

THE CHARLOTTE AMINER.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

VOL. XXVI.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1875.

NO. 32.

New Mail Arrangements.

MAILS.

ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NEW BRUNSWICK AND UNITED STATES, daily, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and to smaller offices, Tuesday and Friday.

NOVA SCOTIA, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday.

GRAND BRITAIN, via United States, daily, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and every second Friday after, via Halifax, Friday, 25th June and every second Friday after, Supplementary, Monday, 28th June, and every second Monday after.

SEMIWEEKLY—including all mail matter for Prince County west of Summerside—twice daily.

DARLINGTON, HUNTER'S RIVER, COUNTY LINE, FRETOWN and BARRETT'S CROSS—including mail matter for offices served from these places—daily.

MONTEBELIEU, CARLETON PLACE and GEORGETOWN—including all mail matter for offices served from these places—daily.

MORELL, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

HEAD OF ST. PETER'S BAY AND SOUTH EAST—including mail matter for all places in King's County east and north of St. Peter's—daily.

BRIDGEVILLE, CARLETON PLACE and GEORGETOWN, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

VERNON RIVER, SOUTHPORT, POWNALL and CHERRY VALLEY, daily.

VERNON RIVER BRIDGE, BELFAST, ORWELL, MURRAY HARBOR SOUTH, and all offices on the South Shore, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

BRACKLEY POINT, COVERDALE, LITTLE YORK, and all offices on that route, Monday and Thursday, returning Tuesday and Friday.

FOUR AUGUSTS, MONAGHAN, and all offices on that route, Thursday.

CLOSE.

5:00 a.m. 10:00 p.m.
 5:30 a.m. Tuesday 10:30 p.m.
 6:00 a.m. Wednesday, 7 p.m.
 6:30 a.m. Thursday 10:00 p.m.
 7:00 a.m. Saturday 7 p.m.
 7:30 a.m. Uncertain

8:00 a.m. 10:00 a.m.
 8:30 a.m. 10:00 p.m.
 9:00 a.m. 12:05 p.m.
 9:30 p.m. 12:15 p.m.
 9:00 p.m. 2:30 p.m.
 9:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m.
 7:00 a.m. 3:00 p.m.
 7:00 a.m. 3:00 p.m.
 6:00 a.m. 7:00 p.m.

POETRY.

HOPE.
 Like the dew upon the flower,
 Is hope within the breast;
 And with sanctifying power
 It softens us to rest.
 In the struggle of a life,
 Through the world's tempestuous strife,
 'Tis the heaven opening o'er us—
 And bright and true before us—
 Shines the star that loves us best!

As the plant upon the mountain,
 That to the bare rock clings;
 As a sunbeam through the fountain,
 A glorious halo flings;
 So is hope, what'er our nature,
 Changed heart or rugged feature,
 Smiling through her tears of sorrow,
 Bids us of a smaller morrow,
 'Tis a gem 'neath little springs!

Weak and feeble, doubting ever,
 Trembling, boasting, mortal heart!
 How forsakes thee, wholly, never,
 Though all else around depart!
 Like the spider, daily weaving,
 Webs that fate may be deceiving,
 Made, to be as soon destroyed,
 Hopes may vanish ere enjoy'd,
 But sweet bliss they can impart!

—WILLIAM JONES.

LITERATURE.

**MARCUS WARLAND;
 OR, THE LONG MOSS SPRING.**

CHAPTER I.—Continued.

Before the rising of the sun, all was life and bustle in the cabin. The travellers were anxious to commence their journey at the earliest possible hour, and Aunt Milly, finding that they were resolved to start before breakfast, and thus knowing that the credit of the family was safe, gave a glowing description of the luxuries that she had intended to place before them.

Away Katy flew, and soon returned, holding Marcus by the hand, whose face reflected the radiance of the rising day. He stood before her, his cap in his hand, and a modest blush glowing on his cheek. 'You were so very kind and considerate as to give up your bed and step on the hard floor,' said Mrs. Bellamy; 'I owe you some return, what can I do for you?' 'Nothing, ma'am. I am sure, I hope you don't think I did it in the thought of being paid. Besides, it's father's bed, not mine. If anybody is to be thanked, it's he, not I, ma'am.'

It was very strange, but this rich and high-bred lady felt embarrassed at the thought of offering money to the son of the poor ferryman. She felt afraid of offending that innate nobility of soul which gave such intelligence and spirit to his whole countenance. She had drawn an eagle from her purse, but hesitated in what manner to present it. At length she said, while a slight color mantled her delicate cheek—

'Your little sister tells me that you are very good to her, and are saving all your money for her use. Will you add this to her little store, and remember too that you have friends now who will always feel interested in your welfare.'

'Thank you, ma'am,' said Marcus, receiving the golden coin with a bright blush, and bowing low as he took it from that beautiful jewelled hand. 'You have given it to her, and I must not refuse it. But we have done nothing to deserve it. It is all your gift, and a generous one I'm sure.'

'Don't you desire to go to school yourself?' asked Mrs. Bellamy. 'You will not be contented to stay here and row a ferry boat much longer. You ought not to be. You were made for something better. Have you no relations that can assist you?'

'Not that I know of, ma'am. I do desire to go to school. I feel as if I should some day, but I could not leave my father now. He could not get along without me. He instructs me, too, when he is well enough. He pauses with painful confusion, and then continued. 'My father is an educated man, and takes great delight in giving me lessons when he has time. He has a good many books, which I draw to read. See here, ma'am,' said he, drawing aside a little calico curtain over the fireplace, and exhibiting several rows of classic volumes, 'these are my treasures. We had a large library once, but these are all that are left. Contented!' repeated he, his lips curving with that peculiar curve she had admired so much the night before. 'Oh! no, ma'am—don't think I'm contented here.'

'You ought not to be,' said the lady, rising and folding her shawl more closely round her, for she heard the rattle of the carriage wheels approaching the door. 'You must think of me sometimes, and remember what I have said to you.'

'Think of you?' exclaimed the boy, with fervid enthusiastic gratitude. 'Oh! ma'am, how could I ever forget you?'

The gentleness, kindness, and condescension of this beautiful lady opened a fount of sensibility in the young heart of Marcus that was never again sealed. She appeared in the rude cabin like an angel, a messenger of mercy, bearing tidings from a fairer, purer world. He felt that he was of a kindred nature, that it was for such fellowship he was created, and he made a vow to himself that he would prove worthy of the interest he had excited in her. He would strive, and toil, and struggle, with an opposing destiny, till he had won back that position in society his father had forfeited; and perhaps, when his arm had the strength and his spirit the power of manhood, this fair, rich, and beautiful woman might possibly need his protection and aid. She might be riding in the darkness of night, and her carriage hurrying to the brink of a precipice, and he rush forward and arrest the plunging horses; or she might be attacked by robbers, and his protecting arm shield her from their rapacity and rage. All this flashed through the brain of the ambitious boy, and gave extraordinary animation to his countenance. The lady kissed the round cheek of Katy, and held out her hand to the boy in token of farewell, then yielding to an irresistible impulse, she bent down and kissed his forehead. Marcus felt as if his mother had come down from heaven, and breathed her balmy breath upon his brow. The grace, the tenderness of the action swelled his very soul. It was so long since he had felt such a dear care. It hallowed him; it set him apart as something holy; it filled him with divine aspirations. Tears gushed like a fountain from his eyes, and, ashamed of his weakness, he darted through a back-door, and plunged into the thicket of pine-trees that sheltered the cabin. Mrs. Bellamy turned to the opposite door with glistening eyes, where she encountered Aunt Milly, who had come to take an elaborate farewell.

She pressed in her hand a generous token of remembrance, which the negro in her honest pride, was ashamed to receive. 'Oh! mistress, this is a shame, I'm sure to take so much for just nothing at all. If it had been any other time, I could have served you up something nice and delicate. Some fritters, or quality dish for you would be different. Then the bed-kicker I was so ashamed—all the nice linen just washed and wrangled. But you'll excuse me, mistress, I know you will, for you are a real born lady, every inch of you, and the Lord bless and preserve you, and give you and good master too a merciful deliverance for your journey's end. May goodness and mercy follow you all the days of your life, and may you live hereafter—eternal in the heavens.'

Aunt Milly had a habit of winding up her best speeches with quotations from Scripture, for the sake of effect, and though they were sometimes rather obscure, and perverted from their original meaning, they were not without point or expression.

'I respect you for your kindness to those children,' said the lady with a sweet smile. 'Continue to be as kind and good to them, and God will reward you, Aunt Milly.'

'Oh! mistress, you are so good—bless your sweet face. You look just like a sweet angel, that you do. I try to do my duty to them children, the Lord knows. It's all I lives and prays for.'

Aunt Milly was now sobbing outright in the corner of her apron, for Mrs. Bellamy had touched the soft part of her heart, that was always saturated with tears, which oozed out at the slightest pressure.

'I shall my dear,' said Mrs. Bellamy, taking her hand to lead her to the carriage,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. Henderson, Montreal lumber merchant, made assignment. Liabilities \$100,000; assets \$100,000.

A recent earthquake near Santa Barbara, California, developed a fine spring of water in a field where it had never been known before.

Minnesota looks forward to prosperous times. Local papers state that there never has been such a breadth of grain in the State before.

The Japanese are shipping bricks to California, and sell them cheaper than those made in that State, notwithstanding there is an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. on them. The Japanese brick is 12 inches long, 4 1/2 wide, and 2 1/2 inches thick.

BRIGHTON YOUNG asserts that he has ACTUALLY MARRIED BY ONCE.—*Salt Lake City July 29*.—Brighton Young has filed in court an amended answer to the complaint of Ann Eliza Young, and in it he has admitted with Ann Eliza and sets up the marriage with Ann Eliza as his only true and lawful marriage. However he sets up a polygamous relation with Ann Eliza maintaining it did not constitute a marriage. He also denies the charges of neglect and cruelty.

It is a curious fact that no water has been found in the storage cells of camels which have died in England, although it is well known, the cell compartment of the camel's stomach is used as a reservoir of water, and as a reservoir of water, when it draws its requisite supply for drinking on long journeys across burning deserts. Naturalists suppose that the water-storing process ceases when the camel dies, and the water in the stomach is evaporated by the heat of the sun.

The German newspapers give an account of a new kind of prismatic powder which has just been adopted by the government for its heaviest guns, and is pronounced far superior to that used in England and Russia. The powder is made by the Germans was similar to that used by the Russians, and was proved to be more effective than the English powder in some trials made with an eight-inch Woolwich gun and the Prussian seven-inch gun. The new powder consists of hexagonal prisms, like the old, but the prisms are pierced with one hole only, instead of seven, and the specific gravity of the powder is raised to 1.75.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S KNIGHTS.—A recent collection of gipsy songs contains a poem entitled 'Told Near Windsor,' which, according to the *Athenaeum*, narrates a veritable incident illustrating the fact that in Victoria's case the mother is the stronger.

'One bitter winter day, when the snow was lying thick all over Windsor park, a gipsy family were crossing it, when the tent had to be suddenly pitched, the pangs of labor having overtaken the mother. The sticks were hurriedly gathered, but there was hardly any time to scrape away the snow and get the fire lit before the gipsy woman gave birth to twins. The park-keepers, at the sound of the wailing, hastened to the tent to be taken off the ground. But the birth of the twins in the snow under her windows reached the ears of the Queen, who at once sent food and drink and clothing to the wanderers. Among the presents were some babies' stockings made by the Queen's own hands, and a pair of blankets which but a short time before it is said, had lain on a state bed. Gipsies repeat this anecdote with great pride and the songs they sing about the Queen and her Georgies are frequently referred to by them when they speak of deeds of thoughtful and timely charity.'

Drawn Forty Feet in the Air by One Leg.—Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock the men employed at Bayview, Smith Co.'s foundry, Troy, were thrown into great excitement by the narrow escape of John McKenna, one of their companions from death. McKenna was on the lower floor of the foundry and was in the act of hoisting a stove to the third story by means of a rope, which passed over a pulley a single time. The pulley was fastened a short distance above the third story, and when young McKenna had hoisted the stove up nearly three stories, the rope was suddenly broken, and McKenna was hurled down. This caused him to let go of the rope. The weight of the stove caused it to descend rapidly, drawing McKenna up by the pulley by one leg which had been caught in the rope. In this position the unfortunate man remained for several minutes, and until his companions unloosed the stove and allowed the man to descend slowly. It was feared, however, that in his descent his leg would become disconnected from the rope and allow him to fall to the ground on his head. Luckily he reached the ground amid the cheering of his friends, and the young man's hand was badly bruised, but outside of that he was not injured.

LONGEVITY OF SNAILS.—An English paper giving some evidence regarding the tenacity with which the snail holds on to life, relates that a lady, who had collected some with prettily marked shells, wished to preserve them. She therefore subjected them to a couple of boiling water baths, and left them on a shelf in a summer house to dry. The next morning she awoke surprised and dismay, she found the snails crawling about the place, and some of the hungrier ones feeding upon paste, meant to be used in cementing the shells together. The tender-hearted lady was so distressed at her unwitting cruelty that she set down and had a 'good cry,' ending with the resolve never to attempt snail-boiling again. In 1774 an Irish collector stated before the Royal Society that certain white snails that had been confined in the cabinet for at least fifteen years had kept their heads out of their shells and resumed their usual habits on being immersed in warm water. The members of the Society were loath to believe the story of the Irishman, but in 1850 an Egyptian desert snail that had been in a state of lethargy for four years at the British Museum, suddenly roused up and became as lively in appearance as ever and had been on the march for some time and heartily on lettuce leaves, and continued active for a couple of years. The circumstance proved that the story of the Irish collector might well be true.

It does seem anomalous that iron ore should be mined in Canada, and transported to the States and there melted, and that the metal should be re-melted and transported to Canada, to be used for various purposes for which iron is indispensable. Yet this is what is now going on, and what has been going on for some time in the United States. The scarcity of Canadian capital, and a reluctance to invest in mining when stock and real property present more profitable investments, will go far to account for the slowness with which mining of any kind is viewed here. Early losses have also contributed to create the existing public distrust in our mineral wealth. The absence of coal, and the want of the principal reasons for the want of confidence exhibited in our mining interests. But there are some good authorities in Canada who believe that notwithstanding all these drawbacks, mining can, and will yet be made very profitable in Canada. Of late the Lake Superior mines have attracted more than usual attention. Their richness is attested by the thousands of barrels of ore that are being shipped from that locality every season. The iron mines in other places in Ontario, notably in Hastings, give promise of great richness, and according to the local journals, they will soon be profitably worked, the question of fuel, it is said can be met by the introduction of coal from Ontario at places most convenient in point of transit to the coal fields of the States. There is nothing in reason against Canada importing the fuel to be used in the iron made from Canadian ores. Still less is there anything against her making the fuel re-exported—if charcoal really has the virtues ascribed to it.—*Toronto Times*.

Mails are forwarded from Summerside to Miscouche, Alberton, Port Hill and Tignish daily; to other principal points on that line Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and to smaller offices, Tuesday and Friday.

Offices on the route from Darlington to Rose Valley receive and despatch mails Tuesday and Friday.

Offices on the route from Hunter's River to North Rustico, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Offices on the route from Hunter's River to Cavendish, &c., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Offices on the route from County Line to New London, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Offices on the route from County Line to Somerset and Newville, Tuesday and Friday.

Mails are forwarded from Head of St. Peter's Bay and Souris East to all offices in the Eastern section of King's County, every Tuesday and Friday.

Mails are forwarded from Cardigan Bridge to Dundas and Lot 56 every Tuesday and Friday, on arrival of the morning train from Charlottetown, returning to Cardigan Bridge at 8 o'clock.

Mails are forwarded from Montague Bridge to all offices on the routes to Murray Harbor North and Brooklyn, &c., every Tuesday and Friday, returning same day.

Letters intended for Registration must be posted at least half an hour before the time of closing the Mails by which they are to be forwarded. Registration open from 8 o'clock a.m. to 8 o'clock p.m. Letters may be posted in letter boxes on Steamers up to time of departure. Correspondence for Newfoundland, Bermuda and West Indies will be forwarded to Halifax by each mail.

ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1875.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 1st Day, 9h. 46m., a.m., S. E. First Quarter, 8th Day, 11h. 18m., p.m., W., below horizon.

Full Moon, 16th Day, 9h. 21m., p.m., S. E. 3rd Quarter, 23rd Day, 9h. 26m., p.m., N. E. New Moon, 30th Day, 7h. 22m., a.m., S. E.

DAY	WEEK	RISE	SET	MOON'S HIGH	WATER DAY'S			
		SUN	MOON	WIND	WIND			
1 Sunday	4	47	25	A 8	22	10 59	14	38
2 Monday	4	48	23	A 8	21	11 38	35	27
3 Tuesday	4	49	22	A 8	20	12 18	54	16
4 Wednesday	5	51	21	A 9	19	12 58	73	5
5 Thursday	5	52	19	A 9	18	13 38	92	-6
6 Friday	5	53	18	A 9	17	14 19	111	-17
7 Saturday	5	54	16	A 9	16	15 00	130	-28
8 Sunday	5	56	15	A 10	15	15 42	149	-39
9 Monday	5	57	14	A 10	14	16 25	168	-50
10 Tuesday	5	58	12	A 10	13	17 08	187	-61
11 Wednesday	5	59	11	A 11	12	17 51	206	-72
12 Thursday	5	60	10	A 11	11	18 34	225	-83
13 Friday	5	62	8	A 11	10	19 17	244	-94
14 Saturday	5	63	7	A 12	9	20 00	263	-105
15 Sunday	5	64	4	A 12	8	20 43	282	-116
16 Monday	5	65	3	A 12	7	21 26	301	-127
17 Tuesday	5	67	1	A 12	6	22 09	320	-138
18 Wednesday	5	68	0	A 1	5	22 52	339	-149
19 Thursday	5	69	0	A 1	4	23 35	358	-160
20 Friday	5	70	0	A 1	3	24 18	377	-171
21 Saturday	5	72	0	A 1	2	25 01	396	-182
22 Sunday	5	73	0	A 1	1	25 44	415	-193
23 Monday	5	74	0	A 1	0	26 27	434	-204
24 Tuesday	5	75	0	A 1	0	27 10	453	-215
25 Wednesday	5	76	0	A 1	0	27 53	472	-226
26 Thursday	5	77	0	A 1	0	28 36	491	-237
27 Friday	5	78	0	A 1	0	29 19	510	-248
28 Saturday	5	79	0	A 1	0	30 02	529	-259
29 Sunday	5	80	0	A 1	0	30 45	548	-270
30 Monday	5	81	0	A 1	0	31 28	567	-281
31 Tuesday	5	82	0	A 1	0	32 11	586	-292

INSURANCE.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
 OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
 ROBERT LONGWORTH, Esq., President.
 HON. L. C. OWEN, Secretary.
 HON. A. C. McDONALD, Hon. J. C. POPE, THOMAS LINDSAY, Esq., GEORGE R. BEER, Esq., Risks taken daily at their office, corner Great George and Lower Water Streets.

F. W. HALES, Secretary.
 Ch'town, March 22, 1875—ly

ST. LAWRENCE Marine Insurance Co.
 OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Authorized Capital, - - - \$300,000.
 Subscribed Capital, - - - 143,950.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
 ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, President.
 JOHN F. ROBERTSON, ARTEMUS LORD, P. W. HYNDMAN, RALPH B. PEASE, THOMAS MORRIS, GEORGE D. LONGWORTH.

Risks taken daily at their office, Exchange Building.

FREDERICK W. HYNDMAN, Ch'town, March 22, 1875—ly Secretary.

THE CONTROLLING INFLUENCE OF THE MALE.

Some breeders of domestic animals contend that the offspring will inherit more of the characteristics of the parent which approximates nearest to a full-blooded or thoroughbred animal. For example, if a cow shows a greater infusion of the Devon blood than the bull, her calf will resemble the female parent more than the male. Others contend that the male parent governs the external form and staminate of the progeny. A writer in the *Kentucky Live Stock Journal* states that in the proof that the male parent governs the external form and character of the produce, we have only to look at the cross between the jack and the mare, and between the horse and jennet. In the first case the produce resembles the jack most, in the latter the horse.

It will be found in breeding cattle, horses, sheep, or hogs, that the male parent chiefly governs the production of external character and structures, and very naturally the contour and action of the offspring, provided the male be of a superior or good quality of the father is the most, and the result will be uncertain.

To improve the breed, the question arises whether the male or female plays the greater part in the proposed elevation of the herd. If a breeder wishes to perpetuate and improve the good qualities, and remove the defects of his breed, he must exercise the greatest care in the selection of the bull and his cows. A single mistake in the selection of a bull will stamp qualities on his herd that will take years to eradicate. We believe the same rules that hold good in horses, hold with increased power in cattle. Although we believe the sire plays the most important part, and has more influence on the produce, the purity and good qualities of the dam are at least of equal consideration as the sire. In reference to breeding horses, General Daumas, a French officer, addressed himself to the Emir Abd-el-Kader. This was his reply: 'The nobility of the father is the most important. The Arabs greatly prefer the product of a blood horse of a common mare to the product of a blood mare and of a common stallion. They consider the mother as almost having almost no influence upon the qualities of her produce. She is, they say, a vase which receives a deposit, and which retains it without changing its nature. Nevertheless if race allies itself with race, there is not a doubt that the product of the father is the most important. We believe the same rules that hold good in horses, hold with increased power in cattle. Although we believe the sire plays the most important part, and has more influence on the produce, the purity and good qualities of the dam are at least of equal consideration as the sire. In reference to breeding horses, General Daumas, a French officer, addressed himself to the Emir Abd-el-Kader. This was his reply: 'The nobility of the father is the most important. 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