

that his presence caused no cessation of the work. destroyed the blockade by cannon shot and fired grape into the Russian ships of war, which took flight in every direction. During this short engagement, it was remarked that the Korean troops marched barefooted, and that the greater part of the soldiers were armed with bows and arrows and carried spears. The admiral, who only intended to make a hydrographical reconnaissance, to facilitate ulterior operations, has left these inhospitable shores to join his main squadron in the Chinese seas.

CAUSE OF FAILURE.

We very seldom look clear through a man's career. We seldom commence at the point where he began to let down conscience, and trace his decline through its various stages till the character is undetermined. Why, two-thirds of the men that break down are not cut off by pressure. There is a pressure that will break almost any timber. Oak will bear so many cuts, ash so many, and hickory so many; but, take a piece of timber that is eaten out by rot, or by worms, and put a pressure on it, and the moment it is called upon to bear a weight of twenty-five pounds, it snaps. And in many cases where men break down the reason why they break down is that they are worm-eaten. There are thousands of men who are deceived in bargains, who would not be if they had the head that honesty and morality give. There are thousands of men that place their trust in things which are not to be relied upon and that are continually stumbling, who would do well enough if they were conscientious and upright. Some are weak-minded, some are short-sighted; some undertake more than they have the capacity to do, and there are failures from these causes; but I declare to you that, among the men that fail, the greatest number are men that fall from moral delinquencies; from ten thousand little flaws that take away the stamina, the robustness of character, and the soundness of judgement which are indispensable to success. And it is very desirable that young men should know these things.

The young Duke of Hamilton, the premier nobleman of the kingdom of Scotland, and the representatives of the Stuart family, three years ago succeeded in his title and estate, which realized \$200,000 per annum. He took the horse-racing and other means to lavish expenditure, and now he is a pensioner of his creditors, with every acre of his lands, his palaces, and town residences in the hands of his lenders, where they will probably remain till the next heir of mail succeeds to the title.

It is a nice thing to go to war, the victors, and bring your enemy to terms by assessing upon him all the expenses, and a margin to spare. The late Prussian campaign against Austria cost \$42,000,000, which the Emperor has levied upon his enemies, thus: Austria, \$28,000,000; Bavaria, \$12,000,000; Saxony, \$7,000,000; Wurtemberg, \$3,200,000; Baden, \$2,400,000; Frankfurt, \$1,400,000; Hesse-Darmstadt, \$1,200,000. Total, \$53,200,000. Being the whole sum, and a round \$14,000,000 of profit beside. Not a bad summer's work.

THE BRICKS OF THE PYRAMIDS.—Professor Unger, the celebrated Viennese botanist and paleontologist, has recently published some remarks on the bricks of the ancient Egyptians, especially those of the pyramid of Dasher, which was built about 3,400 years before our era. One of them being examined through the microscope by the Professor, he discovered through the mud of the Nile, out of which it was made, contained not only a quantity of animal and vegetable matter, but also fragments of many manufactured substances; whence we may conclude that Egypt must have enjoyed a high degree of civilization upwards of 5,000 years ago. Professor Unger has been enabled by the aid of the microscope to discover in these bricks a vast number of plants which at that time grew in Egypt. The chopped straw clearly discernible in the body of the bricks, confirms the description of the manner of making the latter, such as we find it in Herodotus and in the book of Exodus.—*Engineer.*

A MODEL VILLAGE AND MILL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Dr. McCosh, in his Belfast lecture on America, described a visit which he paid to the Pacific Mills, at Lawrence, Massachusetts. There are four thousand workpeople, and it is a beautiful sight to see them so neatly dressed as they go into and issue from the mills. The firm as in one department receive a dollar and fifteen cents a day, and in another a dollar and forty-five cents. The unmarried girls live in boarding-houses, which I visited. They have a common sitting-room, comfortably furnished; they have a separate dining-hall, where I saw them seated at a comfortable meal as the middle classes have in this country; while every two persons have a neatly-furnished bedroom. The skilled workmen get towards 1,000 dollars a year, and the foremen (section men) towards 1,500 dollars. These foremen have houses provided for them—houses for which they pay 175 dollars a year, and these houses are each three stories high, with a front door and eleven apartments. Connected with the mills is a reading-room and a large library.

EDUCATIONAL DIFFICULTIES IN INDIA.—Indian philanthropists have difficulties of their own. An enthusiastic schoolmaster in Calcutta began taking the young Brahmins of his upper form through a course of experimental chemistry; but he was stopped by the father of one of the lads calling the day after the first lecture, and gravely informing him that he did not send his child to school to be a bottle-washer. The youthful "twice-born" had been told to rinse out a test tube, that was all.

1817 AND 1867.—Messrs. Macmillan & Co., in announcing the "Statesmen's Year Book" for 1867, draw an interesting tabular comparison between the state of Europe in 1817 and 1867. The half century has extinguished three kingdoms, one grand duchy, eight duchies, four principalities, one electorate and four republics. Three new kingdoms have arisen, and one kingdom has been transformed into an empire. There are 41 States in Europe, against 69 which existed in 1817. It may be remarked that the 19 Grand Duches and Prince of 1867 will be much less dual and princely (thanks to one Bismarck) than the 32 which ruled in 1817. Not less remarkable is the territorial extension of the superior States of the world. Russia has annexed 567,364 square miles; the United States, 1,968,000; France, 4629; Prussia, 29,781. Sardina, expanding into Italy, has increased by 83,041. Our Indian Empire has been augmented by 451,616. The principal States that have lost territory are Turkey, Mexico, Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands. Such are the changes of half a century; how will Europe and the world look half a century hence?—*London Globe.*

The U. S. Government has decided to send to the Paris Exhibition a large delegation of the Northwestern Indians. They will take with them their wigwags, war and agricultural implements and every variety of costume. A correspondent of a Western paper tells a story about a German Jew who after three days wandering in the sewers of New York, picked up \$27,000 worth of jewelry, precious stones, silver spoons, &c.

BETTER THAN YACHT TIME.

A correspondent to the St. John Morning Telegraph gives the following interesting particulars of quick voyages made by a P. E. Island vessel, which also eclipses the doings of the Yachts. He says:—"I think I can tell you of a passage made from this Port [Buctouche] a few days before them [the Yachts] which, taking all things into consideration, beats them completely. The bark *Lillie* of P. E. I., Capt. Nicholson, which arrived in England on the 9th of December, '65, made the Irish Coast in twelve days from Buctouche Bar, and after lying too for fifteen hours in a gale, and having to beat up afterwards, was safely docked in Liverpool in fifteen and a half days from Buctouche.

"When you consider that the Yacht were built expressly for fast sailing, were in their best sailing trim, and were manned and equipped with ever appliance which they required, and the *Lillie* was deeply laden with timber, having a large deck load, every stick of which she carried home safely, and not being in very good trim, I think this furnishes one more instance in which the Yachts have been outstripped. And this is no chance trip for the *Lillie*, as she has made several fast ones under her enterprising commander, Capt. Samuel Nicholson—a young man, fast rising in his profession. He is a native P. E. I., and is quite young, about 24 years old.

"This is his fourth passage across the Atlantic this season in the *Lillie*, and all of her trips have been fast. Last spring he came out to Charlottetown deep loaded in eighteen days; he went home again in 20 days. This fall he came out in 22 days, and now he has gone across in 15. He writes that he could have been docked at Liverpool in 12 days from Buctouche, had a gale not caught him in the Channel."

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—The limited liability company, called the "Society of the owners of the *Great Eastern*," has been formed in Paris, with a capital of \$500,000, to charter the steamship *Great Eastern*. An effective board, including seven Americans, have taken the management. A contract for repairs and fittings has been taken by a Liverpool firm, under engagements to have the work done by the 5th of March. The *Great Eastern* will then sail for New York, and is expected to leave that port for direct about the 1st of April next. The great ship will have accommodations for about twenty-five hundred passengers, and will afford a good opportunity for those who intend to visit the Paris Exhibition. It is the intention of the company to issue excursion tickets to Paris and return at a reduced rate.

THE PRICE OF LAND IN AUSTRALIA.—\$740 a foot is not a bad price for land, yet that is about the sum paid lately by Messrs. Buckley and Nunn for a small portion of Bourke street on which part of their business premises is erected. For 27 feet frontage they paid no less a sum than £20,000. The land is about 200 feet deep, and in 1830 was purchased from the Government at the original land sale in Sydney for about £10.—*Melbourne Age.*

The Halifax Express says that information has been received from England to the effect that the Confederation Delegates have agreed that the sum of \$400,000, due by the City of Halifax for its railroads, will be borne by the General Government.

It is stated that a quarrel has broken out between the sufferers by the late fire in Quebec and the Relief Committee. Among other things, it is said that the splendid warm blankets sent out from England, have been exchanged for horse blankets, before being served out to the poor destitute creatures.

Why do "birds in their little nests agree?" Because they'll fall out if they didn't. An effort is being made in the United States to deal vigorously with that disgraceful blot on American civilization, Mormonism. A bill has been introduced into Congress, intended to force the "Saints" and their followers henceforth content themselves with one wife. Many persons believe that even one wife is at all times further enough.

The Boston Journal says that over one thousand packages of goods designed for the Paris Exhibition, have been placed on board the ship *Mercury* at New York. Every State North and South, is represented in the cargo, and nearly every branch of trade and manufactures has samples of its productions. Among the contributions are models of school-houses from Illinois and from Boston, and also one of a bakery from our city; a farm house from Chicago; paintings by the more celebrated of our American artists; a great variety of books; specimens of our natural history; grand pianos of the most costly description; and most artistic completeness; carriage fit for the Emperor to ride in; a locomotive; a street car; tobacco cutting machines; mowing machines; organs; wines from domestic grapes; raw and cured tobacco; raw cotton and sugar; pine from the Carolinas; all sorts of domestic dry goods; crockery; Jersey porcelain and earthenware; and hundreds of other articles. The mineral resources of the country are largely represented. There is gold from Colorado and other Territories, and from the States, while silver, copper, iron and lead, in fact the entire American mineralogical kingdom, are not overlooked. A playing machine, weighing forty tons, is sent from Philadelphia. The Gatling Battery, which is capable of killing two hundred and fifty of the enemy a minute, is also on board the ship, which will sail on Thursday. Not one other ship will be sent by Mr. Beckwith, the United States Commissioner, after the departure of the *Mercury*.

A large manufacturing company in Chicago employs a young lady only thirteen years of age as paymaster. She has paid out since last May a quarter of a million of dollars, keeping the time-sheets, pay roll, and the private account-book with and for each of the three or four hundred men employed. She receives the money weekly from the bank to the amount of 4,000 dollars, to 5,000 dollars, carries the transaction of paying all the men through, and settles and makes her balances with the cashier. She knows every man in the establishment, the force being divided into eleven departments, each having its respective foreman. She commands a salary of 25 dollars per annum, takes two music lessons each week, and attends an evening course at a commercial college, where she has a scholarship. Nor does this produce any overstrain of her intellect. She is in the most robust and vigorous health, never has a day's sickness, and stands ten hours each day at her desk.

The proprietors of the largest and most popular hotels in Boston were before the Municipal Court on the 26th ult., to answer to complaints alleging that they individually maintain liquor nuisances, which is contrary to the laws of the State. The Parker House was represented by Harvey D. Parker, Young's hotel by Geo. A. King, the Revere and Tremont Houses by William Brigham. They pleaded guilty, and were each fined \$60 and costs, sentenced to suffer three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction and ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$1,000 not to violate the Liquor law for the period of twelve months. They appeared as usual in such cases, and each went security for the appearance of the other before the Superior Court in the sum of \$500 each.

The Fenian swindle is nearly exploded. Stephens is invisible, doubtless enjoying himself on the fruits of the plunder taken from

poor servant girls and laborers. The new City Organizer, Gleason, calls himself a General, but it is said that his only warrant for so styling himself is the fact that he held the position of lieutenant in the Federal army until cashiered by sentence of court martial for cowardice in the field. He doubtless believes—

He who fights and runs away Will live to fight another day.

The Fenian Generals, however, so far have been simply notable for the running away.

The Mormons threaten to invade Lowell. Brigham Young said, in a late discourse at Salt Lake:—"The last time I was in the city of Lowell there were fourteen thousand more females than males in that city. That is many years ago. They all live and die in a single state, and are forgotten. Have they filled the measure of their creation, and accomplished the design of Heaven in bringing them upon the earth? No; they have not. Two thousand good, God-fearing men should go there, and take to themselves seven wives apiece."

OPENING OF THE AMAZON TO GENERAL COMMERCE.—The bill passed at the last session of the Brazilian Parliament to open certain parts of the river Amazon to all nations had become a law, and henceforth the largest river of the world, the Para, or "King of Waters," in the language of the Brazilian aborigines, is to be a highway for internal navigation from the Atlantic to the Andes. The importance of this measure cannot be overestimated. One-half of Bolivia, two-thirds of Peru, one-half of New Granada, three-fourths of Ecuador, and a portion of Venezuela are drained by the Amazon and its tributaries.

LOOKS SUSPICIOUS.—A Sheriff, on taking possession of a canal-boat lying directly under the bows of the Cunard steamer ship *Scotia*, lying at her pier in Jersey city, near New York, recently discovered stowed away in the hole of the boat one hundred and twenty-five kegs of gunpowder, enough to blow up the steamer and all the buildings in the neighborhood. The ownership of the powder and what particular it was designed to subserve, remain a mystery, though persons of Fenian proclivities are quite certain that it was intended to destroy the British steamer.

The remarkable properties of Brown's Bronchial Troches have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits, they have found favor with those who, from Pulmonary, Bronchial, or Asthmatic complaints, require them. For Coughs and Colics they are efficacious.

Latest from Europe.

The Queen has taken a deep interest in the late yacht race across the Atlantic. At her request, the yachts cruised on Saturday off Osborne, and so pleased was her Majesty with the sight that she subsequently sent for Commodore M'Vicker, of the New York Yacht Club, and expressed to him not only the delight with which she had witnessed the boats, but also her sincere regret for the sad disaster to the *Fleetwing*. Her Majesty hoped that the yachting party would return home with pleasurable recollections of their visit to and reception in England.

The Cabinet Council will, it is understood be resumed on the 8th of January, so that Lord D'Almeida and his colleagues will have four weeks for deliberating upon the programme to be submitted to Parliament.

During the year just ended, 125,533 emigrants sailed from Liverpool, the majority being Irish, and their destination the United States.

The rinderpest has again appeared in North Staffordshire, though it is as yet confined to a solitary case. During the year ending 29th December, nine attacks are reported to have occurred in Great Britain, being an increase of three on the previous week. Three fresh outbreaks of the disease took place, the number in the week preceding being also three. Eighteen healthy cattle were slaughtered from having been in contact with infected animals. The attacks reported occurred in Yorkshire Riding.

The reform agitation, suspended during Christmas, has been resumed. Meetings have been held at Torquay, Blackburn, Rochdale, and other places.

France has officially announced its determination to complete the withdrawal of the French Army from Mexico by the 1st of March, whatever course may be resolved upon by the Emperor Maximilian.

Trade is beginning to revive in some of the famine-stricken districts of Bengal, and the rice crops are reported to be abundant. Four Europeans are in custody in Bombay for murdering three native money lenders and wounding a fourth.

At a cock-fight in Nevada, one of the fowls was named Andy Johnson and the other Thad Stevens, and very heavy betting took place according to the political partialities of the spectators. Thad killed Andy at the first onset.

The King of Dahomey has lately inaugurated a war against the Ashantees by a sacrifice of two hundred victims to the Genii. This is the third time only, says a cotemporary, during the year. Horrible.

London, 29th.

J. Gordon Bennett offered yacht *Havetta* as a present to Prince Alfred. Prince replied as follows:

CLARENCE HOUSE, 22nd Jan. 1867.

Dear Mr. Bennett—I find it difficult to express how gratefully I appreciate the kindly feeling which dictated your letter of 31st ult., as well as the splendid present which you offer to my acceptance, but most of all the delicacy with which you seek to diminish the personal obligation under which you would lay me by giving to your generous offer an international character. It is indeed this last consideration only which has led me to hesitate replying to your letter, for personally it would be impossible for me to accept so costly a present, but I felt bound fully to consider the question in the light in which you were good enough to place it, and if on full conviction, I feel compelled to decline your generous offer. I trust that neither you nor your gallant competitors nor your countrymen at large will believe that the yachtsmen of England less appreciate or less reciprocate the feeling of good fellowship which prompted the offer."

London, Jan. 29.

It is considered certain at Constantinople that the Eastern complications will result in war. Turkey has called out 150,000 reserves and the Government of Prussia has ordered that all military furloughs shall end the first of March.

Paris, Jan. 29.

It is said that Maximilian has issued a manifesto against the arrangement made between France and the United States in regard to Mexico.

New York, 30th.

A despatch from Ottawa, C. W., says official information has been received to the effect that Confederation on the conditions agreed on in Quebec is sanctioned by the Imperial Government.

It is also said that Prince Alfred will be the first Governor of the Confederate Provinces. Gold 1254

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1867.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guarantee of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

UNITED STATES TRADE AND FINANCE.

The public men of the United States are beginning to find that the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty was a great mistake. They now see that in their haste to be revenged upon the British Provinces for their sympathy with the South in the late Rebellion, they have done themselves serious injury. To their surprise, no doubt, those Provinces appear to get along much as usual, while they themselves are suffering very considerable loss and inconvenience from the partial stoppage of the British American Trade. American financiers are now learning at a very expensive school that the protectionist policy is not altogether healthy. It is at last dawning on the minds of the most eminent among them that the Commercial policy of Great Britain is almost as enlightened as that of China or Japan. Even the sovereign people themselves have a few misgivings as to the wisdom of keeping foreign manufactures and products out of their country, and of paying through the nose for inferior articles, because they happen to be the produce of Yankee industry. Even they begin to guess that prohibitive tariffs are not what they are cracked up to be in Congress, on the stump, and in sundry other places. They are beginning to mutter that their trade would be much more healthy if it were a good deal less doctored. What with high protective duties, an intolerable weight of internal taxation, and inflated paper currency, the necessities of life have been raised to an enormous price. The cost of living is more than double of what it was previous to the war, while the products of the nations industry are actually diminished. The weight of taxation is greatly complained of. The money that used formerly to go into the merchants' and manufacturers' pockets in the form of profit, is now swallowed up by the state in the shape of taxes. It appears now that the noble resolution to which the people of the neighboring Republic came some time ago, of submitting to war taxes in time of peace in order to pay off their National Debt, in a few years must be abandoned. We are much grieved to see affairs tending to this result. It was a grand determination of the American people to hand down the Republic to their children intact and unembarrassed by debt; but like many of youth's glorious dreams must be abandoned for the present. After all, we do not know but what it is fair enough for posterity, who will reap the advantages of the late struggle for the preservation of the Union—if indeed it be really preserved—to pay part of the cost of that struggle. Mr. David Wells, Special Revenue Commissioner of the United States, has drawn up a very long, and a very elaborate report of the commercial and financial condition of the United States, which report contains a great deal of wholesome, but to many, no doubt, very unpalatable truth. Mr. Wells shows that the increase in the price of the staple articles of food, and of domestic consumption has averaged since the beginning of the war nearly 90 per cent. The increase on breadstuffs has been 70 per cent.; on salt fish 75 per cent.; on pork and beef 120 per cent.; on rice 100 per cent.; on salt 120 per cent.; soap 90 per cent.; brown sugar 90 per cent.; coffee 40 per cent.; and tea 150 per cent. Coal has increased 70 per cent., and house rent 90. In the price of manufactured goods the advance has been even greater, averaging not less than 172 per cent. We will here give the rise in the prices of some of the articles used by the laboring classes, and our readers will see that the difference between prices before the war, and prices since the war is really astonishing. Shirtings were in 1860 from 84 cents to 12 cents per yard; in 1866 they were from 33 cents to 45 cents. Printed calicoes were in 1860 from 8 cents to 11 cents per yard; in 1866 they ranged from 184 to 22 cents. In woollen goods the advance has not been so great, showing an increase of about 63 per cent. To make up for this excessive increase in the price of the necessities of life, there has been hardly a corresponding increase in wages. The rates of wages in many branches of industry show an increase of from 50 to 100 per cent., but the average of increase for the whole country has been about 60 per cent. From the above it is very plain that the amount of food and clothes which the workmen in the United States now receives for a given quantity of labor is much less than they would receive for the same quantity before the war began. The effects of the dearth of labor, Mr. Wells very properly declares to be a decrease of production and consumption, and the partial suspension of national development. To prove this he states that the great manufacturing state of Massachusetts employed in 1865, a smaller number of men than in 1855, and that the gold value of the industrial products of that state was three and a half per cent. less in 1865 than the gold value of the products in 1855. There has, too, been a remarkable falling off in the exports of the United States since 1860. The value of the apples exported in 1864 was \$733,000; in 1866 it fell to \$197,000. The value of the boots and shoes exported from the States in 1865 was \$2,623,000; in 1866 it fell to \$590,000, \$905,000 worth of clocks was sent away, a good many of them to the B. A. Provinces no doubt, while the export of those useful articles in 1866 amounted to but \$334,000. The export of flour fell from \$27,222,000 in 1865, to \$18,396,000 in 1866. There was, too, a very great falling off in the export of woodenwares—Yankee notions—which we provincials are learning to manufac-

ture for ourselves. The value of the export of those in 1860 was \$2,703,000; it fell to \$720,000 in 1866.

Mr. Wells laments over the decline of the foreign commerce of the United States. He declares that it is being "swept from the ocean" and that no voyage with an American vessel can be planned at the present time from the United States to any foreign port with a reasonable expectation of profit. The amount of American registered tonnage engaged in foreign trade in 1860 was 2,546,237 tons, while that in 1865-66 was only 1,492,914 tons. He complains that the shipbuilding for the world is transferred from the United States to the British Provinces. One of the most remarkable effects of the high price of labor and heavy taxation in the United States is that books are now sent from that country to be published in England.

We think that we have given our readers facts and figures enough for one week, and we do not see that we can conclude more appropriately than by treating them to a rather lengthy extract from the Report itself, which shows pretty clearly from an American point of view, the impolicy of abrogating the Reciprocity Treaty:—

"Furthermore the renewing of high or prohibitory rates of duty on the pork, beef, lumber, wool and vegetables of the British Provinces, consequent upon the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, has injured and not benefited the American agriculturist. Canadian lumber we must have, we have taken it as before, paying ourselves the duty of twenty per cent., and some per centage additional. The exclusion of Canadian 'combing wools' has rendered unproductive capital and machinery invested in the worst manufactures to the extent of some eight millions of dollars, depriving the American wool-grower on the one hand of a market for a certain proportion of his product of 'clothing wool' to be mixed with the Canada worsted wools, and the American grain-grower on the other hand, of a market for the agricultural produce required to feed the operatives of the new textile and silent worsted factories. The oats of Prince Edward Island, which formerly found a market in New England and New York, and were paid for in domestic manufactures produced by operatives who consumed Western agricultural produce, are now exported to England, and are paid for in British manufactures produced by operatives who consume British or Continental produce. No less beef and pork are now produced, or will be produced in the British Provinces by reason of this exclusion from American markets, but every barrel thus excluded will tend to supplant an equal quantity of the American produce in a foreign market, and at the same time deprive the American shipowner of any profit that may be likely to accrue to him from the possession of the carrying trade. And, finally, if any benefit can be imparted to any agricultural interest by the imposition of a duty of twenty cents per bushel on Indian corn, as provided for in House Bill No. 748, when the United States, in the year 1866, exported to Canada a million and sixty-two thousand bushels, and imported less than four thousand bushels, mainly from Western France and the Sandwich Islands—the Commissioner is entirely unable to perceive it."

From a copy of the Yarmouth N. S. "Herald," we observe that the amount of Shipping in that Port is much larger and more important than it is generally considered in the other Provinces. The total amount of Shipping consists of 261 vessels, amounting to 77,003 tons. It appears that no less than nearly 11,000 tons of the Shipping of the County has been lost during the year 1866, among which was the "Fanny Fern," 622 tons, which was wrecked off Mininigh, Lot 4, last fall. Fifteen new vessels are now on the stocks amounting to 8650 tons.

The following is an abstract of the tonnage owned in the County of Yarmouth.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name, Tonnage. Includes 1 Steamer (450 tons), 25 Ships (21,711 tons), 82 Bark (41,471 tons), 17 Brigs (4,846 tons), 15 Brig (2,129 tons), 121 Schooners (6,396 tons), 261 Vessels mea. (77,003 tons).

NEXT season the intensely restrictive tariff of the United States will in all probability be considerably modified in regard to imports from the British Provinces. The proposed duty on the following articles are:

Table with 2 columns: Present Duty, Proposed Duty. Includes Fish per bbl. (\$2.00 to \$1.00), Horses (\$20 p. c. to \$10.00), Cattle (do. to \$5.00), Sheep (do. to \$0.50), Potatoes per bu. (\$0.25 to \$0.10), Timber, spruce, (do. to \$0.10), Deals &c. (20 per cent. Free), Oats, &c per bu. (\$0.10 Free).

Public Meeting at Port Hill.

A Meeting of the Conservative Electors of the 2nd District of Prince County, was held in the Port Hill school house, on Monday evening last, the 4th inst., at which about 150 persons were present. On motion of John Ramsay, Captain W. Richards was called to the chair, and in a brief speech stated the purport of calling the meeting, viz: for the purpose of choosing two persons as representatives in the House of Assembly for this District. Joseph Murphy then addressed the meeting. He said he wished, if possible, that matters could be so arranged as to have John Yeo, Esq., offer himself in the Third District, as he was sure that if he did he would be elected.

John Yeo, Esq., then addressed the meeting, and stated that if it was the wish of the electors present that he should leave them, he had no objection to try the third District, provided they thought by his doing so it would strengthen the Conservative party. Hon. James Yeo and several other persons made some remarks, most of whom were in favor of Mr. John Yeo remaining in his old District. The question was then put from the Chair, whether John Yeo, Esq., should remain in the second district or not, when it was unanimously agreed by the meeting that he should.

David Ramsay, Esq.—who was not present on account of severe illness—was then proposed as the other Candidate for the above district, which was unanimously agreed to. The following Resolution was then moved by Joseph Murphy and seconded by Lawrence Yeo:— Resolved, That this meeting feel satisfied with the conduct of their Representatives, John Yeo and David Ramsay, Esquires, during the period they have served in the Legislature of this Colony. —*Gon.*

Our trade with Montreal is very rapidly increasing. Notwithstanding a hostile tariff, the imports into Summerside from that place in tobacco, leather, flour, oils, hardware, agricultural implements, and a number of other articles of general consumption, now exceed all the imports with the United States, and by way of contrast we may mention that only one schooner, the "Annie Laurie," entered this port last summer with goods from the States, whilst the cargoes of some four or five briggs, from Montreal were landed here, besides what came down in the steamers, via Shediac.

In another Column will be found the Card of Messrs. Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co., of Montreal. The merchants of that city are becoming aware of the importance of the trade between that Province and P. E. Island.

Those who would make a good investment should take shares in the new Steamboat Line, to be opened up between Montreal and Picton, touching at intermediate ports. She will beyond a doubt call at Summerside.

The Revenue of this Island for the past year amounts to nearly £95,500 currency. The expenditure amounts to about £160,000.

A periodical is about to be established by the Presbytery of P. E. Island, devoted to the advocacy of Presbyterian interests.

A military School has been instituted in the Drill Shed, Summerside. The Drill Instructor is in attendance every night and the School is well attended. At present the exercises are confined to the big Guns.

Several attempts at burglary have been made during the past week. The store of Messrs. R. Hunt and L. Vickerson had violence done to the fastenings of the doors. "Police! Police!"

Be sure and buy a Valentine at Bertram & Barnard's Bookstore.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Summerside Bank, held in their Banking House, on Tuesday last, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:—

John Lefurgy, James Muirhead, John Haszard, Angus McMillan, Jas. L. Hulman, John R. Gardiner, and James Campbell, Esquires.

Mr. Gardiner has again been chosen as President.

THE FIRST STEAM ENGINE EVER MANUFACTURED IN P. E. I.

We had the pleasure last week of visiting the Furniture Establishment of Mr. George Douglas, Charlottetown. The appearance of the establishment indicates Mr. Douglas' enterprising and progressive spirit. He has lately very much extended his business, so as to meet the demands of the Island with very little importation. He has now fitted up in his place of business a steam engine, of eight horse power, which supplies the motive power for the whole establishment. We have much pleasure in saying that the engine has been entirely manufactured (except the boiler) in Charlottetown. The maker is Mr. Archibald White, who is pretty well known already as a skillful machinist and engineer. So much, for the encouragement of Home Talent, about which we will have much more to say in the future.

We understand from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that he has received, within the past few months, upwards of £14,000 from the tenantry of this Island, in part payment of their lands, under the Land Purchase and Fifteen Years Act Bills. This sum will swell out the Revenue for the past year, we are informed, to nearly £90,000. The ordinary Revenue will be in excess of the previous year some seven or eight thousand pounds.—*Id.*

We understand that the Mechanic's Fishing Company will increase their stock by a few additional shares, which affords a favorable opportunity for parties wishing to invest money profitably.—*Id.*

Perfectly safe in all cases.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a safe, reliable and harmless remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

PRESBYTERY OF P. E. ISLAND.

The Presbytery met, pursuant to adjournment, in Queen Square Church, Charlottetown, on the 30th ult. There were present the Revs. H. Crawford, Moderator; I. Murray, R. Laird, W. Ross, A. Falconer, and D. W. Cameron, Ministers, and Mr. Donald McNevin, Elder. The Rev. G. Sutherland being present, was invited to a seat as a corresponding member.

Mr. Falconer reported that he had, according to appointment, moderated in a call in the congregation of Tryon and Bonshaw, and that the call had come out unanimously in favor of John G. Cameron, Probationer. This call, with an accompanying adherence paper, numerously signed, were laid upon the table. The report was received, and the diligence of Mr. Falconer approved. After a full discussion as to the prospects of the congregation, it was agreed to sustain the call as a regular gospel call, and as the remuneration offered is inadequate, that the Presbytery apply to the Home Mission Board for a supplement of £30 for one year. Mr. Cameron being present, the call was placed in his hands, when he signified his acceptance of the same, and received his trials for ordination.

Mr. Laird presented a brief statement of the working of the Colportage scheme specially under his management, showing that it is being conducted with commendable vigor and success. The Presbytery were much pleased with Mr. Laird's diligence in the matter, and encouraged him to prosecute the work. As certain liabilities have been contracted from an endeavor to cheapen the literature provided by the colporteur; the Presbytery enjoy the several congregations within their bounds to aid this important undertaking.

Mr. Murray having stated that there were indications in many quarters, of a strong desire to support the Rev. Mr. Chalmers in his evangelistic labors, it was agreed to recommend that a collection be made in each congregation in behalf of his mission. Mr. David Laird was appointed agent for the reception and transmission of such amounts as may be collected.

The Presbytery next entered upon the consideration of the propriety of endeavoring to establish a religious periodical, specially designed for the advocacy of Presbyterian interests. The desirability of such a periodical was unanimously conceded, and in order to ascertain whether or not it could be supported, the Clerk was authorized to issue a Prospectus, to be addressed to the several members of Presbytery with the request that they interest themselves in their respective congregations in procuring subscribers, and report at next meeting. The Committee to visit Souris is asked to be relieved from their appointment, which was granted. Several other matters of a routine character, such as the reading of probationer reports, &c., were attended to, after which the Presbytery adjourned to meet in Queen Square Church, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 27th February, at 11 o'clock. —*ALB. FALCONER, Clerk.*