

Notes of the Week.

It is now understood, and in justice to Her Royal Highness it should have the widest circulation, that the Princess Louise was most anxious to return with the Governor-General to Ottawa, but her state of health led the Queen and her English physician to oppose it. The English *Guardian* says:—"Her Royal Highness desired to return to Canada with the Marquis of Lorne; but, at the advice of a London physician, and by the express command of Her Majesty, she went to Bermuda."

The *Guardian* says the confirmation of Archbishop Benson has been fixed for Saturday, the 3rd of March. The proposal of the mayor of Canterbury to revive the ancient custom of welcoming the Archbishop on entering the metropolitan city, has been cordially received by his Grace, who commissioned the Dean to inform his worship that he should have much pleasure in receiving an address from the mayor and corporation. There has been some idea of reviving the ancient custom in its entirety, which, however, has been abandoned, as the Archbishop would have to enter the city by road, in order that the mayor and corporation might meet him at Harbledown. At a consultation on Friday it was decided that the mayor and corporation should proceed from the Guildhall to the railway station in state, and there receive the Archbishop on his arrival and present him with an address of congratulation and welcome. Preparations are now being made for the enthronisation, which promises to be a display of much ecclesiastical and civil pomp. It will be marked by an incident of some moment. The patriarchal chair in which the ancient Kings of Kent are reputed to have been crowned, will be removed from its present position in the south transept of the cathedral, to the chapel known as Becket's Crown at the extreme east end of the edifice. It is here that a great portion of the interesting ceremony of enthronisation will take place. The ceremony in the cathedral will be followed by a grand banquet, and in the evening there will be a special musical service, at which Mendelssohn's *Hymn of Praise* will be sung by the cathedral and auxiliary choirs the organ accompaniment will be supplemented by a full orchestra.

According to the Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, brought down on Friday in the Dominion Parliament, the produce of the Dominion fisheries for the past year is valued at \$16,088,072, being an increased value, compared with the preceding year, of \$271,510. On comparing the fishery statistics with the fishery schedules of the last census returns, now in progress of completion, occasion will be taken to show in what respect the fishery resources of the different provinces have varied or improved. This comparison will also enable the department to judge of the accuracy of the returns furnished to the fishery officers in each year, and which are believed to be very much understated as to both quantities and values. The value of fish exported from Canada for the fiscal year is six millions eight hundred and ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-four dollars, being two hundred and forty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars in excess of the previous year.

From the same return, it appears that the total number of vessels remaining on the registry books of the Dominion on the 31st Dec., 1881, including old and new vessels, steamers and barges, was 7,312, measuring 1,260,777 tons register tonnage, being an increase of 82 vessels and a decrease in tonnage of 30,119 tons registrar as compared with 1881. The number of steamers on the registry books on the same date was 973, a gross tonnage of 190,602 tons. Assuming the average value to be thirty dollars per ton, the value of the registered tonnage of Canada on the 31st December last would be \$37,823,310.

The reports that were spread some time since that the Count di Campello, who left the Romish Church a year or two ago, had made his submission to the Vatican are absolutely devoid of foundation. He has remained a regular communicant of St.

Paul's American Church, and is engaged, under the direction of its Rector, in very satisfactory school and mission work both in the Ghetto and the new quarter of Rome. He now purposes holding services according to the ritual of the Church of England in the Italian language. Want of means with which to hire a suitable room has been the obstacle in his way hitherto. In renouncing his canonry he gave up his income of 15,000 francs a year, and his private means are very limited. Friends are rallying round him, and he hopes shortly, with their help, to initiate the movement. Hitherto Italians who have left the Romish Church have been cut off from worship, except on the condition of their joining the Waldensians, or other non-episcopal bodies. Many, especially among the educated classes, though prepared to renounce the errors of Popery, cannot fully reconcile themselves to the doctrines of the Waldensians and the want of an established form of prayer.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have just signed a contract with a large Glasgow firm for the construction of three steel steamers to run between Algoma and Thunder Bay. The contract for two additional steamers will be given out when the building of the three first contracted for is somewhat advanced. We have heard that it is proposed in connection with the C. P. R. to run a fast line of ocean steamers between Canada and England, the terminus on this side the water to be Halifax, to be the route for conveying to Europe the products of the North-West during both winter and summer.

As showing the extent of the liquor traffic of the United States, and the enormous waste of wealth and consequent loss to the country, we subjoin the following authentic statement. The Treasury Department at Washington estimates that \$600,000,000 is spent every year in liquor, distributed as follows:—

Whiskey, 600,000 half barrels.....	\$360,000,000
Imported spirits, 2,500,000 gallons.....	25,000,000
Imported wines, 10,700,000 gallons.....	53,500,000
Ale, beer and porter, 6,500,000 barrels.....	130,000,000
Native brandies, wines and cordials.....	31,500,000

Total.....\$600,000,000

As against this it appears that the other manufacturing industries of the country are about:—

Flour and grist mill products.....	\$144,985,143
Molasses, sugars, (raw and refined).....	119,325,379
Cotton goods.....	177,489,739
Wool goods.....	155,405,358
Boots and shoes.....	145,704,655

And the wages paid in all of the manufacturing establishments for a year foot up \$775,584,343, or about 20 per cent more than is spent for drink. Going further into statistics it is found that the amount spent in the country for schools is about \$95,402,726 per year; for printing \$66,862,447; and libraries, \$91,057,876; all of which by comparison goes to illustrate the enormity of the liquor traffic, the profits from which—estimating them at 50 per cent. of the gross—inside of five years would wipe out the national debt.

Canada, it is to be feared, is not one whit behind its neighbour in its alarming expenditure for strong drink—a loss of wealth which is paralyzing every legitimate trade and commercial industry. But above all else, what of the thousands and tens of thousands of drunkards? of the misery and wretchedness, the sinfulness and crime, and the awful deaths which follow from its use? Truly it is quite time that the Government, backed by the popular will, legislated the evil out of the country.

The attitude of the French Government in relation to Madagascar is calculated to strain the friendly relations which have existed for so many years between that country and England. France seems determined to annex the whole or a large part of the Island, but the Malagasy oppose it and are calling upon England, who has by far the largest interest in the country, to protect them from being violently absorbed. A writer in the *Contemporary Review* speaks in warm praise of the progress made in the social and religious life of the Island during the last fifty years and expresses the hope that England will interfere in favor of the existing condition of things. He says that Eng-

land has had much to do in improving the people, English missionaries and English commercial relations having affected the changes. He also declares that if France is allowed to continue her aggressive measures in the face of a united people and in opposition to their wishes, she will have no easy task to conquer the country. The Malagasy will not yield except to overwhelming force, and it will prove a war bringing heavy cost and little honor to France.

The unfortunate political maxim—"to the victors belong the spoils"—which has governed our American neighbours so largely, received a check the other day when General Butler, the new Governor of Massachusetts, in answer to an application which had been made to him for the office of chaplain, replied that the official sought to be supplanted was a godly, devoted man, and had proved himself to be well fitted for the position, he therefore could understand no reason for making the office vacant. The Governor has acted wisely and well in this case, and if he makes such a decision his rule of conduct while governing the State of Massachusetts he will raise immensely the political tone and morality of the people.

The Montreal Gazette's Ottawa correspondent says: It seems more than probable that before the close of 1883 Canada will have direct cable communication with Great Britain over three independent lines.

A letter just received here from the representative of the European, American, Canada and Asiatic Cable Company at London, states that all doubt as to the work of laying the cables of this company being proceeded with at an early day has been removed. Referring to the probable location of the projected cables, a gentleman well-informed in cable and land telegraphic matters stated to your correspondent to day that it was likely one cable would be laid from some northern part of the British Isles to Fort Churchill, on the Hudson Bay, a landing being effected at some point on the coast of Greenland, the cable being run from thence to its destination through Hudson Strait and Bay.

A second cable, he says, will be landed at some convenient point on the Strait of Belle Isle, connecting there with the Dominion government telegraph system, which will probably be extended eastward along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River from its present terminal point at Mille Vaches to the Straits. The line already in operation along the north shore of the St. Lawrence was built by the Government as part of the signal service system. Running, as this line does, through a thinly settled country it will be many years before it can prove a profitable investment financially, unless utilized as a connecting link between the proposed cable and the general telegraph system of Canada.

The third cable to which reference has been made will in all probability be landed at Sable Island, thence running to the Nova Scotia coast, where a landing will be effected. As a part of the signal service system, the Dominion Government have already had the question of laying a cable between Nova Scotia and Sable Island under consideration. Now that a company propose carrying out the work, it is probable the Government will abandon this idea, as they will secure all the accommodation they are likely to require over the company's cables.

Although Mr. Stone Wiggins signally failed in his predictions of a storm in February, he claims that his great and terrible storm of March will positively come and prove his knowledge of the subject beyond cavil. Vennor has written the papers a sympathetic letter, in which he thinks Wiggins has been rather harshly dealt with, and that in a measure his predictions were fulfilled. It is clear to the general public that the science has not yet gone much beyond guess work, and that any prediction may or may not be fulfilled. We believe the combined weather wisdom predicts the March storm, but Wiggins claims it will be much more serious than the others are disposed to assert. Our readers will do well to be on their guard, and as far as possible, take all necessary precautions.