

Summerside Journal.

A N D W E S T E R N P I O N E E R .

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND NEWS.

Vol. 4.

Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Thursday, March 11, 1869.

No. 25.

THE Summerside Journal,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING,
BY **JOSEPH BERTRAM,**
AT HIS OFFICE, CENTRAL STREET.
TERMS:
1 copy for one year, in advance, 6s. 6d.
" " half advance, 7s. 6d.
" " at the end of year 9s.
Persons getting up clubs of THE SUBSCRIBERS will be entitled to the JOURNAL for one year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
inserted at moderate rates and in good style. SPECIAL AGREEMENTS may be made on reasonable terms for a whole, a half, or quarter column, or by the year.

Job Printing
of every description, performed with neatness and despatch, and at moderate rates, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Almanac for March, 1869.

MOON'S PHASES.
Last Qtr., 5th day, 1h. 31m. morning, E. S. E.
New Moon, 13th day, 4h. 34m., morn., E. N. E.
First Qtr. 21st day, 1h. 42m., morning N. W.
Full Moon, 27th day, 5h. 20m. evening, E.

DAY	SUN		MOON		DAY	
	h	m	h	m		
1 Mon	6 43	5 43	12 30	27 8	9 56	10 59
2 Tues	41	45	12 18	4 16	11 8	11 22
3 Wed	39	46	12 5 17	morn	5	5
4 Thurs	37	48	11 51	18 13	0 16	9
5 Fri	36	49	11 38	55 4	20	12
6 Sat	34	50	11 24	31 49	2 18	15
7 Sun	31	52	10 54	45 7	3 54	21
8 Mon	29	53	10 39	21 41	4 38	23
9 Tues	30	53	10 23	58 11	5 13	26
10 Wed	28	54	10 7	34 4	5 43	29
11 Thurs	26	55	10 7	34 4	5 43	29
12 Fri	23	57	9 51	11 2	6 10	34
13 Sat	19	58	9 35	47 24	sets	39
14 Sun	17	59	9 18	23 45	7 28	42
15 Mon	15	1 0	9 0	4 8	8 27	46
16 Tues	14	2 8	44 36	28 9	9 28	48
17 Wed	13	3 8	26 12	39 10	30	50
18 Thurs	11	4 8	9 48	56 11	31	53
19 Fri	9	5 7	5 23	13 morn	56	56
20 Sat	6	6 7	7 33	north	0 33	59
21 Sun	6	6 7	7 15	22 10	1 12	2
22 Mon	3	8 6	5 56	45 2	2 6	5
23 Tues	1	9 6	3 38	9 29	3 18	8
24 Wed	59	11 6	2 03	38 5	4 7	11
25 Thurs	58	12 6	1 56	40 4	4 9	14
26 Fri	56	13 5	4 20	11 5	5 26	17
27 Sat	54	15 5	2 43	49 27	6 48	21
28 Mon	50	17 4	4 70	27 8	8 27	25
29 Tues	48	19 4	2 53	44 9	9 51	29
30 Wed	45	21 4	1 16	58 11	11 4	35

Summerside Markets.
March 9, 1869.

Beef per lb	3d a 4d
Mutton per lb	3d a 4d
Oats per bush	2s 6d a 2s 7d
Potatoes per bush	1s 6d a 1s 6d
Turnips per bush	10d a 1s
Butter per lb by Tub	15d a 16d
Lard per lb	9d a 10d
Tallow per lb	10d a 1s
Eggs per doz	4d a 5d
Hides per doz	2s a 3s
Mackerel per doz	18s a 19s
Codfish per qt	4d a 6d
Pork per lb by carcass	4s a 4 1/2s
Flour per bbl	45s a 47s
Island Flour per cwt	20s a 21s
Oatmeal per cwt	17s a 18s
Hay per Ton	50s a 60s
Pine Boards	10s
Spruce Boards	4s a 5s

Charlottetown Markets.
Ch. Town, March 9, 1869.

Beef per lb	4d a 8d
Mutton per lb	3d a 7d
Pork per lb, by carcass	4d a 6d
Ham per lb	6d a 7d
Cheese	3s a 3 1/2s
Fowls	1s a 1 1/2s
Ducks each	20s a 21s
Flour per 100 lbs	18s a 19s
Oatmeal per 100	2d a 2 1/2d
Backhead Flour, per lb	18s a 20s
Codfish per quintal	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Butter per lb	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Do. by the tub	3d a 5d
Cheese	3d a 5d
Tallow	9d a 10d
Eggs per dozen	1s 3d a 1s 4d
Potatoes per bushel	1s 6d a 1s 9d
Barley	5s
Oats	2s 8d a 2s 9d
Hay per ton	70s a 75s
Hides per lb	4d
Sheepskins each	3s a 3s 6d
Spruce Boards per 100 ft.	4s a 4s 6d
Hemlock	3s 6d a 4s

Business Cards.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Corner of Great George & King Streets,
Charlottetown.

President—HON. DANIEL BRENNAN.
Cashier—WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire.
Discount Days—Mondays & Thursdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.,
from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

UNION BANK.

Grafton St., Queen's Square, Charlottetown
President—CHARLES PALMER, Esquire.
Cashier—JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire.
Discount Days—Wednesdays & Saturdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.,
from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

SUMMERSIDE BANK.

Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island
President—JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esq.
Cashier—E. L. LYDIARD, Esquire.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Notes for Discount must be in before 11
o'clock on Discount days.
Hours of Business—10 a. m., to 1 p. m.,
from 2 p. m., to 4 p. m.

More Light!

50 CASES superior KEROSENE OIL,
For sale low.
J. L. HOLMAN.
Wholesale Warehouse,
Head Holman's Wharf, Summerside, Nov 19, 68

Business Cards.

E. F. PURDY'S
NEW
MARBLE AND FREESTONE
ESTABLISHMENT,
(NEXT DOOR TO BEER AND SONS')
King Square,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
All orders punctually attended to.
Call and See!
Jan 7, '69 ly

HANFORD BROTHERS,
Successors to Thomas Hanford,
Commission Merchants,
And General Agents,
11 NORTH MARKET WHARF,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
CHAR. U. HANFORD. FRED. S. HANFORD.

J. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
And Dealer in Provisions, &c.
MARKET STREET,
St. John, N. B.

Gives personal attention to the Sale
and Purchase of every description of Goods.
May 9, 1868.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
And General Agents,
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

R. & W. T. HUNT,
Commission Merchants,
AUCTIONEERS.
SALESROOM AND OFFICE
Head of Queen's Wharf.
(Opposite the Store of Wm. T. Hunt & Co.)
Summerside, P. E. Island.
April 2, 1868. ly

THOMAS KELLY,
Barrister at Law
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
SUMMERSIDE, P. E. ISLAND.

WILLIAM BEARSTO,
Commission Merchant,
Auctioneer & General Agent,
WATER STREET,
Summerside, P. E. Island

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant,
And Auctioneer,
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

JAMES GREENOUGH,
FLOUR
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 47 Commercial Street
Corner of Clinton Street -----BOSTON
Jan. 1, 1869. ly

DR. J. H. JAMIESON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR
OFFICE at the residence of the Rev. W. W.
Colpitts, Margate.
December 3, 1868.

DR. J. PRICE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Office—At the SUMMERSIDE DRUG STORE,
next door to Bank, Central Street
SUMMERSIDE, P. E. ISLAND.
October 12, 1868.

DR. JARVIS
Has Removed His Residence to the House
(lately occupied by Mr McKinlay)
next to Thomas Hunt's, Esq., St. Eleanor's.
He may be consulted every forenoon at the
Drug Store of W. T. HUNT & Co., Summ-
erside.
St. Eleanor's, May 18, 1868.

DR. J. N. FULLER,
Graduate of Bellevue Hospital,
Medical College, N. Y.

Office in the residence of Rev. Mr. DeBrisay, on
Water Street—directly opposite the Establishment
of J. L. Holman, Esq.,
* * * All calls respectfully attended to.
Summerside October 15, 1868.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE.
North side King Square,
(next to Park Hotel)
ST. JOHN, N. B.

JAMES W. THOMPSON, PROPRIETOR.
THE Proprietor of the above HOTEL takes
this opportunity to return thanks for the
liberal patronage hitherto received, and most
respectfully solicits a continuance of the
same.
This HOTEL is very pleasantly situated,
and commands a view of King Square, and
other parts of the City.
In connection with the Hotel, is GOOD
STABLES, and a careful Hostler in attend-
ance. Parties coming from Prince Edward
Island with horses will find this establishment
the most comfortable in the City, and a per-
son always at the Cars on their arrival.
St. John, Sept. 10, 1868. ly

CRAWFORD'S HOTEL.

No. 9, King Square,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
THE subscriber having thoroughly refitted
and enlarged his HOTEL AND STORE, is
now prepared to accommodate Permanent and
Transient Boarders on the most reasonable
terms.
ALSO, in connection, a GROCERY STORE,
where every article required for house use
may be had.
J. CRAWFORD & SON.
Sept. 10, 1868. ly

North British and Mercantile
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL: TWO MILLIONS, Sterling.
CHIEF OFFICES:
64 Princes Street, Edinburgh.
61 Threadneedle Street, London.

Risks taken daily, in Town and Country, at
the office of the Agent, Reading room
Building, Dorchester street.
G. W. DEBLOIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island.
Charlottetown, June 20, 1868.—ly*

A. W. ANDRES,
Marble Worker,
Point Du Chene, Shediac N. B.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-
STONES, &c., &c.
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE con-
stantly on hand.

Can furnish Gravestones and Monuments at a
less price than any other establishment in
the Provinces, and pay duty besides.
Orders can be left at BERTRAM'S Book
Store and at D. EXMAN'S, Esq., Summerside,
or sent to
A. W. ANDRES.
Point Du Chene, June 11th, 1868.

Established 1845.
NEW YORK
LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

Assets, January 1st, 1868,
Over Ten Million Dollars!
PRESIDENT:
MORRIS FRANKLIN, ESQ.,
VICE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY:
WILLIAM H. BEERS, JR.
HEAD OFFICE 112 & 114 Broadway, N. Y.
General Agent for the Dominion of Canada:
WALTER BURKE, Esq.,
Herald Buildings, Montreal.

The New York
Life Insurance Company
IS ONE OF THE
OLDEST INSTITUTIONS
Of the kind in America, having been chartered in
the year 1841, and commenced business in May, 1845.
During the twenty-three years of its existence,
it has issued policies upon the lives of more than
Fifty Thousand Persons.
and has paid in losses \$5,000,000 to the families and
representatives of those who have deceased while
members of the Company.

Annual Income
EXCEEDS
Four Million Dollars.
A SAFE INVESTMENT.

The instances are many within the experience of
every Life Insurance Company, in which the pro-
ceeds of a Policy has saved from poverty the sur-
vivors of those who have thus made provision for
their wants in times of prosperity and health. A
wife may insure the life of her husband for her
own benefit, and should she survive him, the
amount of the insurance will be payable to her free
from any claims against her estate; in the case of
the death of the wife before that of the husband,
the amount of the insurance may be made payable
to her children.

THE COMPANY DECLARES
ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS,
which are available in payment of each Annual
Premium. All the insured in this Company receive
dividends which can be used in part of the second
and each subsequent Annual Premium thereafter;
or the dividend may be allowed to accumulate, and
subsequently used in whole or in part in the pay-
ment of Premiums. The business of the Company
being PURELY MUTUAL, each member pays
only the average amount of the surplus, and which
is annually returned to the Policy holders.
(Companies having a Stock Capital usually retain a
large portion for the Stockholders.) The Divi-
dends paid to Policy holders exceed
\$3,000,000.

Endowment Assurance Policies.
These Policies are coming into general request
as a safe and profitable investment for one's de-
clining years, they deserve the attention of all.
The sum secured by an ordinary life policy becomes
available upon the death of the assured; on the
Endowment plan the amount is received by the
assured himself upon his attaining a specified age,
while full provision is made for death occurring
prior thereto.

THE NON-FORFEITURE PLAN.
This Company originated and introduced the val-
uable feature known as the Non-Forfeiture Plan
which is rapidly superseding the old system of life
long payments, and has revolutionized the system
of Life Insurance in the United States, and which
has been adopted (generally in a less favorable
form) by all Life Companies. A party, by this
table, after the second year, cannot forfeit any
part of what has been paid in.

Tables of Rates, Circulars, Examples of
Dividends, Forms, &c., can be had by applying to
the Agent, at Charlottetown.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS:
DR. MACKIESON, DR. R. JOHNSON.
Agent for P. E. Island:
HENRY A. HARVIE.
Ch'town Nov 19, 1868.

"The Hand-writing of God"
A FEW COPIES of this celebrated work
have been received by the Agent for P. E.
Island, the Rev. ALBERT S. DUBHINAY,
Library Edition \$4.; Cloth Extra \$3.50, N. S.
Currency.
Dec 3, '68.

News by the English Mail.


(From the European Mail, Feb. 18.)
SPAIN.

The Constituent Cortes of Spain were
opened with great ceremony on February
11, when the "Address from the Throne"
was made by Serrano, as President of the
Provisional Government. He declared that
"the day had now come" for Spain
to follow the lead of other nations, which
had thrown off the traditional bonds that
fettered the public mind; and he exhorted
the Cortes to unite in the task of securing
"the essential principles of the most ad-
vanced Radical Liberalism," which had
been adopted and proclaimed with so
much "ardent faith and enthusiasm."
The latest telegrams announce that Madrid
is in the happy state of "fervent rejoicing!"
But as to have a Republic, there must be
Republicans; and to found a Monarchy
there must be Monarchists; so to establish
any stable form of Government where all
the foundations of order have been disturb-
ed, something more is necessary than the
shifting sands of a mere impulsive "tervor."
But nothing of the kind can be discovered
in Spain, and the revolution appears, more
and more clearly, to have been the result
of a conspiracy, and by no means a natural
outbreak of the Spanish people. It is ex-
tremely doubtful whether it can be, sub-
stantially, maintained by its promoters.
The ex-Queen seems to have no desire or
hope of resuming her position in her own
person, but she has certainly not relinquish-
ed the claims of her children. A manifest
has been published in the Spanish pa-
pers, which is attributed to Queen Isabella,
though its authenticity has been denied.
It is drawn up with considerable skill.
The manifesto declares that Her Majesty
yielded at first to the revolution, and shrank
from civil war, because she would not op-
pose any obstacle in the way of her people
being rendered happier, richer, and more
glorious than they were under her rule;
and, after drawing a mournful picture of
the present condition of the country, and
the failure of the promises made by the
leaders of the revolution, Her Majesty
concludes:—"I am entirely devoted to
you; and I come to you, my son in my
arms, to restore to you what has been
taken from you—your repose, your for-
tune, your power, and the supremacy of
your faith." The chances of the Duc de
Montpensier are said to have improved
lately, and it is confidently asserted that
he is the candidate favored and chosen by
Serrano; but it is difficult to believe that
his unpopularity, or perhaps, rather, the
unpopularity of the "Royal" party, will
be overcome. One thing is certain, that
the mutual jealousy of the "Dictators" is
not likely to be disarmed by the paramount
claims or authority of the Duke; and prob-
ably the fact of his being the choice of
one, would be sufficient to enlist against
him the hostility of the Directorate.

THE OPENING OF THE CORTES—The
Constituent Cortes were opened with great
ceremony, on the 11th February. An im-
mense crowd assembled, and troops of the
garrison and the National Guard lined the
approaches to the Palace of the Cortes.
The balconies of the houses were hung
with drapery. The Members of the Pro-
visional Government were loudly cheered
on their arrival. Marshal Serrano opened
the Session with a speech, in which he
said:—"The nations of Europe, on attain-
ing a higher degree of civilization,
throw off the traditional bonds which fet-
tered the public mind. Spain delayed for
a long time following their example; but
the day has now come; the obstacles to
progress are removed, and the Representa-
tives of the nation are called upon to
construct a new edifice, of which the Pro-
visional Government has prepared the
foundations and sketched the outline. This
victory has been achieved without blood-
shed, but certain disturbances which have
occurred and the extravagance of some
former Administrations have placed the
finances in an embarrassed condition. The
Government relies on the Cortes to remedy
this state of things by economical reforms,
through changes in the administration, and
by legislation relative to the interest on the
public debt and the expenditure for the
army and navy. The Government recom-
mend to the Cortes to be united in the task
before them. It has adopted and proclai-
med with ardent faith and enthusiasm the
essential principles of the most Radical
liberalism—namely, liberty of worship, of
the press, of public education, of public
meeting and association. These reforms
the deputies must proceed to consolidate.
The partial disturbances which originated
in the impatience of some parties have
been repressed, and the Government has
acted with energy and patriotism." The
inaugural address was received with great
enthusiasm, and at its conclusion shouts
were raised of "Long live the Nation!"
"Long live the National Sovereignty!"
"Long live the Provisional Govern-
ment!"

The intelligence which reaches us from
Cuba is beginning to excite in Europe
lively interest and apprehension. The
excited state of the Sugar Market during
the past week sufficiently marks the grav-
ity with which it is regarded here in mer-
cantile circles, and it is feared that the
whole island lies at the mercy of the re-
bels, who now feel themselves strong en-
ough to make them indifferent to the offers
and promises of the Government. It is,
of course, impossible for us in this country
to place absolute reliance upon the reports
which are sent from Cuba at such a time;
the insurrection may be much less formid-
able than we have been led to believe; but
the fact that it has lasted so long; that it
has spread from outlying districts to the
heart of the sugar-producing country; that
in Havana itself the Volunteers have been
fired upon in the streets; and that even
Senor Aldama has been under suspicion
of disloyalty, and his house searched, has
produced an impression that is in all
probability the revolution in Cuba is just
entering upon its most dangerous stage. It
is difficult to see what the Government has
to offer which would suffice to tempt the
Creoles from a position of successful re-
volt against Spain. Cuba has gained so
little from her dependence, and has given

so much for it; and it does not surprise
those who are best acquainted with the is-
land, that the terms offered by General
Dulce, conciliatory and wise as they un-
doubtedly are, have nevertheless not been
accepted by the insurgents. Indeed, so
unlikely does it appear to many here that
the insurrection will be quelled, that there
is rather a feeling that it would be a wise
(and perhaps not an unlikely) step for
General Dulce to take, if he were to place
himself at the head of the insurrection, and
by accepting a change which appears in-
evitable, be enabled to exert a very salutary
control over it.
As we have said, the report that some
of the sugar estates in the best part of the
island have been devastated, has caused
great excitement in the Sugar Market
here, and prices have been, perhaps some-
what unduly, driven up in consequence.

The Turko-Greek difficulty is probably
at an end—for the time at least. The re-
commendations of the Conference were
very distasteful to Greece, and it was long
before the King could find a Ministry will-
ing to accept office on the condition of ac-
cepting them. After no little delay, M.
Zaimis has succeeded in forming a Cab-
inet, which declares its adherence to the
Protocol; but the national feeling is so
strong against it, that the Ministry, in set-
ting out their programme, dwell at some
length on the difficulties with which they
are beset. It is stated, with every degree
of probability, that the King had no alter-
native but to accept the Protocol or to ab-
dicate; and for some time a circumstantial
report was circulated to the effect that His
Majesty had determined upon abdication,
and was actually preparing to embark on
board the French corvette "Eurydice."
Whatever may have been the King's inten-
tion, no such step has been really taken,
and it is now stated that the adhesion of
the Greek Government to the Protocol has
been placed in the hands of Count Walew-
ski, who has left Athens with it, on his
return to Paris.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson has been on a
visit to Glasgow and Edinburgh, where he
has been entertained at dinner by the
Chamber of Commerce and the Royal
Scottish Academy. Mr. Johnson reiterat-
ed his assurances that all matters of dis-
pute between the United States and Great
Britain were finally settled and disposed of.
The text of the Alabama Convention,
which has recently been published in this
country, has not been generally received
with satisfaction. The Times speaks of
the negotiations which led up to the Con-
vention as having been "fitful and intermit-
tent," and of the Convention itself has
so unsatisfactory, that it would be desir-
able, should the parties concerned, in an
equally unfavorable terms, so that, if it
turns out that the United States Senate
refuse to ratify the Convention, it will not
be regretted in this country.

Great efforts are being made in Ireland
to obtain the release of the Fenians at pre-
sent undergoing sentences of penal servit-
ude. A petition to the Queen has been
signed by over 100,000, and it is said that
a number of the Mayors of Irish municipi-
alities, headed by Sir William Carroll,
the Lord Mayor of Dublin, have deter-
mined to present it, through the Lord in
Waiting, at the first levee of the season.
Such an act of grace would probably have
a good effect in Ireland, and it is quite
certain that if it can be favorably enter-
tained with due regard to the public securi-
ty, the present Government is not likely
to recommend Her Majesty to refuse it.

The convent system has lately received
illustration in various quarters. For many
days a trial has been proceeding in the
Court of Queen's Bench, in which a "sister"
sought to recover damages from the Lady
Superior of a convent in which she was
placed, for having subjected her to excep-
tional hardships and indignities in order
to drive her from the "institution."
The extraordinary nature of the claim, and
the striking disclosures of convent life
which have been revealed, have produced
an intense interest in the public mind, and
day by day Westminster Hall has been
densely crowded. The case is still pro-
ceeding, and we therefore refrain from
comment upon it. In Belgium six nuns
have been found immured in a damp un-
derground cell in a convent near Louvain;
and in Dublin a writ of Habeas Corpus
has been issued to bring up a daughter of
Lord French, who is said to have been de-
tained in a convent school in Ireland
against her will.

RETURN OF TROOPS TO ENGLAND.—The
following troops will shortly return to
England from British America:—1st Bat-
talion 22nd, from New Brunswick; 4th
Battalion 60th Rifles, from New Brun-
swick; 30th Regiment, from Nova Scotia;
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, from Canada;
and 1st Battalion 16th, from Nova Scotia.
The force of English infantry maintained
in British America on the departure of the
before-mentioned troops will be the 29th
and 53rd regiments, the 1st Battalion 60th
Rifles, the 69th, and the 78th Highlands.

MR. PERRY JOHNSON AND THE OCEAN
PENNY POSTAGE QUESTION.—In an address
presented to Mr. Reverdy Johnson at the
public meeting at Glasgow, on behalf of
the Cobden Club, a hope was expressed
that the time is near when, in addition to
the facilities of communication already en-
joyed, we shall have an ocean penny post-
age established between Great Britain and
America, opening up ten thousand chan-
nels of intercourse and affection that mean-
time remain closed. In the course of his
reply to the address, Mr. Johnson said:—
"You want a cheap penny postage, so do I;
not only because it will serve very much
to promote the interest of both countries,
but because it will very sensibly promote
my own. This excessive postage is rather
harassing. But, above all, independent
of the many considerations which it in-
volves, I desire to see that you and I
should be brought into intimate connection
with each other, and that we can do best
by the cheapest possible postage. And, as
I have said in my answer to your ad-
dress, my government have been anxious
from the first to reduce the present rate,
and have instructed me to do what I can
to bring about that result—and I know no
bar in Her Majesty's government—I do not
like to say of England, for that does not
seem to be palatable in Scotland—I
certainly will do whatever I can to pro-
mote the result; and I hope that before
this year expires you will be able to write
to your friends in America by the penny
postage instead of paying six pence or
three pence for every letter, as you now
do. One thing is certain, if the wishes of
your parliament are considered—and I
rather think the House of Commons is the
government—that will be the result, for
some fifty or sixty of the members repre-
senting important towns in