THE CHARLOTTETOWN HERALD EXTRA.

THE COMPLIMENTS CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 183. OF THE SEASON.

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
IN ADVANCE.

OFFICES:
Macdonald's Building, West Side Queen Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

THE HERALD
HAS NOW THE
Largest Circulation of any paper on this Island,
AND IS INCREASING AT THE RATE OF
TWO HUNDRED COPIES A MONTH

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.
Advertisements, without instructions to the contrary, will be continued until forbidden.
Items and general news of interest, in a condensed form, solicited.
Remittances can be made by registered letter.
Address all letters and correspondence to the HERALD Office, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

From Now Till

X M A S !

—AND—

New Year

WE WILL OFFER

Biscuits,

Crackers,

Cake,

Confectionery, &c.,

LOWER PRICES

THAN EVER.

Biscuits from 8 cents per lb. upwards. Retail.

A GREAT VARIETY OF CONFECTIONERY,

—COMPRISING—

Panorama Eggs, Crystal Hats, Return Balls, Flower Pots, Beautiful hearts, all made of *Pure Confectionery*. Also the finest lot of Cossaques and Cornucopias ever shown in the city.

Try our Mixed Crackers in 5-lb. Packages,
VERY CHEAP.

Thousands and Nonpariels for Cake decorating, Extract of Lemon, Citron and Lemon Peel, Currants, Raisins, etc.

Choice Preserves, in 1 and 6-lb packages.

SPECIAL PRIZES TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

J. QUIRK,
City Steam Bakery, Prince Street.
Charlottetown, Dec. 19, 1883.

RESTAURANT

South Side Queen Square,

Opposite Main Entrance to Post Office.

W. Kennedy

Has opened a Restaurant or Lunch Room at the rear of his Confectionery establishment, where Oysters, Baked Beans, Steaks, Chops, Pastry, &c., will be served day and evening at reasonable rates.

Confectionery,

Wholesale and Retail.

Christmas, New Year's, and Wedding Cakes furnished to order, neatly iced and ornamented. de 21

HOLIDAY SEASON

—AT THE—

Sign of the Elephant,

GRAFTON STREET.

W. R. BOREHAM

Keeps up to the times and sells

Boots, Shoes, Slippers,

Rubbers & Overshoes,

IN ALL STYLES AND AT LOW PRICES.

When buying your Christmas and New Year's Presents, get something useful. Go to Boreham's and get a nice pair of Boots, Slippers or Overshoes, and have the feet of your Fathers, Mothers, Sisters and Brothers dry and comfortable, as well as good looking.

If you are afraid of slipping, try a pair of **Climax Ice Creepers.** You can get them at

BOREHAM'S,
North Side Queen Square, Charlottetown.
Dec. 21, 1883—6i

THE APOTHECARIES HALL CO.

ESTABLISHED 1810,

Direct Importers of

English Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Essences, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, English Cream Tartar, Howard's English Baking Soda, &c., &c.

Havanah Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarettes, fine qualities Tobaccos (wholesale and retail), Merschaum and Briar Pipes, at all prices, Cigar Cases, Pouches, &c.,

And a General Assortment of Serviceable Articles suitable for Christmas Presents.

We keep the best Goods in our line, and if Goods are not as represented, we will refund the money.

APOTHECARIES HALL, DESBRISAY'S CORNER.
December 19, 1883.

Xmas & New Year.

Our Stock of Groceries at the Fish Market

is now complete, and we will sell during the Holidays, very low. An inspection is solicited. Quality and price is sure to satisfy.

J. H. MYRICK.
Charlottetown, Dec. 21, 1883.

XMAS SEASON.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.,

Are selling during the Holiday Season their Large Assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

MANTLE & ULSTER DEPARTMENT

In this Department they will make large discounts to clear the balance of Stock.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

In this Department they have reduced a large line of excellent Goods to 22 cents, suitable for the Season.

Their Large Special Lines of Gentlemen's Furnishings are selling Wonderfully Low.

Silk Plushes, Velvets, Velveteens, Satins, Fringes, very much lower than ever before offered.

The balance of their large lot Jackets and Ulster Cloths will be cleared out at very low prices.

WOOL GOODS, PROMENADE SCARFS, SQUARES, &c.,

Selling at prices that cannot be repeated,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.
Dec. 21, 1883.

Xmas & New Year.

IF YOU WANT

Cheap Fur Caps,

Cheap Overcoats,

Cheap Tea,

Cheap Currants & Raisins,

Cheap Winceys & Sheatings,

L. E. PROWSE'S,

is the place to buy them, as he sells the cheapest in town.

Everything cheap for cash. No credit.

Sign of the Big Hat,

74 QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, December 21, 1883.

FURNITURE!

ALL THE LEADING STYLES.

Drawing Room Suits,

In Silk Cataline, Silk Poile, Raw Silk, Turkish Silk, Tapestry, Silk Plushes, &c.

Chamber Suits,

In Walnut, Ash, Ash and Walnut. A great variety of painted Chamber Suits, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads (iron and wood), Tables, Bureaus, Sinks, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Writing Desks and Tables, all the leading varieties of Chairs, cane and wood-seat and upholstered.

WINDOW FURNITURE,

Cornices, Poles, Rollers, Brackets, Bands, Curtain Holders, Tassels, Cords, Venetian Blinds, and Inside and Outside Shutters, &c., cheap.

Picture Moulding,

100 different sizes and patterns, Walnut, Gilt, Rose and Gilt, Ebonized, Rustic, &c., made to order; Pictures mounted, &c., very cheap.

Mirrors & Looking Glasses.

All the leading styles Looking Glasses and Mirrors Plates to replace those broken, at lowest prices.

CHAIRS RE-SEATED,

in Cane or Perforated Bottoms.

Brackets, Fire Screens, Music Stools Fancy Parlor Tables, Wall Pockets, &c., on hand and made and mounted to order, &c.

Toboggans & Toboggan Cushions

All kinds of Children's requisites in the Furniture line.

Machine Work, Painting, Carving, Gilding and Upholstering.

BEST VALUE IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

JOHN NEWSON,
Opp. Post Office entrance, Charlottetown.
December 19, 1883—1m

X M A S !

1883-4!

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Hardware!

AT THE

City Hardware Store,

FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

☞ Big discounts in fine Silverware for Christmas presents.

Wishing all our customers a Merry Xmas and a prosperous New Year,
We are, yours truly,

NORTON BROS.
Charlottetown, Dec. 21, 1883.

OLD ST. JEAN.

Extract from Genuine Letters and Memoirs relating to the Natural, Civil and Commercial History of the Islands of Cape Breton and St. John, from the first settlement there to the taking of Louisburg by the English in 1758, by an impartial Frenchman.

St. John's is the largest of all the islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and has even the advantage of Cape Breton in point of fertility. Its length is twenty leagues, and circumference about fifty. It has a safe, commodious harbour, with plenty of wood, and as great a conveniency for fishing as any place on the coast. It had been altogether neglected as well as Cape Breton, when necessity having shown the French the utility of the latter, their eyes were also opened in regard to the former They have since been at great pains to plant this island, though not at enough, considering its advantageous situation. Having made a voyage upon this coast, I shall from thence, and not from second hand relations, which are frequently defective, give you a description of the country.

Though the island of St. John is subject to a particular commandant, he receives his orders from the governor of Cape Breton and administers justice conjunctly with the subdelegate of the intendent of New France. They reside at *Port la Joye*, and the governor of Louisburg furnishes them with a garrison of fifty or sixty men.

It was from this place we set out in the beginning of the month of August, 1752. We ascended the river to the northeast up to its very source, from whence we proceeded to the harbor of St. Peter, after having made a carriage of four leagues across a plain, well cultivated, and abounding with all sorts of grain. Having sojourned some time in this harbour, of which I shall give an account hereafter, we set sail for the south side, and arrived the same day at the creek of *Matieu*. This place is situate in the south part of the island, within three leagues of the peninsula of the three rivers, and six of the east point. It is enclosed to the south by Cape David, and to the north by *Cape de la Souris*, distant from each other about a league. It runs about half a league west into the land, and is almost everywhere of the same breadth. The harbor of *Matieu* has no plantation. It is situated northward, and runs west a league up the country. Its breadth is very unequal, the greatest is half a quarter of a league, and that of its channel is about a musket shot, with nine or ten feet at low water.

The harbour of *Fortune* is situate at the other extremity of the creek of *Matieu*, and runs up a league southwest into the country. It may be about a mile at its greatest depth, and is seven feet deep at low water upon the bar. The neighboring lands are exceeding good and proper for culture. We found several sorts of trees, with a prodigious number of foxes, martens hares, partridges, which conceal themselves under ground. The rivers abound in fish, and are bordered with pasture lands that produce exceeding good grass. I confess there is no great plenty of it, yet the quantity might be improved by carrying those meadows up to the rising grounds, which are well adapted for this purpose. The inhabitants came over here from Acadia during the last war and are about eight and forty in number.

We set out from the harbour of *Fortune* directing our course towards the east point, and after doubling the point of the creek of *Matieu*, we proceeded somewhat to the offward of the harbour *De la Souris*. The latter runs northward a league and a half into the country, and extends an area towards the eastward. The entrance is a practicable one for small boats, of the burden of three or four cords of wood.

From thence we proceeded to two small creeks, distant from each other a league and a half; one of these runs west, and the other northwest; you cannot get thither but in a shallop or a canoe. There is very little grass upon this spot; but the rising grounds seem to be very proper for cultivation. They are covered with all sorts of trees proper for building.

Within two leagues of these small harbours, we came to that of *L'Escoussier*, the entrance of which seems north and south. It is of a middling breadth and divides itself into two branches, which run east and west. The entrance of that to the right is a league in length, and a quarter in breadth; that to the left is three quarters of a league This harbour is capable only of receiving small boats, but its banks are adorned with beautiful meadows. It was formerly no more than a creek, but the winds and high tides have raised the downs which part it from the sea.

After coasting for about two leagues, we doubled the east point, which we found deserted because a fire had obliged the inhabitants to abandon it in order to go and settle two leagues further up the north side. The place they have taken shelter at is a great deal more convenient than that from which they were burnt out. They may clear a good deal of land, which they have already begun to do, as far as their excessive poverty, occasioned by this incident will permit them. Their number is two and twenty in all.

We continued our course for six leagues till we arrived at the *Pool de Naufrage*. The coast though very level, presents the eye with nothing but a country laid waste by fire; and further on it is covered with beech. We met with but one inhabitant, who told us that the lands about the pool are exceeding good and easy to cultivate; and that everything grows there in great plenty. Of this he gave us a demonstration, which afforded us a singular pleasure; this was a small quantity of wheat which he had sown that year, and indeed nothing could be more beautiful than the ears, which were larger, longer, and fuller, than any I have seen in Europe This place took the name of *Pool de Naufrage*, from a French ship that had been cast away upon the coast. The vessel was lost four leagues out at sea, but a few passengers saved themselves upon the wreck, and were the first that settled at the harbour of *St. Peter*. The pool runs a quarter of a league south west into the country. Its breadth at the further extremity, may be about the reach of a four pounder. It receives a large rivulet, which derives its course from two springs, distant two leagues and a half west, south west up the country. This rivulet is capable of supplying a sufficiency of water almost in all weathers, even in spite of the frost, by means of several mills constructed for that purpose. The coast all along from the harbor of *Fortune* to that of St. Peter, where we arrived the fourteenth of August, after cruising six leagues from the time we left the pool, swarms with all sorts of game, and with variety of the very best fish. This abundance was a great relief to the poor wretches who were shipwrecked on that coast, as I have already observed; but Heaven did not pity them by halves; for the savages, at that time the only inhabitants of the place, became civilized for their sake, and helped them to settle and maintain themselves on the island. They even gave them share of their game, which, at that time, consisted chiefly in otters and musk rats. The Larbour of St. Peter is situate on the north part of the Island. The mouth is choked up by sands, and lies east and south. Its greatest breadth may be about half a mile The channel lying north and south-east, is quite safe at high water. It is everywhere fifteen or sixteen feet deep; consequently navigable for vessels drawing ten or twelve feet. In order to render this a commodious harbor, I think they should raise from the foot of the last downs to the borders of the channels, a causeway of sufficient height to force the waters of the currents as well as the river, through the channel, and prevent them from spreading over the lands; to the end that the rapidity of the current might carry away the bar, which stops up the mouth of the harbor. The fishery is carried on here with the same success as at the harbor of St Peter. The cod is even of a larger size than that on the coast of Cape Breton, and is caught in greater plenty, but it is difficult to cure, which obliges the fishermen to carry a large quantity of it to the other islands of America. I think it would answer very well to salt and barrel it directly, and then send it to Europe. The plantation of the harbor of St. Peter is of great consequence, as well in regard to the fishery, as to the commerce which the inhabitants may carry on in the interior parts of the Island. But to render it more solid and durable they should attend to the essential part, namely, to agriculture and pasturage, for the breeding and maintaining of all sorts of cattle, and especially sheep. By keeping them together in folds, the upper lands might be improved, and meadows and corn-fields laid out, from whence the inhabitants would reap a plentiful harvest of all kinds of grain For if they had not the proper means of making these improvements, their own lands would abundantly supply all their wants, and they would be beholding to foreigners for nothing but salt, lines, hooks, and fishing tackle. They might then dispose of their fish at a lower price, which would greatly increase their wealth. Here they have likewise a vast quantity of plaice, thornbacks, barbels, mackerels, and herrings. In several pools and lakes along the downs, they have excellent trout, and such a prodigious multitude of eels, that three men might fill three hogsheads of them in four-and-twenty hours. Lastly, you meet here, as well as in other parts of the island, with great plenty of game, particularly ortolans, and white rabbits of a most delicate taste. It is not therefore at all surprising that so plentiful a country should abound more than any other part with inhabitants. In this harbour only we reckoned three hundred and thirty-nine. It is true that some of these, though ranked among the inhabitants of the harbours of St. Peter's, have their plantations about the harbour of the *Savages*, which is distant only a league from the former.

The harbour of the *Savages* advances half a league south into the country, and is divided into two branches. One runs a quarter of a league south south-west; at the further end there is a brook with a mill for grinding of corn; the other runs half a league west north-west. Near this haven grows the best wheat in the island.

From thence we proceeded three leagues further to the harbour of *Tracadie*, and found the same convenience for fishing and agriculture; so that the inhabitants seem to be very much at their ease, the natural consequence of industry. The entrance of the harbor of *Tracadie* is formed by a cut of the downs at both extremities, east and west. Their distance is half a quarter of a league. The breadth of the channel is sixty fathoms, and it runs north north-east, and south south west It is of equal depth throughout, that is, sixteen feet at high water. At the mouth there is a bar of sand, which runs east and west, and prevents vessels that draw above eleven or twelve feet from entering. The harbour, however, is handsome and spacious, running two leagues eastward behind the downs, and a league south into the country. The breadth of it is the same to the further extremity. The western coast is the only part inhabited, and has a very handsome causey. The neighbouring country is covered with trees of all sorts; and the borders are also embellished with meadows, which produce abundance of pasture In this harbour, and in the *Shepherd's Pool* belonging to it, we reckoned seventy-seven inhabitants. From thence we set out for Malpec. I believe, Sir, I need not tell you that in these calculations I never included the savages. In all probability you will expect that I shall give you a separate article in regard to these poor people. Indeed you are in the right, and I have taken this step in order to methodize what I have to observe upon the subject. But I have said enough for the present, and since the compass of a letter will not permit me to finish the description of the island of St. John, it is far preferable to defer the remainder of my talk to another opportunity. I must, therefore, beg to be excused if the desire of making you acquainted with an island hitherto but very little known, lays me under the necessity of engaging a little more of your time; yet I grant you a truce for the present, upon condition that the less I spare to you hereafter, the more you will believe me to be,

Sir, yours, &c.

LETTER V.

SIR:—This sequel of the description of the island of St. John will come into your hands at the same time as the former part, because the ship that was to convey my last has made a longer stay than I expected. We left off at our setting out from Tracadie for Malpec: here we shall take up our narrative again, and continue the voyage. From Tracadie we set out the twenty-second of August, in very bad weather, and after an hour's failing we found ourselves in the middle of the harbor of *Little Racico*. The entrance lies north north-east, and south south-west, and is practicable only for boats at high water and in very fair weather. The country round about this harbour is proper for culture, and covered with all sorts of fine timber. But what is very remarkable, there is a conveniency here for building of large vessels, shallops, and canoes. The badness of the weather obliged us to put into the harbor of *Great Racico*, the entrance of which is a hundred and twenty fathoms in breadth north-east and south-west. It has two branches, one of which advances east, south-east about three leagues on the side of *Little Racico*, and the other runs half a league south-west These two rivers are extremely rapid; their banks are covered with timber, and they might likewise have mills for sawing and for grinding of corn. After having made some stay in this harbor, we departed from thence the twenty-third, with the wind at north north-west, which rose so high as obliged us to put into the little harbor. The entrance is situated north north east, and south south-west. The breadth of it may be a hundred and eighty fathoms, and its channel seventy. You find throughout a depth of eleven or twelve feet at high water. There are likewise some remains of a settlement, and even of a fishery, about this place The latter might be still continued, since the fishing boats would be perfectly safe, because of a kind of gulph, from whence a river is formed that runs above a league south south-west up the country. This harbor receives two great streams, which come from the inner part of the island, west south-west. They are so very rapid, and their banks are covered with such fine timber, that mills might be easily erected on this spot The wind having chopped about, we set sail for Malpec, where we arrived that evening, after having enjoyed a prospect of a charming coast, decorated with meadows and beautiful trees. But we were greatly incommoded with *maringoins* or gnats, whose stings are more pungent here than in any other part of the country. There are such swarms of these insects, and they bite with such venom and fury, that persons not accustomed to their insolence are apt to lose all patience.

The harbor of Malpec is within sixteen leagues of that of St Peter. It is situated on the north coast, and very convenient for the cod fishery—nature having formed several small islands, as well as strands adapted for drying it; and, besides, there is a brisk, sharp air proper for the purpose. It is therefore a convenient spot for this kind of commerce, and these little islands contribute to the security of the harbor.

Malpeque has four different entrances. The first to the westward is formed by the Southwest point, situate on the *Grande terre* of the island of St John, and by the north east point of the little island of the east enterance. The distance from one point to another is estimated at three quarterters of a league, and runs north-east and south-west. Vessels that draw twelve or thirteen feet of water are obliged to traverse the space of a quarter of a league between the two points, where you have generally three fathoms at low water. The second entrance which lies north north-east, and south south-west is formed by the west north-west point of that little isle of entrance, and that of the east south-east point of the north. This is wider than the other. The channel may be three hundred and fifty fathoms in breadth, five or six in depth at the lowest ebb, and seven at high water. None but these two entrances admit of all sorts of vessels, the other two are only for shallops and canoes. The Isle of Savages lies between the east and north-west entrances. Its situation renders it extremely convenient for the reception of vessels in the harbour, as well as for the safety of anchorage; therefore whenever they intend to make either of these two entrances, they should turn their head to the Isle of Savages. We made use of this precaution by means of which a vessel is always certain of riding safe in the middle of the channel. There is a second island west south-west of that of the Savages. The latter was re-signed entirely to them, and is three quarters of a league distant from the former. It makes the east north-east, and may be about a league and a half in circumference. The lands are high, and covered with beech. The rapidity of the currents of this haven, has forced the three different enterances mentioned. That further on to the west was not formed before 1750, when a violent storm beat off the sands; and the strength of the currents has hindered them since from returning. From the north-west point it is two leagues and a quarter; and from the east and north-west to the bottom of the bay we reckoned two leagues. They go up with vessels from a hundred to a hundred and fifty tons. The harbor is divided into two branches; the first runs about a league south south-west. At the further extremity there is a little river, which rises half a league within the south lands. The second runs within three leagues west south-west. Small vessels may ascend in the space of two leagues. Keeping along the west point we arrived at a kind of canal, which runs north-west as far as the harbor of Cachecampec. It admits only of small vessels, and forms a communication betwixt the two harbours, distant from each other six leagues. The lands adjacent to the harber of Malpec are of a superior quality to those of St. Peter's, and indeed by far the best of the whole island of St. John. The banks of the rivers are covered with all sorts of beautiful trees. Between this and the harbour of Cachecampec there is a large grove of cedars, about three leagues in circumference. There are two sorts of cedar trees—white and red; the white is the largest, and serves to make shingles or coverings of houses, enclosures, &c. The wood is extremely light and distils a kind