

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

According to the trade and navigation returns, the total value of Canadian exports for 1879-80, was \$174,401,205, of which \$138,911,488, and a decrease with that of the United States of \$3,207,340. The trade with China and Japan shows an increase over last year of \$420,944.

The value of exports of the Dominion exceeded those of any year since 1874. The Report also shows an excess of exports over imports of \$1,421,710, and an excess of exports over the value of goods entered for consumption of \$6,129,109. Here is a fact never before shown in the history of our Dominion, the exports exceeding the imports by nearly a million and a half dollars! Let those who prophesied that the National Policy would ruin the trade of the Dominion make a note of this. This is the first time since the creation in which the balance of trade is in our favor.

The total amount of imports to Prince Edward Island for last year was \$799,287 as follows:

Great Britain	\$53,941
United States	201,341
France	498
Holland	25
Spain	754
Portugal	13,311
British West Indies	33,442
Spanish West Indies	4,842
St. Pierre	461
Newfoundland	3,329
Total	\$799,287

The amount of exports for the year, was as follows:

Great Britain	\$35,063
United States	1,378,382
Newfoundland	93,842
British West Indies	55,251
Spain	6,227
Norway	215,277
France	25,000
Greenland	7,006
Australia	6,906
Japan	8,708
Total	\$1,734,533

Thus showing an excess of Exports over imports of \$935,546.

Comparing the year 1880 with that of 1878 we have

Amount of Imports for 1878	\$1,293,225
Amount of Exports	1,700,752

This shows the excess of exports of 1880 over exports of 1878 to be \$407,527, and the excess of imports for 1878 over 1880 amounts to \$493,698. The falling off in the imports is accounted for by the fact that the merchants and traders of P. E. Island, since the introduction of the National Policy, deal more extensively with the Upper Provinces. The amount of exports from the Island to Great Britain is considerably less than in 1878; but this is more than made up by the increased trade with France. From nothing in 1878, the exports to France amounted to \$215,277. It is worthy of note that Islanders have failed in finding a remunerative market for their produce in Free Trade England as in former years. The present Government is negotiating with the French Government with the view of having Canadian ships entered on the same footing as British ships. The Dominion Government has established an agency in France for the sale of our produce. The present Government is negotiating with the French Government with the view of having Canadian ships entered on the same footing as British ships. The Dominion Government has established an agency in France for the sale of our produce. The present Government is negotiating with the French Government with the view of having Canadian ships entered on the same footing as British ships.

As evidence that the National Policy, instead of injuring the shipping interests as the Opposition predicted, the public records show that in this as well as other matters, there doleful prophetic utterances have miserably failed. Compare the returns for 1878 and 1880. In 1878 the number of vessels entered inwards from sea was 8,836, carrying 347,308 tons freight and employing as crews 100,200 men. In 1880 the number of vessels entered from sea was 9,307, carrying 820,546 tons freight, crews, 112,929.

IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND the total number of vessels that arrived and departed in 1878 (not including coasting vessels) was 630, with crews to the number of 5,923 men. In 1880 the number of vessels that arrived and departed was 651, and crews 6,004 men. An increase both in the number of vessels and men employed is the conclusive proof that the better times, which the National Policy so largely assisted in introducing, is seen in the shipping industries as well as in other branches of trade.

COLD WEATHER. The weather for the past week has been extremely cold, the thermometer ranging every night from 15 to 29 degrees below zero. On Tuesday night the toll-gate keeper on Bank street had his cheeks and nose frozen in bed. This shows both the character of his dwelling as well as the severity of the frost in reference to which has not been a single thaw since winter set in.

INSOLVENT ACT. Mr. McQuaid has introduced a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Insolvent Act of 1875, and Amending Act." It will be remembered that the original Bankruptcy Law of 1875 gave power to Judges to discharge all insolvents against whom no fraud could be proved. That clause was repealed in so far that a Judge could not grant a discharge unless the insolvent paid 50 cents on the dollar. The present Act is intended to revive the clause referred to and is to apply only to insolvents under the Insolvent Act of 1875 and amendments and only in cases where the estate of an insolvent has been vested in an official Assignee before the repeal of the Insolvent Act in 1880. Judging by the present temper of the House in reference to the Insolvent Laws, it is highly probable that Mr. McQuaid's Bill will get the three months' notice.

MR. DALTON M'CAHNEY has introduced a Bill to amend the Law respecting criminal procedure. The Bill provides when and by whom judgments are to be pronounced for felony or misdemeanor, upon a trial of a Superior Court, may be pronounced and entered.

DR. MATTAR has placed a notice on the paper, asking for copies of all correspondence and reports of engineers, in relation to the construction of a breakwater and breastwork at Souris West, in Kings County, Prince Edward Island.

NEW ROUTE. The new route which the Eastern Railway Company is now constructing between Montreal and St. John, is one of more than ordinary importance to the people of the Maritime Provinces, inasmuch as the distance between these two cities will be reduced about 500 miles. By the present circuitous route by Grand Trunk Railway the distance is about 800 miles. By constructing 130 miles as a connecting link, and taking advantage of existing lines, the distance will be only 370 miles. The new route will go by way of Sherbrooke, Bangor, and thence by the European and North American Road.

JUDICIAL SALARIES. Mr. McDonald, Pictou, has given notice that he will move on Wednesday next (today) for a Committee of the whole to consider the following Resolutions:— 1. That the following be the salaries of the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward

Island, instead of their present salaries, via:— The Chief Justice, each per year \$4,000. Two Puisne Judges, each per year 3,200. 2. That the following be the salaries of the following County Court Judges: viz:— To the Judges of the County Court of the County of York (Ontario), of Districts of Nova Scotia, and of the County of St. John; New Brunswick, each per year \$3,000.

To the Judge of the County Court of each County, Union of Counties, or District in Ontario, of the population exceeding fifty thousand, \$2,000 per year, for the first three years; \$2,400 per year thereafter. The period of service of a Judge now in office to be counted, but the increase of salary not to take effect retrospectively. 3. That an additional sum not exceeding \$100 per year, be allowed to such Judges and Junior Judges of County Courts in the Province of Ontario, as may be fixed by the Governor in Council, reference being had to the time occupied in travelling and the distance travelled.

It has been stated by the Opposition party over and over again, both in and out of Parliament, that the National Policy instead of tending to bring about a movement in favor of Reciprocity on the part of the Americans, would have a directly opposite effect. The Liberal Conservative party hold that if Reciprocal Free Trade is to be obtained with the United States, Canadians must, while they declare their willingness to reciprocate, assert their rights. As soon as the Americans are willing to give fair play to the Dominion Government, as illustrated in the Resolutions of the present Finance Minister in submitting the National Policy, is willing to meet them half way. The result of the policy of the present Government is already beginning to show itself as follows:—

A MEMORIAL, fifty feet in length, signed by 1,200 or more citizens of Boston, urging a decision on the joint resolution reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the 28th April, 1880, for the appointment of Commissioners on reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada, is about to be sent to Washington by the Boston Board of Trade. Reciprocity with the United States, in the natural products of the soil, would be specially advantageous to the people of the Maritime Provinces and the New England States. As long as the Americans had the trade all their own way, they treated with indifference, if not with downright contempt, all proposals looking to reciprocal trade relations. Now, however, when they see that the Canadians, instead of being content with reciprocity, are about to live without them as long as they refuse to deal fairly, Boston merchants and others are beginning to move in the direction of Reciprocity.

LAST DAY OF PACIFIC RAILWAY DEBATE. House met at 3 p. m. After prayers, routine, presenting petitions, introduction of Bills, and reading of the Journal, the third reading of the Pacific Railway Bill. Mr. Blake moved an amendment regarding the issue of bonds by the Syndicate, which was lost on a division. Mr. Blake moved that the Railway from Esquimaux to Nanaimo shall be commenced as soon as possible and finished with all possible dispatch. Members were called in, and a vote taken which showed the following result: Yeas, 11; Nays, 170.

The proposed Vancouver to Seattle had only Mr. Bonister himself to support it, although during the Mackenzie Administration the entire Reform party voted for its construction; and Mr. Mackenzie sent a large quantity of his celebrated steel rails to the Island preparatory to the work. Mr. Mills moved another amendment, and Mr. Charlton made another speech, and Mr. Plumb followed suite. He (Mr. Plumb) spoke at considerable length, referring to the new Syndicate, and condemning it as a legal fiction. The bill had been brought out by followers of government opposite. Mr. Glen was the Baiter of the occasion and Mr. Charlton the Scurry Gamp. The infant had been brought in, and no one could doubt its paternity. It only required the spectacles (Mr. Blake's) to make its identity complete. But the parent, after introducing it, suddenly became hard-hearted, and finally put the infant in a toning hospital. He ridiculed the claims of the Opposition that they represented the public sentiment of the country; and also their prophecies as to what was going to take place at the next general election, viz: that they would be the majority in the House, and that their petitions as frauds, showing the wholesale manner in which the P. E. Island petition had been manufactured by the followers of the "party of purity" in that Province.

Mr. Pope (Queen's, P. E. I.) spoke next. He drew the attention of the House to the P. E. I. Petition, presented a few days ago by Mr. Anglin. He exhibited the petition to the House, pointing out, as he thought, the errors of a large number of signatures, and who he alleged to be one hand writing. He concluded it with a uterly unreliable, and repudiated the idea that it represented the sentiment of P. E. Islanders. He then went on to speak of the petition, and declared that he had a special speech, on the conclusion of which he was loudly applauded.

For a few moments, MR. YEO SPOKE. He defended the Petition, stating that in Prince Edward Island it was customary at meetings for the Secretary to sign the names of half or three quarters of those in attendance. At a meeting he attended in his constituency that was the course pursued. Mr. McDonald (King's, P. E. I.) denied the charges, and stated that the member for Prince (Mr. Yeo) was a state of public feeling on the Island. The hon. member might speak for his own constituency; but he had no right to include King's County in the statement which he made in the House. He then stated that Mr. Yeo's statement in regard to the signing of petitions by the Secretary of meetings as an insult to the intelligent electors of P. E. Island; and as to the other statement made by the member for Prince, that he had the effect that the entire population of that Province were opposed to the present contract, he believed it to be as impertinent as it was incorrect.

Emigration from P. E. Island. In a recent speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Hackett is reported to have said:— "The members of the Opposition tried to make it appear that there was a dread-ful exodus from Prince Edward Island, and they were most industrious in collecting statistics in order to sustain their arguments. (Hear, hear.) He had known people who during the last year had sold valuable properties, and had left Prince Edward Island, but they went to join friends who had been driven from the country during the Mackenzie Administration, and who, having prospered, had induced others to follow their example. It was neither the National Policy nor the dread times that had caused these departures. (Hear, hear.) He had known young men who had thrown up positions worth \$40 a month, and had gone to Colorado mining, but no doubt many would return. It was unquestionable that whether people travelled on business or pleasure, and crossed the border they were put down as immigrants. He had been on the steamers mentioned during the last season, and he had not seen the large numbers which had been represented; and as to the children and himself had been entered as immigrants. (Hear, hear.)

FISCAL RETURNS FOR THE PAST SEVEN MONTHS.

The fiscal returns for the past seven months, ending 31st January last, show a total increase of the revenue of Canada, over the revenue of the same period of last year of no less than \$4,129,138.00. Yet the Grists, till lately, maintained that the new tariff would not yield as much revenue as the old one.

WOOD RATES ON THE ISLAND RAILWAY.

ALTHOUGH a reduction in the Railway freight tariff on many articles has taken place since the present Government assumed to power, a still further reduction both in freight and passenger rates would, we believe, prove a great advantage to the public as well as increase the earnings of the road. Special reduced rates on wood were established last winter. Owing to the change of Superintendents, and to the fact that no instructions had been given this winter to the contrary, the present Superintendent, under these circumstances, adopted the regular freight tariff on wood. As soon as the matter was brought to the notice of the Hon. (Dominion) members, they waited upon the Minister of Railways, who at once directed that the special wood rates of last season should be re-established. Thus the wood tariff grievance has been removed.

EXPORTS FOR JANUARY 1881.

MR. LYDIARD reports the following statistics for the month of January, 1881:— Export of Fish (principally mackerel) \$ 6,739. Oats 4,363. Potatoes 4,363. Miscellaneous 4,363. Ships, (sold abroad) 4,400. Eggs 490. \$28,247.

Cash receipts at Custom House, 31st Dec. 1880, \$6,941.56. do do January 1881, 5,725.18. Excess for 1881, \$1,216.38.

Cash receipts for half year ending 31st Dec. 1880 \$134,208.08. do do for same 1879 97,680.90. Excess for half year of '80 \$36,527.18.

EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCE.

It was predicted by the Grists that the National Policy would injure or ruin the export trade of the farmer. Let us see how this prediction has been verified. Here are the figures:—

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS FOR TWO YEARS.	
1879.	1880.
Animals and their produce	\$14,100,614
Agricultural produce	25,970,887
Total	\$40,708,200
Animals and their produce	\$14,100,614
Agricultural produce	19,628,464
Total	\$33,729,078
Increase	\$6,979,122

Suspension of the Irish Members.

On the 3rd inst., as soon as the news of the arrest of Davitt was made known in the House of Commons, which was in session, a scene of excitement ensued. The Home Rulers clustered together, and discussed the arrest with the great interest, they felt, in that matter. The Irish language had been brought out by followers of government opposite. Mr. Glen was the Baiter of the occasion and Mr. Charlton the Scurry Gamp. The infant had been brought in, and no one could doubt its paternity. It only required the spectacles (Mr. Blake's) to make its identity complete. But the parent, after introducing it, suddenly became hard-hearted, and finally put the infant in a toning hospital. He ridiculed the claims of the Opposition that they represented the public sentiment of the country; and also their prophecies as to what was going to take place at the next general election, viz: that they would be the majority in the House, and that their petitions as frauds, showing the wholesale manner in which the P. E. Island petition had been manufactured by the followers of the "party of purity" in that Province.

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MECHANICS' MEETING.

MARKET HALL PACKED—AN ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE—BLOOMING SPEECHES BY HOPE, MCKINNON, AND McLEAN, ESQ., M. P. ALEX. MCKINNON, PROF. FLETCHER AND JAS. BYRNE, ESQ., C. C.—STRONG RESOLUTIONS—SUBSCRIPTION OPENED.

The meeting of mechanics on last Monday evening was one of the largest ever held in the city. It was attended by men of all classes and creeds, and by politicians of all parties. Among the audience were the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. DeLoe, and Hon. Neil McLeod, representatives for the city, who attended with a view of ascertaining the opinions of the citizens regarding the proposed law for protecting trades within the city limits. The proceedings of the meeting were very enthusiastic. All present seemed very interested in the result; and the sympathy expressed for the men who are asserting not only their own rights, but also the rights of all the mechanics doing business in the city was deep and sincere. At eight o'clock Mayor Dawson explained the object of the meeting—which was "to consider the propriety of taking some action with reference to the manufacturing industries of the city," which appear to have been jeopardized by recent decisions in our courts of law." He then stated that his presence was required at another meeting in the city, and asked the meeting to appoint a chairman. On motion the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was appointed to the chair, and Mr. Patrick McQuaid was appointed Secretary. (We may here state that owing to the arrival of mails, and the consequent press on our columns we are unable to give space to a full report of the proceedings.) Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Provincial Secretary, being called to the platform, moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the recent decisions of the Courts of Law in the case of Alley vs. Duchemin Bros. is likely to prove prejudicial to the manufacturing interests of Charlotte Harbor, and to the welfare of the city, and to have its machinery stopped at the instance of any private citizen who may imagine himself annoyed by its operation.

It is necessary to have law enacted which will protect mechanics in their rights, thus enabling them to prosecute their business without fear of molestation. In moving this resolution he said it was his intention to refer to the matter reflected in any way upon the decision of the Court. The decision must be assumed to be right until set aside by a higher tribunal. Taking this view of the case, it only showed the impotence of the machinery of the Law. The inadequacy of the machinery in the law was no fault of the Bench. He doubted if all the laws of Great Britain against witchcraft were ever thoroughly repealed, and was not sure if some person was prepared to do a killing, he would not be able to escape punishment for witchcraft. (Laughter.) The importance of manufactures could scarcely be overrated. No other cities were doing all they could to encourage the skill and capital of other places to come among them—instantly, Bradford. The Island had often been called a sleepy town. As far as many of our citizens were concerned, the sleep was well deserved. There were some people amongst us, almost as bad as the Sycambars of old, who caused all the cocks in the city to be decapitated to prevent their morning number from being disturbed. He would find a parallel in the Alley Duchemin case we would have to go back about 3,000 years. The old King of Sannaria said to one of his subjects, give me thy vineyard that I may have it for a garden of herbs and I will give thee a better vineyard for thee or if it seem good to thee I will give thee the worth of it in money. The answer which the Jereleite gave to the old King was the same answer which the Duchemin Bros. gave to Mr. Alley. The King was sorely displeased at the inheritance of my fathers upon the fact of the King's death. (Laughter.) He hoped Mr. Alley was not a stranger to Ahab's remorse. The Duchemin Bros. were fighting the battle of every artisan against the "trust" industry. It is a certain number of hands—from taxation. But as the matter now stands we cannot make a move in this direction. Because the machinery might be stopped by the Court of Chancery. We want a clear statute, defining the rights of the manufacturer to work within the city limits, and until we get that it is useless to talk about other inducements. He asked the citizens not to let the matter drop. If they worked faithfully in this cause the day was not far distant when manufacturers would get their just rights.

The resolution was carried amid cheers, and the following committee was appointed:— Messrs. H. E. Smith, Mr. J. Hogan, Paul Lee, Thomas W. Butler. Subscription lists were immediately opened and a handsome amount subscribed.

ESDALE FOUNDRY.

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURE OF ENGINES, BOILERS, ROTARY SAW MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, HARROWS, FLOUTERS, PRESSES, ETC.—A LIVE FIRM—A GENUINE MUM.

ESDALE FOUNDRY is situated in the West End of the City. It is well worthy of a visit from any one wishing to hear a genuine "hum." It is the largest establishment of the kind in the Province, and is in every sense of the word a "crowd" industry. Its proprietors—Messrs. McKinnon & McLean—are two young, energetic mechanics. Since they commenced work here they have succeeded beyond expectation, and this success is mainly due to their energy and industry. They have built up a large and profitable business since 1872. We may state that when they purchased the foundry from Mr. Reardon they had but five hands at work, and each month turned out on an average, only \$200 worth of work. They employ thirty-four hands, and turn out work worth, on an average, \$2,000 per month. That their business is still growing may be judged from the fact that the premises which they occupy are not sufficient for the amount of work they are doing. They are making preparation to erect a large brick foundry, which will be commenced early in the spring. The work performed by the firm is consistent with the highest quality, and is of the general satisfaction. It chiefly consists in the manufacture of steam engines, steam boilers, rotary saw mills, shingle mills, farming implements, and lobster factory fittings. During the past six months, the firm has turned out a number of rotary saw mills, shingle mills and one steam engine; but the principal work now on hand is on engines, boilers and lobster factory fittings. The buildings composing the Foundry are four in number, viz: A machine shop, boiler shop, foundry, forge, and general warehouse and coal shed.

On our visit to the Foundry on Saturday we were kindly shown through the works by Mr. McKinnon, the senior member of the firm. The machine shop was first visited. It is a building three stories high, fifty feet long by forty feet wide. The shop is fitted up with engines, lathes, and other machinery. The boiler shop is a building fifty feet long by forty feet wide, and is fitted up with all the machinery necessary for the manufacture of steam engines, and on our visit they were engaged at the manufacture of a steam engine, and lobster factory fittings. During the past six months, the firm has turned out a number of rotary saw mills, shingle mills and one steam engine; but the principal work now on hand is on engines, boilers and lobster factory fittings.

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business, and has a furnace capable of melting a ton of iron an hour. Eight men are employed in it, and were on Saturday engaged at making castings for pulverized lignite, lobster factory fittings, etc. While here we were shown a metal boiler which was recently cast in the foundry. It weighs fifteen hundred pounds, and is for use in a lobster factory. We learn that the firm have orders to cast ten similar boilers to be delivered in the spring. From the foundry we passed to

THE FORGE, a small building adjoining the boiler shop. Four men are here kept constantly at work doing general blacksmithing. In every department of this establishment, were presented scenes of business activity. Everything there was in full blast. That the proprietors of this excellent establishment deserve credit for their enterprise in carrying on a flourishing business during the dull season of the year, no one will deny. They are Liberal Conservatives—among supporters of the N. P.—and had Charlottetown a dozen or two mechanics like them, the monotony of the dull winter months would be greatly relieved by a meliorated "hum."

Mr. Fletcher said the Duchemin Bros. deserve our sympathy because they have improved their own way of making a living, because they had fought the battle for all, and only for them we would not know our danger. He referred to what this city has done for the benefit of manufactures. "We want to see the tax taken from the cheek of unpaid labor converted into steam, and turning with tireless arms the wheels of commerce, and thus standing the racket most unjustly got out of the way." He spoke of the advantages of P. E. Island as a manufacturing Province, and said while the country were working hard to encourage industry on every side one of the best factories in the city was closed up. He urged the citizens to test the case of Duchemin Bros. "If decision is law, he said, we ought to know it. If one firm is to be the only sacrifice." He then appealed on behalf of the Duchemin families, showing, in most feeling language, how they had been reduced to poverty by litigation, and how they were being driven to the wall by the law. He said that these two families shall be placed in a position where they can give their children a chance in the great race of life, and he said that he would be glad to see the law do something to alleviate human suffering—something to raise our fellow men up—and to snatch them from the clutches of the law, and to give them a better chance. Mr. Fletcher closed by exhorting the citizens to do all in their power to help the Messrs. Duchemin, and thus foster industry in the city.

JAMES BYRNE, Esq., C. C., seconded the resolution. He dealt with the meaning of an injunction, and said he believed it to be something that would in a short time reduce a city to a wilderness. He referred to the importance of manufactures to the country, and gave figures showing their great benefit to the city. He referred to the leading cities of Europe, and said that in those cities the most beautiful private residences, and asked would it be better to see a few factories in the city than to see a few gentlemen walking leisurely about with white coats and grey beavers? He believed that inducements should be held out by the city to manufacturers, and if it could not give bonuses let it exempt them from taxation. He said that the number of hands—from taxation. But as the matter now stands we cannot make a move in this direction. Because the machinery might be stopped by the Court of Chancery. We want a clear statute, defining the rights of the manufacturer to work within the city limits, and until we get that it is useless to talk about other inducements. He asked the citizens not to let the matter drop. If they worked faithfully in this cause the day was not far distant when manufacturers would get their just rights.

The resolution was carried amid cheers, and the following committee was appointed:— Messrs. H. E. Smith, Mr. J. Hogan, Paul Lee, Thomas W. Butler. Subscription lists were immediately opened and a handsome amount subscribed.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

DEAR SIR.—From time to time during the past year you have called attention to the desirability of so reducing the rates on the P. E. I. Railway that it may become self-sustaining.

I propose, with your permission, to call attention to the rates charged on leading farm products, commencing with hay in the present season. The regular rate is 15 cents per 100 lbs. from Charlottetown to Souris. By reference to the market reports it will be seen that the average price of hay is 40 cents per 100 lbs., or it costs nearly half as much to move 100 lbs. of hay as it does to move 100 lbs. of wheat. The West India by a good deal of imported hay—the distance, 3,000 miles, is said to be a dangerous voyage, and attended with considerable risk. From eight to ten dollars per ton are called for in the freight, or say three times as much as the P. E. I. Railway charges to carry the same goods 55 miles! There is some little difference in favor of our loads; but the difference is more apparent than real, as the loading and unloading of cars has, in the case, to be done by the owner of goods, and sometimes the cars have to be moved to and from the side of the vessel, as we had to do last autumn at Souris.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY COOMES.

Feb. 8, 1880.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR.—In reading a Critique upon my artistic performance, the reader ought to know something of the antecedents of the Critic, something of his idiosyncrasy, to enable the said reader to judge of the Critique. Last evening, Oh! what a treat I had in the concert of the late Gen. Oates. He was perfect. Some reporters of such meetings specify each artist separately, in a style reminding me of Mr. Cyprus at Nightingale Abbey, "the moody Mr. Alamy and the grating Mr. Flossie Riley," "the sublime Mr. Flosky, and the apt Mr. Littleless." I cannot do this. I am no scientific musician, but my very heart and soul respond to such music as suits my idiosyncrasy, whether the said music be in the form of a poetry or prose. Words alone, without being set to harmony, may be music of the first class, such as Mr. George Peck's reading of "The Tale of the Scots last night. It raised a thunderstorm within me, which storm had I been alone would have manifested in a shower. "Think of our dear Claverhouse." Those words fairly electrified me, delivered, as they were, by a finished master of elocution and reading aloud. Of the ladies, as vocalists, cannot speak in any high praise. One of the late Gen. Oates of the fair veiled sisterhood, needs but a little more confidence, or vim, to place her in the front rank of them. Recollection and Association, (see what the philosophic Alamy and the grating Mr. Flossie Riley, full agents upon the said and said "One Lady whose magnificent voice and exquisite skill, can never be forgotten, was absent; she is at present far away with her excellent husband, whose health, I hope and trust, may soon be such as to accompany his wife back to our metropolis, to take again the position he has so worthily filled of a cloud from Sky, floating high in our legal atmosphere; one lady was present, (but did not sing)—who has often delighted me by her rendering of Longfellow's exquisite Poem, "I stood on the Bridge at Midnight," and other Poems of great merit. May I say to her, through the medium of your paper,

"Will ye no come back again!" Time and space are too limited to admit of my saying what I felt and thought of the excellent performance of our Quinette Club members, and of Mr. Earle in particular, who always gives me the idea that the Piano or Organ is part of his own soul and body, a current of brilliant and noble expressive electricity, running from his fingers, as the mountain stream careers down the Falls of Foyers or Aberfeldy.

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

W. H. DUNSMUIR, M. P. ORD.

Ch'town, Feb. 6th, 1881.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

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