

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAI... POST OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. AFTER MONDAY, 10th MAY.

Table with columns: MAILS, CLOSE, DUE. Lists arrival and departure times for various destinations like Nova Scotia, Great Britain, and the West Indies.

Business Cards. A. D. SHIRREFF, Auctioneer, Commission Merchant, Broker and General Agent. CHATHAM - NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mr. C. BYRNE, Veterinary Surgeon. LONDON, GREAT BRITAIN. P. E. I. to inform the inhabitants of P. E. I. that he intends to practice in this country.

Carvell Brothers, Auctioneers, Commission Merchants, and General Agents. Bank Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

H. R. Muhlisch, Kitchen & Galley, Furnishing Depot. Also Dealer in all kinds of Ship Work.

Joseph Creamer, Physician & Surgeon, City Hotel, Charlottetown. Patients attended to at all hours; and consultations given to poor gratuitously on Mondays, from 10 to 4 p. m.

William Dodd, Commission Merchant and Auctioneer. Queen Square, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Standard Life Insurance Co. Sept. 1, 1873.

POETRY. GIRLHOOD.

Smile on, thou little winsome thing. All rich in nature's treasure. Thou hast within thy heart a spring Of soft renewing pleasure.

LITERATURE. KATHARINE.

A TALE OF WOMAN'S TRIALS. CHAPTER I.—Continued. 'Well, I'm sure!' exclaimed Mrs. Grove; 'what will happen next, I wonder? How do you expect your uncle and me to afford to keep you for nothing, when we've a family of our own to look to, especially when you are so ungrateful as to grudge a few old clothes, which might cut up for every day things for you and the children, and so save a few shillings? It's my opinion that if we are to have the trouble and expense, we ought to have the benefit, what little there is, a sister, who's a better right to the things than a stranger, I should like to know.'

'I have—mamma's own child. But it is not that, if you loved mamma—if you cared about her, you should have the things, but you do not, you are only sorry that she is dead because I am come to cost you money; you do not want the clothes for her sake, but because they are handsome and worth money, and no one shall have them for that—no one.'

'No, I am not a little thing!' cried the indignantly and excited child, her words pouring forth in a torrent, while she stood, her face eyes blazing, her long tresses thrown back, and her whole form quivering. 'I am not ungrateful. I could have died for mamma, or General Eyre, or Anna; but they loved me—they would not have taken a cowrie from my doll. But you—'

'Well, miss, what of me, pray?' asked Mrs. Grove, as Katharine stopped with a curling lip. 'You would like all here, even poor mamma's clothes, and be cruel to me then,?' 'Hey-day, what's up now?' cried Mrs. Grove, entering suddenly; 'what's the matter?'

'Mamma! what's the matter, I wonder. Why, this good for nothing, saucy little luscious daisy, she calls me a thief and a brute; but I won't put up with that another hour; she shall go, bag and baggage, and then when her trumpety gones she may see whether I take her in. A thief indeed! but it serves me right for being so soft as to open my doors to her at first, with her cent and hypocrisy. Sister, forsooth! what good did she ever do me? besides that she was only half-sister—the child of a poor French thing that my father married out of charity!'

'And see not mamma's papa and mamma yours too?' asked Katharine, eagerly, coming forward a step. 'Mine, no, thank my stars, nor any such beggarly folks. My father was as well to do as a farmer as any in the country; and my mother the daughter of just such another, with a thousand good pounds to her fortune. Your grandmother was a poor starving French creature, she called herself a widow and took a bit of a triskee down cottage of my father's, and when she couldn't pay the rent, instead of selling her up, as a wise man would, my poor silly father went and married her. Your mother was the same! At these words a fine, large, stocky-eyed man, who had been standing by the door, stepped forward, and said: 'I do—be ought to know!'

'Hush, hush, Edward!' cried Katharine, eagerly; 'you should not dare to speak to my uncle so. If you do, and he hears what you say, I must go back to Mrs. Mann!'

PROSPERITY OF IRELAND.

The few statistics which we now offer will shed more light on the progress of Ireland in the last twenty or thirty years, than hours of talking, writing or declamation. We find that the live stock inventory of Ireland stood in the years named as follows:

Table showing statistics for Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in 1850, 1855, and 1870. Includes columns for 'Increase' and 'Decrease'.

These 44 years resemble in duration the lifetime of the men who do the work of each generation, who have never been out of the cloud of political movements, and who had to meet the great famine of three years. The increase of cattle is 42 per cent; of sheep 240 per cent, and of pigs 181 per cent. The Irish farmers are now apparently giving more attention to cattle and sheep than to pigs, while their poultry, which in 1830 numbered 6,945,000, in 1874 were in number 11,734,000, giving an increase of 4,789,000, or more than 70 per cent.

For another department, 'manufactures' the increase of 24 years is subjoined:— Factories Spindles Looms Overtures 1850 91 529,000 2,290 24,900 1870 242 1,957,000 18,600 61,900 Increase 151 1,428,000 16,300 37,000 The increase of factories is nearly 170 per cent, but that of spindles is only 81 per cent, while the increase of looms is close on 640 per cent, and that of operatives only 154 per cent; from which the greater increase appears to have been in the power loom factories, and may be associated with a reduction of hand looms, although the general business in the trade, chiefly linen, has greatly increased.

Other facts may be mentioned of equal importance. The money deposited in Savings Banks and ordinary banks, forms some evidence of the prosperity of any country or of its sinking in wealth. The sums were for Irish Savings Banks:— In 1845 £12,000,000 In 1873 £20,000,000 Increase in 28 years £8,000,000 The deposits in all other Irish Banks amounted:— In 1845 £48,200,000 In 1873 £69,900,000 Increase £21,700,000

The total increase of deposits in the last 28 years has been £38,700,000, of which more than half has been made by Savings Bank deposits, or the poorer class of Irish artisans, farmers and traders. The entire banking deposits of Ireland were last year £98,900,000, or something close to five hundred million of dollars.

The railways at different periods, a similar contribution to an opinion on the state of Ireland is supplied. The passengers and receipts of the Irish lines: For 1855, opened 987 miles; in 1873, 2700 miles. For 1855, passengers 7,212,000; in 1873, 18,361,000. For 1855, receipts £699,000; in 1873, £2,576,000. This exhibiting in 18 years an increase of miles opened, 1,713; of passengers carried, 11,149,000; of money earned, £1,977,000. As the enlargement in mileage was nearly as possible 175 per cent, in passengers only 155 per cent, and in receipts 400 per cent; it follows that the railways have chiefly been used for goods traffic, diminishing the cost of bringing the farmers produce to market, and thus enhancing to the farmer its money value.

Another couple of lines of statistics will make clearer the vast increase of Irish produce during the working time of the now passing away generation. The tonnage of sailing and steam vessels in the trade between Great Britain and Ireland was:— In 1833 796,000 In 1873 8,112,000 Giving an increase of 7,316,000, or one thousand per cent. The statistics are tabulated from the speech of Sir M. H. Beach, the present Secretary for Ireland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The British Quarterly Review for July just reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York, we find the following articles: 'The depths of the Sea,' an account of deep-sea explorations, giving the latest theories about the Gulf Stream and other oceanic currents, and explaining the method of taking soundings and of finding the temperature of the water at different depths.

'David Friedrich Strauss' gives a slight sketch of his life, but treats more particularly of his mental development, his writings, and the influence that induced his theories. 'Lord Ellenborough's Indian Administration,' a notice of Lord Ellenborough's transactions in India during his short term of office, which lasted but little over two years. He was recalled because 'with-in a twelvemonth, he had engaged in two wars and fought four battles, and the court ceased to regard the empire as safe in his hands.'

'Science, Philosophy and Religion,' a review of Dr. Urici's 'Gott und die Natur,' a work which makes an attempt to rest physical science on a metaphysical basis. The notes begin with some remarks on the relation of science to abstract thought, and then gives Dr. Urici's summary of data and the deduction derived therefrom. 'Far Russia,' an amusing description of the most eastern part of Siberia; the climate, modes of travelling, and manners and customs of the people. 'The Primordial Archeology of Rome' begins with an account of prehistoric Rome seen by the light of modern scientific research, and closes with a severe criticism on Mr. Parker's book on that subject.

'The Tory Administration and its Whig Admirals,' is the title of this month's political article; and a chapter on 'Finger Rings,' and the usual notice of contemporary literature, complete the number. 'EFFECTS OF OVER-RIPENING.' The North British Agriculturist gives some analyses showing the effect of a few days of ripening. Two analyses of the corn are given from the same field, in June, one eleven days older than the other. The analyses were made of the perfectly dried plants.

Every experiment, whether of the chemist or the farmer, has demonstrated the necessity of cutting grass early to obtain its full value. Another important consideration in cutting grass is, that all, or nearly all, of the food which is cut, should be cut before or in blossom, make respectable fodder for stock; and are thus turned to account; while if left to ripen are worthless as food, and are liable to grow another crop. Weeds are soon destroyed by early cutting, leaving the ground for better purposes. Most of the foul grasses are very nutritious when in blossom. Green grass, which comes in and grows so thickly in some districts, is as nutritious as Hungarian grass or millet if cut at the right time. Cows will leave red clover to feed upon it, when both are cut and well mixed together. We have found early cutting the best protection against weeds.

Another bad practice of a large proportion of farmers needs to be mended, and that is mowing grass, and allowing it to remain one, two, and perhaps three days exposed, spread out to the sun and air. In this process it loses most of its soluble food constituents, leaving it woody, and it does not nearly keep its fine aroma, which renders it so appetizing to cattle and horses. The loss by this mode of drying is much larger than is supposed. You have only to examine the hay, which is changed from a deep, rich green to a pale, faded yellow, and the too greatly diminished weight, to see what just has been the loss; but the animal judges much more accurately than we do, and refuses to eat this bleached hay unless starved to it. To prevent this damage, grass should only be exposed to the sun for a few hours until it has been cut, when it should be put in a cock, or, at least, raked into windrows with the revolving bar, which will turn the butts to the sun, and thus prevent the leaves and heads from bleaching in the sun. Cutting in cocks is best, as it captures but a comparatively small surface, the hay is kept green with the sweet, aromatic flavor. Besides, care must be taken not to dry too much; it can be put in more moisture than is supposed, and when cured by the sweating process in mow, loses less in quality than when dried in field.

METEOR AND PORTO RICO.—An Ohio farmer writes to the Prairie Farmer as follows:—'I have a town plot planted in early potatoes, which for the last two years, has been allowed to grow up thick with mustard after the potatoes were worked out the last week. As a result, mustard came up very thick this spring before the potatoes appeared, and when the plants were up the ground was so dry and hard I could not have the plants. The ground is very thick among them, but it does not seem to interfere in the least with their growth. I have just been all over the lot, and hastened to repeat 'nary a leg.' I was among the vines last week, and only captured two. My neighbours whose potatoes are not so smart as mine (for want of mustard) are undergoing a fearful struggle for life. The present prospect seems dimly to indicate their ultimate failure. As for mustard being a remedy for bugs, I will only state the above facts.

THE GRASSHOPPER IN IOWA.—Speaking of the damage done by grasshoppers in Iowa, the Des Moines State Register of the 16th inst., says:—'The news from some countries is, to say the least, not encouraging, but we wait for particulars. The news from the four northern States indicates is good. The people who were aided in those countries last winter, and there is where most of the supplies were sent, have stuck to their land and will have, as a general thing, good crops. A letter to Gen. Baker from a prominent man in O'Brien County says:—'Our crops in O'Brien and Sioux counties are good, notwithstanding the grasshopper scare last week. The best judges think the damage done by them will not exceed five per cent. But in Ocala and Lyon counties it may be ten per cent. There are few of the pests here yet. The most of them that left last week went in a southerly direction. Previous to that time they were travelling for St. Paul. The barley and oats harvest commenced. Wheat will be ready for harvesting the first of next week. We think Kosciusko County is the greatest sufferer this year. Emmet and Clay have been greatly injured, but, as we said before, let us wait and see.'