

News Summary.

THE VELOCIPEDE.

Paris is in a perfect state of frenzy with respect to its new toy. The newspapers call upon the government to order a supply of velocipedes to save the overworked legs of the rural postmen, and of the messengers attached to the provincial telegraph bureaux; and even advise a limited number of these vehicles being furnished to infantry regiments, to enable outposts to reconnoitre and to communicate rapidly with the main body of the army. Some carried away by their enthusiasm ask why a piece of light cavalry, mounted on velocipedes, should not be instituted. It is suggested, too, that lifeboat crews on thinly populated coasts should be provided with velocipedes, by means of which a more rapid assembling of them in time of need might be effected; and moreover, that guards chamois and country doctors and curers who cannot afford the expense of a horse, should travel about on the new vehicles, which by the way, have already penetrated to the provinces, for seaside loungers, mounted on them, were to be seen at all the Norman and Breton watering places, and on the shores of the Mediterranean coursing along the coast. Eccentric sportsmen, too, chase their game with velocipedes; artists use them to go on sketching tours, and photographers employ them on distant expeditions.

It is reported that seven large steamers are building in England for the Cattle Company in Brazil. If the Company can carry out its projects, there can be no doubt of its being a great pecuniary success. Prussia is evidently in earnest about her plans for founding colonies. A new charter for the special species of "Colonization" has just been founded at Berlin, and Dr. Bastian, the celebrated traveller and ethnologist, has been appointed to the professorship. The London Times regards the success of the negotiations between England and America as one of the most important political events of our time. The influence on the opinions of other nations and on the messages of the diplomacy cannot but be too powerful and favorable. We may even hope to see the most punctilious of Powers, the military monarchies of Continental Europe, submit to negotiation and arbitration, matters which would hitherto have brought their armies into the field.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is still imposing and threatening. All the cones emit formidable rumbling sounds and eject large quantities of incandescent matter. The lava current is now 120 metres broad, and from 10 to 12 metres deep. A whole chestnut forest has been set on fire by the lava near Fosso Vetrana, and has caused immense devastation. Many houses and farm lands have been overwhelmed, and the village of San Giorgio is in imminent peril. The population of the neighboring villages are leaving their houses, and great misery and destitution prevails. It is proposed to open a subscription for their relief. All the authorities are on the spot with a military division to protect property and to assist in rescuing it from destruction. London Times, 25th ult.

A very cold blooded experiment has lately been made upon a criminal in Sweden. It appears that a murderer was condemned to death upon a certain day, but upon the misrepresentations of certain learned and philosophical men, the Government became persuaded that "the worst use that can be made of a man is to hang him," and the criminal was accordingly placed at the disposal of the savants referred to. Upon the day appointed for his execution the body of the murderer was exposed to a certain process by which every portion of his frame was frozen hard and solid. The body has been placed in a secure place where it is to remain for a certain number of years, when it will be thawed out, and, as some of these Swedish philosophers believe, or affect to believe, the man will wake up refreshed, and as lively as ever! An experiment of the same kind was made some years ago, and the ultimate result of which was never made known.

The election in North Lancashire was a regular election, decided between the great houses of Stanley and Cavendish. The fight was conducted in a grand old heroic fashion. Knowles and Chetworth put forth all their powers to secure the return of their respective representatives. "The seals of preparations," says the Times, the zeal and activity of the rival canvassers, the fabulous sums spent on both sides, recall the struggles between Wentworth and Harewood for the representation of Yorkshire, or between Althorp and Castle Ashby, for that of Northampton. The election terminated in the defeat of Lord Hartington, and the consequent victory of the Earl of Derby and his retainers over the Duke of Devonshire and his retainers. The interest taken by the great families in the election is an evidence that they mean to continue their traditional policy, and to retain by any amount of expenditure the ancestral hold upon the countries with which their names have been associated for centuries. This of itself would prevent any great change in the complexion of the Imperial Parliament. The stand may be more fiery, more restive, but the same rider sits in the saddle, and guides his motions.

The afternoons are now the shortest of the year. The sun sets at 4 28 until the 14th inst., when the afternoons begin to lengthen; but the mornings will grow shorter until the last of the month. The shortest day from sunrise to sunset, occurs Dec. 21st. The days lengthen one minute on the 26th.

In consequence of the failure of the mackerel fishery this year, a large number of families in Gloucester, Massachusetts, have been reduced to want. The vessels engaged in the cod fishery have this year been very successful; the prices are good and the sales ready.

A diabolical attempt was made on Friday to throw the afternoon train of the Great Western off the track a few miles from Port Credit going to Hamilton. An iron rail was placed diagonally between the tracks, with one end facing the locomotive, and the other being imbedded in the sand. The rail, was, fortunately, broken by the impetus of the train, and the only damage was done to the cow-catcher, which was considerably damaged.

The United States Government have resolved to put an end to the Indian war raging for some time past in that country. The intention is to force the savages towards the western part of the Indian territory, and keep them there.

It is said that the Dominion Government want to have something like the British Privy Council an assemblage of the best talent of the Country sworn to render faithful advice to the Government and Queen, irrespective of party.

Russia is getting up an angry feeling against Austria, incited thereto by the defiant language held in the Hungarian Parliament by the Deputies of the Kingdom. The Gazette of Moscow threatens the Empire with death, if it dares to interfere in the Eastern question.

It is said that the Commercial Bank of St. John, besides realizing a large amount on the protested bills of Mackays, will secure \$10,000 out of Mr. Sancton's estate. It has also realized about \$33,000 from the sale of iron, held on account of a debt due by the Woodstock Iron Works. It is also said that the position of the Bank has been so far examined as to enable the stockholders to be confident of obtaining at least twenty cents on the dollar in their stock. By a late Telegraph we learn that Mr. Domville had been enjoined to restrain the Bank of Montreal from parting with certain funds which have been deposited there, and supposed to be connected with Mr. Scovill's estate.

The head of one of the largest firms in New York began his business career by hammering out for further use bent nails taken from packing cases in a dry goods establishment. His store now contains over \$17,000,000 stock.

Toronto is infested with suspicious characters, waiting like the immortal Macaulay for "something to turn up" about Whelan.

53 Barristers coincide in the opinion that the prosecution of the French Government against the newspapers is illegal.

The Fenians have been rechristened—they are now called the "Society for defrauding unfortunate emigrants of their savings."

The traffic receipts on the E and N. A. Railway, for the month of Nov., show an increase of \$1,705,27 over the corresponding period last year.

The Spanish papers are asking England to restore Gibraltar to Spain.

One million sacks of wheat are stored in the warehouses of San Francisco.

Seven hundred and sixty-one murders and one execution have taken place in Texas since the close of the war.

200 men claiming to be militia men, entered a town of Arkansas, arrested the inhabitants, sacked the place and shot three men.

In 1835, the value of British Exports to the United States was £12,425,625; that to the British possessions in the same year was 15,259,705—showing a difference of a little more than 25 per cent. In 1867, British exports to the States amounted to £21,821,786, those to British possessions amounted to £4,985,291. Thus we see that the increased value of British exports to the United States between the years 1835 and 1866, has been £9,396,161, while that of British exports to the British possessions between the same years is no less than £28,058,415—thus making the increase to the British possessions nearly three times as much as that to the United States. Such is the commercial importance of the colonies to Great Britain.

Zadkell says that the coming year, 1869, will be a troublesome one. The moon seems "rather afflicted" in March, indicating many troubles and mighty changes among the Ministry which will go high to be cast out of power, chiefly through the intrigues of female foes, &c. The voice of the stars as interpreted by the astrologer promises plenty of work for the newspapers.

A newly-created Policeman in one of the Southern Cities, anxious to distinguish himself in his new capacity, rudely arrested a young lady coming out of a dry goods store, with, as he imagined, a large quantity of articles, which she had stolen, secreted under her clothing, which on due examination proved to be the "Grecian Bend." Ladies—Beware!

The town of Loretto, in California, has been destroyed by a terrible storm.

The natives of Barmah stigmatize all foreigners with the name of all "foreign lools."

The Queen of Spain is organizing her Court, and observes all the etiquette of a reigning Sovereign.

A Montreal broker has absconded with \$50,000.

Flour is selling in Montreal at \$1 8 and \$5.05, ordinary to choice.

One actress in Paris wears \$80,000 worth of diamonds. Another has just bought a house worth \$39,000.

From the 1st January to the 1st November, 1868, the aggregate yield of oil from the different oil regions of the United States was 3,000,000 barrels.

By a telegram to Toronto we learn that the refusal of the Ontario Government to endorse sectarian institutions of learning, has been sustained in the House of Assembly by a large majority.

A German philosopher predicts that Europe and America will be submerged in 500,000,000 years.

The navigation of Montreal completely closed on the 3rd inst.

Over five hundred buildings were erected in Montreal last year.

President Johnson, upon the advice of Secretary Seward, has, it appears, appointed Mr. John Savage to the office of U. S. consul at Leeds, England. This appointment we regard as ill-judged and gratuitously offensive to the British public. For two or three years Savage has been notorious as the "President" of one branch of Fenian brotherhood.

The Toronto Telegraph says it has possible information of a plot being laid by the roughs of Montreal, for the rescue of Whelan, the murderer of McGeie, and that they have assistance in Ottawa and Toronto.—The prisoner is now in the latter city, and the Telegraph thinks the attempt is likely to be made there, and recommends increased vigilance on the part of the authorities.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—From the Report of the Right Worthy Grand Chief Templar it appears that there are between five and six hundred thousand Independent Good Templars, and that their numbers have increased throughout the United States and Canada ten per cent during the past year. St. John Telegraph.

THE ST. STEPHENS BANK.

The St. Croix Courier, after condemning the senders of sensation telegrams to places beyond the city, thus alludes to a local rumor and the Bank's standing:—

"A local rumor has been circulated to the effect that the Directors were largely indebted to the Bank, and the sum of this indebtedness was freely named at \$100,000. In order to satisfy ourselves upon this point, we made application to the Bank for information, for we felt that, if true, it involved to some extent the honor of the Directors and the good name of the Bank. The Cashier to whom we first applied, expressed his readiness to afford the fullest information, and referred us to the Book-keeper, Mr. John Grant, who supplied us with the figures by which it appears that the whole liabilities of the Directors to the Bank are just \$12,000, and neither the President nor Cashier owe it a cent. When it is considered that most of the Directors are extensively engaged in business, many of them connected with some of the large firms on the river, such a small indebtedness is truly remarkable, and shows how recklessly malicious persons will fabricate falsehoods, and how carefully the management has guarded the interest of the stockholders and the public."

"The Bank's loss by Mr. Scovill is about \$40,000, but when it is considered that in addition to the payment of 8 per cent. dividends its reserve surplus was more than double this amount, this loss—and it is the only one—cannot co-operate much the prejudice of the institution. Neither will it, and when this financial crisis is over and men's minds are calmed sufficiently to observe with a candid and critical view the whole situation of the management of the Saint Stephens Bank it will stand as high in public estimation as it has ever done."

The Alabama Legislature declares it no crime to shoot a person in disguise after dark.

Very Latest Telegrams.

Emperor Napoleon reported to be shot! Collision between the populace and troops in Paris! Names of new British Ministry! Steamboat Collision—100 Lives Lost!

London, Dec. 8. It is reported that John Bright has peremptorily declined the offer of Secretary of State for India, and insisted on the appointment of the Earl of Kimberley as Foreign Secretary in the place of the Earl of Clarendon. It is believed his wish in this connection will be acceded to.

The Times in an article on the Alabama claims, argues against the Government yielding to the new demand of Mr. Seward, that the question of International law be submitted to the Commission.

The Times says, "American Commissioners were sent committed against England, and claims that by international law the British Commissioner will be driven to opposite views, regrets that Lord Stanley has been robbed of the glory of the settlement of the International difference, but is certain Lord Clarendon, or whoever the Foreign Secretary may be, will pursue the same policy."

New York, Dec 9th. A report was current here to-day that Napoleon was killed yesterday, during a riot in Paris. It was soon known to be untrue.

It is reported that the boats "America" bound up, and the "United States" bound down, collided near Warsaw, between Cincinnati and Louisville, last night. One hundred lives were lost. There was a great number of ladies on the "United States" who perished.

In the rumors from Europe gold advanced to 136 1/2, but receded on report that Napoleon was not dead.

London, Dec. 10. The names of the new Liberal Cabinet has been published.

John Bright was offered Secretary of State for India, but it is reported he declined the honor.

Hon. E. Cardwell is to be Secretary of State for the Colonies. How will repealers like that.

Insurrections in London collision between the populace and the troops in Paris.

It was reported in New York on Sunday that Napoleon was shot dead on the street; but the news has not been confirmed.

There was considerable uneasiness in the money market of Europe and the United States over the news from Paris.

The London Times takes strong ground against Secretary Seward's manipulations of the Commission for settling the Alabama Claims.

The Times this morning says the new Ministry will be complete this afternoon, and believes the following have already been selected upon—Earl Russell to have a seat without a Portfolio; Earl Clarendon to be Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; Hon. R. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for the War Department; John Bright Secretary of State for India; Henry Woods, Lord High Chancellor; John Duke Coleridge, Solicitor General; Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Hugh Culling Earing, Children, First Lord of the Admiralty.

There are vague rumors afloat in this city of a general seizure of newspapers, and a conflict between the troops and medes at Paris. These rumors, though not confirmed, have caused a panic in commercial circles in this city.

LOCAL NEWS.

On her return trip from Pictou on Wednesday, the steamer St. Lawrence had quite a large freight. Among other things, she brought 2 lbs. flour, 11 pun. molasses, and 1640 bbls. fish.

94,462 bushels oats, 15120 do. potatoes, 550 bbls. pork, and nearly 4 tons ham are among the wks exports from Charlottetown.

The ship "Helen Malcolm," belonging to J. Duncan & Co., and loaded with oats for England, by J. S. Carvell, Esq., is ashore on the beach on the west side of Crapaud Harbor.—Patrol.

We are happy to learn that Doctor Holbirk, who has been suffering under a severe attack of pneumonia, since Saturday last, is considered out of danger, and rapidly recovering. He is attended by Drs. Kaye, Mackintosh, Fraser and Jenkins.

Several weeks ago, D. Hodgson, Esq., offered his land on Lot 23 to the Government for 14s. an acre, including arrears. The Executive decline the offer, but intimate their readiness to purchase at 12s. an acre, which puts an end to the negotiations.—Pat.

The Bazaar of the Sabbath School of St. James' Church will be held on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., in the Masonic Hall, Water Street, where articles suitable for Christmas presents may be had. Sale to commence at 2 1/2 p. m.—J. H.

M. J. Fletcher, Orwell Mills, has been appointed Clerk of the Court for Orw Head, in the place of Bernard Loughlin, resigned.

The Bank of P. E. Island gives notice that a Dividend of 45 per centum on the capital stock for the last half year, has been declared, and is payable to stockholders forthwith.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SECTARIAN EDUCATION.

Mr. Editor:—

The agitation attendant upon the Summerside Election has, by this time, in a great measure subsided. I am surprised to find how widely extended that agitation was. People living in the most remote and most secluded parts of the country took as deep an interest in the election as those who were living on the spot. I had previously no idea of the hold that our unsectarian system had on the affections of my fellow colonists of all classes and creeds. Those who wish to see denominational schools established on the Island are—whatever may be their position and influence—a very small minority of its inhabitants. The subject of Sectarian Education is no complicated question of abstract politics, only to be understood by a few men of deep learning and large experience; but it is one of those thorough practical questions that a man of common sense and average intelligence is far more likely to form a correct judgment upon than the most profound and gifted of theorists. I venture to say that nine out of ten of our farmers understand this question in all its bearings better, and are more competent to decide upon the adaptation of the sectarian system to the circumstances of this colony, than either the Hon. W. H. Pope or the venerable Bishop of Charlottetown. The people have experienced the benefits of the present system, and they see clearly enough how badly a system which had a tendency to excite sectarian jealousies would work in such a mixed community as is ours. The homely proverb says "that no man knows where the shoe pinches as well as he that wears it." In the same way none are better judges of the suitability of the school system now established in this country for the use of the people than the people themselves, among whom it has been in operation for the last sixteen years. If it did not suit them they would soon find out that a mistake had been made, and they would not be long in demanding that it be replaced by a better one. Our educational system has, in my opinion, two great advantages. It is suited to the circumstances of the country and it is improvable. It contains defects, it is true, but these defects can easily be remedied without in the slightest degree altering the principle upon which it is based. The advocates for separate schools, seeing how highly the rural populations of the Island esteem the educational privileges which they now enjoy at so a cheap a rate, disclaim all intention of making the least change in the country schools, but avow their intention of placing town and village schools on a denominational basis. The idea of making one law for the towns and villages, and another for the country districts, must appear to any man of common sense in the highest degree absurd. It strikes me very forcibly that if the small end of the wedge were inserted in the "towns and villages," it would very soon be driven so far into the system as to split the country districts also. The fact is that the towns and villages are the very places where sectarian schools are least needed. The children in such places, living close together, can, without fatigue or inconvenience, be assembled on Sunday at one of the schools at a given place, to receive religious instruction from those best qualified to impart it. The case is very different with children living in the thinly peopled country districts. The congregation of a clergyman of any particular denomination, being scattered over a large extent of the country, it is very difficult for him, with many other duties pressing upon him, properly to attend to the religious instruction of the young of his flock. He has frequently to deputize to duty to persons very little qualified to discharge it. But after an hour, or two, and I can easily see, what our friends around us in the world, that if parents neglect the religious instruction of their children, very little can be done for those children by the most painstaking, competent and conscientious instructors, be they lay or clerical. Alas! how soon are the impressions of the Sunday School or the Bible Class effaced, when not supported by good example and careful instruction from the family hearthstone. It is a great mistake to place the schoolmaster—however useful he may be in his sphere—in the place of the parent. Nature never placed him in that relation to the child, neither does religion. But to return to my subject: I stated that sectarian schools were less needed in towns and villages than in the country, and I gave one reason for saying so. I will now give another: In towns or more schools to which the children are sent, most frequently happens that one or two of these schools are taught by teachers of the same religious belief as himself. He is at liberty to send his children to any one of these schools, if they are not already over-crowded. Though the teacher is forbidden by law to teach the tenets of any particular sect, still as long as he does not do violence to the religious conviction of any of his pupils, the religious instruction which he places in them is to the quantity or quality of the religious instruction given by him to his pupils; for instance, a second district were established in your town, and a Catholic teacher employed by one district and a Protestant by another, as would most likely be the case, the Catholics would most probably send their children to the school under the care of the Catholic teacher, and the Protestants to that taught by the Protestant. If no complaints were made the school visitor would not categorise very strictly either teacher as to how often he spoke to the children about religion, or the precise words he used. For my own part I am very far from approving of separating children of different creeds in different schools; I think such separation to be injurious both to the commonwealth and to religion. I only use the illustration to show that if denominational schools are needed they are needed less in the towns than they are in the country; for in a country district the child, whatever the creed of his parents, must necessarily go to the school which is nearest to his home; he has no choice. The teacher chosen by a majority of the trustees may not hold the same religious opinions as his parents. The chances are that his opinions on religious matters are quite different from a very respectable minority of his employers. The necessity of a teacher in such circumstances being silent upon all controverted points of religion is very obvious. If their own—as they would very soon do, under the denominational system—the expense would be doubled, both schools would be weak. The children of the district would first become estranged from each other, and afterwards their parents, and after a while, it is more than probable that one or both of the schools would go down for want of adequate support. The denominational system has already been tried on this Island, and its failure in the contrary way which has lately been carried on in our Island newspapers with such ability and spirit, that no writer has alluded to what I am about to bring to the notice of your readers. Has it ever occurred to you, Sir, that the education given to the Acadian French of this Island has, until very lately, been purely denominational? The Acadian

Schools were completely under the control of the Catholic clergy for a long series of years. And what has been the result? Though our fellow colonists of French extraction possess as good natural abilities as the men of any other race, yet how few of them have raised themselves to positions of eminence in society. Why, Sir, hundreds (I was going to say thousands) of them can neither read nor write. I saw a teacher's certificate the other day with five crosses appended to it, instead of the five signatures of the trustees. There is not a native French doctor, lawyer, or I believe priest, in the colony. None of our leading merchants are Acadians. Why is this? I know that there are Frenchmen in the colony, who, if they had been properly educated, would have been second to none in the colony in their talents. What have raised them to the first places in the colony. What has Denominational Education done for the French Acadians? It needs no supernatural gift to predict that the rising generation of French Acadians will not be content to occupy the subordinate and humiliating positions of their fathers. Our system of education has benefited them more than they have any idea of. Young men are now growing up among them who will, in spite of every disadvantage, rise in the world—men who are destined to elevate both themselves and their race in the opinions of their fellow colonists. Had it not been for our "noble system of education," these men, like their fathers, would have lived and died in ignorance and obscurity. These fathers little know the injury they are doing their offspring, when they lend their aid to destroy a system which, in a few years, has done more to infuse a spirit of enterprise and intelligence into the French Acadian population of this Island, than was done in a protracted years previously by the well-meaning endeavors of their denominational teachers of all orders and names.

Yours truly, ALEX. MILLAR.

Mr. BERTRAM,

Sir:—Having noticed a paragraph in the Progress of the 23rd inst., regarding the non-repairing of South West Bridge, Lot 16, and as the want of that Bridge is a great inconvenience to the public, more especially as the Ferryman, Mr. McNeill, will only take people across when it suits himself—as a proof of which I called there on my way to Lot 16 and Summerside on Wednesday, 11th inst., with a horse and wagon and female passenger, at a quarter past 9 o'clock, a. m., but as Mr. McNeill was digging potatoes, he refused to ferry me over. He first stated it was too rough—then upon being told that I had pressed business in Lot 16, and that I had crossed in far rougher weather, he admitted that he could not me across, but it would take him a long time to bring back the snow, and therefore utterly refused to go, which refusal deprived me entirely of meeting my engagement. Although the wind rose very high that day in the afternoon, there was no sea running when I called there at the above stated hour.

If you can, please inform me whether the Government allows the public to be tampered with in that manner.

Yours truly, ALEX. MILLAR.

Lot 12, Dec. 10, '68

[We have heard a great many complaints respecting the above named Ferry. Many persons have this summer gone there, and have not been able to get over. We would advise our correspondent to lay his case before the Government, or bring an action against the Ferryman for damages.—Ed. Journal.]

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17.

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.

A WORD TO OUR YOUNG MEN.

Seest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men.—Solomon.

A LIVING illustration of the above words is seen to-day, in the person of Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CHILDS, another "American in England." For the first time he is receiving the hospitalities of that country, and is participating in those courtesies and acknowledgments with which the British people delight to reward industry and merit. He and his wife have been the guests of Mr. Walter, of the Times; they have been introduced into the interior of England's palaces and grand commercial establishments, and will probably be presented to the Queen. The secret of all this is to be found in the word "Energy." Self-made and educated, Mr. Childs stands forth as an instance of what simple force of character can do. Born in Maryland, his first position was servant in a book store, where in process of time he became master. Before he was twenty-one he was taken as partner into the firm of Peterson & Co. when the publication of a large number of school books proved, in its result, the forerunner of the new hand. In 1863 he purchased the American Literary Gazette and Publisher's Circular, which being immediately remodelled, and edited with new care in every department, became at once recognized in foreign countries. Various enterprises, all successful, attest his longheadedness and industry, but it is especially as manager of the Public Ledger newspaper that Mr. Childs has rendered his name most familiar to the American people. The Ledger building, a handsome stone structure, costing over £100,000, attracts the attention of every visitor in Philadelphia. It furnishes a grand monument of the Press, and seems to show that the Press will guide a man to greatness and wealth, as well as anything else. Mr. Childs has been accustomed to devote ten per cent. of his income to charitable objects. A princely act lately performed may be mentioned. All the responsible chiefs of departments in the Ledger Building were presented with a life policy, all the premiums to be paid by their generous employer, during the ten years over which payments run. The policies then are free, and amount together to \$40,000. It is said that "all the Ledger men are proud of their Child!"

Such instances of success are rarer than they would be if the youth of every country would set some model of diligence and sagacity before them, with the determination of aspiring to like honors and profits. Hours wasted in idleness, in useless conversation, in killing time, would, if sacredly hoarded and devoted to study and reflection, raise their possessors to positions of honor and wealth equal to that occupied by the subject of this notice; equal, at least, in proportion to the status of the country and the privileges of its inhabitants. When will this Island produce such a Child?

ESCAPE OF A HORSE THIEF.

Last week the Deputy Sheriff of Queen's County, while on the way to Georgetown Jail, by Hayden, put up for the night at Adams' Hotel, Vernon River. The night was bitter cold, and the Sheriff's partook of some warm toddy, sharing it also with his prisoner. They chatted comfortably together until bedtime, when the Sheriff and Hayden returned in the same bed—the door locked and the handcuffs removed. Through the night Hayden awoke, and found the kind Sheriff Hayden away, and thinking that now was his chance to escape, he crept quietly out. Everything was still. He dressed himself quickly, leaving the handcuffs. Unlocking the door, he got four bottles of whiskey, and then getting a free man, he made tracks for one of the back settlements. When last heard from he was on the Albany plain, enquiring for horses, and as long as the whiskey holds out he will get a hearty night lodging from the honest, and kind farmers.—Cont.

BEECHER'S SERMONS IN THE "CHURCH UNION."—Many papers having announced that these sermons would be printed in the Church Union, we take pleasure in asserting that the sermons of this preacher do appear in every issue of this paper, and that they are to be printed hereafter, at 19 o'clock on Monday, getting the sermon of Sunday out on the next day. We understand the publisher of the Church Union promises to print Mr. Beecher's sermons so long as they are acceptable to the Church, and requests all other papers to publish them from his own pages freely. If our friends want a good while-awake religious paper, unsectarian, and full of interesting matter, the largest and most catholic paper in the world, let them send to HENRY E. CHILDS, 41 Park Row, New York, enclosing 10 cents.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday 7th inst. a young man named John Rielly, of Campbellton, Lot 4, met his death under the following circumstances:—He and some others were running a sleigh load of logs down a hill near Mr. Joseph Metherall's mills, and which about half way down, the tie which kept the sleigh back gave way, and the deceased, who was in front with a handspike, was forced ahead by the sleigh and jammed between a pile of boards at the foot of the hill. His leg was badly bruised below the knee, and although medical aid was called; mortification set in, and he died on the following Thursday night. He was a young man of good moral character.

A Public Tea Meeting is advertised in this day's paper, to come off at Alberton on Thursday next, the 24th inst., under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. As folks generally go in for a good time when Christmas approaches, we expect the above Tea will be well patronized. A ticket would be a suitable "Christmas Box" for the young men to bestow on the ladies.

The harbor here is completely frozen up, and nothing but a solid bed of ice can be seen out in the gulf. Several horses and sleighs crossed on the ice yesterday, and one person told us there was a load of ice in the channel.

A black homespun coat was picked up on the road near Moynagh's tavern, a few days since. The owner will receive it, by calling at this office.

The verses published on our first page to-day were copied from the St. John's News. They are the last lines ever written by the lady of T. Kelly, Esq., of this place.

The friend who sent us the fine goose for Thanksgiving dinner, will please receive our thanks.

We are glad to hear that the I. O. of Good Templars recently formed here is progressing well. They meet every Monday night.

PRINTERS.—Steady employment and good wages will be guaranteed to a good Journeyman Printer, on application at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

We have received two communications this week in reply to one published a few weeks since signed "Ica her." As we published a reply to this last week, and those received are pretty much of the same tenor, we decline to publish them just now.

The "Temperance Poetry" received has not merit enough to receive a place in our columns. Try your hand again "H. M."

The "Islander" of last Friday has not yet been received at this office. What has become of it?

"Thanksgiving Day" was not as generally observed here as it ought to have been. Still there were a goodly number who obeyed the will of the powers that be. There was Divine Service in all the Churches.

We are obliged to omit to-day some original and other matter to make room for the number of New Advertisements brought in at a late hour.

The "Boys" say that there is excellent skating on "Green's Mill Dam."

The tale now being published on our first page, was written by a young lady formerly of this Island, who now resides in Boston, and who contributes to the "Waverly Magazine."

Judging from the number of persons in attendance at the Small Debt Court held in this place yesterday, we should say that "Thanksgiving Invitations" were plentifully distributed.

Since the close of the navigation very little oats have been brought to market. The price is still up to 2s. 6d.

Yesterday (Thanksgiving Day) a number of persons paid the Wesleyan Minister at present stationed here, a donation visit. It would take nearly a quarter of a column to enumerate all the gifts presented to him. In the evening about forty persons partook of an excellent tea, prepared by a few of the Ladies of the congregation. We were glad to see so many persons from other than the Wesleyan Church, present on the occasion. Such social meetings have a good tendency, and we trust the one advertised in our present issue will be largely attended.

We learn that the Lot 16 papers, which were mailed by us last Thursday, did not reach that place up to Saturday. Mr. Postman, this will not do—we shall bring this matter before the Postmaster General.

We dropped in, the other day, to look at the beautiful new cottage built this summer by Mr. Thomas Beattie, for D. Rogers, Esq. It is certainly a commodious and comfortable house—the material and workmanship good, and it is another proof of the mechanical skill of the architect. The house is surrounded with a verandah. It has on the lower floor four splendid rooms, and on the upper floor four smaller ones, and a spacious hall; on the second floor four nice sized bedrooms, with clothes closets, and attached to the main building there is a large kitchen with two rooms up stairs, a wash house and a wood house. A few such houses as this one would be an ornament to Summerside. We wish its owner—who is now living in it—many days of happiness in his new abode.

LAST week the Deputy Sheriff of Queen's County, while on the way to Georgetown Jail, by Hayden, put up for the night at Adams' Hotel, Vernon River. The night was bitter cold, and the Sheriff's partook of some warm toddy, sharing it also with his prisoner. They chatted comfortably together until bedtime, when the Sheriff and Hayden returned in the same bed—the door locked and the handcuffs removed. Through the night Hayden awoke, and found the kind Sheriff Hayden away, and thinking that now was his chance to escape, he crept quietly out.