

THE THRONE OF SOLOMON.

The following account of this remarkable piece of mechanism purports to be taken from the Persian manuscript called "The History of Jerusalem":—

"The sides of it were of pure gold, the feet of emeralds and rubies intermixed with pearls, each of which was as large as an ostrich's egg. The throne had seven steps; on each side were delineated orchards full of trees, the branches of which were of precious stones, representing fruit ripe and unripe; on the tops of trees were to be seen figures of plumage birds, particularly the peacock, the eagle and kurgos. All these birds were hallowed within artificially, so as to occasionally utter melodious sounds, such as the air of mortals never heard. On the first step were delineated vine-branches, having bunches of grapes, composed of precious stones of various kinds, fashioned in such a manner as to represent the various colors of purple, violet, green and red, so as to render the appearance of real fruit. On the second step, on each side of the throne, were two lions of terrible aspect, large as life, and formed of cast gold.

"The nature of this remarkable throne was such that when Solomon placed his foot on the first step, the birds spread their wings, and made a fluttering noise in the air. On his touching the second step, the lions expanded their claws. On his reaching the third step, the whole assemblage of demons and fairies and men, repeated the praises of the Deity. When he arrived at the fourth step, voices were heard addressing him in the following manner:—"Son of David, be thankful for the blessings which the Almighty has bestowed upon you." The same was repeated on his reaching the fifth step. On his reaching the sixth, all the children of Israel joined them; and on his arrival at the seventh, all the birds and animals became in motion, and ceased not until he had placed himself on the royal seat, when the birds, lions, and other animals, by secret springs, discharged a shower of the most precious perfumes on Solomon, after which two of the kurgos descended and placed the golden crown upon his head.

"Before the throne was a column of burnished gold, on the top of which was a golden dove, which held in its beak a volume bound with silver. In this book were written the psalms of David, and the dove having presented a book to the king, he read aloud a portion of it to the children of Israel. It is further related that on the approach of evil persons to the throne, the lions were wont to set up a terrible roaring, and to lash their tails with violence; the birds also, and the demons and gnomes, to utter horrid cries; so, for fear of them no one dared be guilty of falsehood, but all confessed their crimes. Such was the throne of Solomon, the Son of David."

The New York Scottish American Journal has the following pertinent remarks relative to the unreliable character of the Cable Telegrams to the New York Press, which are also furnished to the Provincial Press:—

"One report (respecting the London Reform demonstration) says 50,000 people walked in procession through the principal streets to a suburban park, where great and numerous speeches were made. Another despatch puts down the number of professionalists at twenty-five thousand. Either of these figures indicate to our view a very poor turn out; nothing at all to be compared with the gatherings at Glasgow, Manchester, and Birmingham. The truth seems to be, that the Cable is made to lie steadily and unconsciously—for certain political or financial speculations. The Fenian outbreak reported from Ireland does not appear to have been anything like it was represented to be. And so it is with the whole story that lies about it any election. It must be exaggerated to the taste of a class of readers."

The Que-ve Chronicle has an excellent article upon the importance of the British North American Press employing agents of its own, who will telegraph to us European news without the same kind of sensational telegrams—either arrant nonsense, or well got up lies—are sent across the wires to the Canadian press as have been furnished to the New York papers from Canada by their "specials" there. We are compelled to give accounts that are cooked to suit the Yankee market and to feed the gullible tastes of Fenian sympathizers. However convenient existing arrangements for obtaining information may have been in the past, if we have any self-respect or enterprise we ought not to be exclusively dependent on them much longer. If Confederation becomes a fixed fact in a few months—as now seems certain—then the Press of all the Provinces should form themselves into an Association. The news that is now sent across the wires is very unsatisfactory to British Americans.—H. Reporter.

For four or five years the colony of New Zealand had a native war upon its hands which ten thousand British troops could not bring to a close. The colonists took the matter up, and in a short time "conquered a peace." This war, however, scarcely produced any effect upon the progress of the colony, for its population during the last four years has increased ninety per cent. It has doubled the number of its sheep, added fifty per cent. to the number of cattle, has tripled the quantity of enclosed lands reclaimed from the wilderness. It has doubled its imports from the mother country, and is, without question, one of the most flourishing colonies owing allegiance to the British Crown.

It is now generally understood that the Rev. Mr. McNair, Curate to the Rev. Canon Gray, of Trinity Church, has resigned his position in the Church of England and cast in his lot with the Galvanistic Baptist body. Mr. MacNair is a young gentleman of an earnest, enquiring mind and irreproachable character, and will be an acquisition to the Baptists, while his departure from his old sphere of usefulness will be regretted by his late parishioners.—St. John N. B. Telegraph.

The Fisheries of Massachusetts employ 1544 vessels, 16,649 men, and capital amounting to \$9,723,538. The yearly value of the product is estimated at \$12,184,325.

Sixteen missionary societies are laboring on the western coast of Africa, of which six are British, seven American, two German, and one West Indian.

We observe by late Montreal papers that a great swindling case is attracting attention in that city. The firm of Wm. D. Edsall & Co., lately cleared off from Boston, leaving large liabilities. They went on to the St. Lawrence Hall in Montreal, carrying with them large quantities of jewelry, money, &c. The creditors followed, got out an attachment, and the sheriff's officers have been so far unsuccessful in attempting to seize on the property.

It is said that Mr. Roberts, the Fenian President, has written to Col. Lynch: "I regret to tell you that I do not believe you are to be hanged." He believes that the result of Col. Lynch's execution would be an immediate attack on Canada and its capture by the Fenians.

LONGEVITY OF LAWYERS.—The late Sir James Knight Bruce, one of the Lord Justices of appeal, who made way for Sir Hugh Cairns, did not resign his position a day too soon. He died at his seat, The Priory, Reclampton, on the 7th ult., at the age of 75. There are two remarkable features about eminent lawyers in this country—their wonderful longevity as a rule, and the tenacity with which they cling to their duties at the most advanced periods of life. It is evident that though born in 1791 Sir James Bruce only resigned when the hand of death was upon him. On the Irish Bench, when Lord Derby became Premier, we found judges whose ages were so patriarchal that they had actually survived memory, sight, and hearing, and no remonstrance as to the inefficiency of pretending to administer justice with such defects could drive them from the independent seat. It was only when the independent seat came to be...

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1867

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.

In our last issue we performed the funeral rites appertaining to our editorial function, over the moribund year 1866, and now that he has been laid in the abyss where in the bones of all his predecessors are buried, we hasten to pay to his successor by title indefeasible, the homage of a true liegeman. *Le roi est mort, vive le roi*; so adieu to 1866 and all hail to 1867. According to Homer,

"True friendship's rule is by this law expressed, Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest."

Let us then, divest the drum of the muffled crape, bring the reversed arms to the receiver, and exchanging the mournful note for a livelier strain, march forward to the duties which lie before us.

When some worthy son of Adam shuffles off this mortal coil, the disconsolate, yet buxom, widow, records his many virtues, and her far more numerous sorrows on the veracious tablet; but anon, is discovered to have qualified herself for another doleful ditty when *caro mio*, No. 2, shall have obeyed the inexorable summons which calls upon him to follow the course of his illustrious predecessor, we having been united to the New Year for better or worse, for richer for poorer, would be guilty of disloyalty to the new connection, if we allowed reminiscences of the dear defunct to mar the pleasures of our new honeymoon.

In making our bow to the public at the commencement of the New Year, our first and most pleasing duty is to express our gratitude for the very generous support which has been accorded to the JOURNAL. Patronized, at first, as liberally as we could have expected, the favor of the public has constantly attended it, until the present time, when we think that in the Island Temple of Fame, posterity may find a niche in honor of the originators of the first newspaper ever published in Summerside.

The progressive increase of the public revenue of the Island during several years affords the strongest argument in favor of the probable continuance of the general prosperity of the people for the ensuing year; and however depressed the European market for our ships may be, and may have been, the fact that the public income of the Colony has, for a long period, under different Governments and the ever varying fluctuations of commerce, shown a healthy expenditure, proves that our own internal resources are being gradually, but surely, developed, in an ever increasing ratio. If, relatively to our neighbors, our mercantile transactions...

And as the orb of day from his morning sky pursues his onward march towards his meridian splendor to his gentle decadence in the west, until the mighty wanderer— Sinks to his rest,

His course of beneficence done, As gently sinks down to his Thetis' warm breast

As first when his course was begun, yet leaves his last lingering rays to gild the firmament whence he rose, so may the termination of the period we have just entered upon reflect hues of gladness upon the whole course of the year

1867.

THE FAR WEST.

OUR JOURNAL has, within the past year, found its way into several hundreds of families in the far West of our Island. The cordial reception with which it has been greeted, has exceeded our expectation, and is to ourselves a tangible proof that our efforts and labors as pioneers in the "Far West," command the warm approval of the people. It shall be our aim, to endeavor to merit a continuance of the patronage and encouragement we have received from our numerous friends in all parts of the Island; but believing, as we do, that the Far West is not as well known as it should be, we shall, as public Journalists, endeavor to draw attention to the resources, and extent of this part of our Island more frequently than we have hitherto been able to do.

There are many persons in this Island, who have very incorrect ideas respecting the extent, and resources of the Western portion of the Island. We are of the opinion, that ere many years it will be one of the most flourishing and interesting parts of our common country. There are thousands of acres of fine arable land in the Far West, that have never had a tree cut down upon them, save those which have been felled by the lumberers. A glance at the map will show that the "Far West" is splendidly indented with arms of the sea, or as they are popularly termed, Rivers, each one of which abounds with valuable oyster and mussel beds, the mud and shells of which are being extensively and profitably used by our enterprising and intelligent farmers, as fertilizers of the soil.

The Harbor of Cascumpec, from its proximity to the best fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, cannot fail of soon becoming a place of considerable importance; especially when we bear in mind that it forms the only harbor for a large tract of inland country, which is not surpassed by any other part of this Island for agricultural purposes, and which also abounds with many beautiful streams which have been so long inviting men of means and of enterprise, to place manufacturing machinery upon them.

Within the past twelve years, a pretty and thriving Village has sprung up in Cascumpec, which has received the name of "ALBERTON," and which is destined yet to become, at least, the third place of importance in our Island. This village has several public buildings, among which are a Presbyterian and an Episcopalian Church, one on either side of the

THE WESTERN PIONEER.

The following article, from the pen of an esteemed correspondent, was intended for our last issue, but did not reach us in time. We gladly give it a place in our present number:—

The WESTERN PIONEER has, during the past year, conveyed to its readers the current news of the day. As incidents of interest arose, it hastened to lay them before its numerous readers. It has told them of the war in Europe and of the famine in India—of the changes effected in Europe by the one, and of the sad, heartrending calamities following the march of the other in India.

The tragedies connected with, and radiating out of the insurrection in Jamaica, have formed incidents for action and discussion in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, which will not be obliterated, or forgotten, when the forth-coming trial of Ex. Governor Eyre terminates. As the insurrection out-lived the year in which it arose, so will the enquiries it has evoked survive the year of their origin.

The absurd Fenian raid and ranting, found their parallel of folly, last year, in the Ritualistic nonsense so prevalent in England, and partially so too in some of her colonies. The first of these has enabled the American Government to dispose of their cast off munitions of war. Through the other, according to an article in the columns of the London "Record," "a new branch of trade is likely to be opened out almost as remunerative as the introduction of fancy flannel shirts, and calculated to give employment to those who have been thrown out of work by the disuse of crinolines."

The withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, has its counterpart in the rumored abdication of Maximilian from his ephemeral throne in Mexico, and its sad tragedy in the dismal calamity which has befallen the amicable "Carlotte."

The WESTERN PIONEER has also conveyed intelligence of threatened dangers in one part of the world, and of averted calamities in another. Of the success which has attended art, science, and princely enterprise in the laying of the Atlantic Cable; an enterprise that links two great continents together, and forms an event in the history of the past year which can never be forgotten. Let us pray, that the cord that binds those nations together may ever be one of love,—that the fire-flashing messenger may never have to convey any message of hatred or of ill-will between those two great peoples, now so mysteriously united by a band which, as it were, annihilates space, and enables each to hold, all but, instantaneous conversation, the one with the other.

The WESTERN PIONEER has been the medium of many an agreeable message to many families,—it has had its pleasant ones too. It has had to tell of devastations and ruin caused by the billows of the ocean to march and tread the mighty deep, of the and havoc made by the elements in several parts of the

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL P. E. ISLANDER ABROAD.

We publish with much pleasure the following article from the *Monarch*, of Brampton, Canada West. The George Green, Esq., Barrister at Law, mentioned below, is a brother of Charles Green, Esq., of this place, and a native of this Island. He has by force of character, talent and perseverance, attained a position which he and his many connections, in this Town, may regard with commendable pride:—

"The appointment of Mr. Green to the Clerkship of the Peace and the office of County Crown Attorney is a cause of particular congratulation. Such positions are sometimes unfavorably, perhaps, bestowed upon persons whose greatest claims consist in their being "political hacks," without regard to fitness and qualification. With Mr. Green, however, the case is different. While, always a high-toned Conservative, he has never stooped to participate in the common wrangles of political warfare, and he now receives a post of honor, and serious trust, quite as much on account of his eminent suitability as of his Party claims. Although long since promised the office by Mr. Cameron; still there being a doubt some short time ago about the matter, the friends of Mr. Green petitioned the Governor General in his behalf, and the result we all know has been satisfactory. Mr. Green's respectable practice in his profession, associated with his gentlemanly qualities, are circumstances which make the bestowal of the office of County Crown Attorney upon him a matter of public gratification. Our County Crown Attorney, although an honored graduate of the University of this Province, is a native of the little sister Colony of Prince Edward Island; we hope that this instance of the distinction which one of her sons has attained in Canada, after a comparatively short residence, will be an incentive to the Island to look cheerfully upon Confederation, and no longer hold out against the proposed Union."

A full-rigged Brig, about 190 tons burthen, called the "Edwin Daniel," Captain John Mason, from Charlottetown to Liverpool, G. B., with a cargo of oats, timber, deals, &c., was driven ashore at Bayfield, in a snow storm on Saturday last, and lies now stranded there. It is expected that her cargo will be saved without being much damaged.—*Antigonish Casket*.

The Scher. "L'Ardoise," Doyle master, from Mabou, G. B., for Halifax, with a cargo of fish, &c., was run into on the 2nd inst. by a Prince Edward Island vessel, and had her mainsail carried away, besides sustaining other damage. The Island schooner rendered no assistance, but stood on her course, leaving the "L'Ardoise" all but unmanageable.—*ib.*

A FENIAN PRIVATEER.—A Boston paper states that a Fenian privateer left Newburyport some days ago for the Irish coast. If she should get that far, which is doubtful, she will no doubt be well taken care of by some of John Bull's cruisers. She is a schooner and is to be armed with a rifled 60-pounder, besides other ordnance. Her crew it is said amount to upwards of two hundred men who have seen service in the