Hence we find in 1874 although 813,684 bushels of barley were used by Canadian Malsters, 3,747,270 bushels of barley and rye were exported.

The total production of malt in Canada in 1874 amounted to 31,504,000 lbs. less by more than 12,000,000lbs. than that of the previous year. But the quantity 34,369,016 lbs. taken for consumption last year was greater, we believe, than ever before. At all events the yearly consumption of this article has been steadily increasing since 1871. About one eighth of the malt used last year, however, was for the production of spirits, and the quantity exported was more than one fifth of the amount absorbed in the home mannfacture of spirits and malt liquors.

From malt and malt liquor the revenue in 1874 obtained $366,963 exclusive of licence fees.

We have said more than enough to show that John Barleycorn 'has a case' in Canada and is likely to be heard from in the Dominion hereafter. But for the present we must bid him farewell.

A French gentleman, M. de Launay has succeeded in banishing from his farm at Bourcelles a form of splenic disease which is fatal to cattle and sheep, by giving the animals the full access to carbonate of lime. He has observed that the cattle stabled next the walls of the sheds were in the habit of liching the whitewash, and that they did not suffer. He placed chalk in a position accessable to the rest and they too were not attacked. Certain sheep, which were then insolated from the rest and deprived of chalk, were attacked by the splenic disease as formerly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A genteel farmer in Cainsville didn't know how to take a waggon wheel off to grease the axel, and so he bored holes in the hub and poured in the grease.

A woman, living near the Richard Mine, in Morris county, N. J., lost, by the burning of the emigrant ship Cospatrick, eight brothers, two sisters, and her mother, besides several other near relations

The Queen of Madagascar, it is said, has ordered the liberation of all slaves imported into her kingdom since the date of the treaty of 1865, entered into with Great Britian for the suppression of that traffic.

The bill granting $58,000 for encouraging the return of Canadians from the States and their settlement on the public lands of this Province was read a third time and passed in the Quebec Local House on Saturday.

The Oswego (N. Y.) *Palladium* states that during a recent severe gale one of the large and heavy plate glass windows in the top of the stone lighthouse was shattered by a piece of ice cast up by the waves. The lighthouse is sixty feet high and the glass half an inch thick.

Archbishop Cullen, in a pastoral address condems the mission of the revival preachers, Moody and Sankey. He says these men seek to do away with good works, and the necessity of baptism, promising salvation by foolish sensationalism, without repentance.

Gen. Butler, by unanimous consent has introduced a bill into congress authorizing Lieutenant-Commander Pierson to accept from the Queen of Great Britain the decoration of the Bath for gallant services in the combined attack on the Japanese forts and piratical vessels.

The Pacific Railway Scandal in Canada was sufficient to overthrow a Government. Our neighbors over the line go into the Corruption business on a large scale. The Pacific Mail Scandal is still fresh in the recollection of our readers, in which several prominent Senators were, concerned, as having accepted bribes of $100,000 and upwards for their votes and influence. We observe the Memphis and Pacific Railway Company are charged in the Circuit Court of the United States with having spent eleven millions in bribing members of Congress to obtain subsidies for their road. Such stupendous corruption indicates a degree of rottenness in the State, and rascality in the public men, to which, we have reason to be thankful, we are yet strangers.

SINGULAR STORY.—In 1867, M. Berger, a Parisian, lost his wife, whom he married three years before. He has been almost heartbroken ever since, living in the room in which his wife died and in which her portrait was hanging. His wife's sister at the time of his marriage, was a little girl, but she has now expanded into a handsome woman. For years she had not seen M. Berger. The other day she knocked at the door of his apartment. The servant was absent and M. Berger opened the door. She entered and lifting up her veil, said, 'Do you not recognise me?' 'My wife!' he cried, then suddenly recoiling, 'No, no! she is dead! It is her spirit returned to earth!' The poor girl tried to reassure the widower and explain that she was no ghost, but his little sister-in-law, now grown up, and who had arrived in Paris the day before. 'No, no, help!' he shrieked, and fell back dead.

Some two months ago, when William Cullen Bryant, the Nestor of the American press, attained his eightieth birthday, congratulations and tributes of respect flowed in from all parts of the Continent to the office of the "Evening Post," of which paper the aged poet is editor. Now the Senate of the State of New York has resolved to mark its appreciation of Mr. Bryant's long literary services on the occasion of his visit to the capital of the State. A motion was adopted by the Senate last week, resolving that the privilege of the floor should be extended to the illustrious visitor during his stay in Albany, and that he has accorded a formal reception by the Speaker and members. A committee of five was appointed to carry out the resolution. This is the sort of honor that should be paid to distinguished literary men; it is a better way of doing justice to their talents than the bestowal of orders or titles on them. No doubt Carlyle himself—who refuses an order of knighthood—would feel flattered by a similar reception.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—At present the Suez Canal is in a condition far from satisfactory. It is neither completed nor in good repair, and if matters are left as they are at present it will become useless in a few years. It is broad enough to accommodate three steamers abreast, but its depth is so variable that only one ship can pass through it at a time. When a vessel comes from Suez the ship coming from Europe must wait at Port Said, and if a ship gets aground on the sand the whole communication is stopped until it is set afloat again. The chief cause of the evil is the want of money. The English have long been thinking of getting the canal into their own hands, but a majority of two-thirds of the shareholders is necessary in order to change the management, and as the Viceroy is the possessor of one-third of the shares, he has the casting vote. It is true that one-third of the shares are also in the possession of Englishmen, but the attempts which have been made to induce the Viceroy to dispose of his shares have hitherto been fruitless.

The contents of *The British Quarterly Review*, for January, just received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, are as follows:

I. Paparchy and Nationality.
II. Cox's History of Greece.
III. The Adordment of St. Paul's.
IV. The Bible's Place in a Science of Religion.
V. Early Christian Inscriptions of France.
VI. The Greville Memoirs.
VII. Europe and Peace.
VIII. Erasmus—his Character.
Contemporary Literature.

The foregoing list of subjects is a fresh demonstration of the fact so often stated, that this Review, in common with the others of the series regularly republished here, aims to keep its readers well informed in all matters of public inserest. In the first article the writer shows that the controversy now waging in Germany, is "deeply rooted in the historical incompatibility of the Papacy with the autonomy of the State;" that the conflict was inevitable, and admits of no evasion or compromise, and "upon every ground of Scripture of reason, of society, of history, and of humanity," takes side with the civil against the ecclesiastical power, in the struggle for supremacy within the State. "The History of Greece," by G. W. Cox, author of 'The Mythology of the Aryan Nations," receives much commendation, especially for the discrimination between true history and legend. The two volumes now published conclude the Pheloponnesian War. Article IV. is best described in the writer's own words: "He has sought to present, in the data of Scriptural religion, a great body of scientific facts which must remain positive knowlege in the department of religion, whatever new knowledge may arise in physical science." "Europe and Peace" would have been more aptly entitled "Europe Preparing for War," and for a war of terrific proportions. The description of condition and temper of the nations affords little hope for the continuance of peace. The other articles and the extended notices of Contemporary Literature bring more topics to the reader's attention than we have room to particularize.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster* and *British Quarterly Reviews* and *Blackwood's Magazine.* Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers.