

**Correspondence.**

WE do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.

**Presidents of the United States.**

SOME VALUABLE CHRONOLOGICAL FACTS AND FIGURES.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Many people who are considered intelligent are ignorant of, or have no ready means of knowing, the several dates when the Presidents filled the executive chair of the Yankee Nation. A few brief facts are herewith given relative to the Presidents, which the many readers of the EXAMINER can keep for future reference, by cutting out this article and pasting it in a scrap book, or in some other convenient place.

1. George Washington, the first President under the Federal Constitution, was born in Virginia, February 22, 1732. He was inaugurated as President, April 30, 1789, holding the office two terms, and died December 14, 1799.

2. John Adams was born in Mass., Oct. 19, 1735, was made President of the Nation March 4, 1797, and held the office four years. He died, July 4, 1826.

3. Thomas Jefferson was born in Virginia, April 2, 1743, was made President, March 4, 1801, and held the office two terms or eight years. His death occurred on the same day and within a few hours of John Adams', viz: July 4, 1826.

4. James Madison was born in Virginia, March 16, 1751, made President, March 1809, continued in the office eight years, and died June 28, 1836.

5. James Monroe was inaugurated March 1817, and held the office eight years. He was born in Virginia, April 28, 1758, and died July 4, 1831.

6. John Q. Adams was born in Mass., July 11, 1767, was made President, March 4, 1825, and retired in four years. He died at Washington while at his post of duty, February 23, 1848.

7. Andrew Jackson was born in South Carolina, March 15, 1767, and was made President in March 1829, holding the position two terms. He died June 8, 1845.

8. Martin Van Buren was born in New York, Dec. 5, 1782, and was made President in March 1837, holding the office four years. He died July 24, 1862.

9. William H. Harrison was born in Virginia, February 9, 1773, made President March 4, 1841, and died April 4, the same year, holding the office one month.

10. John Tyler, Harrison's successor, was born in Virginia, March 29, 1790. He was elected Vice President on the ticket with Harrison and finished out the unexpired term of three years and eleven months. He died January 17, 1862.

11. James K. Polk was born in North Carolina, Nov. 2, 1795, and became President in March, 1845. He held the office four years and died June 15, 1849.

12. Zachary Taylor was born in Virginia, Nov. 24, 1784. He was made President in March, 1849, and died in office July 9, 1850.

13. Millard Fillmore, elected Vice President on the ticket with President Taylor, was born in New York January 7, 1800. He acted as President through the unexpired term of President Taylor, of four years, and died March 8, 1874.

14. Franklin Pierce was born in New Hampshire, Nov. 23, 1804, and was made President in March, 1853. He held the office one term, and died Oct. 8, 1869.

15. James Buchanan was born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 25, 1791, and became President in March, 1857. He died June 1, 1868.

16. Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, Feb. 12, 1809, and was made President in March, 1861. He was again elected in 1864, and took the oath of office in March, 1865. He was shot through the head in Ford's Theatre, at Washington, April 14, 1865, by John Wilkes Booth, and died the next day.

17. Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, filled out the unexpired term of Lincoln of four years. He was born in North Carolina, Dec. 29, 1809, and died July 31, 1875.

18. Ulysses S. Grant was born in Ohio, April 27, 1822, and was made President in March, 1869. He held the office eight years and is still alive.

19. Rutherford B. Hayes, the present incumbent of the Presidential chair, was born in Vermont. He was made President of the Nation March 5, 1877.

It will be seen that General Grant was the youngest President filling the Executive Chair—47. Then followed President Pierce, 49; and Polk and Fillmore, 50 each. The oldest Presidents were Harrison, 68; Buchanan, 66, and Taylor, 64. All the Presidents lived to be over 60, with the exception of Polk, who died at 54, and Lincoln 56. Five died between 70 and 80; four between 80 and 90, and John Adams 91. Three of the Presidents, viz: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Monroe, died on the anniversary of the National independence, while only one President was born in a summer month, ten have died in the months of June and July. The greatest number of ex-Presidents living at one time was five, in 1861; but the next year they were reduced to three by the death of Martin Van Buren and Tyler. Then followed Lincoln in 1863, Buchanan in 1868, Pierce in 1869, Fillmore in 1874, and Johnson in 1875, leaving not a single ex-President alive. At the present time General Grant is the only ex-President living.

**THEIR EDUCATION.**

Washington—Good English education, but never studied the Ancient languages.  
Adams—Harvard.  
Jefferson—William and Mary.  
Madison—Princeton.  
Monroe—William and Mary.  
Adams—Harvard.  
Jackson—Limited education.  
Van Buren—Academic education.  
Harrison—Hamden. Sidney College.  
Tyler—William and Mary.  
Polk—University of North Carolina.

Taylor—Slightest rudiments.  
Fillmore—Not liberally educated.  
Pierce—Bowdoin.  
Buchanan—Dickinson.  
Lincoln—Education very limited.  
Johnson—Self-educated.  
Grant—West Point.

Monroe and Harrison did not graduate. Monroe left college to join the Revolutionary War. Financial reverses deprived Harrison of a full course. Polk was the oldest when graduating, being twenty-three; Tyler the youngest, seventeen. The majority graduated at twenty, this being also the average age. Jefferson had probably the most liberal education and broadest culture. It is said that his range of knowledge would compare favorably with that of Burke. The drill at West Point may be considered equal to college course, and in many respects superior. In discipline and mathematical training it is not equalled by any American college. Counting General Grant, two-thirds of all the Presidents have been college men. To be sure, the two whose names have become household words—Washington, the Father, and Lincoln, the Martyr,—were not liberally educated; but theirs were special missions. They live in the affections of the nation rather than in the intellect, as embodied in the constitution and laws. Theirs was to execute, not to mould. G. D.

**Compositions by a Lad 15 Years of Age.**

**THE COOPER.**

The cooper is principally employed in making barrels for the preservation of various substances. These barrels differ greatly in size, from the huge vat, required by the distiller and brewer, to the small cask used by the merchant. Besides these he manufactures tubs, pails and other vessels of domestic utility. The best kind of wood for cooperage is oak, beech, and fir. For the purpose of the cooper, these are cut into long, flat pieces, called staves, a few inches broad, and about half an inch thick. In making barrels the staves are cut a certain length, and tapered a little toward each end. They are also formed with a slight curve, which produces the swelling in the centre common to barrels. The bottom of the barrel consists either of one piece of wood, or several joined together. The staves being arranged around it, are kept in their place by iron hoops. The cooper then forces on the hoops, and, after placing in the head, continues to drive them toward the centre, until the vessel is perfectly water-tight. The adze, the plane, and a peculiar kind of knife, called the drawing-knife, are the principal instruments used by the cooper.

**—THE GUN.**

The gun consists of a stock, lock and barrel. The barrel is a long tube made of wrought iron, which is formed into the required shape, either by being beaten upon another piece of iron, or being bored with a sharp steel instrument. Its use is to receive the charge, which consists of gunpowder and shot, firmly pressed down to the end by means of a rod, called the ramrod. The lock consists of the spring, the doghead and the nipple for fixing the percussion cap. By means of this contrivance, a quick blow is given to the percussion cap, upon the drawing of the spring. A spark is thus produced, which sets fire to the gunpowder contained in the barrel. An explosion follows, and carries off the shot and other contents of the barrel. The stock is generally made of wood. It serves as a resting place for one end of the barrel, and is at the same time attached to the lock. The gun is used in war and in field sports.

**ROGERS FARQUHARSON.**

Bunbury School, Lot 48, March 25th, 1880.

**MINIATURE ALMANAC.**

FRIDAY.....APRIL 2, 1880.  
SUN RISES.....5.42 | HIGH WATER 4.29 pm  
SUN SETS.....6.25 | FULL MOON 24, 6.37 am

**Weather Bulletin.**

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

Toronto, April 1.

Decreasing winds, gradually clearing weather; warmer to-morrow.



**Canadian Pacific Railway.**

**Tenders for Rolling Stock.**

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:—

- 20 Locomotive Engines.
- 16 First-class Cars (a proportion being sleepers)
- 20 Second-class Cars, do.
- 3 Express and Baggage Cars.
- 3 Postal and Smoking Cars.
- 240 Box Freight Cars.
- 100 Flat Cars
- 2 Wing Ploughs.
- 2 Snow Ploughs.
- 2 Flangers.
- 40 Hand Cars.

THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MARCH next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of THURSDAY, the 1st day of JULY next.

By Order,  
F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.  
DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, (Floor 16, new Ottawa, 7th February, 1880.) till June 30

**PERKINS & STERNS**

CONTINUE TO OFFER

**EXTRA GOOD VALUE**

IN ALL KINDS OF

Staple and Fancy

**DRY GOODS.**

Our Stock of the following Goods is complete, and marked at the very lowest prices:

- White Cottons,
- Grey Cottons,
- Printed Cottons,
- Fleecy Cottons,
- Cotton Battings.

**NEW SPRING**

**TWEEDS.**

We have just opened our New Spring Tweeds, and can say we have the

Very Best Value in the City,

—AND AN—

Immense Variety of Patterns to Choose from.

**ROOM PAPER,**

English and Canadian Manufacture, A large variety of Patterns, and very Cheap.

**Our Carpet and Oil Cloths**

GOOD VALUE.

**Perkins & Sterns.**

March 2, 1880.

**"Belvidere."**

THIS well-known property, situated in the Royalty of Charlottetown, consisting of about 200 acres, is offered on lease for a term of years, either as a whole or in part. For particulars apply to DANIEL HODGSON, or G. W. DEBLOIS, Agents for Alexander Beazley, Esq. March 10, 1880—pat 11

**Valuable Property for Sale.**

THAT FARM lately owned by John and Peter Meikle, situate on Lot 23, in Queen's County. For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod, Charlotte town. Jan. 9, 1880—eod

**THE**

**'BUDA' FLOUR,**

AND OTHER

Choice Brands,

FOR SALE AT

**BEER & GOFFS'.**

Jan. 12, 1880.

**Mortgage Sale.**

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, on TUESDAY, the Sixth day of April next, 1880, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, by virtue of a Power of Sale in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the first day of November, A. D. 1878, and made between Alexander Stewart, of the one part, and Peter Murchison, of the other part,—

ALL that tract, piece and parcel of land being in the parish of Bedford, in Queen's County, and fronts the narrows of the entrance of Charlottetown Harbor, commencing at a white birch tree on the south side of Muddy Cove, adjoining lands devised to Mary Stewart, and running thence due east for the distance of seventy-seven chains, thence due north for the distance of thirteen chains, thence due west into the narrows of the said Harbor of Charlottetown, thence round the courses of the shore of Muddy Cove aforesaid to the place of beginning, containing one hundred (100) acres, a little more or less (agreeable to a plan thereof annexed to a certain Deed, dated the 26th day of April, 1808, made between John Stewart, Charles Stewart and Robert Stewart, executors and devisees of Peter Stewart, deceased, of the one part, and John Stewart and Alexander Stewart, of the other part), said piece of land being part of Township 48, in Queen's County aforesaid.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this 4th day of March, A. D. 1880. PETER MURCHISON, Mortgagee.

**ST. MARGARET'S HALL.**

HALIFAX, N. S.

**SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.**

VISITOR:

**The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia**

PRINCIPAL:

The Rev. John Padfield.

THIS SCHOOL offers, at very moderate cost, the advantages of a comfortable and pleasant home together with a thorough and refined education.

The course of Instruction is the same as that of the best Schools in England and is founded upon the University Examinations for Women. Eight young ladies from this School passed the Local Examination of the University of King's College in June last. This is the only School in Canada that has passed pupils at a University Examination.

The number of pupils is limited, rendering the School select, and while it possesses all the educational advantages of a large public school, each pupil is enabled to receive that individual care and oversight which is so important, and which cannot be given in a large establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. Padfield are assisted by a staff of four resident governesses, besides visiting masters.

Parisienne French is taught conversationally. There are two resident French Governesses.

References given to parents of pupils. For further particulars address the Principal. Sept. 19, 1878.

**Herring. Codfish.**

CHEAP FOR CASH,—

50 lbs. Herring,  
100 qts. Codfish,  
200 bags Salt.

D. SMALL,  
Head Queen's Wharf, opposite I. C. Hall's.

**To Fisheries and Factories.**

ONE TON AMERICAN MANILLA MARLIN (Tanned and White), Cotton Lines, Twines, Leads, Hooks, Bait Mills, Fishing Anchors, Cotton Ducks (light and heavy), 100 coils Manilla Rope, Hemp Rope, Wire Rope, Paints, Oils, Tar, Oakum, Ships Chandlery, Sail Making, Light Ducks for Boats' Sails.

D. SMALL,  
Jan. 21, 1880—tf

**To Inventors and Mechanics.**

PATENTS and how to obtain them. Pamphlet of 60 pages free upon receipt of stamps or postage. Address GILMORE, SMITH & CO., Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

**NOTICE.**

THE Best, Shortest and Cheapest route of Cape Traverse is via Train to County Line Station, thence via HUGHES' Teams to Capes—which are in readiness at all times. J. W. HUGHES, J. HUGHES.

Feb. 25, 1880—tf

**Bones. Bones.**

THE undersigned will pay fifty cents Cash per cwt. for all bones delivered at the Bone Mill, in the Royalty. No quantity less than one cwt. (112 lbs) taken.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent,  
Ch. town, Dec. 1, 1879

**Labrador Herring.**

CHOICE CATCH OF 1879.

Smoked Salmon, Salt Trout,  
" Herring, " Shad,  
" Halibut, " Mackerel.  
At HALL'S FISH MARKET.

Feb. 18, 1880—tf

**GOLDEN SYRUP.**

Very Choice.

8 CTS. PER POUND,

BEER & GOFFS.

Jan. 13, 1880.

**TRUTHS.**

**HOP BITTERS,**

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

**THEY CURE**

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and Brunkness.

\$1000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything injurious or injurious found in them.

Ask your Druggists for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

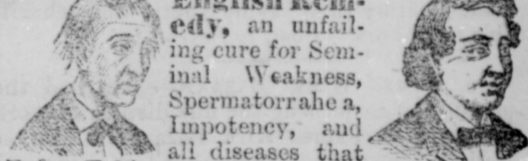
The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Reliever is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

FOR SALE BY W. R. WATSON AND APOTHECARIES HALL.

Jan. 5, '80

**GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE**

TRADE MARK The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that



Before Taking follow a 'se-After Taking, quence of self-abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free, by mail, on receipt of the money, by addressing

The Gray Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

N. B.—The demands of our business have necessitated our removing to Toronto, to which place please address all future communications.

Sold in Charlottetown by all Druggist and by all wholesale and Retail Druggists the United States and Canada.

January 24, 1880

**LAME AND SICK HORSES!**

Cured Free of Cost.



BEFORE USING AFTER USING



**Giles' Liniment Iodine Ammonia.**

Spavins, Splints and Ringbones cured without blemish. Send for pamphlet containing full information, to Dr. Wm. Giles, 120 West Broadway, N. Y. Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Sold by all druggists, and in quarts at \$2.50 in which there is great saving. Trial bottles, 25 cts. Agent at Charlottetown: W. R. WATSON, Druggist.

Nov. 28, 1879—eod wky 4m