

Receipts, with the war duties on iron and steel, have carried up the cost of railway transportation from fifty per cent. on gross earnings before the war, to seventy per cent. on these earnings—more than forty per cent. increase—and thus contributed to the cost of the necessities of life.

How is it with fuel? The rivers and inlets of the Provinces are fringed with wood, easily accessible, but our tariff excludes most of it, by a duty of twenty per cent., and our poor, who suffer from the severity of climate and cannot afford to buy taxed potatoes and herring, are obliged to resort to the station house to warm their stomachs with a bowl or dose of soup.

Around a great portion of Nova Scotia the wooded bluffs are underlaid with coal in veins of twelve to thirty feet in diameter, which can be placed on ship board at a cost without profit, of one dollar and a quarter per ton, which can be sent to Boston for two dollars and a half per ton. But here it is met by a duty of one dollar and a quarter, or an hundred per cent., which, with the wharfage and per centage on cost and duty, carry it up to five dollars and a quarter a ton in gold or seven dollars a ton in currency, and when to this we add the cartage and retailer's profits at current rates, the price, before it reaches the consumer, is carried up from one dollar and a quarter to nine dollars a ton.

Let us strike off the duty which is destroying the trade and ruining the mines owned chiefly by our people, who have furnished capital to open them, and dispense with the costly premium on gold. If we do this and bring down, as we may, and have done in past times, the cost of coal at our piers to the London price of four dollars and a quarter per ton, we may have gas at little more than London prices, or less than one-half of current rates. All we have to do is to return to gold and repeal imposts entirely unnecessary on gas and coal.

In its annual review of the events of the past year, the London Times of the 1st inst., says:—"The new organization of the Dominion of Canada appears likely to be successful, but the people of Nova Scotia are still dissatisfied with the preponderance of interest which they consider opposed to their own. Their Legislature sent deputies to England to protest against the maintenance of the union, and Mr. Bright was induced to advocate their cause in the House of Commons; but on discussion it clearly appeared that the previous Legislature had assented to the establishment of the Dominion and it was evident that the measure was in its nature irrevocable. The leader of the Nova Scotia dissidents has since abandoned the agitation as useless, and it is to be hoped that the practical grievances of which the Province justly complains will be remedied by the good sense of the Canadian Parliament."

The St. John orsamen, it appears, are not to be allowed to rest upon their oars. The New York Herald says that "Josh Ward is hard at work, and by next March will have a four-oared crew to row the St. John men." It is said that Walter Brown is to be one of the crew.—16.

The universal suffrage decreed by the revolutionary authorities of Spain raises the number of voters in the country from 318,271 to 3,619,652, all of them Spaniards, and all over 25 years of age.

The Machias (Me.) Republican says the weather lately has injured the logging teams very much, and they are doing comparatively nothing. The prospect is that less than an average quantity of logs will be hauled this winter.

The late Tragedy in New Brunswick.

The St. John Journal publishes the following statement respecting the man Innes who lately killed his sister and committed suicide:—

Dr. Waddell's statement was to this effect. He had never discovered in Innes any indications of insanity, nor had any one connected with the Asylum. He stated, however, in letters to members of his family, that he might exhibit such symptoms in their presence as an infirm cause, and expressed a wish that some of them might visit the Asylum. It was at their desire—particularly at the desire of the brothers—that Stephen Innes was set free, as will be seen by the correspondence. Dr. Waddell stated in a letter to a member of the family, that his not being able to discover indications of insanity in Innes did not prove that he was of sound mind—he might develop other feelings under different circumstances. The family did not mention to Dr. Waddell, nor did any one, that Innes desired to compel his sister to marry him. Mr. Graham heard the story incidentally, shortly before Innes' liberation, but did not attach much importance to it. The keepers all thought that Innes was wrongly confined. No one could conduct himself better. He spent a great deal of time in singing, and was very fond of music, which he could read, and acquire a knowledge of very rapidly. He stated to the Doctor that he had given up the idea of opposing his sister's marriage, and would leave the country, not even going up to St. Stephen.

The San Francisco Fonian Brotherhood have been in session for the purpose of effecting the Union of both branches of the Brotherhood on the Pacific Coast.

Congress proposes to divide Utah among the surrounding territories, leaving little more than Salt Lake City to Brigham Young, and thus solve the political problem.

The population of the United States is one sixth Negroes, another sixth Irish, another German, and still another French, Spanish, and original Dutch. More than one half the entire population is other than Anglo-Saxon.

From July 1 1855, to Dec. 1, 1868, 1,000,000 natives of foreign countries have found a permanent home in the United States. Their value to the country as producers is estimated at \$40 per head, and the specie brought with them to the country is estimated at \$80 per head; the \$50,000,000 amount of wealth has been brought to the country.

At the annual pew rent in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church, the auctioneer commenced with a splendid contest for the first choice between Messrs. H. C. Bowen, H. W. Sage and H. P. Claffin. The former gentleman was declared the winner, at a premium of \$420. He took \$78, which being appraised at \$120, is worth \$42. Mr. Sage took 90 for the second choice, at a premium of \$310, and H. B. Claffin \$87 for \$325, the appraisement being \$110 each. The aggregate receipts of the sale were ninety-seven thousand dollars.

The London Gazette, Jan. 5, makes an official announcement, that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bt., to be Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Prince Edward.

Very Latest Telegrams.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2. The Hon. Joseph Howe was sworn in as a member of the Government and President of the Privy Council. Hon. Joseph Howe's acceptance of office excites great interest and much satisfaction. He left to-day for home. A despatch was received on Saturday from Earl Granville in reference to the resolution of the Nova Scotia Assembly, it holds out no hope of repeal; and endorses the Duke of Buckingham's despatches of June and December last, and refers the complainants to the Canadian Government.

MONTREAL, Feb. 1. Respecting the Hon. Joseph Howe's acceptance of the Presidency of the Privy Council, the Montreal Gazette says: "It will be a source of satisfaction to all friends of Union, and may be accepted as a proof that he has seen it to be his highest political duty to do so."

An impression generally prevails that the Dominion Ministry are prepared to grant further privileges to Nova Scotia.

BERLIN, Jan. 30. The House of Deputies have passed a bill confiscating the property of the King of Hanover. A proposition to indict the King for treason was rejected.

MADRID, Jan. 30. The abolitionists of Spain have presented a petition to the Government, asking them to issue a decree setting free all children born in slavery since September, 1868. The petition was referred to the Cortes. The diplomatic corps have addressed to the Government a protest against the treatment of the Papal Nuncio. The city of Madrid is quiet, but volunteers are kept under arms.

MADRID, Jan. 31. Franch, the Papal Nuncio, is about to withdraw from Madrid. All the Foreign Ministers in this city, with the exception of the representatives of Russia, have protested against the insults offered to the Nuncio.

LONDON, Jan. 31. The Russian Government through its Minister at Athens urges Greece to accede to the proposition of the Conference at Paris. It is rumoured to-day that the Greek Government has yielded and will sign the Protocol.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1. The bill to amend the Constitution so as to secure the right of suffrage, without reference to color, in all the States, passed the National House of Representatives. It goes to State Legislatures for ratification.

LONDON, Jan. 30. Details of news from Rio Janeiro show that the success of Allied Powers in Paraguayan forts in their hands. They have captured the artillery and baggage in Lopez's army, and two thousand prisoners. The Dictator Lopez was a fugitive in the forest, and was surrounded by the allied troops.

LONDON FEB. 1st. Advice from Madrid state that it is understood the first business of the constituent Cortes soon to assemble, will be to establish a directory to govern the country until a sovereign is chosen. A deputation comprised of citizens in favor of a republic and freedom of religion waited on the Ministers yesterday and requested them to issue a decree declaring the absolute separation of Church and State; an immense crowd gathered in the street in front of the ministerial palace and clamored for religious liberty. The Ministers replied that "they would refer the whole subject of grievance to the Cortes."

The Government has forbidden large, popular demonstrations and the utterance of political cries in the streets, are liable to lead to disturbances of the public peace.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1. A despatch from Valencia, Ireland, reports that telegraph communication with European cities is interrupted by a violent storm.

Twelve persons were drowned and much property destroyed by the givng way of a dam in Danbury, Con., last night. Several dwellings were swept away.

Late advices from Port au Prince, state that the Haytian steamer Salazar seized two French vessels in the harbor of St. Mark, for running the blockade. The French Admiral hearing of the affair, compelled the Government to surrender the vessels. He declares that the blockade of the Haytian coast was insufficient, that the occasional calling of a man-of-war at a port was not sufficient to establish a blockade, and that Hayti had no right to seize foreign vessels running into ports, the blockade of which it could not maintain.

The report of the capture of Aux Cayes by the forces of Salnave is not confirmed; but it is believed, that Aux Cayes, Jacmel and Jérémie, and other towns of the southern coast, will soon be obliged to surrender.

LONDON, Feb. 2. It is understood that the Ministry in the forthcoming budget will reduce the army and navy estimates one million sterling each.

Advices from Madrid render it probable that Marshal Prim, Gen Serrano and Senor Riquelme will constitute the proposed Directory. As those opposed to monarchism have their hopes on the permanence of the Directory when once established.

Advices to the number of 5,000 men sailed last week for Havana.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3. In the course of his speech last night the Governor General expressed his satisfaction that the cloud of misapprehension that hung over Nova Scotia was clearing away, and gave his assurance that every ground of grievance would be removed that could be removed with justice to the other Provinces.

The Daily News this morning publishes the entire correspondence between Howe and McLellan and the Dominion Government. Whelan, when told the result of Cameron's exertions, replied that he supposed as much, viz: that he would be unsuccessful. Since then he has become fitful and morose. He has changed his Confessor, and is now attended by the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, the Bishop's Secretary.

Heavy fall of snow.

In prison, at Bourges, France, is a man aged about 40 years, who has never done a day's work, and is now undergoing his eighth sentence for begging. He has tattooed on his right arm, this summary of his view of existence: "The Past has deceived me; the Present torments me; the Future terrifies me."

The Eastern Chronicle of New Glasgow, N. S. learns that two men in the employ of the Picton Mining Company were killed on Friday at the Marsh Colliery. They were coming up to the shaft, when the rope breaking the bucket fell to the bottom, and both were intantly killed.

All the ladies who are tired of their husbands, and all the husbands, who are tired of their wives will, of course go in for annexation to a country where divorce is so fashionable. The Boston Traveller says: "Over four hundred bills for divorce are on the docket of the Supreme Court for this country."

It is reported the negotiations of Mr. Seaward with the Republic of Columbia, for the right of way to the Darien Canal is a failure, and that Caleb Cushing will return to Washington without having accomplished his mission at Bogota.

Frequent earthquakes occurred in Guatemala, in December.

According to a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, the constitutionality of the New York pilot laws is affirmed. In-bound vessels must have a pilot, and colliding vessels are responsible, according as they have or have not a pilot on board.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENT.

BOSTON—A FEW OF ITS HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS. No. 1.

Dear Journalist—

No city on this side of the Atlantic is so rich in historic lore as is Boston. Its early history; the thrilling events which transpired here in the days of "Auld Lang Syne"; the eloquent tongues which once were heard in its ancient halls, but which are now silent in death, which inspired the multitude to heroic deeds in defence of their country and its institutions; its intimate connection with the inauguration of the War of Independence, and itself the battle ground of the bloodiest fights which ended in the separation of the British Colonies from the Mother Country—all these things combine to invest this prosperous city with a peculiarly romantic interest, and the reflective mind will discover in its study a rich mine of instruction, and a wide field for speculation, in which the deeper he seeks the more valuable will be the lessons he will find. Nearly a century has passed since the first of these events have transpired, but still they live fresh in the minds of the rising generation. The increasing march of improvement has levelled before it the most of the structures of the by-gone age. A few of the more prominent have, however, been passed over, and they form the visible connecting links between the past and the present, and are regarded by the people with almost superstitious reverence. I will venture the trouble incurred, if all persons coming to Boston, while seeing the "Lions," would make themselves acquainted with these ancient landmarks, and while they gaze on the monuments of the past, trace, if they can, from cause to effect, the chain of circumstances which has caused this city and this country to rank among the foremost on the earth, in all that is honorable and laudable, and to be a model to the world. Immured with feelings something akin to these, your correspondent sallied forth a few days ago, having for his companion and guide Mr. Robert R. Centro, of the War Department, and now proposes to give your readers the result of his peregrinations. A thorough description of each place of historical interest would involve more space than could be afforded; for the number, and are therefore content myself with a short sketch of each.

In less time than it takes to write this, we arrived at Brattle Street Church, one of the oldest in America, in which religious services have been held for upwards of a century. It is a plain, venerable looking structure, built of old-fashioned brick. On the front of it is a suggestive relic of the Revolution, in the shape of a cannon ball, which lodged in the brick. It was one of the many which were hurled by the British army, stationed in Cambridge, across the Charles river, when cannonading the parts of the town where the royal troops were supposed to be on the evening previous to their departure for New York. The ball soon fell out, but was replaced in the exact spot, and remains until this day.

Passing through Dock Square, one of the most compact business centres of the city, we arrive at Faneuil Hall, the world-renowned "Cradle of Liberty." It was built and presented to the city by Peter Faneuil, Esq., as a place for holding public meetings, and public meetings, the lower floor to be used as a market. Within these old gray walls has resounded the eloquence of Washington, Franklin, and a host of others of like renown, whose power challenged the admiration of even their opponents. Here Independence was first discussed amid the plaudits of the assembled multitude, who, like Saul of Tarsus, saw a light in the darkness, and were directed of their own accord, afterwards achieved, the feats of valor. In it are hung some very valuable portraits of the illustrious departed American statesmen, among which is Hayley's magnificent picture of Daniel Webster in his celebrated reply to Hayne of South Carolina, in Congress, on "Union." Hayne was a secessionist, and Webster in his reply brought out all the arguments of the Republican party. The portrait was got up at an expense of \$12,000, \$7,000 of which was voted by the city, and the remainder by the merchants of Boston.

At the upper end of State Street, is the old State House, in which the assembled wisdom of the country used to hold their sessions. It was erected in the year 1748, and was occupied for fifty years, until the new State House was so far completed as to be fit for use,—of more use, and it is converted into offices, reading rooms, &c.

A few steps below is shown the exact spot where a terrible collision took place between the soldiers and civilians, on March 5, 1770, resulting in a number being killed and wounded. The origin of the riot was very simple, but it only wanted a small spark to kindle the animosity which mutually subsisted between them. It is said that there was a larger number of persons present at the funeral of those who fell in the fray than there were ever together on the continent, previous to that time. Mass meetings were held, and the immediate removal of the troops was imperatively demanded. This was not at first granted, but finally Col. Dalrymple, to avoid further troubles, in the then excited state of the people, removed them to New York. This, it should be remembered, was six or seven years before the Revolution broke out, and which was at that time called King Street, is now for the size of it the wealthiest in America. On it are located three of Uncle Sam's largest dime receptacles—the Custom House, Sub Treasury and Post Office. At the lower end of this street is Long Wharf, of tea notoriety, a full account of which may not be without interest, being the first act of resistance to British authority. In order to build up manufactures and develop home resources, and to get rid of the odious tax on imported goods, the merchants of Boston mutually agreed to import no tea and several other goods from Great Britain, until such time as the tax on these commodities was removed. In 1773 Parliament removed the duty on tea, except tea, imported into the colonies. This, however, did not satisfy the people, and they renewed this non-importation agreement. This soon began to affect the trade in England, and Parliament passed an act allowing the East India Company to export to America its teas, free of all duties in England. This would enable them to pay the duty here, and still afford to sell it cheap. When the colonists heard of it they resolved that it should not be allowed to land, but sent back. When the ships arrived in Boston harbor, and were moored at the wharf, several men, disguised as Indians, boarded the ships under the cover of night, and threw the contents of 343 chests overboard. Further troubles arose from this, and the port of Boston was closed for a time, and the magistracy were authorized to send criminals to England for trial.

Before leaving this end of the city we go to see St. Paul Street Chapel, which is well worthy a visit by the antiquarian. From the fact that the first chime of bells ever rung in America was here. They were imported from England expressly for the purpose. The tenor bell bears the inscription. We were kindly shown through the building, and up labyrinthine of antiquated stairs, which, from their dilapidated appearance, fill one with very uncomfortable sensations, and it was with feelings of unuttered relief that we at length arrived at the highest pinnacle of the tower. From here we obtained a splendid view of the harbor, city and suburbs. It was from this commanding position that Paul Revere, Esq., hoisted a signal a century ago, to inform the people that British troops were coming up the harbor to fire on the town. The Commission Service still used in this ancient church, was presented to them by King George II. of England. It is of solid silver, very massive, and bears the impress of the Royal Crown of England.

As this letter is growing too long to con-

tinue the subject, I must now drop it, and refer to a few of interest, which more immediately concern the present.

We are now in the middle of one of the mildest of mild winters. At no time yet has the thermometer been down to zero. There has only been one old-fashioned snow storm, which occurred on New Year's Day. It fell to the depth of 12 or 18 inches, and the streets were deserted in consequence. I could not help wondering what the Yankees would do if they were visited by the fall end of our winter. The winter of '67-68, was a very severe one. As I February north-westerly in torrents, and not a particle of snow to be seen. The holidays being over, business has gone down to a great extent, and no prospects of a revival before spring. This is especially so as regards outdoor employments, and in consequence many families are in a distressed state. The city authorities, ever alive to the general welfare, have opened up soup houses at the different police stations, where the deserving poor are daily relieved by the thousands. A great deal of misery and actual starvation is thus averted. Charitable societies also abound, and they are at no loss for subjects on which to bestow their aid.

The city has also provided for a series of free concerts, on the big organ in Music Hall. The doors are opened at 7 o'clock, and when the hall is comfortably full they are closed. This organ is the largest in America, and the second largest in the world. It was built in Germany, at a cost of \$50,000, but with some additional stops, &c., which have been added to it, it has cost in the aggregate \$90,000. Some idea of its enormous size may be inferred from the fact that a steam engine is required to blow it. Its lowest bass note sounds like the roll of thunder, and not very distant at that.

Among the big things to come off next summer is a monster Concert in honor of "Peace," under the direction of Mr. P. S. Gilmore, the leader of the first band in the city. It is to come off in the middle of June. A building is to be erected on the Common, 500 by 300 feet, capable of holding 50,000 persons. The orchestra is to consist of 1000 musicians, the accompaniments to be supplied by cannon, masonry and bells, fired and rung by electricity from the director's stand. The opening piece is to be "Hail Columbia," to be sung by 20,000 voices, supported by the orchestra, with the above accompaniments. To insure the success of this gigantic undertaking, 1500 season tickets are to be sold, and these hotel keepers, merchants and others, are buying up very rapidly. The general admission price is not yet decided. The profits are to be distributed for the support of disabled soldiers and widows throughout the different States, in proportion to their representation in the Concert. Should it come off as anticipated, it will be the greatest musical jubilee ever held in any country.

TYPO.

Boston, Jan. 25th, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL;

Sir:—

In your issue of the 28th ult., I see a second communication from New London, signed "A Teacher," written, it appears, on the 10th December, but owing to neglect somewhere, did not appear in print until your last issue. I would leave "A Teacher's" letter to go for what it is worth, only for one assertion made in it, which, if left to go unrefuted, would be endorsed by the unsuspecting public as genuine. It is, "I say that he has 'seen' creditably informed that last term the most intelligent student in the Normal School was a young lady." This is incorrect, and "A Teacher" must have been misinformed; for, being as well acquainted with the students who attended the Normal School last term, and perhaps better, than "A Teacher," I can tell him that this is not the case. You will remember, Mr. Editor, that Mr. Webster, late teacher of the Normal School, taught the said school the first two months of the year term to which he refers—the term which expired in July last—and during those two months, as well as the remaining three months of the term, I had frequent opportunities of visiting the Normal School, and I invariably found that the male students were, on an average, far superior to the female, both in intelligence and natural talent. Of course I do not mean to say that all the gentlemen were superior to the ladies; but as a general rule they appeared more intelligent and prepared to answer the questions that might be put to them. Nay, more, I have been told both by Mr. Webster and the present teacher of the Normal School, that the most intelligent and best educated student in the School during the very term in which "A Teacher" alludes, was such a "young lady," but a young gentleman from Graham's Road, New London, whose name I forget. He seems to think that "if they pass the same examination, and graduate at the same school, and are considered by the Board of Education competent to teach the youth of our Island, then they should be paid in the same ratio as the males." Were this so, that they were subject to the same examination as the males, there might be some reason in the inquiry, "Why do they not receive so high a salary?" But they are not. Although they get the same questions to answer and the same problems to solve, yet the Board are not so strict with them as they are with the males, for if they were, not one out of every ten who apply for licenses would receive them.

But, Mr. Editor, I fear that I have already said more than on your valuable space; and leaving the Normal School, I remain as usual a "young lady," but a young gentleman from Graham's Road, New London, whose name I forget. He seems to think that "if they pass the same examination, and graduate at the same school, and are considered by the Board of Education competent to teach the youth of our Island, then they should be paid in the same ratio as the males."

Yours truly,
P. D. GURNEY,
Guernsey Cove, Feb. 1st, 1869.

Memorial of the Bar.

To His Honor Sir Robert Hodgson, Knight, Administrator of the Government of Prince Edward Island in Council:—

The Memorial of the undersigned members of the Bar of this Island

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That while entertaining the utmost confidence in the present Judges of the Supreme Court, your memorialists being in the attention of your Honor in Council to the facts that while formerly three Judges were deemed necessary for the due administration of justice in this Island, the Bench at present consists of only two, and that, in the opinion of your memorialists, there exists an imperative necessity for the appointment of an additional one.

That from the great variety of questions which necessarily arise in the adjudication of causes in the Supreme Court, the various aspects in which new points of law present themselves to different minds, and the diversity of opinion which frequently prevails among the most eminent Judges of the highest learning in other parts of the realm, your memorialists submit that the decision of doubtful or new questions of law by only two Judges, must often lead either to a difference of opinion in the Supreme Court, or to a compromise of conflicting opinions, so as not to retard the administration of justice. Your memorialists believe that one or other of these results is very frequently inevitable, from the present anomalous constitution of our Bench, and most earnestly submit that a state of the Supreme Judicial authority of the Colony, actually or probably leading to such consequences, must be viewed with suspicion and distrust, and demands a speedy and effectual remedy.

That such evil consequences are not only probable, but have actually resulted from the present constitution of the Bench, as is recently as last Trinity Term. The fact being that term the Judges differed in opinion as to the competency of either of them to try important causes then pending and requiring immediate decision: That to avoid the obstruction of justice thus caused, one of the

Judges was obliged to resort to the unusual, but in this instance, inevitable expedient of qualifying himself for his judicial duties, by divesting himself of the property which wrought his disqualification; that even then, important and not a few difficult exceptions taken to his ruling on the trial, most recently have been argued before himself solely and unaided, and have been by him solely decided. That during the last Michaelmas Term, from the fact that only one Judge presided, the same unsatisfactory consequence followed, that Judge hearing arguments against his own ruling, and deciding a second time enabled. That while your memorialists recognize the great talents and appreciate the impartiality of the learned Judge alluded to, they feel that the position in which he is thus frequently placed, is not only attended with difficulty to himself, but is far from being satisfactory to those who are compelled to bring or defend actions in the Courts which he presides, compelling, as it does, an appeal from "Caesar to Caesar," thus reducing to actual misery and actual starvation is thus averted. Charitable societies also abound, and they are at no loss for subjects on which to bestow their aid.

That in cases where by statute, two Judges are required to perform a judicial act, such, for example, as the examination of an Insolvent Debtor, confined in Queen's Court Jail, under Process from the Supreme Court, parties requiring the performance of such acts, are at present entirely without a remedy, unless your Honor, in addition to your duties as Administrator of the Government, chooses to exercise your judicial functions.

That much inconvenience and delay are at present caused to authors and practitioners in the Supreme Court, from the fact that during the period of your Honor's Administration of the Government, only one day in the week is allotted for Chamber practice. That in consequence, persons from the country are frequently delayed in town till the recurrence of the appointed day, and the prompt administration of justice requires daily access to a Judge at Chambers.

That although the matters heretofore set forth, come more immediately under the notice of your memorialists, as members of the Bar, yet the inconvenience and delay thereby caused, immediately and directly affect the public generally, and especially litigants and suitors, and this must continue so long as parties are obliged to have recourse to the judicial tribunals of the country, to have their wrongs remedied, and their rights protected. Your memorialists further submit, that a system which even temporarily places the whole Judicial business of the Chancery, Vice Admiralty, and Supreme Courts of this Colony, under the jurisdiction of one Judge, is one, which the public interests of the country imperatively demand should be amended and changed, and the more especially, as the public finances are now happily in a condition fully to justify the expenditure which would be occasioned by the appointment of another Judge.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray your Honor in Council to adopt such measures as may lead to the passing of the Legislative enactments necessary for the appointment and proper maintenance of an additional Judge in the Supreme Court of this Island.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1869.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guaranty of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

It is acknowledged on all hands that our means of inter-communication sadly need improvement. Our principal high roads, precisely at the times when they are most needed, are in an almost impassable condition. In both spring and autumn, time is very precious to the farmer. At those seasons the proper cultivation of his farm imperatively demands every hour of his time. But those also are the seasons in which the peculiar circumstances of the country force him to take his produce to market. He is obliged, then, at those periods of the year when he can least afford to be away from his farm, to suspend operations, and to employ both his men and his horses in what we may, with some propriety, denominate a non-productive occupation. It is difficult to calculate how much a farmer loses by these periodical suspensions of his farm work, properly so called. This loss will appear the greater when we come to reflect upon the extreme shortness of our seasons. Two or three days lost to the farmer in the spring, and three or four more in the fall, are absolutely irreparable. No amount of extra exertion can possibly make up the loss. Every one at all experienced in these matters will see at a glance the importance to the country of affording our farmers every facility of bringing their produce to market easily and speedily. Time, with them, in the spring and fall, is of incalculable value. Every hour unnecessarily lost, represents comfort and happiness thrown away, for if he allows those precious seasons to pass by unimproved, he and his family are sure to suffer for the loss in the succeeding year. Let the reader calculate the amount of time wasted by our farmers in slowly dragging small loads through the mud axle deep, and he will find that bad roads are a fearful tax upon them. Twenty-five bushels of oats is a fair load for a horse to draw any distance on the bad roads, either in the spring or fall. A farmer who lives within ten and fifteen miles from the market, cannot manage to take more than one load a day. A truckman would charge at least ten shillings for such a day's labor. To the farmer, who ought to be working on his farm, the time is worth much more than ten shillings. Suppose he gets two-and-sixpence a bushel for his oats, he would in that case receive sixty-two shillings and sixpence for his load. Now, allowing him ten shillings for taking it to market, the carriage of it will cost him very little less than one sixth of its value. Is not this an enormous, a ruinous tax? We have not cited an extreme case. If the load were one of potatoes or turnips, the proportion of the expense of carriage to the whole value, would be still greater. If the roads were as they should be, a horse could draw on them fifty bushels with far greater ease than he can now draw twenty-five. The farmer would then be the gainer of a whole day's labor on fifty bushels of grain. This would be of more value to him than three ten shillings. When we come to compare the cost of hauling his surplus produce to market, in the present state of our roads, with the greatly lessened cost under a better system, we cannot see how our farmers can object to any rea-

sonable amount of taxation that will procure for them really good roads. There is another consideration which should have great weight with our farmers and business men generally. There are at present large quantities of oats in different parts of the Island, which the want of good roads prevented our farmers from bringing to market last fall. These oats—or the capital which they represent—are lying idle for fully six months. Indeed, they are, from various causes, actually depreciating in value. They yield no interest. Neither the farmer nor the merchant can get any good of them until some time in May next. Had these oats been shipped, as they ought to have been in October, the farmer would have had his money either to pay his debts, or to lay out in some profitable manner, and the merchant would have had so much more available capital to facilitate the current six months transactions. The wear and tear of material are much greater now than they would be if our roads were better. Horses, carts and waggons, would all last much longer if our roads were in better condition. The number of valuable horses permanently injured by dragging heavy loads through the mud, is by no means inconsiderable. From whatever stand point we view our present road system, it appears a very defective, though it be an extremely expensive one. We can hardly imagine one that can be more so. The expense, it is true, is not paid in the shape of direct taxes, but it is paid in the form of the most valuable part of the farmer's time, and the hundred losses and inconveniences which he is forced to bear, caused by the almost impassable state of our roads when he most requires to use them. We say nothing of the large sums of the public money which are annually almost as bad as thrown away upon the high roads of the country. These sums, great as many persons may appear to think them, are but a trifle in our calculation. They bear but a very small proportion to the real cost of our highways. That the evil is great, every one acknowledges, but how is it to be remedied? We answer, by making better roads—really good roads—whatever they may cost us. Good, hard, durable roads near our centres of traffic, will be cheap at any price. Our harbors on the North Side should be rendered available for the purposes of traffic, and when the cheap and feasible remedies will be found to be insufficient to satisfy the growing wants of the community, then let us by all means try the Railway, which some of our contemporaries advocate with so much force and eloquence. But as a people must creep before they can run, we would certainly make our roads and harbors good in the first place. As an indispensable preliminary to a better state of things, we would strongly recommend the employment by the Government of an experienced civil engineer—a man whose profession it is to make roads and to improve the harbor accommodation of countries. Let us be done once and forever with unskillful amateur cobbling. Such a man would very soon inform us whether our roads are improvable or not. He would hit upon some contrivance, by means of which we could make the best possible advantage of our harbor accommodation; and he would be able to pronounce with authority whether or not the circumstances of the country would justify the construction of lines of railway through its length and breadth. That our roads can be much improved, even by unskillful application of the means at our disposal, every one who has travelled over the macadamized road (we use the term out of mere courtesy) near Summerside, will readily admit. If at the cost of one thousand pounds per mile, good roads could be made for six, eight, or even ten miles from our principal towns and shipping places, the money so laid out would be an additional saving to the country. If, again, vessels laden with produce could with safety leave our harbors on the North side of the Island at all seasons of the year, the heavy traffic on the roads near the towns would be considerably diminished. A very large number of our farmers would then have a market almost at their doors. One hundred miles of such roads as we would wish to see made, would cost the country, say £100,000; the interest on this money would be, at six per cent. £1,000. We do believe that really good roads would be cheap at double that cost.

Sad Accident.

An accident which well nigh ended fatally, took place in Charlottetown on Monday last. Mr. H. E. McEwen, the present owner of the City Hardware Store, was selling some revolver cartridges to Captain McEwen, of Casumpeque, and by some accident not very clearly accounted for, the revolver held in one of their hands went off, and its contents entered the box containing the cartridges. An explosion instantly took place. The shop windows were shattered in a thousand fragments and driven with great force into the street, and both Mr. McEwen and Mr. McEwen were very badly burned. Mr. McEwen's injuries are much the more serious. His recovery is doubtful—Dr. Jenkins had poor hopes of him on Tuesday morning. Mr. McEwen, although much burned, is in no immediate danger. He was able to leave Town for Lot 49, on the same evening, where we believe some of his friends reside.

A cable despatch has been received at Ottawa, from England, stating that Whelan's case could not be taken before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. When this information was conveyed to Whelan, he at once sent for a Priest, and it is expected that he will make a confession. To-day, the 11th, is the time fixed for his execution.

Since the Court of Insolvent Debtors has been in operation, in this Island, upwards of twenty persons have made application to it. Notices of their applications have appeared in the "Royal Gazette;" they should be published in all the papers printed in the Island, as should also all important notices, in order to afford the public an opportunity of seeing them. It is high time the law compelling persons to publish certain notices in a paper that scarcely one in a thousand ever reads, should be abolished.