Summerside Journal.
AND WESTERN PIONEER.

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

Vol. 4. Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Thursday, May 20, 1869. No. 34.

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. 3d.
" " half advance, 7s. 6d.
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of every description, performed with neatness and despatch, and at moderate rates, at the JOURNAL Office

Almanac for May, 1869.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Qtr., 3d day, 9h. 28m. morning, S. W.
New Moon, 11th day, 9h. 55m., morning, S.W.
First Qtr. 18th day, 5h. 17m., evening, S.
Full Moon, 25th day, 11h. 11m. morning, N.

D. MON	DAY WEEK	SUN rises	SUN sets	sun fast clock	sun's dec. north	moon rises	LENG DAY'S
		h m	h m	m s		h m	h m
1	Sat	4 51	7 4	3 4	10 21	morn	14 33
2	Sun	49	7 5	3 11	28 18	0 35	14 16
3	Mon	47	6	3 18	45 59	1 15	19
4	Tues	46	7	3 24	3 25	1 48	22
5	Wed	45	8	3 30	20 35	2 18	24
6	Thurs	44	9	3 34	37 28	2 49	25
7	Frid	43	10	3 39	54 5	3 12	27
8	Sat	42	12	3 43	10 26	3 36	30
9	Sun	4 41	7 13	3 46	26 29	4 2	14 32
10	Mon	40	14	3 48	42 15	4 30	34
11	Tues	39	19	3 50	57 43	sets	37
12	Wed	38	17	3 52	12 53	8 20	39
13	Thurs	36	18	3 52	27 45	9 20	42
14	Frid	35	19	3 53	42 18	10 20	44
15	Sat	34	20	3 52	56 32	11 15	46
16	Sun	4 33	7 21	3 52	10 28	11 59	14 49
17	Mon	31	23	3 50	24 3	morn	52
18	Tues	30	24	3 48	37 16	0 47	54
19	Wed	29	25	3 46	50 15	1 24	56
20	Thurs	28	26	3 43	2 50	1 58	58
21	Frid	27	27	3 39	15 50	2 30	15 0
22	Sat	26	28	3 35	26 5	3 1	2
23	Sun	4 25	7 29	3 31	38 59	3 2	15 4
24	Mon	24	30	3 26	49 32	4 7	7
25	Tues	23	31	3 29	0 34	rises	10
26	Wed	22	32	3 14	11 2	8 34	11
27	Thurs	21	33	3 8	21 9	9 38	13
28	Frid	29	35	3 1	30 54	10 28	15
29	Sat	19	36	2 53	40 16	11 10	17
30	Mon	4 18	7 37	2 45	49 16	11 50	15 18
31	Tues	39	39	2 37	57 53	morn	20

Summerside Markets.
May 19, 1869.

Beef per lb	5d a 6d
Mutton per lb	3d a 4d
Oats per bush	2s 0d a 2s 3d
Potatoes per bush	1s a 1s 3d
Turnips per bush	10d a 1s
Butter per lb by Tub	14d a 15d
Lard per lb	9d a 10d
Tallow per lb.	9d a 10d
Eggs per doz	8d a 9d
Hides per lb	4½d
Mackerel per doz	2s a 3s
Codfish per qt	18s a 19s
Pork per lb by carcass	4d a 6d
Flour per bbl	35s a 40s
Island Flour per cwt	18s to 19s
Oatmeal per cwt.	17s a 18s
Hay per Ton	45s a 50s
Pine Boards	10s
Spruce Boards	4s a 5s

Charlottetown Markets.
Ch. Town, May 19, 1869.

Beef per lb	4½d a 8d
Mutton per lb	4d a 7d
Pork per lb., by carcass,	5d a 8d
Ham per lb	7d a 8d
Geese	none
Fowels	1s a 1s 6d
Ducks each	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Flour per 100 lbs	20s a 21s
Oatmeal per 100	18s a 19s
Buckwheat Flour, per lb	2d a 2½d
Codfish per quintal	18s a 20s
Butter per lb	18d a 19d
Do. by the tub,	1s 3d a 1s 4d
Cheese	3d a 6d
Tallow	8d a 9d
Eggs per dozen	9d a 10d
Potatoes per bushel	1s 6d a 1s 9d
Barley " "	5s
Oats	2s 3d a 2s 6d
Hay per ton	70s a 75s
Hides per lb	4d
Sheepskins each	4s a 4s 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 BRENAN.
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.

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., Summerside.
St. Eleanor's, May 18, 1868.

The Journal is only one dollar a year.

Business Cards.

CARD.

DR. DODD may again be consulted, at his old residence, in MARGATE, NEW LONDON.
April 15, 1869.— pro 3m.

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.

ROCKLIN HOUSE,
KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,
SIMON D. FRASER, PROPRIETOR.

Permanent and Transient Boarders will find the above House to give satisfaction.
Ch'town, June 13, 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 STABLING, and a careful Hostler in attendance. Parties coming from Prince Edward Island with horses will find this establishment the most comfortable in the City, and a person always at the Cars on their arrival.
St. John, Sept. 10, 1868. 1y

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. 1y

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 1y

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

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, &c., &c.

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

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 Conntry, at the office of the Agent, Reading room Building, Dorchester street.
G. W. DEBLOIS,
General Agent for P E Island.
Charlottetown, June 20, 1868.—1y*

Mr. W. H. POPE
BEGS to inform the public that he has resumed the practice of the Law.
OFFICE—A few doors below the Bank of Prince Edward Island.
Charlottetown, March 18, 1869.

THOMAS KELLY,
BARRISTER - AT - LAW
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
SUMMERSIDE, - - - - P. E. ISLAND.

KERSHAW & EDWARD'S
IMPROVED PATENT
Non-conducting and Vaporising
Fire and Burgler Proof
SAFES.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BANK VAULTS, BURGLAR PROOF VAULT DOORS, IRON VAULT DOORS, PATENT COMBINATION BANK LOCKS, DEED BOXES, PATENT JAIL LOCKS & CELL DOORS, &c. &c.

THOS. FULLER, Travelling Agent. | DAVID STARR & Sons, Agents, Halifax.
Montreal. Dec 15, '68 y

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

Business Cards.

REUBEN TUPLIN,
Commission Merchant,
AUCTIONEER,
And General Agent.
Margate.....P. E. Island.

REFERENCES:
Hon. D. Brennan, Ch. Town. R. T. Holman, Summerside.
April 22, 1869. pat. pro. 6m

R. & W. T. HUNT,
Commission Merchants,
GENERAL AGENTS AND
AUCTIONEERS.
SALESROOM AND OFFICE
Head Queen's Wharf, Summerside, P. E. I.
(opposite the Store of W. T. Hunt & Co.)
April 2, 1869 1y

CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BANK BUILDING, - - QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

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

J. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
AND DEALER IN
PROVISIONS, &c.,
MRRKET STREET, - ST. JOHN, N. B.
Gives personal attention to the Sale and Purchase of every description of Goods.
May 9, 1868.

JAMES GREENOUGH,
FLOUR
Commission Merchant,
No 47 Commercial Street
Corner of Clinton Street --------BOSTON
Jany. 1, 1869. 1y

WILLIAM BEAIRSTO,
Commission Merchant,
Auctioneer & General Agent,
WATER STREET,
Summerside, ---------- P. E. Islan

New England Self-Acting
HAND LOOM!
Just what every Farmer Requires

WILL weave from 15 to 30 yards per day. Any style of goods required.
A dozen different twill can be woven upon the same warp. Also

Seamless Bags,
AND CLOTH, DOUBLE-WIDTH.

Can weave a web six feet ten inches wide.
Also, winds its own quills; and while it weaves one quill it winds another. Can also be folded together and taken through a common door with the webb in. The whole operation is performed by turning an easy crank, and can be operatad by a BOY or GIRL ten or twelve years of age.
S. WELLS & CO.,
General Agents, No. 113, Federal Street, Portland, Me. Also Agents for the LAMB & BRIDGEPORT FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. (Send for a Circular).
October 22, '68. tf

MUSIC!
MUSIC, MUSIC.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with the different manufactors of PIANOS, CABINET ORGANS, and MELODEONS, in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, is prepared to forward via St. John, N. B., to Summerside or Charlottetown, any of the above named articles at as low prices as can be obtained elsewhere in the United States.

Persons desiring to purchase can obtain all desired information as regards quality and price by addressing
WM. A. MUTTART,
Bideford, Me.

ORDERS SOLICITED.
Consignments made to Mr. Joseph Bertram, Summerside, or Henry G. Wadman, Esq., Charlottetown.
March 18, 1869.—3m.

Wool! Wool!

THE STANFIELD WOOLEN MILLS at TRYON, having been thoroughly reconstructed and enlarged by additional machinery and Steam Power, will continue to manufacture Cloth from custom wool as heretofore, and at the usual rates. Having doubled their facilities for manufacturing, and procured skillful operatives for every department, the Company feel confident of giving their customers greater satisfaction generally, by manufacturing a better quality of Cloth, and making quicker returns for wool left with them. In addition to the various kinds of CLOTH previously made, they are manufacturing SEVERAL NEW STYLES FOR MEN'S WEAR, and full width Blanketing.

Wool, which must be clean washed, free of mats and coarse locks, and of good quality, may be left at Hon. H. J. Callbeck's, Charlottetown, or at the mill.
STANFIELD WOOLEN CO.
Tryon, May 14, 1868. |m21

Sewing Machines.

A FURTHER SUPPLY of SINGERS new style Manufacturing and Family SEWING MACHINES, just received. They are positively THE BEST Sewing Machines in the world for all purposes. Every tailor, every shoemaker, every family should have one.

JOHN HIGGINS Agent.
Ch'town, Nov. 19, '68.

POETRY.

THE TYPO.
BY A. A. HOPKINS

The typo!—a singular creature is he,
A bit of a wizard I take him to be,
A paradox ever, I stoutly assert,
And fancy the statement you can't controvert:
He "takes" a great deal, and he "proves" all he gets,
And he sets while he stands, and he stands while he sets!

A magical power there is in his hand,
As swiftly the types marshal in at command;
The art of a painter he has to portray
The incidents many that make up to-day.
A wedding he pictures:—"click, click" and 'tis there,—
The glad, merry party, the just-wedded pair;
You see the young wife in her garments of white,
[You have gone to the wedding without an invite,]
And fancy you hear the good wishes of friends.
And—there the bright picture unwittingly ends.
For the typo paints all kinds of scenes in a breath,
He spelled you a marriage—the next is a death;
And low in the coffin you see a dear face
All silent and cold, that was full of rare grace,
A sorrowing circle that tenderly kiss
The lips whose sweet pressure they ever will miss;
And softly the tear-drops creeps down o'er your lashes,
As sadly you echo the "ashes to ashes."

"Click, click"—now he's spelling a railroad disaster,
And fast "click" the types, and still faster and faster,
And horror is seen on each one of their faces,
As quickly he ranges them into their places;
"A terrible slaughter," you shudder, then laugh
With hearty good will at the next paragraph—
A joke of three lines, or a dozen as brief,
Done up—a rich bundle—in a sheaf!

Then follow some "add's,"—patent bitters and pills,
To cure every one of mortality's ills;
"Click, Click,"—and just under his fingers they go forth—
"None genuine unless signed 'John Jones,'" &c.!
Now 'tis an "Elixir," and now a "Hair Dye,"
[To color, of course, for it's spelled with y]
"Cough Syrup," perhaps, or "Wafer," or "Lotion,"
[A humbug condensed to a good Yankee notion!]
A something, in short, for all human diseases—
'You pays in your money and takes what you pleases!'

Variety truly gives living its spice,
And typos can present it to you in a trice,
From gravest to gay, every mood of the mind
Is by them each hour completely defined;
One moment they laugh, and another they weep—
I fancy their sorrow is not over-deep—
But be their expression whatever it may,
The will of the typo they only obey;
To all his commands they respond with a 'click,'
He rules with a stout little 'rule' and a 'stick.'

Select Literature.

THE LAST GREAT FRAUD.

In our London letter published on Thursday, our correspondent referred to some excitement being felt by the sudden departure for America of the Secretary of a Gas Company, who on a salary of £400 had managed to live as though he was in receipt of £40,000 per annum. Our English exchanges contain lively descriptions of his style and mode of living, but all fail to explain from whence he obtained the means to live at so fast a rate, as the whole capital of the Gas Company would have been insufficient to keep it up as long as he did. The *Morning Advertiser* of the 6th of April, contains the following:—

It is not yet certain by what means Mr. Benjamin Higgs, who disappeared from Twickenham on the 5th of last month, derived the sums of money which he lavished on a splendid establishment and in unstinted acts of munificence; but unless it is true, as he stated, that a relative had left him a legacy of £90,000, his only apparent means of subsistence was a salary under £400 per annum which he received from the Central Gas Company, in whose service he has been for several years. Even a legacy of £90,000, handsome as it is, would not have sufficed for his scale of living. The mansion which he inhabited, and which contained thirty rooms, was fitted up in the most sumptuous stye. In his stables were two pair of carriages, nine horses, and several ponies. Eight female servants, five gardiners, a groom, coachman, and under coachman obeyed his orders. So costly was the fitting up of his establishment that when the furniture was sold last week a pianoforte went for 155 guineas, (it originally cost 300). His gold watch and diamond rings were the envy of the connoisseurs. His weekly musical parties were graced by the most celebrated artistes; and the flow of his charity was at least equal to the refinement of his tastes. At his sole expense he gave three concerts, the programmes of which are described as "marvels of artistic beauty," and devoted the proceeds to the building of new schools. If any one was in difficulties Mr. Higgs came to his rescue To one man he gave £180; to another, who had received an injury in his kitchen, he gave £300; he presented the Free Church of England at Teddington with a new organ, at a cost of £300; and promised the congregation a subscription of £2000 towards a new church.

All this was good enough, but Mr. Higgs was contemplating greater things when he took his sudden departure. On the morning of his disappearance there were eighty men employed upon a new mansion he was erecting, upon land for which he was to pay £600 per acre; and the mansion alone was to cost £50,000 sterling. Suddenly the bubble burst.

A Romance of True Love.

The death of a Miss Jackson, of St. John, Quebec, on Thursday, 8th ult., was followed by that of Mr. W. L. Hudgens the Saturday following. The former peacefully breathed her last after a long and painful illness; the latter in a paroxysm of grief burst a blood vessel, and died almost instantly. The deceased were bethrothed and the consumation of their dreams of love had been deferred from time to time, until finally, Miss Jackson was prostrated by sickness, Unwilling, even then to be debarred her presence, Mr. H. was admitted to the sick room, where none were more attentive to the every want of the sufferer than himself, so far as the delicacy of his position would permit. A sister of Miss Jackson was, for days and nights, the sharer of his watchfulness. Her more feeble nature, however, sunk under the burden of fatigue and sleepless apprehension, which she vainly struggled to sustain, and at last Mr. Hudgens was left alone, with barely the assistance of a servant. The object of his solicitude and devotion, day by day, became more feeble. He scarcely left her bed side. Sleep became a stranger to his eyes and even food was put away by him. But even such devotion could not turn the penetrating barb of death, and finally the eyes of the sufferer closed forever upon the tearful face ever above her, and her hand grew cold and rigid in death, while yet in the warm clasp of his to whom it was so shortly to be given in life and love. This was on Thursday. On Friday the remains of Miss Jackson was followed to the grave. He who had been ever present at her bed was at her bier. His heart went down into the grave with the sleeper. The day following the burial, the fatigue to which Mr. Hudgens had subjected himself began to overcome him. He sank prostrated upon his bed, and, giving way to the poignancy of his feelings, burst a blood vessel, and in less than five minutes his heart had seized to suffer, for it was cold forever. The next day, he too, was followed to the tomb, and placed by the side of his bethrothed.

Famine in the Baltic.

Very sad news comes from Russia. Ever since last summer there have been tears of famine in the Baltic provinces, and these fears have been proven to be only too well founded. From Finland, Livonia, Esthonia and Courland, and from the shores of the Gulf of Bothnia and Lake Peipus, from the low lands of Poland, and from the densely peopled towns among the Baltic coast, the same sad story comes —,'death, death, and nothing but death!" For a number of years before 1867, the harvest had been bad. In 1867 they were in many places a complete failure; last year they were little better; and now the worst has come. There is no seed corn to be had for the crop of this year; bread having long been obtainable only at famine princes, and has now become unattainable at any price; pestilence has made its appearance, and is adding its horrors to the already overflowing cup of misery pressed to the lips of the stricken people of those unhappy lands. Here is a picture of the scene, as described by a writer at St. Petersburg: "Fields lying waste, villages depopulated, private houses turned into hospitals, fever-parched skeletons tottering from the doors of overcrowded places of refuge, children wandering over the country in gaunt and squallid nakedness; crowds of men driven to desperation by long misery and ripe for any outrage, roaming the streets night and day." There is no exaggeration in this fearful description; it is only too well supported by official accounts transmitted to St. Petersburg from the afflicted regions. In Ethonia, Livonia, and Courland three provinces of vast extent, there is a popuolation of 1,804,435 souls; in Finland, where there are immense tracts of barren and irreclaimable soil, and there is a population of 1,766,000. These countries are reached but by a single line of railroad, and the greater portions of them are almost as inaccessible as are the mountains of Abyssinia. The soil is thin and rocky and wretchedly cultivated, and the people are never secure from the terrible evils that are now exterminating them. A letter from one of the central districts of Ethonia says that the distress this year in sorer than ever. The harvest of 1867 was a bad one; but there was a little corn stored up, and there was hope of relief in 1868. But no relief came. On the contrary, from the 23rd May to the 18th August last year, no rain fell, and the summer crops were scorched up. Bread can now be scarcely got, even at the most exorbitant price, and as the roads are impassible by reason of the extraordinary wet winter, no help from abroad can reach the people. The debilitated condition of the people, and their herding together in the larger villages in the hope of getting food and shelter, has engendered disease, which is making fearful ravages.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—The New Orleans *Crescent* publishes an account of the death of a young man in that city by spontaneous combustion. He had been a hard drinker for many years. He died on Tuesday night, and the appearance of the body is described thus:—"Luylay was stretched upon the bare floor, in a perfect state of nakedness, his eyes almost out of their orbits, his whole frame distorted, and the body in a curious state of ebulition—we might state, the flesh much swollen, and perfectly translucent, and the blood coursing in the veins seemed to go rushing through them at a fearful rate, as was easily exhibited by its abnormal appearance, seemingly filled with foreign globular bodies. The epidermis in spots varying from the size of a pin's head to that of a small apple, would become inflated, and suddenly the blisters would collapse, very like as the bubbles on the surface on of a boiling pot of starch or other thickened liquid. As the blisters subsided, they left on the surface a hot liquid of yellowish red color, which trickled down the sides of his body and stained the floor, the idea of wiping it off having been abandoned, owing to the copiousness of the flow. To remain in a room with such a sight in view was more than we could do, and we retired once more, to return, however, about three o'clock, upon being informed that life was extinct in poor Luylay. During our absence the body apparently exuded all that it contained of blood or liquid matter, become perfectly dried up and shrunken, and as black as a charcoal."

There has been another attempted assassination in Ireland. A land bailiff over the Kerry estate of the Board of Trinity College was fired at from riding home from the town of Cahirciveen. He, however, escaped the shot. At the inquest on the body of Topsham, who was shot on his farm, about twelve miles from Clonmel, no evidence was given affording a clue to the assassin, or assigning a clue to the murder. Three men have been arrested on suspicion.

The Chicago *Republican* rejoices that the little town of Galena, Ill, has given to the world the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Minister to France, the Assistant Secretary of Legation to Paris, the Consul to Lahaina, and a number of United States Marshals and other public officers all the way to California. There was a time when the highest aspiration of the chief in the above list was to be mayor of that little town of Galena. Times change and men's fortunes with them.

Spurgeon on Communion.

Mr. Spurgeon's views of the Lord's Supper and the privileges which all christians should find at the sacred feast are known to be very decided. He expresses them frequently, and frequently in his sermons. When these sermons are republished in this country these passages are very generally omitted. In a sermon from the text, "These are they who separate themselves," the English edition contains these strong statements. They are wholly wanting in the American edition. It is refreshing to read the following:—

"There is not a Christian beneath the scope of God's heaven from whom I am separated. At the Lord's Table, I always invite all Christians to communion with us. If any man were to tell me that I am separate from the Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, or the Methodists, I would tell him he did not know me, for I love them them with a pure heart fervently, and I am not separate from them. This bears rather hard on our strict communion Baptists. I should not like to say anything hard against them, for they are about the best people in the world; but they really do separate themselves from the great body of Christ's people. They separate themselves from the universal Church. They say they will not commune with it; and if any one comes to their table who has not been baptised, they turn them away. The pulse of Christ is communion; and woe to the Church that seeks to cure the ills of Christ's Church by stopping its pulse.

I think it a sin to refuse to commune with any one who is a member of the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ. I should think myself grossly in fault, if at the foot of those stairs I should meet a truly converted child of God, who called himself a Primitive Methodist, or a Wesleyan, or a Churchman, or an Independent, and I should say, "No sir, you do not agree with me on certain points; I believe you are a child of God, but I will have nothing to do with you." I should think the text would bear very hard on me: "These are they who separate themselves, sensual, not having the Spirit."—*From the Morning Star, F. W. Baptist.*

THE OTHER SIDE.

The following very sensible remarks on the cry for the forcible annexation of Canada, which we copy from a late issue of the Chicago *Tribune*, are in favorable contrast with the wild rant indulged in by most of the New York papers, and by a large number of others which ought to have had more sense and more correct ideas of fair play and their own professed principles.

Remarking on the proposal of Chandler, it is said:—

"He seems to overlook the chief point in the problem, viz., that the population of Canada are entitled, like ourselves, and like the people of England, to exercise self government. They are not mere chattels, to be sold like quadroon slaves to pay the debts of their parent. At present, and for many years, they have exercised this right as fully as, perhaps, any people on earth, and as fully, at all events, as they wish. The authority of England is nominal, barely sufficient to extend over the Canadas the protection of the British name. They have no debt except that incurred for their own internal improvement, and their taxes are exceedingly light. Their six per cent. securities, instead of selling, like ours, at such a discount as to make their rate of interest over eight per cent. For many years they have manifested a devotion to the substantial independence they enjoy under the cover of nominal dependence on England, as unanimous and hearty as even the Northern and loyal portion of our own people have shown towards our Republic. If it were freely put to vote tomorrow, whether they should remain with Great Britain or be annexed to the United States, Mr. Chandler must know that only a small proportion of the population would now vote for annexation."

This is as sensible as it is true.

Still further the *Tribune* says:

Assuming, as we safely may, that the consent of Canada is at present wanting, Mr. Chandler's proposition becomes one of the most undemocratic propositions ever uttered in a republican Senate. It embodies a denial of popular rights as blind and arbitary as have characterized the ages, now supposed to be past, when brute force was the sole law for the nation.

We recognize the fact that about sixtenths of the trade of Canada is with the United States; that her real industrial welfare is now almost as vitally affected by the laws we pass at Washington, as by those they pass at Ottawa. But if, despite these facts, the Canadian people are not prepared for annexation, it would be an act of national ravishment to barter and sell the right of her people to govern themselves after their own preference, in payment for injuries which she had no share in committing, whatever might have been her sympathies. Hence every proposal having in view the consummation of such a wrong, is an insult, which hinders instead of promoting, the growth of a sentiment in Canada in favor of union with this country.

Then coming to the question of damages and all the et ceteras brought up in Mr. Sumner's speech we have the following plain, wholesomely sensible remarks:—

Light as are the taxes on the Canadian people, their amount for two years is equal to the entire value of the vessels destroyed by the *Alabama*. It is only by going behind the mere value of the vessels destroyed and making a claim for the general injuries to our commerce, and for supposed prolongation of the war, that we can arrive at a sum of sufficient magnitude to cession of territory, were the people of the acquired territory in favor of the act of cession. We do not believe that any data exist whereby such damages can be estimated with a precision that would, it between private parties, justifies a recovery