

Joined the band of warriors; he became the most distinguished brave of his tribe; and his name has long since been enrolled in the ranks of those who have fallen while battling for real or imaginary rights.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The latest intelligence from the Abyssinian Expedition says that the Expedition is again in motion, and a forward movement is commenced. The van has already reached Gooma, a native place some twelve miles beyond Senaf.

Burke, the Fenian prisoner, has published a letter denying that he had any previous knowledge of the burning of the House of Detention at Clerkenwell. A gun shop in Dublin was recently entered by a party of Fenians, who succeeded in carrying away a large quantity of gunpowder.

The trial of Sir Gulling Eardley for the crime of bigamy was concluded in London on the 27th ult. He was found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment at hard labor.

The Army bill in France is said to be very unpopular and was received in the Departments with manifestations of displeasure. The recently appointed Minister of Finance, M. Pierre Magno, has published a report on the financial condition of France.

The Avenir National, a Paris paper, designates the Universal Exhibition of 1867, "A Universal Deception," and goes on to say: "Business is everywhere in a suffering state; the metallic reserve in the Bank exceeds a thousand millions of francs; the winter is severe, and we are receiving the most lamentable accounts from Rouen, Lyons, and all the great manufacturing centres."

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was opened by Major General Doyle on the 30th ult. His Excellency informed them that the financial affairs of the Province were not in a very satisfactory condition, and that the funds at their disposal would not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the country.

The Halifax Reporter says: "The Medical men of the city of Quebec must be a sharp lot. They have recently carried a resolution in their Medical Society to the effect that a book be kept in which shall be registered the names of those who employ Doctor and refuse or neglect paying him for his services; said book to be kept on the Society's table for the information of its members."

The police in Rome have discovered an alarming plot, which could only have been conceived by Italian conspirators. Three Orsini shells of enormous calibre were to be thrown into the midst of a densely packed congregation assembled in St. John Lateran.

On the 21st December instant, says the Echo of Geneva, "the bodies of ten natives who died of hunger, were found at Masserana, on the 23rd of these poor creatures, and on the 25th, the cemetery by their corpses were carried to only submitted to this duty blows. The total number of victims in these days was 47."

The Emperor Napoleon has received the hat and sword which the Pope blessed at the last consistory, and which according to custom, are presented to the Sovereign who has rendered, during the year, the most services to the Holy See and the Catholic Church.

The Duke of Argyll is at the head of an English Association lately formed for navigating the air, and a large amount of money has been collected to further the scheme. Some people regard the idea of aerial navigation as altogether chimerical, but the railroad and electric telegraph were looked upon as equally impossible a few years since.

The Evening Post says that the Lord Chancellor of England is reaping large pecuniary profits from the powers conferred upon him by an act of Parliament allowing him to dispose of certain church livings. During the four years since the act was passed he has sold 93 livings, ten of them for \$1,000 a-piece.

The Toronto Telegraph says:—Interests of greater magnitude than those of Nova Scotia alone, demand that the present state of things shall not be hastily disturbed, but that a reasonable time shall be allowed in which to work out the government problem presented to us, and permit a fair development of the benefits and evils of Confederation.

The Toronto Telegraph, in the course of some remarks upon the Annexation sentiments of the anti-Union journals of Nova Scotia, says:— "Fortunately, however, for the good name of Nova Scotia, no one believes that these sentiments are general, while every one believes that they are simply wretched and vindictive utterances of a small band of disappointed politicians."

Mr. Milner Gibson, a leading member of Parliament in a speech at Ashton, declared that peace must be preserved between England and America. Other Cabinets would succeed these now in power on either side of the Atlantic, and other Cabinets would not be pledged to the policy, or bound by the words of either Lord Stanley or Secretary Seward.

Thomas Daley who is said to be an American Fenian has been arrested on a charge of Treason. It is alleged that he is concerned in the plot for an attack on the Woolrich Arsenal, which was discovered and frustrated by the Police.

The onward tendency of the popular mind in Europe has been illustrated in England by the passing of the Reform Bill; in France by the increasing power of the Chambers; in Austria by the promulgation of a new and more liberal constitution; in Prussia by a growing courtesy toward Parliamentary despots, and in Italy by a popular excitement which shakes the foundations of the throne and borders on revolution.

The second declaration of the Limerick priesthood, which bears the signatures of two dignitaries and thirty parish priests or curates, and is to get further names, calls upon the government to satisfy the aspirations of Ireland by restoring the blessings of domestic legislation. This concession, which they believe "to be fully compatible with the integrity of the Empire and the security of the Crown," would, they add, "have the like happy results in Ireland that have signally attended a similar adjustment recently in Hungary."

Two of the most skillful detectives in London have been sent to Paris with orders not to lose sight of Head Centre Stephens day or night.

The Province of Nova Scotia has ever been distinguished for loyalty and unswerving fidelity to the British Monarchy, and it is peculiarly gratifying to me to entertain a firm conviction, that if the people should desire any political change, they will seek the attainment of that object through their representatives, in a constitutional manner, and that their sincere and ardent attachment to British Institutions will not fail to manifest itself in their proceedings.

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Light Breaking.—The Canadian papers are beginning to see the aspect of affairs in Nova Scotia in their true light. They are beginning to realize the determination which is being displayed by the people of this Province to be freed from the bonds of union; and in an article which we give in another column, the Quebec Chronicle bewails the folly of Ottawa legislation, inasmuch as no effort was made to conciliate Nova Scotia. Other Canadian journals are winning the same tune, and profess extreme regret that nothing was done to meet us half-way.

For the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1867, 10,600 tons of coal were exported from Cow Bay, C. B., of this 7,474 tons went to the United States and 1,667 to Canada.

Mr. J. C. Hopkins, proprietor of the International Hotel, Halifax, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning.—Lx paper.

NEW DOMINION.

From Ottawa we learn that the Intercolonial Railroad has been before the Privy Council. Nearly all points are now agreed upon. Decision of route will not be made public till approved by the Imperial authorities. It may be supposed that unless further surveys are ordered either Major Robinson's route or Mitchell's compromise will be adopted.

Stringent regulations enforcing the attendance of Clerks of Government departments from nine to four, and abolishing Saturday half-holiday, adopted by order in Council.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick Society held in Montreal on the 27th ult., the Hon. D'Arcy McGeoghegan was formally expelled by a unanimous vote.

The Ontario Legislature has granted \$5000 for the relief of the distressed fishermen in Nova Scotia. Movements in aid of these persons are becoming general in Ontario and Quebec.

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The Parliament Buildings at Quebec narrowly escaped destruction by fire a few days ago. A leakage of gas caused the trouble.

The Montreal Telegraph says:—We fail to see the advantages of Confederation; while the people of Canada are taxed to pay the debts at Nova Scotia, almost in open rebellion against the Dominion, the anti-journals of New Brunswick do their best to damage the public credit, and prevent people from investing in Dominion stock.

UNITED STATES.

Some of the Southern States appear to be in a state of anarchy. Such a general want of bread has not existed among the Anglo Saxon race in that country since the time when the indomitable Smith had to tax his ingenuity, and something more than the hospitality of old Powhatan, the father of the world-wide renowned Pocahontas, to obtain sufficient to preserve the lives of his companions from actual starvation.

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mittee on Reconstruction. It places in the hands of Gen. Grant the power to enroll on all officers in command in military districts of the South, the performance of Acts authorized by previous reconstruction laws of Congress. —to remove and appoint military commanders in the South,—to remove one or all civil officers now acting under the several provisional governments in said States, and to appoint others. It makes it unlawful for the President to order any part of the army or navy of the United States to assist by force of arms the authority of either of said provisional governments in said disorganized States, to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States, as provided in this Act, and acts to which this is supplementary. It asserts that any interference by any person with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the Army, made in pursuance of this Act, and of the Acts aforesaid, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and any party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

The Boston Post is authority for the statement that Charles Dickens, in his reading from "David Copperfield" in New York, was so naturally impressive that his auditors put overshadows on to prevent wetting their feet.

A remarkable medical discovery in the treatment of deafness has been recently made by Prof. Scott, of the New York Medical College, by which the most apparently hopeless cases are radically cured. The method consists in introducing atomized oxyd of Pheny directly into the cavity of the tympanum. No unpleasant sensations are produced, and a fear of deafness seems to follow the operation.

St. Louis is again alarmed at the danger of becoming an inland town. A careful examination by the city officials the other day revealed the fact that the Missouri, which discharges into the Mississippi some twenty miles above, sends its volume of water at right angles across with such force against the Illinois shore as to have worn it away nearly a mile. There is some danger of the river making a channel through the American bottom, so as to leave St. Louis two miles from the stream.

Our readers doubtless remember the horrible catastrophe at Santiago in Chili, where so many lives were lost by the burning of the great cathedral. Such was the prejudice against the restoration of the building that it has been determined to blot it from the face of the earth, and the foundations are being removed and worked up into other edifices.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says:—Whiskey has come to be an "impediment" of extraordinary dimensions to the well being of the government. At every step towards collecting the revenue upon it, the government is cheated and defrauded in the most barefaced manner. Distillers manufacture without license, they make false returns of the amount manufactured, and manage to get it out of bond without paying the tax, and when their stills are seized and they are prosecuted for violation of the law, they bribe the witnesses against them, or kidnap them.

A fire in Chicago on the 28th Jan. destroyed property to the amount of ten million dollars. A fire in Albany, N. Y., on the 29th destroyed the Academy of Music—loss one hundred thousand dollars. The New York Times, which is a traitor, usurer, and an impracticable fool, an enemy of his country,—now speaks of him with unwonted respect; and the New York Herald, which always likes to swing suddenly round when it has a chance, proclaims him the true leader of the people and saviour of the country. What a change in the sentiments of those Journals!

Latest by Telegraph!

DECLARATION OF WAR THREATENED.

MINISTER ADAMS'S RESIGNATION.

St. John, Feb. 4, 1867. Meeting held in Victoria, Vancouver Island, on 29th ult., to discuss expediency of that Colony seeking admission into the Dominion.

Alabama claims to be forced to an immediate settlement. Charles Francis Adams tendered his resignation.—Chief reason supposed to be that his intervention with British Government might have to be changed in some way to affect his personal honor. Success to be appointed with special reference to national interests abroad. Mr. Thornton, new British Minister to be presented to President to-morrow.

Answer to Governor's address passed in Nova Scotia House to-day. St. John, Feb. 5. Herald's special Washington despatch says: I am authorized to state confidently and decisively that legitimate demands upon British Cabinet for Alabama claims are to be enforced at whatever hazard. Especial satisfactory response must be made by British Government to ultimatum of Executive of the United States, or else Declaration of War against Great Britain must inevitably ensue.

London, Jan. 30th. The city article of the London Times says though no steamer of the North German Lloyd's line will leave Southampton this week for New York, there will be no delay in the transmission of mails, as they will be taken out in the Cunard steamer from Liverpool and Queenstown.

Rev. Newman Hall, in an address delivered in the Tabernacle of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, urged Lord Stanley to bring Alabama claims to a speedy settlement.

The weekly returns of the bank of England show amount of bullion in its vaults has increased £119,000 since Jan. 23d. Intelligence has been received to-night from Rome that Fafiley, commander of the Expeditionary Corps, is about to return to France with one division of the troops sent to relieve the Pope from the danger of Garibaldi and party of action. The remainder of the forces will remain in Rome under command of Gen. Dumont.

London, Jan. 30th. There was an interesting debate in the French Corps Legislatif on Thursday.—The new project of a law for the government of the Press was the subject of discussion.

M. Thiers in a speech of great power of opposition to the law urged the importance of allowing entire freedom of the Press, except only where the sanctity of private life or the acts of foreign magnates are concerned. In eloquent terms he warned the Government not to allow the opportunity to pass of bestowing those privileges upon the Press, the neglect of which has caused the ruin of so many dynasties.

M. Pinard in reply deprecated the granting of any further liberty to the Press, and in the course of his remarks said that since the concessions were proposed the French Journals have proved unmistakably their unfitness for the liberty which their advocates profess a desire to secure. Gold (N.Y.) 1404.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1868.

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.

OUR SOCIETIES.

We are essentially a sympathetic and practical people. No sooner did we apprehend that Intemperance was blighting our prosperity and sapping the foundations of our moral stamina, than we imported Temperance Institutions for winning the Imberbe from the cravings and fascinations of strong drink, which have spread themselves with a pan-like latency of form into every part of the country, and have enlisted the countenance and support of old and young. And whenever winter shuts us out from the rest of the world, and brings its short days, we immediately begin to economize time by organizing our Debating Clubs, in which our youth may practice the rudiments of public speaking.

But we are not always an appreciative and far seeing people. Our society which has been formed for reclaiming the drunkard is very frequently of a mushroom growth, gives out one fitful blaze, and then dies. At first all is life and action, the room crowded, and every one willing to make sacrifices for the benefit of the cause. In a while the scene is changed, the night of meeting passes unheeded, and the room is deserted. And in many instances, the Debating Club, which was at first the theatre of a succession of feats in dialectic skill, is forsaken. The operator who has spent a whole week in cogitating, and elaborating his arguments, on the appointed night steps into the arena, conscious of his power to convince and confute; but meets no opponent, and if he prove his point it must be to the grim walls and empty benches. Our enemies will chuckle over the downfall, the selfish and over cautious will congratulate themselves in not having identified themselves with the movement, and the would-be wise will vow that they predicted the collapse long before, affirming that no such institutions can exist, however well conducted, any longer than the novelty lasts.

Yet we believe, notwithstanding all these gratuitous demonstrations, that in both cases the cause is noble, and that failure arises solely from some organic defects in their working. And we believe the greatest defect in the majority of societies formed throughout the country, is the want of literary food. Novelty will lead for a time the curious and thoughtless. But before we can successfully gain the sympathy, and benefit by the energy of the man of sense, we must have something real and substantial to suit his intellectual tastes. The body can be supported for a long time on coarse and apparently unassimilated materials, but it soon becomes emaciated and loses that healthy and symmetrical roundness which is peculiar to the use of proper diet. So it is with the mind, it may for a time be tickled into a state of enjoyment by frivolous diversions, but it soon becomes disgusted, and seeks something more profitable. When these societies first start everything is new, and every person has some mental wares which his neighbor has not seen. In a short time these wares are all exhibited, and if there be no storehouse from which to draw a new supply, a complete failure will be the result. When we are hearing facts from others which are new to us, we are interested, because we are learning; but when these facts are poured into our "mental hopper" a second time, they become insipid and irksome. The society takes all from us and of itself gives us nothing in return. Now the remedy for this is for each society to procure a Library of Books on practical, scientific, and literary subjects, as also a few of the best periodicals. This can be done by each member paying a comparatively small sum. Every member cannot conveniently purchase all the books which will be required to be read or referred to on the many subjects which come up for discussion, but by each one paying as much as would buy one book, quite a large collection of books might be made, which would be accessible to all. This would afford an opportunity for each one to search and read for himself, and thereby greatly facilitate his mental improvement by coming in contact with the sentiments and thoughts of others instead of his being the mere automaton for ever rehearsing the same second hand facts. We are aware that there is an idea prevalent among some of the supporters of temperance, that libraries in connection with the societies would tend to draw the attention from the main object in view. This is a childish fear, for if the cause be based on the principle of truth, every collateral truth will make it stand out in bolder relief—every new ray of light will add to its original effulgence.

To each society which has not yet made the move, our advice is to procure as soon as possible a suitable library. Want of sufficient means may be an obstacle, but get a few books to begin with, they will form a nucleus around which your growing necessities will soon gather others. It will infuse a new life and zeal into your temperance society, and will be as the staff of life to your Debating Club.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for January has been received. The contents are:—'Address to Working Men'; 'Linda Tresselt, continued'; 'Sketches in Polynesia'; 'Brownlow's'; 'Modern Cymism'; 'What I did at Belgrade, an excellent tale'; 'The Night Wanderer of an Afghan Fort'; 'The Education of the People in England and America.' It is a very interesting number.

We have received Godey's Lady's Book for February. It is well filled with fashion plates, interesting literature, useful receipts, &c. All the ladies should subscribe to it.

WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES ANTICIPATED.

"Cry havoc, and let loose the dogs of war."

Among other sensational rumours now flying thro' the world, there comes on the wings of electricity, one from Washington to the effect that our uneasy cousins of the Republican persuasion are feeling galled at the adroit manner in which the statesmanship of Monarchical England, has again overmatched the skill of democratic politicians, in the matter of the "Alabama" claims. According to the telegram, that which cannot be obtained by diplomacy is to be sought by force; and unless an immediate settlement is made, war will be declared, and the Eagle will plant his talons and beak in the flank of the British Lion. At the present time it is hard to say whether or not this rumour is a mere political dodge to influence the election of General Grant, next November, whose feelings towards England are known to be unfriendly. It seems that he favours the keeping open of the "Alabama" claims until that time, then to be made a "causa belli." If, however, immediate action be taken, the idea of war with England, so popular with the Fenian element, would then, by forestallation, be taken away from Grant. His powers would then be needed more in the field than in the Cabinet. It is, however, useless to speculate at the present crisis. So given is Jonathan to brag, and so often has the cry of "wolf" sounded in our ears that it is well nigh always regarded at its true worth. It will be just as well, however, to be prepared, and not let the wolf come in earnest and find the sheep unguarded.

Without doubt, in case of war, these Colonies would be the scene of many hard fought battles. Backed by the power of the Mother Country, as we should be, we would need every man that could pull a trigger. Our Volunteers who have devoted their time and attention to the drill and tactics of war, would find the advantages of their previous training, and be in a position to energetically co-operate with regulars.

The issue of such a strife could not be doubtful. The Americans, who were just able at the end of four years, to subdue the South, weakened by the blockade, and that internal disease—slavery—can hardly expect to subdue four millions of Northern fighting side by side with British legions. Boston and New York exposed to the dreadful power of the English fleet—the South, springing again at the throat of their hated masters—are ideas which Jonathan may well ponder before he hurls his undisciplined mob on this country. In regard to the South, the end is not yet, "For freedom's battle once begun, Broughted by bleeding sire to son, Tho' huffed off, is ever won."

But suffer we should, and bleed at every pore, if war is declared. We also, as well as the other peoples of the world, must learn to do this.

It is sad to read the accounts which are being constantly received of the condition of the poor in European countries. In Algeria, Africa, 100,000 persons have just starved to death! In that colony the Arab population are dragging out an existence of misery—feeding, like animals, on the foliage of trees, wandering almost naked, and waiting at the houses for the refuse, to quarrel over the filthy remains. So desperate is their condition that "they actually dig up the carcases of animals that have died of disease." A heap of ten or twelve Arabs lying dead on the road is no uncommon spectacle. There has also been great distress among the poorer classes in Russia. In France there is great lack of breadstuffs. In eastern Prussia there has been much destitution, and it will require seven months of liberal harvest to save them from a famine. In London and all the principal towns in Great Britain, poverty is very extreme. In the Southern States, as will be seen by referring to our news summary, great distress prevails. It is enough to make men's hearts quake with fear to read of the misery and destitution there is in the world. The inhabitants of this Island should feel thankful that they are saved from these dire calamities. True, we have many poor, but these are generally provided for. We have never yet heard of a person dying from starvation in Prince Edward Island. If such an instance has ever occurred, the individual must have been too lazy to work or too proud to beg. In the Island matters bears contented and cheerful an aspect as in any place we now read of. Our winter has been cold, but very pleasant. We have our Literary Societies and places of amusement, and last, though not least, plenty of newspapers. What a happy people we must be?

The crossing from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse, has been very regular this winter. The Couriers have given good satisfaction. We have received our mails here very regular. Only once has the Courier from Town been behind time, and that was occasioned by last Thursday's storm. We are glad to hear Mr. Sampson's successor is giving such general satisfaction. A trust worthy, obliging mail carrier is a great boon to any community.

JAMES GREENOUGH, Esquire, will receive our thanks for the late American and Canadian papers. In our news summary will be found some interesting extracts from them.

The Islander says that many of the wells in Charlottetown are nearly dry. The same can be said of Summerside. If we do not have a thaw soon, many of them will be altogether dry. We would warn the people to be careful and guard against fire, bad chimneys, ashes heaps, &c. The fire company should also have their Fire Engine in good order, and be ready for any emergency.

Revival Services is now being held in the Wesleyan Chapel in this place—commencing at half past seven every evening.

We are requested to announce that the Rev. Mr. DesBrisay will not preach in Saint Eleazer's next Sunday.