

method is to attend a wake and introduce a discussion on the wrongs of England through Ireland's obduracy and ingratitude. The paper is from the works of an ancient Scribe.

A CRUMBS FOR THE FENIANS!

The Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, a Minister of the Baptist Church, and Chaplain of the 4th U. S. I., delivered an address on "Ireland," in the Second Baptist Church at Raleigh, N. C., on the 20th last December, which coming from a disciple of peace, is an extraordinary address.

"We appeal to you to-night—is there a man among you who thinks that Ireland has not been sufficiently degraded in her honor and her rights to justify her now in a fiercer turning upon her oppressor? No, a man so infamous cannot tread the earth, or, if he does, the voice of the coward is stifled in the dear, wild, ringing shout that leaps from hill to hill; that echoes from sea to sea; that peals from the lips of an uprisen nation—'We must be free!'"

"By the memory of Fitzgerald, brave as a lion, gentle as a lamb; by the memory of the brothers Sheehans hung on the same scaffold; by the memory of Wolf Tom, the first to organize Irishmen against the tyrant; by the memory of the multitudes of reverend men, murdered by England; by the memory of Moore and his gallant compatriots, whose heads were spiked and impaled; by the memory of Orr, the first to give his life for Union, and Emmett, the last to seal it with his blood; by the memory of the recent gallant victims of British oppression, let us swear by our hopes of immortality, not only to break the fetters of Ireland, but try to raise her to a glorious elevation—defend her, enable her, elevate her, sanctify her!"

The Fenians will certainly do something after that appeal. We think it would more become the calling of a Minister of the Gospel of Peace, to preach peace and good will, instead of degrading his holy office by uttering such inflammatory language. He's coming, 'Tompkins'—H. Reporter.

THE HISTORIC MAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.—In an interesting communication to a scientific congress in France quite recently, the author shows that man lived in Great Britain in association with the fossil hyena, cave bear, lion, tiger, Irish elk, reindeer, bison, hippopotamus, horse, rhinoceros, mammoth, and other animals. The evidence of this consists in finding bones of these animals in caves and river deposits, associated with human bones and implements, under circumstances entirely precluding the possibility of subsequent interposition of the latter; the animal remains in many instances charred and split, evidently by the agency of man, and bearing frequent traces of his rude tools. Of the various species enumerated, the mammoth, the horse and the bison were most abundant; the rapacious animals comparatively rare, and man himself not numerous. At that time Great Britain was united to the continent of Europe, and the Thames flowed northward and united with the Rhine and the Elbe in forming an estuary. The climate was very severe, glaciers abounding in the mountains, and reindeer and musk oxen feeding on the plains. Next the land became depressed, the lowlands were submerged beneath the waters, and the climate of all Europe became warmer. The reindeer and the musk oxen (called elk in Europe) moved northward, and the musk ox became known only as a living species in Arctic America.

GENERAL GRANT IN ENGLAND.—The New York correspondent of the London "Daily News" writes, on "excellent authority," that the feelings toward England of General Grant—about whose election to the Presidency the writer thinks there is little doubt—are not of the most amicable kind. It is even hinted in some quarters that he desires the Alabama controversy to be kept open, for he holds to the opinion that sooner or later America and England will be forced into a conflict, if for no other purpose, for the purpose of settling their relative political strength; and he thinks the sooner the struggle comes the better, and that the Alabama case is as good a cause for it as any other. These views, it is stated, are causing some anxiety in New York.

From St. Thomas we learn that the yellow fever still prevails at that island, engendered, it is supposed, by the vast amount of decayed and decaying matter, caused by the hurricane and earthquakes. It is supposed that the inhabitants will make no opposition to the island passing into the hands of the Americans; indeed they seem indifferent as to what may befall them; the hurricane and the earth quakes have quiet paralyzed them.

The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland is now on a visit to Bermuda. Another Regiment of the line is hourly looked for at Bermuda. A military electric Telegraph throughout the islands is now nearly completed.

Dr. Sutherland, whose reputation has been under a cloud for some months, for a charge of having administered poison to a child by mistake, thereby causing death, has been honorably acquitted by Judge and jury. The Chief Justice administered a stern rebuke to the Seditious Magistrate for not receiving, upon the early investigation of the case, the testimony of Mr. Slayter, which would have placed the matter in a very different light.—Halifax Wesleyan.

Mrs. A. Allen's Worlds Hair Restorer and Zylolabalin or Worlds Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color, or to act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving the natural nourishment required. No lady's hair is complete without the Zylolabalin or Worlds Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproves. The Hair Dressing cultivates and beautifies. If your hair is thin try it, if it is curly try it, if it is greasy try it, if it is falling out try it, if it is rough try it, if it is itching try it, if it is sore try it, if it is itchy try it, if it is scaly try it, if it is dandruff try it, if it is dry try it, if it is brittle try it, if it is weak try it, if it is thin try it, if it is falling out try it, if it is rough try it, if it is itching try it, if it is sore try it, if it is itchy try it, if it is scaly try it, if it is dandruff try it, if it is dry try it, if it is brittle try it, if it is weak try it.

Latest by Telegraph!

Suez, Egypt, Jan 13. Despatches received here from the British expeditionary force in Abyssinia, contain notices of a reassuring and more cheerful character. The native Chief of Tigre, who had mustered a large force, the movements of which produced an alarm in the English camp at Souafe, and caused a former movement along the line of march, is now reported friendly. Indeed this powerful African warrior has tendered hospitality to the invaders and offers to feed the English troops. As a commencement in the commissariat line, and an evidence of his good faith, he has already sent in two thousand head of cattle for the use of the army, so that it is interred with reason here, that his Majesty's forces are beginning to feel comfortable and in much better spirits. More important still, I have to announce that fresh water has been found in plenty around the landing place at Amnesley Bay.

London, Jan. 21. Mr. Train was discharged from arrest at Cork this morning. He has sent the following despatch by the Atlantic Cable to his friends in America. "I have just been released on the intervention of Mr. Adams. I have brought a suit against the British Government for one hundred thousand pounds damages.—(Signed) George Francis Train."

Dublin, Jan. 21. The accounts received here of the threatened disturbances were greatly exaggerated. On Friday a number of men under cover of night, surrounded the Martello Tower at Duncannon, and made a hostile demonstration, but finding the place well garrisoned, the crowd retired without making any attack, or doing any damage.

London, Jan. 22. The discussion of the Alabama claims has recently been revived in the English journals. Lord Hobart has written two able letters to the Times, in which he sustains the position taken by the American Government on the subject. The celebrated writer "Historicus," in a communication, and the London Times editorially, reply to Lord Hobart's argument. The tone of these replies is moderate and conciliatory.

The Russian Government officially denies the rumor which has been extensively circulated, that the Government is sending troops to the southern frontier.

Quebec, January 22d. In the Legislative Assembly this afternoon a notice of motion was given, that the Committee on Immigration be instructed to inquire into the primary cause of the emigration of citizens from the Province of Quebec to the U. S., and that necessary means be taken to prevent the same.

Toronto, C.W., Jan. 22d. The Ontario Legislature has voted \$5,000 for the relief of the distressed fishermen in Nova Scotia. A public meeting was held to-night to raise funds for the same object.

Ottawa, Jan. 22d. A fire, caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, occurred here on Monday night. Eight frame buildings on Main Street were destroyed—loss \$12,000.

Havana, Jan. 22d. Additional Mexican advices state that Gen. Diaz recently gave a grand banquet to the functionaries and prominent citizens of Vera Cruz. The contract for the construction of the Railroad to the Capital via Jalapa has been ratified. The settlement of the trouble in the State of Gueroz is still pending before the National Government. All degrading punishments have been prohibited in the army.

London, Jan. 23d.—eve. At the Ministerial dinner, given at Bristol last evening, Lord Stanley, who was present, made a very significant speech. Referring to Ireland, he said that Ireland had never been in a more prosperous condition, nor had she ever been more disaffected. The latter he attributed mainly to the designs of American soldiers. He thought that the proposed church reforms ought to go over to the next Parliament, and as to the land reforms in Ireland they were out of the question. Duffy, the Fenian, who was arrested at Dublin and sent to Millbank, died there to-day.

Madrid, Jan. 23d. The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a note to the Diplomatic representative of Spain at Florence in answer to the despatch from Prime Minister Menabrea.

The Spanish Ambassador is instructed to inform the Italian Government that Spain is determined to maintain the integrity of the Imperial power of the Head of the Church of Rome, but in no other respect will she interfere in affairs of the Italian Peninsula.

Berlin, Jan. 23d. The Ambassador of Austria and Italy had an audience with His Majesty the King of Prussia, and presented the credentials as Minister from their respective countries to the confederation of the North German States.

Copenhagen, Jan. 23d. The Rigsdag to-day met in secret session. The subject under consideration was the sale of the Danish Islands in the West Indies to the U. States. It is generally understood that the treaty of transfer was approved.

London, Jan. 23d. Charles Keen, the tragedian, died to-day aged 57.

Montreal, Jan. 23d. E. Spellman, the distiller recently tried for excise frauds, was arrested to-day for threatening to shoot an excise officer.

Our business men propose as a means of abating the silver nuisance to buy up and export three or four hundred thousand dollars worth, hoping thereby to reduce the rate of discount 3 per cent. The imports at Montreal last year amounted to \$23,378,117 against \$25,793,321 in 1866.

Brampton, Canada, Jan. 23d. A fiendish outrage was perpetrated at a tavern near this place last night. A man recovering from an attack of delirium tremens was lying on the floor in front of the fire place when some young men entered and shaved around his body and burnt him to death.

A EUROPEAN WAR LOOKING UP! The semi-official La Patrie in an editorial, observes that Prussia is the only power now in harmony with all the rest of Europe. Efforts of this character to tranquilize the public mind and give assurances of prolonged peace are singularly antagonized by the fact that every Power in Europe is entirely engaged in arming itself as if for anticipated war. It is said that a new French loan to the amount of a hundred and fifty million francs will surely be put on the market soon.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24. The Russian Zeitung published here calls attention editorially to the fact that the new French Bill materially increases the power of Louis Napoleon, and is sure to prompt him to assume a higher stand and a bolder tone in regard to European politics.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24. The "Journal of St. Petersburg," the official organ of the Government, has an article in reply to the assertions made by some of the Paris newspapers relative to the attitude and intentions of the Russian Government particularly toward the East. The Journal says that the Empire of Russia is great, powerful and strong; in its resources it is equal to France. At the same time it is neither her wish nor her policy to seek to extend her frontier, but on the contrary to endeavor to maintain peace so as to ensure a continuance of progress. She bears no ill-will or hate to the other powers of Europe, but does not wish to see any of them claiming particular preponderance in the fulfiling of its affairs, nor will Russia allow others to arrogate such a position.

The article concludes with the assertion that whatever power precipitates war in Europe just now will insure for itself and deserve the execration of history in the future. The excitement occasioned by Fenian movements still continue.

London, Jan. 26th. The authorities are exceedingly wakeful, and numbers of arrests are made every day. On Thursday a man named Michael Gough was captured while in the act of posting a seditious handbill on the Mansion House.

Information having reached the Government that Thomas Simon, the Sheriff of the Island of Alderney, was identified with the Fenian organization, he was promptly apprehended and sent to prison to await trial.

Considerable feeling is created by the recent resolution of the United States House of Representatives, declaring the sympathy of the nation with Fenianism. The journals of London have editorials on the subject, and severely criticize this expression of unfriendly feeling towards England.

The French Government has issued an official note addressed to the Prefects of the several departments of France, announcing the new army law and arguing that instead of being a war measure it is a pledge of continued peace.

A republican paper was put into circulation in Paris on Friday, but the copies were immediately seized by the police.

At the termination of the discussion in the Danish Rigsdag on the transfer of the Danish West India Islands to the United States, the President said he could not leave the subject without a tribute to the loyalty and consideration shown by the American Government, qualities so worthy of a mighty people.

His Imperial highness the Arch Duke Albrecht, in command of the Austrian army, has been ordered to prepare and make ready to take the field.

London, Jan. 26th. The latest despatches received from Annesley Bay and Senafe show that the British forces have as yet made no advance beyond the latter point.

Intelligence of the condition of the British captives has been received at the camp at Senafe. They were at Magdala alive and well, and were carefully guarded to prevent the possibility of escape. It was feared by many that they would be massacred as soon as King Theodore heard of the approach of the expeditionary force, but no threatening demonstration against their lives had been made, and their treatment as prisoners remained unchanged.

It is officially denied in the most positive manner that any orders or dispatches authorizing the arrest of Mr. Train were sent from the Home Office here. The responsibility of the act is thrown entirely on the local authorities of Cork.

Copenhagen, Jan. 26. The following progress has been made in the Rigsdag on the question of the ratification of the Treaty for the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States. In the Folkething, or Lower House, the Special Committee appointed to consider the provisions of the Treaty and examine the details of the negotiations between the Danish and American Government, made a favorable report. This was debated in secret session. On Saturday the Door of the Chamber was thrown open. After a speech from the President closing the debate, the vote was taken and the Treaty of transfer was ratified without a dissenting voice. The Treaty now goes to the Lunds-thing or Upper House of the Rigsdag for the consent and final action of that body.

LATER FROM THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION! Zoula, Abyssinia, Jan 14. Via London, Jan. 24—10 P. M. Information has been received here from the British Expedition, Post No. 1, on the line of march from Annesley Bay, and from the headquarters at Senape, Post No. 2 that King Theodore is in camp in a position situated between Wadela and Dalanta near the palace of Magdala, where it is presumed all the captives are at present held. Native rebel Chiefs have drawn their forces in the front and by this hostile attitude aid the English. The powerful Wagshum or Governor Gabazyd of Gabazyd of Tigre is also near. He is friendly to the Foreigners and had sent a message to this effect.

Long River Debating Club. A meeting was held in the school house in this settlement on the evening of the 23d Jan., for the purpose of forming a Debating Club. The chair was ably filled by David Johnston, Esq., who in a brief speech stated the object of the meeting. Several other gentlemen having spoke on the benefit to be derived from such societies, it was moved and seconded, and unanimously agreed that a Debating Club be formed in this settlement. The following officers were then appointed: David Johnston, President. James McKay, Vice, do. James D. Baker, Secretary. James C. Gillespie, Treasurer. JAMES D. BAKER, Sec'y.

Long River, Jan. 27, 1868. CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLEN FACTORY COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of this Company was held at Scott's Hall, on Tuesday last, the 28th inst. After the Directors' Report was read and adopted, the ballot was taken for Directors to serve during the ensuing year, when the following persons were declared duly elected:—

David Laird, Alex. McMillan, Henry Longworth, James Laird, Jun., Charles Gregor, D. M. Fraser, Alex. Simpson.

Parties desiring to take shares in the Company may apply to either of the Directors.—Patriot.

SUPREME COURT.

In the trial which was going on as we went to press on Saturday, the defence was that the sum claimed (\$1,000) covered more than the value of the goods in the shop at the time of the fire. Considering that Mr. Hazard's books, invoices, &c., were nearly all burnt, he could only give general evidence of the various qualities and descriptions of the articles dealt with two months before the loss occurred, he "took stock" amounting to £1,635 currency. To this both the Plaintiff and his partner testified. Their testimony was supported by Mr. C. Compton, who called in the shop one day, and being asked to guess what was the value of the goods on the shelves, replied, £1,550 currency. He was then shown the Stock Book to satisfy him how nearly correct had been his estimate. The evidence of James Campbell, Esq., also the Stock account was taken, about £500 worth had been sold as appeared by the Day Book and Cash Book which had been saved. No witnesses were called for the defence.

In addressing the Jury, the Company's Counsel argued that, from the extent of the Plaintiff's importations for the two or three years previously, and the number of vessels (6) built by him within that time, it was very improbable, if not impossible, that he could have so large an amount of goods on hand at the time of the fire. Verdict for the Plaintiff for £1,000 with interest. For the prosecution, E. Palmer, Longworth and Hodgson; for the defence, C. Palmer, Brecken and McLeod.

The prisoners were brought up for sentence on Monday. Roderick McKinnon, convicted of forgery, received 10 months' imprisonment. Donald McIntosh, convicted of larceny, 3 calendar months' imprisonment with hard labor.

John Hayden, for a similar offence, 10 months' imprisonment with hard labor. During the term, James W. Howe, applied and passed his examination preparatory to entering on the study of the law in the office of W. M. Howe, Esq., S. Eleanor's. Christopher Sharp, who was some months ago committed for trial this term, was discharged from custody, no Bill of indictment having been preferred against him by the Grand Jury.

The Summary Suits and appeals were disposed of yesterday. The causes set down for argument, which will probably occupy a day or two more, will complete one of the heaviest terms of the Court ever held in Queen's County.—Patriot.

ACROSTIC.

It only penetrates through every pore, Aching and itching from each angry sore; A wound it heals with certainty and speed; Cuts, Burns, from inflammation soon are freed; In its presence disappear; It kills each pain, and the complexion's clear; It cures such as Grace's every one should buy; All its wondrous merits testify; Let those who doubt, a single box but try,—I verify, then its true deserts 'twould have; Even unbelievers would hand Grace's Salve!

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

It has been said by a few unfortunate mortals who have striven in vain to gain position of honor and distinction, that they were not sufficiently appreciated. With such a feeling, it is generally to be observed that the deserving worth is cordially accepted and honored, whether applied to religion, politics, the arts, or invention. Next to religion, invention or discovery has the highest position, for it wields a mighty influence; through its channels nations have overleaped, as if by magic, the bounds of separation, and united by electric wires, can converse together at momentary will.

Indeed, the diversified efforts of man's genius in these respects are a source of admiration and gratitude to the whole human race. In medicine, science has revealed during the last quarter of a century, many hidden truths, which had before been considered to be impossibilities. The malignity of pestilential disease is now in a great measure bereft of its terror, and even the "insatiate archer," consumption, is arrested in his deadly march, and oftentimes overthrown. Undoubtedly the great rallying power in the treatment of this and other pulmonary diseases, is Dr. Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry; and the foregoing allusions are applicable to the memory of his illustrious discoverer. The proof of the efficacy of this great remedy is in its undying reputation. It has stood the test of time, and its fame as a curative of Throat and Lung Complaints has extended to all climes.—Canada Christian Advocate.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally. W. R. Watson General Agent for P. E. Island. [Jan 16]

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 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.

NEWS SUMMARY.

It has been long predicted that the latter days of the world should be perilous times, characterized by wars, rumors of wars, and earthquakes in divers places. Whether or not the end of the world is near we do not pretend to say, being neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but that men's hearts are failing them for fear of the things that are coming upon the earth, requires no more than ordinarily acute vision to perceive. Un- easiness seems to have taken possession of the world. Fenianism has, perhaps, contributed to this at home, as much by the mysterious secrecy of its counsels, by the rumor of its unknown powers, as by the tenor of its actual displays. With every mystery there is connected by the mind of man something of fear, and the knowledge of the fact has been turned to account by the enemies of our country. The British Government seems to have at last arrived at a conclusion, long since attained by observant men in these Provinces, viz: that American intrigues are at the bottom of the disaffection. It has begun to deal with the emissaries of democracy caught in the act of sowing firebrands and death. An insolent howl from the other side of the water has of course been evoked, and the usual amount of brag and bluster have been heard within the walls of Congress.—George Francis Train, a fair specimen of the American Radical, and long known to have had the disease—England on the brain—was quietly arrested on board the "Scotia," before he could set foot on land, on suspicion of being a Fenian agitator. He has since been released for want of legal evidence, and telegraphs to his friends in America that he has sued the British Government for one hundred thousand pounds. A resolution declaring the sympathy of the nation with the Fenians has just passed in the United States House of Representatives. General Grant, of whose election to the Presidency there is little doubt, favors

the keeping open of the Alabama claims. He is of the opinion that sooner or later England and America will be forced into conflict for the purpose of settling their relative positions, and deciding once for all their relative political strength—that the sooner the struggle comes the better, and that the Alabama case is as good a pretext for it as any other. Our readers who are acquainted with history will readily recognize this position as exactly similar to that of France, in the days of the French Revolution. It was then the aim of that Republic, as it is the aim of the American to-day, to subvert all thrones, overthrow all dynasties, and place the mob of every country in power. Led by revolutionary zeal, France carried fire and sword throughout Europe, until the European monarchs banded themselves together and crushed her to the earth. If the American people make up their mind to follow the same path, they will rise against them every crowned head in Europe. The issue then would not be doubtful. The chastisement of the Americans would do more to clear away Fenianism and other political cobwebs of like nature, than half a century of wrangling and protestations.

The speech of the Emperor of the French, on New Year's Day, was very quiet. The general impression, however, is that "still waters run deep." Napoleon is pushing through a Bill to make one million and a quarter Frenchmen into soldiers. He is negotiating for a loan for "public works," which is supposed a scheme for placing himself in a position for war, so far as the sinews of it are concerned. The "Public Works" may turn out to be army trains.

The progress of Austria during the past year has been perfectly astounding. Twelve months ago, the country was exhausted and desolate, but through the incredible energy of Baron Beust, coupled with the fact of a magnificent harvest, Austria at the beginning of 1868, shows to great advantage in comparison with other parts of the world. Commerce, trade, industry, and mining are more prosperous than for many years. Her position is an enviable one. "The energy of one individual supported efficiently by his Sovereign, and aided by the careful deliberation and patriotism of conflicting interests, which has subordinated everything else to the preservation of Austria, has accomplished the great fact."

From Caprera Garibaldi writes—"The Ottoman domination is less hurtful to Greece than the Papal to Italy." But what avails all this in the presence of the Chassepot?

Great results seem about to flow from the Sultan's late visit to Western Europe. Schools, military and otherwise, under French direction are to be established. The Sultan's son is to have a European education.

Lines of railway from Belgrade to Constantinople, from Scutari across Asia Minor, and Mesopotamia to Bassorah, are projected and find acceptance with the Government. We hardly need Galileo's muttered words and concealed sounds, to teach us that "the world moves!"

In Finland a dreadful famine is raging owing to the failure of the harvest. Ice-land moss, pine tree bark, and pease straw, ground up and mixed with a little flour is the only food on which thousands will be dependent for many months to come. Some six or seven hundred pounds have been already received from England towards their relief.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been visiting the aborigines of South Australia. As he landed at Macbeth, three hundred cheerers were given by the black fellows, about four hundred in number, who formed an avenue, up which the Prince walked. Among other flags, one red white and blue bore the inscription, "Black fellow big one glad see in Queen picaninny." The corroboree, or ancient dance was performed. It is said that the night was too light—it being full moon—to see it with all the unceasing effect which a dark night is supposed to impart but sufficient was seen to give His Royal Highness an idea of this mysterious and fiendish dance.

In Nova Scotia, Repeal is the cry. The Antis threaten that if they are not permitted to leave, they will make themselves such a thorn in the side of the New Dominion, that Ontario and Quebec will yet beg them to walk out. If repeal is effected Nova Scotia must give up all idea of having the Intercolonial terminus within her territory.

FENIANISM—ITS CAUSES.

PROMINENT among the events brought to our notice by our exchanges during the past month, stands out in bold array Fenianism, not in Ireland or in Canada, but Fenianism in England; which in that country has assumed an aspect that is so revolting, and so opposed to every principle of enlightened humanity, that we were disposed at first to doubt the truthfulness of the reports which had been received. But doubt has had to give place to a belief in the perpetration of deeds so wicked and heartlessly cruel, which have by their diabolical machinations, been made instrumental in ushering so many of their unoffending fellow beings so instantaneously into eternity, and of rendering so many more helpless and miserable objects through life, that we have come to the conclusion that in the examination of these culprits, it would be well to enquire where they received their education, and what their position in society is, or was, that is occupied by their preceptors. It is but too evident that many of these fanatics are what is called educated men; but their knowledge of chemicals, their uses and powers, have, it is plain, but added to lead them into more dreadful efforts to commit deeds so odiously repulsive. That Ireland has wrongs to contend with, and has had injustice done to her, is what we believe, and have hitherto maintained, but assassination is not the means that should be resorted to for their redress. We are glad to notice that a disposition is now manifested to consider these, and remedy them in so far as this

can be done by Imperial Legislation, and we hope that such efforts may be successful.

Thirty-four years ago in "Blackwood's Magazine" the Ettrick Shepherd is represented thus:—

"Shepherd.—'Alas! for Ireland. North.—From the bottom of my heart a voice responds—Alas for Ireland. Shepherd.—'Can anything think ye sir, be done for her—the gem o' the sea?'"

Every true son of Ireland loves this "gem o' the sea," and every unbiased observer notices in the true Irishman, a warm enthusiasm and nobility of mind, that is so rich in eloquent originality of thought that it only makes regret much more sad, when seen in the perpetrating of acts which show that the noble instincts and impulses of their better nature must have become fearfully blunted, before the warm hearted Irishman could commit such deeds of,—

"Inhumanity to man;"

and therefore it is that we look forward to what will be done, and to what is proposed to be done, for the redress of grievances in this unhappy country, with much interest. The causes of discontent and their removals, have occupied considerable attention of late—our space admits only of taking a glance at two of them; and first at the cry for the Repeal of the Union which originates in a manifesto of the very Rev. Dean O'Brien, and a number of Roman Catholic Clergymen of the Diocese of Limerick. In this declaration, the wrongs, grievances, poverty, discontent, and state of the country, are ably and clearly pointed out and elucidated, after which it considers the practical remedies necessary for their removal, from which we submit the following extract:—

"A land tenure will likely accomplish something; removal of the Protestant ascendancy; by placing the Protestant Church in the same position before the state as the Catholic Church, will accomplish much; equality in education, and the removal of the anomaly of giving a freedom of education on the condition of people giving up freedom will do its share—and we will hail any and all of them with thankfulness; but we feel bound to say that when all of them have been granted, safety from foreign danger, perfect development of home resources, above all, the heart of this country will require nationality. Give Ireland her own legislature and government of her own resources—nationality and her federal union will be a tower of strength to the empire. The country and people will have nothing to complain of any more—they will be themselves responsible for their own condition; conspiracies at home will have nothing to plot about, and conspiracies abroad can promise nothing which Ireland would not be ready to reject and resist."

The next idea propounded, which we shall refer to now, comes from the pen of Mr. J. Boyd Kinneir, of Kinloch, in Scotland. Some writers in referring to the sentiment of nationality existing in Ireland, which is unhappily absent in the royal visits having been more frequent to the former than to the latter country; but Mr Kinneir says that the sentiment of nationality now existing in Scotland grew up "within the period between 1750 and 1780, during which, and for fifty years afterwards, no sovereign—I rather think not even any royal Prince—set foot in Scotland," and traces the rise and growth of the national sentiment in Scotland to a different, and we think much more reasonable and reliable source. He says that Scotland as well as Ireland produced two hostile tribes, both of whom were equally opposed to English absorption, and that the feelings of both were, and have been subdued, and a sentiment of strong nationality developed by "governing Scotland for Scotsmen and by Scotsmen;" while the reverse has been the case with Ireland. In Scotland the Lord Advocate is, and has been a Scotchman. In Ireland the Lord Lieutenant has always been an Englishman. In the Imperial Parliament when a committee is appointed on Scottish affairs, if it consists of 12, 10 of these are sure to be Scotchmen; if a similar one is chosen to investigate an Irish grievance, or any local matter relating to Ireland, and the committee to consist of twelve, ten of them would be Englishmen, and probably one or two of them would be Irish members. He says:—

"Here is certainly a wide enough distinction in the practical and present government of the two countries. And I do not hesitate to say that if the Irish system were imported into the management of Scotland; if for our Lord Advocate we had an English Secretary; if the representatives of royalty in the church were an Englishman; if the examination into Scottish grievances were made with a preponderance of Englishmen as to overrule, in case of difference of opinion, the Scottish majority; and if the resolution of the Scottish members on Scottish bills were habitually set aside by English representatives, there would be in Scotland a disaffection as deep, and if disregarded, as dangerous, as there is in Ireland."

Mr. Kinneir asks that Ireland be governed in the same manner as Scotland has been. "If," he says, "they will make mistakes, it is but what has been done already."

BANK MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Summerside Bank was held at their Banking House, on Tuesday last. A very large number were present, some even from the city, among whom we noticed the Hon. D. Davies and Geo. Davies, Esq. From the report which was read we learn that the Bank is in good working order.

The following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:—

- Angus McMillan, (re-elected.)
- James L. Holman,
- John Lefurgy,
- John R. Gardiner,
- David Rogers,
- Stephen McNeill,
- R. McC. Stewart.

The Hon. J. R. Gardiner was, for the third time, elected President.

The man that called the other day and paid for his paper in advance, and said he "thought it took a great deal of money to print a paper," was right. It is a pity there are not more like him.

THERE was no meeting of the Debating Club on Monday night last. "Woman's rights" could not find a supporter.