The Intercolonial Railway.

This long projected work has at length got beyond the region of mere speculation. Commissioners have been appointed, and are now at work. Plans and specifications of a considerable portion of the road, both in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, have been completed, and tenders advertised for, to be sent early in February. There is, at last something practical here, and though we could have wished that all this had taken place a year ago, we must not be too ready to blame, without knowing the particulars of the many and serious difficulties which beset the Government on every side, in deciding upon the route to be adopted. The coming summer promises to be a busy one in this Province, so far as railway construction is concerned, and we doubt not will have the effect of infusing new life and activity into the general business of the Province, by giving employment to many hundreds of people, and putting in circulation some hundreds of thousands of pounds.—Hx. Ex.

SOUND ADVICE.

At the late annual opening of the Historical Society of Dublin University, Sir R. Napier in the chair, the Author in his inaugural address said:—

"It is not our bane in this country that we are so often banded into hostile camps, and seldom meet on neutral ground—that our opinions are formed for us, and are associated with old rancours and old crimes—that we were made to fight under banners which were hostile once, but which need not be so longer, and to shout angry war cries which in our heart we loathe—that the spectre of a guilty past should haunt us at every step, and check our efforts towards hearty union, thronging the brain with the memory of wrongs long since abandoned—tearing the heart by the agony of a dire mistrust—paralyzing the energies by the thought of old injustice, and clenching in anger, or paralyzing in fear, the hands which should be joined in work and clasped in friendship Let us carry with us from this hall, and from this society, a habit of calmer judgement, of more tolerant consideration, larger view, and more liberal compromise, remembering that, as we all seek after the same noble end, in the greatest happiness of our country, we ought not, if we be sincere, to differ angrily upon the special means by which that good is to be worked out. Above all, let us remember, from our life experiences in this society, that men may be of various, yet not hostile; rivals, yet not enemies; and that differences of opinion of politics or creed are not natural barriers ordained to keep men apart, but are rather placed between us to evoke that small efforts of sympathy which is all it takes to overleap them."

The City of St. John complains of its losses. Mr. Langley's operations caused a loss of about a quarter of a million of dollars. The stockholders of the Commercial Bank have lost half a million. The loss through Mr. Scovil's misfortune was about $300,000. Transactions in Marine Insurance have been a source of numerous losses. It is said that not less than a quarter of a million of dollars have been lost through this channel alone. Individuals here sank $1,000,$2,000,$3,000, to premiums. The parties were able to bear it, being in prosperous circumstances, and conducting a flourishing business. Such numerous and heavy losses and failures must seriously retard, for some time, the commercial progress of St. John. but adversity has salutary lessons which only those who suffer it can learn.—Hx. Ex.

The British cabinet consists of fifteen members the oldest of whom is Lord Clarendon, who is 67; Mr Gladstone 59; Mr. Bright and Mr. Lowe each 57; Mr. Cardwell, 55; Mr. Bruce and Earl Granville, each 53; the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, each 46; the Earl of Kimberley, 42; Earl de Grey and Mr. Childers, each 41; Mr. Goschen, 37; and the Marquis of Hartington. 35. The Lord Chancellor, Mr Bright, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Bruce, Mr. C. Fortescue, Lord Kimberley and Mr. Childers, are respectively new to the duties of Cabinet Ministers.—Ib.

The Rev. D. Rogers, the Episcopalian ritualist of Memphis, was recently received into the Roman Catholic Church of St. Louis, and publicy participated in the ceremony of the taking of the veil by a Miss Clara Peters.

Austria at last permits Free Masonry.

Bombay is sending hay to England.

Garibaldi is sick at Caprera.

Eugenie is just the least bit bald, and covers the "damned spot" with a frizzle and a rosette.

A Paris miser was recently found dead in a garret with $70,000 in securities in a drawer.

The Atlantic Cable earned $3,350 a day last month.

Indiana is the home of an individual who has lost three wives by death and four by divorce, and is now happy with his eighth spouse.

In Western New York lives a man named King who has thirty-one children by one wife.

The French ship Bonne Amelie, with 200 emigrants, for Buenos Ayres, was lost during October, at the mouth of the Rio-de-la-Plata, and all on board perished.

Perhaps the highest mines in the world are those at Elizabethton, New Mexico. They are 9000 feet above the level of the sea, and it is claimed that $200,000 worth of gold has already been taken from them.

Spain has an army hardly exceeding 175,000 men. There are one hundred and twenty vessels in the navy carrying about twelve hundred guns, and manned by nearly 15,000 men. Only six of its vessels are armor plated.

St. Petersburg is to have a novelty,—a locomotive on ice. The only difference between the new engines and cars and those now in use will be that the wheels will be made very broad and so constructed as to bite the ice. If the new plan can be made to work the results will be very valuable to the trade of Russia.

The "Fischretto, in order to illustrate the present peaceful state of Europe, represents the Pope, accompanied by several of his Clergy, trying to hold the lid over a boiling Cauldron (rebellion), on which is seated Napoleon, who is assisted by Prim. The motto is, "The more they press the lid down the stronger will be the explosion."

Jeff. Davis is travelling in Wurtemburgh.

The London Ritualists claims to have converted Prince and Princess of Wales.

Paralysis threatens to make eighty widows in Utah by taking Brigham Young.

Mr. T. G. Wadman, the proprietor of the *Masonic Monthly*, published in Boston, who visited our Island last summer, writes in the November number as follows:—

"Next morning I took the cars for Shediac, and from there by steamer to Charlottetown, where I found many brethren. There are two lodges here,—St. John's, chartered by the Grand Lodge of England, and Victoria, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Owing to some little feeling between the two, they occupy separate halls, which is very unfortunate. Bro. A. Murray had the kindness to show me through the hall occupied by St. John's Lodge, which is well furnished. I had a very pleasant interview with Bro. Douglass, W. M. of Victoria Lodge, a well informed and enthusiastic mason. Bro. Starbird, W. M. of St. John's Lodge, is a native of Boston, but has been doing business in Charlottetown for several years. Bro. N. P. Stramberg is organist for the masonic bodies, and is one of the most genial and accomplished of masons.

St. George's Lodge, Georgetown, has for Master Bro. Aitken, who is agent for the Monthly. He is said to do the best work of any Master they have had for some time, but I did not have an opportunity to see them work.

Mount Lebanon Lodge is located in Summerside, where I met several masons, and among them Bro. Joseph Bertram, publisher of the *Journal*, who did all in his power to make my short stay in Summerside agreeable. While there I appointed him Agent for the Monthly for his lodge. The other lodges on the Island, three in number, were so far apart that I did not visit them. Perhaps I will have an opportunity to do so at some future time.

After spending several weeks in the healthful recreations with which Prince Edward Island abounds, I started on my route homeward, *via* Nova Scotia."

The late Archbishop of Canterbury has left a charge, not quite completed, published by the Messrs. Rivington of London, in which very strong ground is taken in the Ritualistic controversy. The late Primate has denounced the Ritualists with a vigour and ability greater than any with which they have yet been assailed; and this, it is to be noted, has come from a man who, in his lifetime, took rank as a decided High Churchman. The charge comes as it were, as a voice from the grave, and from this, as well as from its power, its clearness, and the decided stand taken, cannot fail to produce a great effect in the Church of England. He shows that the practices and the teachings of the Ritualists are quite inconsistent with their position as members or ministers of the Church of England. We before showed that the leading organ of the Anglican party in the Church of England denounced the Ritualists, and this course is followed by the leading American Church papers, such as the *Church Journal*, the *Gospel Messenger*, and the *American Churchman*. Contemporaneous with this strong tide of public opinion comes the decision of the Privy Council against Mr. Machonochie. —*Montreal Gazette.*

Mr. Hutchinson has been elected to Parliament in Northumberland by a majority of 240 votes over Mr. Gough. This is rather a reverse to the Minister of Marine, who used his influence and all the vigor and energy of which he is master to secure Mr. Gough's return. The friends of Mr. Mitchell consider it unfortunate that he should have taken such a prominent part in the canvas.—*St. Croix Courier.*

Statistics of Masonry.—It is estimated that those who do not present, there are, in round numbers, about 1,250,000 Free and Accepted Masons scattered upon the face of the globe. Of this number some 150,000 are in England. 100,000 in Scotland, 50,000 in Ireland. There are about 600,000 on the continent of Europe, 300,000 in the United States, and 150,000 in other parts of the world. In England there are two or three thousand persons initiated every year, and the Masonic body is said to be everywhere increasing —*Borderer.*

The *St. Croix Courier* devotes considerable space, in its issue of the 31st, in an article on manufacturing enterprise as evinced in connection with Mr. Graves Axe Factory in Miltown, Charlotte Co. N. B. In this establisement upwards of 300 axes are produced every working day or an aggregate of nearly 100,000 a year giving employment regularly to 40 men. The quantity of iron used amounts to 170 tons a year, and steel 32 tons; the amount of coal consumed will reach nearly 300 tons whilst the consumption of borax, emery, &c., forms items of some importance.—*Amherst Gazette.*

The St. John *Journal* states that another addition is about being made to the manufactories of that city: a coffee, spice and cream of tartar mill, to be driven by steam. The proprietors who have establishments of a similar kind in Boston, St Louis and Chicago—are Messrs. Flint & Dearborn.—*Ib.*

The recent fire at Lynn, Mass., will, it is said, throw 1000 persons out of employment. The total loss by the conflagration was $300,000, about half of which is covered by insurance.—Hx. Ex.

Twelve men and two women are now awaiting trial for murder in Massachusetts.

Response to Mr. O'Farrel.—"An Irish Catholic" has replied to Mr. O'Farrel's appeal "To my Countrymen," in the columns of the Quebec *Chronicle*. He says:—

"It is with mingled sorrow, shame, and indignation we see that he is making the cause of Ireland ridiculous and despicable, by coupling with it the cause of Patrick James Whalen, the convicted assassin of Thomas D'Arcy McGee. If Mr. O'Farrel, as an advocate, has any interest in saving Whalen from the gallows, let him work while doing so, I refuse to believe that he is at the same time adding to the honour and glory of Ireland."

* * * * *

"In fact this assassination business has nothing whatever to do with Irishmen or their country, further than it is their interest to see the murderer brought forward and punished. Irishmen are strict lovers of justice—not sympathisers with crime; and will not shield a criminal because he happens to be an Irishman, any more than if he were a Turk. Therefore, these appeals to our sympathies, in the much-abused name of Ireland, are not only insulting but injurious to us as a body: let us hear no more of them."

Crime in the States.—Scarcely ever have we noticed more frequent mention of horrid crime in the States than during the past few months. Taking up a file of papers, dated 28th and 30th December—we counted no less than 23 murders, reported by telegrams, from various parts of the States, some were horrible ones. Men were compelled to see their wives ravished by masked fiends. Themselves shot down like beasts—beaten in some cases to death, with hot shovels—stabbed with bowie knives—hanged; every known plan for destroying human life seems to have been compressed into the work. A regular carnival of crime seems to have been kept during Christmas week. What the causes are would be hard to tell. The Chief one, no doubt, that these men have become, in the civic war, fearfully used to the sight of killed men, and have become calous to the enormity of the crime.—*Hx. Reporter.*

The Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Shelburne, N. S., has received a call to a congregation in Boston, and the Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Acadia Mines, to a church in Canada.

Very Latest Telegrams.

Great Britain.

London, Jan. 4.

A writer in the London "Times" of to-day discusses the present situation of France. He says the year ends with the most peace the world ever saw. He pronounces M. Rouher a mere Maitre du Palais—notices the growth of Democratic sentiments in France, and declares that the Emperor must either check the Press or abandon personal Government.

London, Jan. 5.

It is asserted that Prussia urges a meeting of the Conference, now that Crete is quiet, with the view to prevent the expulsion of the Greeks from the Ottoman territory. She intimates that the representative of the Porte will leave the Conference if this point is introduced for discussion, and warns Russia of another Crimean war. It is said that Greece will introduce the claims of the Cretans into the Conference about to meet in Paris, and demand that they shall be allowed to declare by *plebiscitum* who shall be their rulers.

Plymouth, England, Jan. 6.

A vessel put in here to day which reports that the British ship "Southern Empire," Captain Dunlap, foundered at sea in a heavy gale on the 3rd inst. The Captain and every one of the crew were lost. The "Southern Empire" sailed from New Orleans on the 13th of November for Liverpool, laden with cotton, at which port she was owned.

Greece.

London, Jan. 4.

The Greek Government asks for the postponement of the meeting of the Conference on the Eastern difficulty until the arrival at Paris of the Greek Minister to the Sublime Porte.

Persia.

London, Jan. 5.

Telegraphic reports have been received from Alexandria of an earthquake in the neighborhood of Tabrise, a Persian city of about sixty thousand people, on Sunday last. Though the shocks were described as very violent, no serious disaster or loss of life is so far known to have been caused by the phenomenon.

Cuba.

New York, Jan. 4.

An Havana despatch announces the arrival at that port of the new Captain-General of Cuba, General Dulce, yesterday morning. His reception was very quiet. General Lersundi held a grand review of troops in the vicinity of Havana on Sunday There is nothing important regarding the progress of the Revolution.

New York, Jan. 6.

General Lersundi, ex Captain General of Cuba, sailed for Spain yesterday. The policy of his successor, General Dulce, is not known, and his inaugural proclamation is awaited with much anxiety. The Liberals draw favorable conclusions in this connection from the fact that he has already relaxed the rigid censorship of the Press, and has allowed full liberty in the preparation and transmission of telegraphic news despatches.

United States.

New York, Jan. 5.

There was considerable excitement in Washington, today, in consequence of two beds at the residence of the French Minister. Large crowds were surrounding the house. Reports were circulated that they were either suffocated or poisoned. Gen. Skimmer still remains very unwell, and is unable to be at his desk at Treasury department.

Washington, Jan. 6.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Ferry offered a resolution, requesting the President to transmit a copy of his late Amnesty proclamation, with a statement of the authority by which he issued it. Mr Ferry said that he offered the resolution because, although in favor of Amnesty, he doubted the right of the President to grant it in this sweeping way, and he wished to have the question settled. The resolution was adopted.

New York, Jan. 6.

Messrs. Cambleng & Payne, 14 Wall Street, had $135,000 in Bonds and Currency stolen from them during the interview between New Year's Eve and Saturday. A confidential clerk who is missing is suspected of the robbery.

Ontario.

New York, Jan. 5.

The Whelan case came up yesterday before the Court of Error at Toronto, Canada, on appeal. The Judges unanimously decided that a Writ of Error was the proper course to bring the prisoner before the Court. Hon. J. H. Cameron made an able and elaborate argument on the side of the prisoner. Messrs. Robinson and Anderson replied for the Crown. Prisoner was remanded till 22d inst., when a decision will be given.

Spain.

London, Jan. 5.

A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Barcelona, with ramifications in Saragossa and other places. Many persons have been arrested, implicated in the conspiracy, among them Costello, a noted Carlist.

The peasyntry of Andalusia, pressed by poverty, have organized into plundering parties, and are pillaging the rich landholders.

London, Jan 4.

Advices from Spain report quite formidable republican demonstrations at Seville and Jerez De La Trontera. At the latter city, the insurgents made a futile attempt to seize the arms and ammunition from the Arsenel. General Rondo immediately sent a strong force of soldiers to hold the town and remove arms to Cadiz for safety.

A Proclamation has been issued raising the state of Seige at Madrid.

Gen. Prim, in an official circular, declares that the Provisional Government does not intend to disarm the Volunteers.

Senor Fagarto, of the interior, has issued a circular in which he ascribes the recent troubles in Cadiz and Malaga to the intrigues of the Reactionists, and he charges that their object in fomenting these disturbances, is to prevent the taking of a *plebiscitum*.

South America.

London, Jan. 6.

Later advices have been received from Paraguay. The war news was meagre and unimportant. Mr. McMahon, the American Minister to Paraguay, had an interview with President Lopez, and the result was understood to be eminently satisfactory, full atonement to the recent outrages to the American flag having been guaranteed.

Athens, Jan. 4.

It is stated that the Turkish Admiral Hobart Pacha has formally demanded the surrender of the great Steamer Erosis. The despatch adds that war is considered inevitable at Athens.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 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.

MATTERS SANATORY.

A very necessary, if not a very profound truth, is contained in the old saying "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The universal experience of mankind goes to prove that it is much easier to adopt means to prevent disease than to eradicate it after it has taken root in the system. Modern research has shown that many of the diseases and much of the suffering which afflict mankind, are preventible. Indeed, the tendency of modern science has been rather to discover the causes of disease than to invent new remedies. Men are fast losing their faith in drugs. The intelligent physician is now content, when he meets with an intelligent patient, to allow nature to effect the cure. And nature, if allowed to pursue her operations without hindrance and opposition, in ninety cases out of a hundred of all curable ailments, will restore the patient to health without the least of what is frequently very improperly called 'assistance.' But men and woman take a very great deal of trouble to contract diseases. They violate the plainest laws of nature habitually, and complain that Providence afflicts them with disease. They put on all the airs of martyrs and lay their sufferings at the door of a Merciful Creator, whose beautiful and delicate handwork has long withstood and vainly striven to counteract the effects of their persistent folly and ignorance. How many of our readers, think you, have given nature fair play in the manner in which they have treated their bodies since they came to years of discretion? How many among us have been intelligently cared for in the days of our infancy? We are quite convinced that if the diseases of Providence's infliction were compared with those which we have foolishly, ignorantly, and wickedly contracted ourselves, the latter would outnumber the former a thousand to one. We daily suffer from colds, influenzes, fevers, indegestion, scrofula, and many other complaints which we have brought on ourselves in spite of the many indignant and emphatic protests of nature. She does not allow us to break her laws with impunity, and if we go on transgressing in spite of her warnings and her punishments, we have no business to murmur at the consequences or to throw upon Providence the blame of our own transgressions. Our constitutions are subject to certain laws which must be obeyed if we wish to enjoy the perfection of good health—"a sound mind in a sound body." Every farmer knows that if he does not sow the seed in the right kind of soil—if that soil be not properly prepared, and if the growing plant does not receive an abundant supply of moisture, air and sunshine, its developement will be hindered, and it will never arrive at full maturity. As it is in the vegetable world, so it is in the animal. If the conditions of health are not complied with, it is both unreasonable and presumptuous to expect to enjoy that greatest of all blessings—just as unreasonable and presumptuous as for the husbandman to expect a good crop from land which he had not tilled, and from which he, by some means had kept the supplies of light, air and rain which nature had provided for its nourishment. The man who persists in eating improper food at improper times, who exerts his mind or his body beyond its strength, who exposes himself to the inclemency of the weather, without taking due precautions, who breathes vitiated air, who drinks impure water, who indulges in stimulating beverages, has no business to complain of ill-health. He, as long as he does these things, is doing his very best to be unhealthy, and he will be so to a greater or less extent, just as sure as fire burns or water moistens. As long as he keeps on violating the laws of his nature, it is worse than idle for him to expect to regain his lost health by swallowing drugs. Better, perhaps, for him to do as men used to do in old times, wear some cabalistic charm round his neck; or as they do in the interior of Asia, swallow the doctor's prescription instead of his medicine. One of the first conditions of health is cleanliness. Nature is cleanly in all her operations. Even a pig, which is supposed to be the filthiest of all creatures, thrives best when he is kept clean. It would actually pay our farmers to wash their fattening pigs and to scrub their pig stye—we are not joking. Let some one try the experiment, and he will be astonished at the result. No animal thrives if kept in an uncleanly condition. Whoever wishes to enjoy health, should keep himself and all his surroundings perfectly clean. Dirt is offensive to the eye, and it is no less injurious to the health. The cholera which men in old times used to consider an unpreventible mysterious visitation of Providence, is now known to be a punishment on man for living in dirt. Its home is in the filthy, undrained, unscaveneged cities of the East. There it lingers and thrives, and when opportunity offers it travels West with the rapidity of wind, carrying death to the impure abodes of men who are congregated in cities. It does comparatively little damage in the country where the breeze is untainted and where the water is free from impurities, but in the towns where there are suffered to lie festering heaps of filth, poisoning the air around them, and loading the streams with nameless impurities; there it finds a field prepared for its dreadful work—there it commits its most fearful ravages. It has been found that cleanliness is its greatest enemy. The cholera may be said to have been driven out of England by the shovel, the water pail, and the white-wash brush. The same weapons have been used with good effect against the typhus, the typhoid and slow fevers, as well as the many forms of dysentery. Children are peculiarly susceptible to the health-destroying influences of bad air, and bad water. How can you, my friend, expect those delicate little creatures to develope into healthy men and woman, when they spend the greater portion of their lives within smelling distance of that festering cesspool, the drainings from which and from hundreds of others like it, are slowly but surely percolating through the pores of the earth to poison the water which they use every hour of the day? No, no, my friend, if you don't want to have them grow up miserable sickly beings, or perhaps have nothing left to remember some of them by except little green mounds in the Churchyard yonder, remove that filth with all possible speed from your neighborhood, and take good care that no such storehouses of disease be allowed to accumulate about your premises in future. More than that, as you love your own and your neighbor's children, as you value your own health and that of the community in which you live, use every exertion to have all such abominations cleared out and carried away to where they will not only do no harm, but where they are capable of doing a great deal of good; for such is the beautiful economy of nature, that she can, in the proper place, make nourishment and beauty spring out of those unsightly, unsavorily, pestiferous aggregations of nastiness. To do this effectually organization is necessary. The disunited efforts of a few well-meaning men can do very little. They know what ought to be done, but they have not the power to do it. They can only persuade and expostulate, they have not the authority to compel. But in every town men should be compelled to be clean. If some are too ignorant or too lazy to remove nuisances, it should be done for them, and they should be compelled to pay for the removal. The health of the whole town is not to be endangered on account of the ignorance and wrongheadedness of a few. It is of the utmost importance that the people of Summerside should have pure air to breathe and pure water to drink; but they can have neither the one or the other without some measures are taken to prevent filth from accumulating on the surface in and around their premises. We all know how much sickness there is in this town every Summer among grown up people and among children. Why are there more stricken with fever and other diseases in Summerside, in proportion to our numbers, than in the surrounding country districts. There is no drainage to this Town. The noisome substances deposited upon the surface are allowed to fester about our houses for months, and every shower of rain that falls conveys the drainings to our wells, or to the springs which supply our wells. It is no wonder that this state of things is beginning to tell on the health of the people. In Charlottetown matters are, if possible, in a worse condition than they are here. Dr. Jenkin's letter, which we publish in another column, points out some of the ill effects of the carelessness and apathy of the people of the Capital. The Doctor gives but a glimpse of the evil consequences of the want of a good system of drainage and an abundant supply of water for Charlottetown. No person who is used to drinking the pure water of country places can bear to taste the impure water of the City pumps, it is so nauseous and unpleasant. The water of this place will soon be no better.

Now we would suggest that means be taken to make Summerside a clean, well drained Town. The expense necessary to effect this desirable end will not be nearly so great as many people imagine. A small outlay for drains and a few simple regulations, *rigidly enforced*, are all that is required. But there's the rub. *Who is to undertake the business, and what power is there vested in anybody to enforce the regulations?* We may depend upon it that until we establish some kind of Municipal Government in this Town, its sanatory condition will not be in the slightest condition improved.

We were shown the other day a beautiful set of plans, drawn by Mark Butcher, Esq., and intended for a residence to be erected on the north side of King Square, for George R. Beer, Esq. We do not profess to be much of a judge of Architecture, but if allowed to express an opinion, we should say that the set of plans above mentioned were equal if not superior to some once shown us that had been drawn in the United States.

The weather during the past week has been very changeable. On Sunday it rained and thawed until the roads were bare in many places, on Sunday night it froze hard, and on Tuesday a real old fashioned snow storm set in and continued all day and all night.

Those who have not yet received an Island Almanac for 1869 will do well to call at our Bookstore and get one at once, as they are going very fast.

The *North Star* makes its appearance in an entirely new dress, from the office of its proprietor on the corner of Pownal and Richmond streets. We wish Mr. Ross all the success his enterprise deserves.

Judging from present appearances, there will not be much good ice on the rivers this winter. There is, as yet, scarcely any travelling on the ice to the westward or the eastward.

☞ Those persons who have been furnished with Bills up to Oct. last, for advertising, &c., who have not yet paid us, will please call and pay or remit the same at once.

☞ The Coat furnished us from the Tailoring establishment of Mr. McSween on New Year's, was a 'perfect fit.' We advise all who want 'perfect fits' to go there.

Who is to be Postmaster General? This is a question asked by nearly every one we meet, but it is one which we are unable to answer. We must say we feel somewhat interested in the appointment. The late Postmaster General done much for the Western part of the Island in regard to Mail convenience, and, we doubt not but that had he lived until the expiration of the present tenders of the mails from Charlottetown to Summerside and from thence to Tignish, he would have done much more. This, however, will remain for his successor to do. Whoever he may be, we trust he will be a man up to the times, and one who understands the wants of the country.

Chief Justice Young, of Nova Scotia, has received the honor of Knighthood from the Queen.

The editor of the *Patriot* was mistaken when he stated that the *Journal* was the first to publish the account of a murder at Cornwall. No such notice appeared in our paper.

The January term of the Supreme Court for Queen's County was opened on Tuesday last. We understand that there is a great deal of business this term.

Dr. Jenkin's Letter.

Dec. 27th, 1868.

To the Chairman of the Board of Health.

Sir:

I beg to report to the Board the prevalence of a low form of fever, which appears to be confined to a portion of the City within a short distance of the intersection of Kent and Prince Streets. I have, in my own practice, 16 cases in that vicinity, and I am aware of several others. On finding so many cases of the same type, within so limited a space, I came to the conclusion that there must be a local cause for so marked a result; I, therefore, instituted enquiries, and discovered that the pump from which these people drew their water, was in the immediate neighborhood of an old well which had been used as a Privy; this well is situated on the premises of Mr. Paul McPhail. There is also on the premises of Dr. Johnston an old well, which is used as a sink, and is a receptacle for the refuse of the house, of all descriptions. These two sources of pollution are sufficient to contaminate the water of all the wells in the City, were they subject to them.

I have no hesitation in stating that the fever is due to this cause, both from positive and negative reasons; it is a positive fact that the fever is confined to that locality, and this evidence is strengthened by the circumstance of a workman of Mr. G. Dogherty, who lives at a distance, but who drinks of the water from the suspected well, being laid up with fever. On the other hand, the negative evidence is, that there can be at this season no atmospheric cause for the outbreak; nor can surface filth have any effect in that way when the earth's crust become impenetrable from frost, as it is at present, and also from the surface being covered with snow. It is impossible to have the water analyzed here; only in the States or in Europe, or the large cities of Canada, can Chemists be found who are sufficiently expert to make such an analysis. I would, therefore, suggest to the Board the necessity of stopping the pump for the present; and also of prohibiting the parties above named, from any such use of the wells on their premises. It is well known that the water from wells at a considerable distance from the beach becomes impregnated with the saline matter from sea water, and tastes brackish. How much more readily then may noxious matters from wells immediately adjacent, and probably fed from the same stream, find their way into the water used by the people of this neighborhood. That water polluted by human excrement is productive of disease, has been placed beyond a doubt by researches made during the prevalence of Asiatic Cholera and other epidemics.

I would take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the Board to the very bad state of the water supplied generally.

I have, &c., &c.,

J. T. JENKINS,
Health Officer.

We publish in this day's paper Mr. Beer's very sensible and well written letter on salmon culture. We recommend the subject to the attention of the men of enterprise and reflection amongst us. The subject of pisciculture has occupied much attention both in the new world and the old. It has been proved by experiments that it is almost as easy to raise pond and river fish, as it is to breed Sheep and horses. To re-stock our numerous rivers and bays with salmon, is quite a feasible enterprise. Our American neighbors have undertaken to breed salmon quite as cooly as our farmers manage to raise cattle. It was only the other day that some of them imported a quarter of a million of Salmon eggs all the way from New Brunswick, where it seems that a salmon culture establishment is already set up, and they expect them to be hatched some time in this month. The New Brunswickers were very unwilling to part with the spawn and did so only on condition that one half of that taken from the fish be kept as the property of the Dominion Government, and that the Americans should have them hatched out in Miramichi for the benefit of the river.—*Patriot*, Jan. 9th.

Georgetown harbor was perfetly clear of ice on Wednesday last. Next fall, we hope arrangements will be made to keep up Steam communication between that place and Nova Scotia, as long as possible, after the harbors of Summerside and Charlottetown are closed. This would be a great public convenience, and the country would cheerfully bear the expense.—*Ib.*

TEMPERANCE.

Mr. Editor:—

In consequence of the Quarterly Session of the G. D. Sons of Temperance meeting early in this month at Crapaud, which Mr. Barratt desires to attend, I have agreed to make some changes in his published appointments, and to add to them as follows:

Plat School House, near James Wiggins', Town Road, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Searletown, G. Samaritan Division, Monday Jan. 18.

Crapaud, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Canoe Cove, Albert & Victoria Temple, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Clyde River, Guide of Youth Lodge, Friday, Jan. 22.

Bonshaw, Scotia Lodge, Monday, Jan. 25.

North Bedeque, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Cascumpec Village, Excelsior Temple, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

I trust you will be good enough to publish the above in your first issue, and that the gentlemen to whom handbills are sent will make the best use of them.

Yours truly,

Robert Laird.

Princetown, Jan. 6, 1869.

Horace Greeley purposes to write, during the year 1869, an elementary work on Political economy, wherein the policy of Protection to Home Industry will be explained and vindicated. This work will first be given to the public through successive issues of The New York Tribune, and will appear in all its editions—Daily, $10; Semi-Weekly, $4; Weekly, $2 per annum.

We have received from the publisher, the "Star Spangled Banner" for January. With this number it enters upon its seventh volume, and is enlarged and improved, giving nearly double the former amount of matter. It is a rich, rare and racy sheet of 40 long columns and 8 large pages, illustrated, and is really the cheapest paper in the country. Its publishers present, gratis, to every subscriber a splended engraving, and the price of all is only 75 cents. Specimens can be seen at this office, or will be sent free by addressing "Star Spangled Banner," Hinsdale, N. H.

Newspaper Directory.—G. P. Rowell & Co., the New York Advertising Agents, are about issuing a complete American Newspaper Directoyr. It is a compilation much needed, since nothing of the kind having any claims to completeness has ever been published.

Messrs Rowell & Co, have spared no pains or expense to make the forthcoming work complete. We understand the book will be a handsome octavo volume of about 300 pages bound in dark cloth, and sold for five Dollars per copy.

As the publishers are Advertising Agents, their issuing a work containing so much information, unusally jealously guarded by those in that business, shows that they are confident of their ability to be of service to advertisers, or they would not so readily place in their hands the means of enabling every one to communicate direct with publisers if they so desire.