

in his epistle to the Philippians exhorted them to maintain the purity of the faith, so let us hope that our Micmac Polycarpe will exhort his tribe to hold fast to the precepts instilled into their minds by the late Father Faucher, who expired at Quebec in 1865, and just before his death went to Cross Point to bid a long farewell to his cherished neophytes at the mouth of the Restigouche.\*

There are a number of places in the Bay of Chaleur worthy a visit, and the opportunity offers by taking a trip down it from Campbellton in the steamer *Margaret Stevenson*. She is not a very fast boat, neither has she the superior accommodation that is to be found in the Gulf Ports steamer *Miramichi*. Her five or six knots an hour is better suited for the enjoyment of the scenery than is steaming at the rate of twelve to fourteen knots; again, she calls at ports not visited by the *Miramichi*—notably Dalhousie and Carleton,† so called in memory of two of the very good Governors whom it has pleased Great Britain to bestow on Canada. About fifty years ago the site of Dalhousie was clustered with wigwams, but now there are many comely dwellings on the slope of the fertile ridge upon which the town is built. The houses are chiefly wood—"paste-board shells" compared to the limestone villas of Montreal and Quebec. The local scenery is very beautiful and there is good sea-bathing, but despite these qualities and the fishing, in consequence of there being no comfortable homely hotel—no snugly decked and cabin'd pleasure boats, it is doubtful whether Dalhousie will become a favourite summer resort for those accustomed to what are known by the name of "home comforts." The same remarks will apply to Carleton on the opposite side of the bay, in the County of Bonaventure. Though the Bay of Carleton is a fine sheet of water formed by Migouacha and Tracadigette Points, and is flanked by a lofty mountain range, and Carleton is the abode of the Acadians of old, and the favourite resort of the herring, there is nothing of Arcadia about it. Bathurst will be found a convenient place in stress of weather, because it is a station on the Intercolonial Railway.

For yachting and boating in the summer time, the Bay of Chaleur is well adapted. It is about 25 miles wide on a south-west line across its entrance from Cape Despair to Miscon Island; the latter famous for its game and birds—hares, grouse, cranes, thrushes (*grives*), white geese and Canada geese (*outardes*). Some consider the entrance to be at Macqueran Point, from which the north point of Miscon Island is only about 15 miles. The depth of the bay from Miscon to the Restigouche is about 75 miles. The weather is in general much finer and the climate is warmer within the bay than outside in the adjacent parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Fogs seldom enter the bay. Again, there are a number of harbours, roadsteads and rivers into which sailing craft can run for shelter if overtaken by a storm. The navigation is by no means difficult, and fresh water is easily obtained at many places, and supplies of all kinds can be found at Paspébiac, at which is the large fish establishment of Messrs. Robin & Co., of Jersey, and at Caraquette Bay there are good oyster beds. So, what with the salmon and trout at the Restigouche; herrings, lobsters, cod, mackerel and oysters in the bay, and birds at the Miscon, there is no chance of the yachtsman or sportsman running short of food if he has a good supply of biscuit, or of not getting a good breakfast, dinner and supper if he has in addition a supply of coffee and some veritable ambrosial usquebaugh.

Thos. D. King.

## THINGS IN GENERAL.

### MODERATE DRINKERS.

Fully 500 merchants, brokers, and clerks, attended the second meeting of the Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation, which was held in the dining-hall of Earle's Hotel, New York, on the 23rd ultimo. The members "pledge their sacred honour not to drink as a beverage any intoxicating liquors stronger than wine or beer, and those only in moderation." The secretary stated that since the organization of this society in April last the pledge had been signed in good faith by 11,000 business men.

### AS OTHERS SEE US.

Judging from recent and actual events Canada would seem to be about the easiest place to govern on this side of the promised Land. It sends over on a holiday two or three Ministers at a time, and the Province is not perceptibly deteriorated in fame or fortune. And now, to crown the privation, it is announced that the Governor-General and his wife are about to enter upon a lengthy tour in the United States with the object of writing and illustrating a record of their experiences. It is of course, the Marquis of Lorne's own business whether he spend £3,000 on a Pullman car or invest in a third-class ticket, whether he publish to the accompaniment of the Princess's pictures, or expound mild free trade to errant interviewers. But it has been understood hitherto that the Governor-Generalship of Canada is not a Court sinecure, and

the proceedings of the Princess's consort tend rather to make it appear one. The Marquis of Lorne receives adequate pay for his labours and the sacrifice imposed upon his exile. In all social respects he is exceptionally favoured. In return for its munificence in both ways the country looks for some more substantial and profitable outcome than the nine hundred and ninety-ninth book on new America.—*English Paper*.

### THE EVIL EYE.

"Forespeaking," an exact equivalent to "evil eye," is followed by exacting the same results, is prevented by the same means. To forespeak is to praise anybody, or anything more than is strictly warranted by truth. Directly that the exact measure is transgressed, forespeaking begins. This curious belief is founded upon a delicate psychology. High appreciation of others is not a feeling to which men are generally prone. As long as it is sincere, intelligent praise is modified by criticism, curtailed by restrictions. If we meet, therefore, with an admiration loudly expressed, overstepping the mark, this admiration has every chance to be not an error but a deliberate falsehood. The ancients accordingly held forespeaking to be a bad omen, fraught with more dangers than an undeserved curse. The gods, not a whit less jealous than men, were made angry by hearing fulsome praise, and took away what had been lauded unduly. Therefore it has often proved dangerous, when travelling in the East or in southern Europe, to gaze intently upon children, or to praise them loudly. In such cases, the strangers were accused of throwing evil sordes, willingly or unwillingly. On seeing such a foreigner look eagerly at her child, the mother spits in its face, to counteract the spell. And if the look be directed unmistakably on the woman herself, more than one may be seen to spit in her own bosom, often with a curse that startles the too admiring stranger; often with a deprecatory gesture which is not meant to be rude. They answer the compliments of even their friends and parents on the health and good appearance of their nursing by such exclamations as, "He is a piggy for all that, an ugly little villain!" They give him on purpose, as a standing name, meant to disguise the real one, a word of opprobrium or reproach. And the Turks hang often old rags or such like ugly things upon their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against fascination.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

### OVER PRODUCTION.

Every person must live. In spite of Dr. Johnson's views to the contrary, this is accepted by all as true, in regard at least to their own case. In order to live each person needs at least food and clothing and house room. The higher his station in society the more numerous are his wants in addition to these bare necessities. He has not skill to produce for himself all things he wants, and if he had the skill he would not have the time, for his energies would be frittered away, and his time wasted in the multitude of different occupations. A tacit agreement is accordingly made that each man shall devote himself to that work for which, either by position or natural ability or inclination, he is best fitted; that he shall produce as much by his labour as will supply his own wants in that particular kind of product, and as much more as he can exchange with others for the things which they produce, and he wants. Thus each man in a civilized community produces some one thing while he consumes many; the distinction, in fact, so often made between producers and consumers is for the most part fictitious. Even the man who lives on his means is in a very important sense a producer, for it is his capital invested remuneratively that is used for, and is necessary to, the production carried on by those to whom he has lent it. Every man must produce so much by his labour or capital as will replace the capital employed in the production, supply his own wants in that product, and leave a surplus sufficient to exchange for all the other things which he requires. This exchange is carried on by the intervention of money, which, for the purpose of this discussion, may be considered as simply a set of counters of no value or use to their possessors, save for a universal agreement to take them in exchange for goods. The number of these counters given for any article is called price, and at any given time the values in exchange of different articles may be estimated by their prices.

The process by which the price of any given article is determined may be illustrated by an imaginary case. Suppose, for instance, that in a given open market there are only fifty loads of coal, while sixty house-holders desire a load apiece at the price they have been accustomed to pay. The owners of the coal finding the demand so brisk, ask for a higher price. Some of the poorer households cannot afford to buy a whole load at this higher price, and consequently the whole demand is now for less than sixty loads. The coal owners will continue to raise their price until the purchasers are just able and willing to take the fifty loads at that price. Unless the sellers have a monopoly, or all act in combination, they will dispose of their coals at this price; for, if they ask a higher, some of the coals will remain unsold in virtue of the continued diminution of the demand. If then, in any civilized State, there be at any time so much production, it does not at all necessarily imply that there is more even of that particular kind of produce than mankind would gladly consume, still less that there is a general over production of wealth; but it shows ordinarily that the industrial forces of the world are being wastefully and disproportionately

\* The power for good that this worthy priest exercised over the Indians is graphically recorded in Mr. J. LeMoine's "Chronicles of the St. Lawrence," pp. 299 to 303.

† Sir Guy Carleton, raised to the peerage as Lord Dorchester, who by his conciliatory manner toward the people gained their love and respect. Governor-General 1774-1796.