

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.

NEWSPAPERS.

The desire to hear and to tell some new thing, has from the earliest ages been a very strong one in the human breast. There is no man so devoid of sympathy and of curiosity, as to be utterly indifferent as to what is passing in the world around him. No one is so immersed in his own or her own private or peculiar concerns, as to have no desire to know something about his neighbor's business. The appetite for news is almost as ancient, and quite as general, as the appetite for food. The taste of the savage or the semi-savage man is, in this, as in most other matters, very different from that of the polished inhabitant of the populous city. The undiscriminating appetite, and the strong digestion of the ignorant and uncultivated, are very different from the fastidious taste of the learned and the enlightened. Marvellous and improbable reports find, with the former, a ready credence, while the latter withhold their belief from whatever has the remotest appearance of being at all out of the common course of events, unless supported by the strongest evidence. How often do we see the rumor which is greedily swallowed by the open-mouthed undiscerning crowd, rejected with every expression of contempt and ridicule, by the well-informed, but sceptical hearer. Every one knows that where there is a very great demand for any particular article, there will be a supply more or less adequate to that demand, and that the purveyor will adopt his commodity to the wants and tastes of his clients. This law holds good with regard to the supply of news, as with every other article of human consumption. The village gossip, who retails with additions and emendations, the latest piece of intelligence, is the news vehicle in its most primitive form; the itinerant beggar, the wandering musician, the peripatetic merchant, who in pursuing their several vocations, rambled from town to country, and from hamlet to hamlet, carrying with them a true and reliable record of the notable events which had taken place, or which were supposed to have taken place in the various localities through which they passed, were in former ages, and in other countries, watched for as impatiently, and welcomed as heartily by the *quid naves* of those days, and those places, as the weekly newspaper is now waited for and greeted by the expectant crowd at a backwoods post office. Men were for a very long period, obliged to content themselves with these and other equally simple, and equally reliable modes of obtaining a knowledge of what was going on in the world around them. The newspaper in its present form, is comparatively a modern invention—at least in Great Britain. We think we have somewhere read that in China—that wonderful country which lays claim to every western invention—newspapers were printed, circulated, and read, thousands of years before they were thought of by the slow-witted occidentals. Some time previous to the reign of James the First, the more enlightened of the English country squires obtained a tardy knowledge of what was going on in the metropolis, by means of news letters, compiled by men who made a business of collecting the news and transmitting it by post to those who paid them handsomely for their trouble. The means of transit in those days, being somewhat rude, the periods of the delivery of these news letters were necessarily very irregular, and owing to the time and expense necessary to produce a large number of written copies, very few letters in the aggregate were sent into the country. A news letter writer, one Butter by name, in the days of the learned king, took it into his head to print his letter. By so doing, he found he could multiply copies of his epistle to an indefinite extent, without incurring anything like a proportionate expense. This Mr Butter, like every other benefactor of his species, was opposed and ridiculed by his contemporaries, but he persevered, and as he deserved, he prospered. His example was soon followed by many others, and in this way were newspapers established in the British Islands. At first, the news alone was given, without note or comment, but by degrees the custom of speculating on the causes and effects, immediate and remote, of the events which the writer recorded was introduced. The compiler became an author and a politician. As the public began to read newspapers, men in business soon found that the newspaper, was a much better means of advertising their wares, and of making known their wants, than were the gaudy ill-painted cumbersome signs that swung and creaked over the doors of their establishments. The politician too, was not long in seeing that the weekly journal could be made the means of extending his influence to an almost unlimited extent. He found that by addressing the public through the press, he secured a larger and more appreciative audience than he could possibly find in any political meeting, however large. Statesmen were not long in discovering that a new power was growing up in the land, which though not recognized by the Constitution could make and unmake ministers, and even set up and dethrone kings, and this power was called half in jest and half in earnest, the Fourth Estate. Another name, one to which men of all classes and creeds bow with unfeigned deference, is given to this power, and that is, Public Opinion. The newspaper press is both the creator and the exponent of public opinion, hence its immense influence in these days. Where there are no newspapers, or where the liberty of the press does not exist, there is no public opinion, in the proper sense of the word.

Correspondence.

[For the Summerside Journal.]

The following extract, clipped from the *Acadian*, published in Wolfville, N. S., serves to show how the business of rum-selling is regarded in those parts, while it holds up an example, worthy of imitation for others. The names of the deputation, as appended, represent merchants, farmers, and teachers, showing that the intelligence and respectability of the place, are opposed to the sale of intoxicating drinks, and determined if possible to remove the nuisance from their midst. We learn from the sources that the proprietor of the establishment referred to, has since been convicted for violating the law, notwithstanding his assumptions on that occasion, and fined accordingly. We are also informed that another "bar room" in the same village has recently been closed, through the praiseworthy efforts of the "Sons" and "Templars." All honor to them. May they have an abundant reward in the prosperity and happiness of the people whose interests they seek to guard.

Rum-selling is an evil to any community. Poverty, Sabbath desecration, profanity and other vices are increased through the influence of intoxicating beverages. The prevalence of these evils in Summerside, should awaken the deepest sorrow and anxiety in the minds of every lover of morality and religion; but it does seem that the majority of the inhabitants are greatly indifferent, else why is so little accomplished in staying the tide of intemperance? Among the "Sons" and "Good Templars" there are a "good man and true," but the impression made by them upon the community, does not seem to be what we might expect, nor what they themselves desire. Can they not make more vigorous measures than heretofore? They possess talent and influence and could by earnest and well directed efforts, cause every rum-seller to feel that his craft is in danger, and to tremble in view of his guilt in "putting the bottle to his neighbor's lips," while in the minds of the people, they might instil a wholesome dread of the drinking and soul destroying stimulus. Would it not be well to take into consideration the impropriety of having the Post Office in such close proximity to the bar room? Parents should feel that it is bad enough to be compelled to bring up their families in the vicinity of the Licensed Tavern, without having to require them to enter such a place, where they must necessarily be exposed to temptation and danger. The public has a right to expect that the bar-room and its accessories shall, at least, be concealed from the view of those who are required to call at the Post Office.

Bellevue, March 6, 1867.

M. P. FREEMAN.

A statement having gone forth to the effect that an individual from Windsor had engaged a room in the town of Summerside, for the ostensible purpose of selling groceries, &c., &c., but really with the determination of selling intoxicating drinks. On Thursday afternoon a large number of the inhabitants assembled in Blackadder's Hall, thence proceeded through the village to the bar-room above mentioned, where they (through J. W. Bars, spokesman on the occasion) asked the individual if he intended to sell intoxicating drinks, to which question he answered in the negative, stating that he was a law-abiding subject, &c. The deputation then withdrew, after giving the person to understand, that if such was his intention, they would do all they could in the way of patronage. Space will not permit us to give the names of the entire deputation, but we append a few to show its character. J. W. Bars, Jas. Morse, D. J. Harris, Joseph Weston, C. D. Randall, Capt. Wellington Eagles, Edwin DeWolf, David Strong, and Nelson Hildrenbrook, Heuben Reed, Martin Cleveland, and L. A. Blair, A. J. Hill, L. Morse from Acadia College.

BRITISH TROOPS IN THE PROVINCES.—The Montreal *Troop* says:—"We have reason to believe that it is by no means decided to reduce the strength of the British Army in Canada, and that the four regiments ordered home will be replaced by others from Great Britain and the Mediterranean. Should the British troops show themselves, the regiments now under orders to embark in the relief which may be expected in June, and which will consist of about 3,700 men. We have on the spot ready for immediate service about 15,000 British cavalry and infantry all armed with new weapons and well up in their use. Since June our volunteers have been pretty generally supplied with breech-loaders, and will certainly give the British a warm reception should they have the temerity again to trust themselves on Canadian soil."

The Mother's Remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted is Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

An Established Remedy.—"Browns Bronchial Trochee" are widely known as an established remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, represented to be the same. Obtain only "Browns Bronchial Trochee."

Children often look pale and sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" will destroy worms without injury to the child.

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

ward Island and British Columbia, as shall be agreed upon by their respective Legislatures; and in the event of admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, each shall be entitled to a representation in the Senate of Canada of four members, but after the admission of Prince Edward Island into the Union, the representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the Senate of Canada upon any reduction by death or otherwise to the number of Ten Members from each or either of those Provinces shall not be replaced beyond that number, except as provided by the sections of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Queen, upon any such admission into the Union at any time hereafter, to declare by proclamation, that any or either of the Colonies or Provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Rupert's Land, the North Western Territory, or British Columbia upon, from, and after a certain day in such proclamation to be appointed shall so form a portion of the Kingdom of Canada, and henceforth the same as the case may be, shall be and become a portion of the Kingdom of Canada, from, and after the day so appointed, as aforesaid, and upon such terms and conditions as may be expressed in such Proclamation.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 129. And whereas the construction of a railway from the River St. Lawrence to the city of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia is necessary: And whereas it has been agreed between the Provinces that such railway shall be constructed with all convenient speed: Be it enacted, that the General Government shall, within six months after the Union; commence such railway, and within three years thereafter complete the same.

REVENUES, &c. 2.—From and after the Union, such portions of the duties and revenues over which the respective Legislatures of the said Provinces, before the period thereof, had power of appropriation, which are by this Act reserved to the Local Governments or Legislatures, and all duties and revenues by them hereafter raised in accordance with the special powers conferred upon them by this Act, shall form in each Province one Consolidated Revenue Fund to be appropriated for the public service of the said Province.

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Canada for the period of Ten years from the time of the Union, an additional allowance of Sixty-three thousand dollars per annum. But so long as the Public Debt of that Province remains under Sixty million of dollars, a deduction equal to the interest at five per centum on such deficiency shall be made from the said sum of Sixty-three thousand dollars.

68.—All payments to be made under this Act, or in discharge of liabilities created under any Act of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick respectively, and assumed by Canada from and after the time of Union, and until otherwise directed by Parliament, shall be made in such form and manner as may from time to time be ordered by the Governor General in Council, by proclamation to be issued from time to time, to declare that such goods, wares, and merchandizes may be imported free into any part in the Kingdom of Canada from any of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, upon proof of having already paid duty, and in case where any larger duties are exacted in any Province, it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council in like manner to authorise the importations of such goods, wares and merchandizes on payment of the difference of duty between the said Province.

70.—All articles, the growth or produce, or manufacture of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall be admitted free into all ports in Canada, from and after the Union.

71.—No lands or property belonging to Canada or any Province thereof shall be liable to taxation.

LOCAL CONSTITUTIONS. THE EXECUTIVE. 73.—For each of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, there shall be an officer styled the Lieutenant Governor, to be appointed by the Governor General in Council under the Great Seal of Canada.

74.—A Lieutenant Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor General; but any Lieutenant Governor appointed at the commencement of the first Session of the Parliament of Canada, shall not be removed within five years of his appointment, except for cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in writing within one month after the order for his removal is made, and shall be communicated by message to each of the Houses of Parliament within one week thereafter, if Parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within one week after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament; and in the event of the absence, or illness, or inability from any other cause of the Lieutenant Governor to discharge the duties of his office, the Governor General in Council may appoint an Administrator to execute the office, and functions of Lieutenant Governor during such absence, illness, or other inability.

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