

To find that Mr. Sumner rests his whole case on the supposed wrong done to the Union by this recognition of southern belligerence...

The Edinburgh Scotsman says: "Supposing Mr. Charles Sumner speaks the sentiments of the bulk of his countrymen respecting the Alabama claims, as we are assured he does, they will never be paid by this country..."

The Dundee Advertiser says: "Mr. Sumner's speech to the American Senate, on the Alabama claims, has been received in this country with pain, and perhaps something more..."

BENED ALIVE IN A CONVENT.—The Civil Governor of Madrid lately received an anonymous letter, informing him that a human being was confined in a hole in a Madrid convent...

POLYGAMY AND THE PRINCESS OF WALES. The institution of polygamy is rather shaky—at all events in the Turkish dominions...

The visit of Prince Arthur to Ireland has, we regret to say, been made the occasion for considerable disturbance, the object being to manifest the displeasure of certain parties in the North...

Two sons of the late, and brothers of the present Duke of Newcastle, have passed the Bankruptcy Court.

A diamond lately found in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope weighs 804 carats, and the estimated value is £25,000 to £30,000.

An Irishman is in custody at Wolverhampton for scalping a woman. He operated with a razor, and the operation, it is said, could not have been more skilfully performed...

From Scottish American Journal, May 22. By Cable we learn that the Hon. REV. JOHNSTON took formal leave of the Queen by letter last week...

In the House of Commons, it has been announced by Mr. Otway, under Foreign Secretary, that Spain has declined to accord a new hearing in the Tornado case.

The remains of Daniel O'Connell were on May 14th re-interred in the cemetery at Glasnevin, near Dublin, where a splendid mausoleum had been constructed for their reception.

In Spain the discussion on the new Constitution continues. The Cortes rejected the amendment to the Constitution in favor of making Spain a Federal Republic.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, in closing the sessions of the Reichsrath on May 14, made a long and pleasant speech which was often interrupted by loud and long continued cheers.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD FINISHED. Monday, which might well have been ushered in with the booming of guns and the display of flags, witnessed the completion of our great highway across the continent.

The magnitude of the enterprise in any other age would have occasioned boundless astonishment. There was the old Appian Way of Imperial Rome, which has come down to us as the noblest thoroughfare of all ancient times.

The Statistics of construction, as section after section has added itself to the colossal enterprise, are, contrary to the stock phrase of the novelist, less easily imagined than described.

The old Appian Way has been built for ages, and as the tourist of the present day surveys the massive stones fitted so accurately into each other that the whole forms one continuous road-bed of solid rock...

charges of its enemies and the responses of its friends must be submitted to the test of experience. The main interests of the public to-day is in the fact that the dream of the enthusiasts of twenty years ago, the object of many public spirited statesmen, the darling hopes of thousands of dwellers in the far-off territories, the pride of the Union, and one of the wonders of the civilized world, is at length completed.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN EUROPE.—A military correspondent of the London Times gives a picture of the present actual stage of military preparations in Europe, which shows that it is "without parallel in the world."

The critical state of affairs in Paris is variously commented on by the press here. It seems to be the general impression, however, that the French Government has fomented this discontent, and adopted repressive measures to stay the disorders arising with a view to some ulterior design.

Very Latest Telegrams. LONDON, May 17. The critical state of affairs in Paris is variously commented on by the press here.

The Standard, in an article on the Alabama Claims Treaty, says, the idea of waiting further expression from Parliament and Congress commits the business to an indefinite postponement.

The Archbishop of Cashel has written a pastoral letter, deprecating the recent outrages in Tipperary, and counselling the Irish people to trust to the British Government for an adjustment of their wrongs.

The anniversary meeting of the Peace Society was held in London to-day, (19th). Resolutions were adopted regretting rejection by the United States Senate of the Alabama Treaty, and hoping if the statesmen of the two countries are unable to grapple with the emergency, that the reason for the rejection of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations may interpose to prevent a war and enforcing in the activity and earnestness of the Peace Societies of America.

Gold advanced to 143 to-day, and afterwards receded to 142. Several heavy failures have occurred among Wall Street Bankers.

Despatches from Madrid say two thousand adherents of ex-Queen Isabella, were assembled on the French frontier, and about to enter Spain.

The elections recently held in Germany, have resulted in favor of uniting North and South Germany.

The elections in France continue to be attended with much disorder. Since the 12th inst., one hundred and forty nine persons have been arrested in Paris, for creating political disturbances, and of these only seventeen have been discharged.

Sir Francis Lead has sent a letter to the London Times, on the Alabama Claims question, in which he cites the action of the United States government, in the Canada rebellion of 1837, as a precedent for England's course.

Revolutionary Cubans have declared in favor of a Republic, and elected Cespedes President.

Australian advices to March 20, are to the effect that a fearful mortality existed among the flocks of sheep in the Colony of Victoria, caused by drought. The air is tainted for miles by the decomposing carcasses.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

The editors of the Presbyterian emphatically deny the truthfulness of a statement made by me in your issue of the 22nd inst. of April 22, to the effect that they refused to publish my letter in reply to "Layman" and others on the conduct of a certain bookseller, viz. J. J. I am very sorry to be compelled to contradict the emphatic denial of the Rev. Editor, in the interview I had with them, which they refused to publish the whole of my letter.

I consider that the editors take a very unfair advantage of an admission made by me, that as I am unable to read all the books I sell, it would not be surprising that some book should pass through my hands that was objectionable.

I am happy to state that in spite of the herculean effort put forth by the Rev. gentlemen and others, my character and business, as the avowed reason for not doing being that I furnished some of my customers with such late works as the Revised New Testament, &c., my business has been and is steadily increasing.

Enough now. DMOCK ARCHIBALD. May 24, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: The readers of the Patriot will have noticed that that paper, to a greater extent than any other, editorially and by its correspondents, keeps the question of the appointment of a third judge pretty persistently before the public, and agree in maintaining that the Hon. E. Palmer has the best claim to the situation.

In considering this question, it is necessary to bear in mind that the party now in power are anxious to represent those who laboriously fought for, and who are now the party, Responsible Government, the Executive Act, and the One-Ninth Bill, the Land Purchase Act, and other important measures; and that the Hon. E. Palmer belongs to the party which vehemently opposed those measures, and as a prominent man in the Conservative ranks, used his most strenuous exertions to prevent our obtaining them.

But we are next told that Mr. Hensley ought not to accept the appointment, as his party could not do without him. This is kind and thoughtful, and no doubt will be duly appreciated and rewarded at the next census. The public are further informed that it would be unseemly in Mr. Hensley to place himself on the Bench, as he is intended to be addressed to that gentleman's public spirit, and to his sonal independence. It is true Mr. Hensley's lady is the daughter of the Chief Justice, but does that imply that he is so void of moral, intellectual or professional resources, that he would, if placed in the judiciary, be under the humiliating necessity of borrowing a portion of either the virtues, foil, or legal knowledge, which are treasured up with such profusion in the mental mansions of Mr. Hodgson?

AN OLD LIBERAL. Alberton, May 24, 1869.

MR. EDITOR:—As we in this part of the country are not altogether indifferent with regard to the public affairs of our country, permit me through the columns of your widely circulated and influential journal, to give expression to the sentiments entertained by me, in common with numerous others in this portion of the country, with respect to a matter which the whole country is interested in, and which the appointment of a third Judge of the Supreme Court, I understand that the Hon. Joseph Hensley is likely to be appointed to that important office.

ways looked up to Mr. Hensley as a disinterested and devoted advocate of their principles, and just now, when the whole weight of the affairs of the Colony is resting on his shoulders, as Leader of the Government, for him to desert his party and accept the Judgeship, would savour more of selfishness than patriotism.

But, on the other hand, let Mr. Hensley act the many part, and pay deference to the claims of his senior brother, the Hon. Edward Palmer, who is in every way qualified for the post, and whose appointment thereto could not fail to give general satisfaction, and I venture to say that there is not a constituency on the Island where the policy of the Government is in general approved of that would not be proud to secure Mr. Hensley as a representative; and what is more, when his venerated and respected father-in-law, our worthy Sir Robert, retires from the Bench, which, according to the nature of things, cannot be many years hence, he (Mr. Hensley) will, as a matter of course, be entitled to the office of Chief Justice, which is far better.

I beg to remain Yours, &c. A VOICE FROM THE WEST. Prince County, May 20th, 1869.

Summerside Journal. THURSDAY, MAY 27, 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.

CUBA.

THE Island of Cuba is now the theatre of a revolution: A rebellion of formidable dimensions is, while we write, raging on that Island. It is more than probable that the newspaper reader will, in the course of the next few months, see and hear a great deal about Cuba. These revolts are not very easily quelled. The flame of insurrection—particularly when allowed to make any sort of headway in a distant colony—is not readily extinguished. It has a most provoking vitality. Put it out in one place, and it breaks forth in another. It may for a time appear to be completely subdued, when suddenly, without a moment's warning, it rages with renewed violence. The Cubans having once revolted, are not likely permanently to lay down their arms until they have achieved their independence. In order that our readers may be enabled to form a clear idea of the "situation" in Cuba, we have been at some pains to glean from various sources a few facts about that Island, which may not prove uninteresting. Almost every one knows that Cuba is the largest of the West India Islands, and that it belongs to Spain. It is in shape very much like our own Island—long and narrow—having a very large extent of sea coast in proportion to its area. It is crescent shaped, and following the curve it is 800 miles long. Its breadth is very irregular, being in some places as much as 130 miles, and in others as little as 25. Its superficial extent is somewhere about 50,000 square miles. A range of hills runs through the Island, longitudinally dividing it into two parts. As the reader may infer from its shape, there are no rivers of any magnitude in Cuba, but it contains some very excellent harbors. The land along the sea shore is flat, and is very frequently flooded. The climate is not so very hot, and for a tropical country Cuba is by no means unhealthy. The soil is very fertile, yielding all sorts of tropical fruits in abundance. The sugar cane, coffee tree, and tobacco plant are extensively cultivated, chiefly by slave labor. There were exported from Cuba in 1861, 10,065,640 hundred weights of sugar, valued at nearly fourteen millions and a half pounds sterling; 6,163,396 hundred weights of tobacco, worth £3,593,906; and 150,277 hundred weights of coffee, worth £536,202. Cotton grows well in the Island, but is not very extensively cultivated. India corn is indigenous to the soil, and is largely used. The population in 1861 was 1,396,530, divided into 793,484 whites, and 603,046 blacks. The colored population is subdivided into 225,843 free persons, 6,650 "emancipated" and 370,553 slaves. The slave trade was carried on in Cuba until very lately. As many as 80,000 slaves have been imported into that country in a single year. There were formerly no roads in Cuba; the produce of the country was carried to the seaports on the heads of negroes, and the planter's supplies conveyed to his estate by the same primitive means of transport. There are now, however, over 800 miles of railway in the country, and there are a good many lines in the course of construction. These railways have developed the resources of the country to an extraordinary extent. The carriages on some of the railways are drawn by horses! The country is a very rich one, and capable, in good hands, of being made much richer. The total value of its exports in 1861 was £22,280,487. Besides sugar, tobacco and coffee, wax and honey are the staple articles of export. There is no paper money in Cuba, the circulating medium being hard cash, Doubloons, and "hard dollars" are the principal coins in use.

For the purposes of government, Cuba is divided into three provinces, having for their capitals Havana, Santiago, and Trinidad. Each province has a governor of its own, who, in all civil matters, is directly responsible to the Home Government. The Captain General who is governor of the western province, is supreme in military affairs. There does not seem to be the vestige of constitutional government in Cuba. Our authorities say nothing of a parliament, and the people do not seem to have the slightest share in the government of the country. The whole authority, civil and military, seems to be vested in the governors sent out from Spain. The present Spanish Colonial policy appears to us to be much like that of the English previous to the American Revolution. In making arrangements for the government of her colonies, Spain has her own interests principally in view. The rights of colonists do not appear to be recognized. The feeling between the Spaniard and the Creole has consequently not been the most cordial that can be imagined. The European Spaniard, on his first arrival in the Colony, looks upon the American Spaniard with the most undisguised contempt. By degrees, however, he becomes Americanized, and after a few years warmly espouses the cause of his adopted country. The immediate cause of the present disturbance is shrouded in mystery. The Liberal politicians of Spain, who effected the late Revolution in that country, were liberal in their promises to Cuba and the other colonies. They promised them a representation in the Cortes, and many other privileges which were to flow from this act of justice. One would think that men who had for so long a time endured despotic government, would hail with delight the prospect of being allowed a share, however small, in the management of their own affairs. But rebellion and revolution seem to be contagious. The Cubans considered that if the people of the Old Country had a right to overthrow a government which did not please them, and to drive into exile a queen whom they did not like, they (the Cubans) had quite as good a right to get rid of an oppressive government, which they hated, and to establish in its stead institutions more in accordance with their ideas of popular liberty. But the Old Country revolutionists had no idea of permitting the colonial politicians to follow their example. What was sauce for the goose was not sauce for the gander in that instance. The people of all other countries seem to have an idea that they are the superiors of the native inhabitants of their colonies, and that rights and privileges which they exercise, as a matter of course, are things which colonists should not presume to ask for. No sooner was it known that the Cubans were disaffected towards their government, than the Liberal rulers of Spain sent 20,000 soldiers—the whole of their volunteers, too—from the Liberal ranks, to put them down. Rebellion, or even disaffection in Cuba, was to be punished with a cruel death; while the self-same crimes were rewarded by place and power in Spain. The Spanish rebel was rewarded for taking up arms against a queen whom he had sworn to serve, while the Cuban malcontent was promptly shot down for raising a seditious cry. It is very hard to tell how matters are going on in Cuba at present. The Government party loudly declare that the insurrection is nothing, and that in a few days it will be completely subdued; the rebels and their friends boast that their ultimate triumph is only a question of time. They are confident that they will conquer in the end. They have a good cause, patriotism and numbers, and only require arms and opportunity to drive their oppressors into the sea. Disease will, they predict, soon thin the ranks of their oppressors, and then their opportunity comes. By the last advices we see that the rebels have proclaimed a Republic. They have great sympathy in the United States, and notwithstanding all that we hear about the Alabama claims, the Yankees will not fail to give them aid and comfort whenever opportunity offers. We already hear of vessels being fitted out in New York, for the purpose of supplying the "rebels" with munitions of war.

ALBERTON.—Business is beginning to look up. Several shipments of produce have been made by some of the merchants there, and we are glad to learn that they have realized satisfactory returns. Foremost among those whose spring supplies are arriving, we have to class the Hon. Mr. Howland, who is giving evidence of an advance movement in the large and extensive business which he has carried on for several years with such energy and success. We believe that several cargoes of excellent potatoes could be had at reasonable rates in Alberton and Tignish. There can be no doubt that if a steamer was plying between that and other harbors on the North Side of the Island, and Shediac, the freight would come fully up to the expectations of those who might engage in such an enterprise, and it is much to be desired that such a conveyance may be soon made available for the accommodation of this important part of the Island; for if such was the case, we feel that it would soon be a means of rapidly developing the resources of the country, and thereby adding to the material prosperity of the people. Those engaged in fishing in Casumpeuc and Tignish, have, so far this season, met with good success.—COM.

We learn that the Rev. George McNutt, who, two years ago, when Curate of Trinity Church, St. John, N. B., joined the Baptists, has lately gone over to the sect known as the "Plymouth Brethren." Before connecting himself with the Church of England, we believe that he had belonged to two different branches of the Presbyterian Church, and had also been on the eve of joining the Wesleyans.

Large quantities of goods have been landed here this spring, and there is quite a stir among the merchants opening up and displaying their stock. If you want to know where to purchase the cheapest and best goods, read the advertisements in the Journal. You will find them enumerated there from a need to an anchor.

Several young men, who had been attending the Seaside Academy, returned home by the Steamer yesterday.

The paragraph published by us last week, stating that an individual had tried to play off a trick on one of the Preventive officers, we did not wish it to be understood that the person had smuggled any jewelry or anything else.