

hours there had been seventy deaths and as many more new cases. I naturally thought of my own household first; but there was no one to give me any particulars, so I tried to remember that in all this there might be great exaggeration, and encouraged myself by the recollection of how timid and unimpressive a people these Romans for the most part are. However, on reaching the town by way of the omnibus—which is our only conveyance up the three miles of ascent from the station—I found the whole aspect of the place utterly changed. No noise or confusion, no women sitting ground their doorsteps, not a carriage of any kind save that which was conveying us past closed shops and empty stalls, and here and there a group of solemn-eyed Albanians, who stared at us with astonishment on seeing people actually participating in the general flight. Thank God! when I reached our home all was well there. But death had been busy around us. Across the street lighted tapers in the drawing-room of our Roman friends the F—s showed where a little shrouded figure lay, the lively boy who used to beckon to mine from their windows. His pretty young mother lay in a dying state in an adjoining chamber. The Locanda opposite was shut up with four dead bodies, that must be carried away ere the police stationed at their gates allowed communication from without. The 'Insalata' (or vegetable merchant) at the corner of the street, our noisy neighbor the tinsmith, the landress, and many another of the old familiar faces, all in our immediate vicinity, were all dead, and not an hour passed without some fresh announcement to fill our hearts with regret or compassion. Still I did not realize danger for ourselves; knowing, too, that cholera had existed in Rome for the last two months, though not to an alarming extent, and not knowing exactly where else we could betake ourselves at a moment's notice, I concluded to remain, taking every possible precaution as to our food. The two other families, Anglo-Romans like ourselves, in villeggiatura in Albano, were of the same way of thinking, and we proposed to remain, and, should the disease continue gaining ground, then to leave together for Rome. That evening, when the Ave Maria rang out from the three or four churches of the town, down the street came little processions of men and women, bareheaded, headed by a Franciscan friar or two, all chanting litanies, directing their steps towards the church of St. Roch, by the Roman gate, to pray for his intercession as patron-saint against plague and pestilence. Many of the shrines of the Madonna were lighted up with tiny lamps and tapers, and the people, chiefly women and children, were on their knees before them, beseeching heaven's pity. Their cry of 'Grazia, Grazia!' uttered in thrilling tones, were almost shrieks in their appeals for mercy, went to one's heart. The scene was soon rendered as striking to the eye as to the ear, for in all the piazzas, large and small, huge bonfires were presented, lighted, and the sulphur that was every now and then thrown in, sent up blue flames that lighted up with a ghastly radiance. The light fell to on a cart here and there, of the commonest description—a few boards nailed together on wheels, such as are used for carrying vegetables to the Roman market, which now, instead, were to carry a way the stiffening bodies of the latest victims. Some few were put into hastily-constructed coffins; others, and the greater number, were rolled up in the sheet they died on, caught together with a bit of twine at the neck and feet. In the course of the night one of the regular 'beca-morti,' or bearers of the dead, having been seized with cholera, the courage of these professionals gave out and they refused to perform their duties; and many of the dead lay all night and next day in their houses, until help came from the company of Zouaves stationed in Albano, who volunteered to perform the somewhat perilous office of interring the dead.

(Continued in our next.)

Miscellaneous.

A child beginning to read becomes delighted with newspapers because he reads of names and things which are very familiar, and he will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every farmer must consider that substantial information is connected with this advancement. The mother of a family being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, should herself be instructed. A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading or study are of course considerate and more easily governed. How many thoughtless young men have spent their evenings in a tavern or grog shop who ought to have been reading? How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books for their families would gladly have given thousands to reclaim a son or a daughter who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation? A Washington despatch of the 8th says that the commissioner of the land office is in receipt of a letter from A. Hatwood, Esq., of London, England, making inquiry relative to obtaining a quantity of land for the settlement of 50,000 emigrants, whom it is contemplated sending to the United States, and that the commissioner has replied, referring to the great body of unoccupied lands west of the Mississippi, and the facility for obtaining a title to the same under the provisions of the pre-emption and homestead law and communicating to the applicant full instructions on the points of inquiry presented. It is not seldom that one hears of a royal match being broken off, and such a plain, homely reason being given as incompatibility of disposition. But the thing has just happened in Bavaria. His Majesty the King and the Duchess Sophia had agreed to marry, and it was generally understood that the wedding was to take place. It is now, however, semi-officially notified that the agreement has been set aside by mutual consent. "The two august fiancés," it is stated, "have come to the conviction that there does not exist between them that sincere inclination and that entire harmony of heart which can alone guarantee happiness in marriage." An appalling story of drunkenness and death comes from Edinburgh. A man and his wife both verging on fifty and childless, were in the habit of going out drinking together, and the other night celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of their wedding by a specially heavy carousal. As they did not make their appearance on the next day, nor the day which followed, the neighbors broke into their lodgings, and found them both dead in bed, both with a whiskey bottle in their hands, and both having drunk themselves to death with raw spirits. ANOTHER INVENTION.—A new machine is now in use for cutting hair. The sensation produced by its revolutions round the head is said to be very agreeable, and

the rapidly with which it cuts the hair is one of its recommendations to notice. The machine is so constructed as to enable the operator, by turning a screw, to adjust the cutting blade so as to take off just the quantity of hair desired. The Athenian says.—The motives of Englishmen for visiting Paris are various. One of the coolest we have heard of was stated by a Lancashire man a week ago thus, "I'm looking out all the strategic points of the place; you see, after this Emperor's death there's sure to be a row. Frenchmen will never put up with being ruled by a boy, and as to their being quite under a woman, why that's absurd. Then of course they'll fight, and they must fight at the telling places; you see the ones I'm getting up. These are all the interesting bits about 'em when the newspaper reports of the fights come in." There's nothing like neighborly feeling. THE FATE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The Cape mail brings the substance of a letter, in which Mr. J. S. Moffat, a missionary and brother-in-law of Dr. Livingstone, expresses a strong hope that his distinguished relative, Dr. Livingstone, is still alive. A report, says Mr. Moffat, has been received at Zambiar of Livingstone's passage through a district more remote than the one in which he is said to have been killed. The New Orleans Times relates an incident that illustrates the nervous susceptibility of yellow fever patients. On Saturday night, Mr. F. was considered by his physicians as out of all danger, and was told that he could have his clothing changed on Sunday morning. At a late hour in the night, a Gulf steamer announced her arrival, as usual, by firing a gun, and the resort gave the patient a nervous shock which caused him to expire in the course of five minutes. "That," said he, "is my death shock." The startling utterance proved prophetic. He turned over and died forthwith. France is beginning to suffer from a social malady which has long afflicted England; we mean the great in-pouring to the towns of the agricultural population. Paris and the other large cities are deluged by the rush from the country of persons who, without being properly skilled in the trades which belong exclusively to towns, are nevertheless enabled to beat down wages, to cause over-crowding, and to add to the mass of pauperism. On the other hand, country parishes suffer from the want of laborers, and it is a fact that in many parts of France agriculturalists are seriously inconvenienced in this respect. Her Majesty the Queen returned to Windsor Castle from her Highland home on the 21st inst. The Prince and Princess of Wales joined her there on the 6th inst. The rumors are that next season she will be so far re-established in health as to assume her old position, where she was so much missed last season, and that the Queen herself will take a more prominent part in the Court entertainments than she has done since her bereavement. BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The provinces of British North America contain collectively an area of 632,360 square miles, and in 1861 a total population of 3,328,875 persons. By the official statistical abstract lately published it is found that in 1865 the gross amount of public revenue was £3,254,019, nearly £2,500,000 of which belonged to Canada. The gross expenditure had, between 1859 and 1865 inclusive, increased by a million, the maximum year during this interval, of revenue as well as of expenditure, being 1864. Between 1852 and 1865 the public debt of Canada rose from £4,000,000 to more than £12,500,000, the maximum occurring, however, in 1863. The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland between 1859 and 1865 varied considerably, being represented by 409,000 tons in 1859, and 270,000 tons only in 1865. The value of imports to British North America in 1865 was £16,225,767, £9,000,000 of which belonged to Canada, £2,800,000 to Nova Scotia, £1,400,000 to New Brunswick, and £1,000,000 to Newfoundland, exclusive, as to the three latter, of bullion and specie. The total exports during the above interval rose progressively, and in 1865 were valued at more than £13,000,000 sterling. The principal articles exported from Canada are white pine, planks, and boards, flour, wool, horses, barley, and rye, oats, peas, and wheat. The total value of dry goods exported from Newfoundland in 1865 was £706,323, of which wool-cloth £138,355, and of seal-oil £156,578. A row occurred in St. John's, N. F., on the night of the 9th inst., during which a lad named Fahie was stabbed in the head by a young man named Madden. The knife broke in Fahie's head, and the skull had to be sawed to get the piece of blade out. At last accounts he was in a very precarious state. Madden has fled. A lady-teacher of education in New York mistook her medicine bottle, and swallowed a dose of cyanide of potassium in place of rhubarb. She only had time to scream out, "Elizabeth! Elizabeth! come quickly!" when she fell senseless and died in a few moments. Her name was Helen E. Vance, a native of Boston. The Reporters of the Boston press dined together at the Parker House, Boston, on Saturday evening, 9th. Like the rest of humanity the reporters of the press are sensible to enjoyment of this kind, and can take down a thing or two besides notes. So the Boston reporters thought, and acted accordingly. A bachelor editor, sensitive in relation to his rights, objects to taking a wife, through one of the windows of the prison. Their escape has created a good deal of surprise among the jail authorities in Toronto. They succeeded in making good their escape. The same prisoners escaped from Brooklyn Jail, N. Y., before they came to Toronto, where they were awaiting examination for forgery. Correspondence published in the Montreal papers, between Mr. King and the directors of the Commercial Bank, since the suspension, shows that the negotiations came to an end in consequence of the Commercial Bank having declined to submit their assets to the Montreal Bank, previous to receiving an assurance of assistance in the event of the examination proving satisfactory. One of the boilers in Lingley's saw mill, near St. John, N. B., exploded on Tuesday the 16th inst., and with concurrence, the man was killed and another badly scalded.

Latest from Ottawa.

Ottawa, Nov. 28th. There being no Session on Saturday, no parliamentary news to telegraph. The route of the Intercolonial Railroad agitates the public mind. The Northern route is favored in the Government organ. The Times this morning says nothing is known definitely about the tariff. Rumors are afloat, but they are not to be depended upon. It is said that a Board of Commissioners will be formed to superintend the building of the Intercolonial Railway. The city is very gay, and hospitalities are liberally exchanged. The Nova Scotia members appear well satisfied, much pleased with the city and the courtesies extended. Senator Miller's letter justifying his action in regard to Confederation, and which originally appeared in Halifax Evening Express, has been re-produced in the Times. His sentiments are endorsed by the editor. The position assumed by Campbell and McKeagney has given very great satisfaction to moderate men of all parties. Ottawa, Nov. 22. Mitchell replied to Locke that fishing bounties would be considered when the Fishery Bill was introduced in the House of Commons. Yesterday Sir J. A. Macdonald introduced a bill for the punishment of foreign aggressors on the Province, and for the apprehension of suspected Fenians. Long debate took place relative to the conduct of Volunteer officers during the Fenian invasion in June, 1865. Howard Campbell participated, followed by a sharp discussion between Ministerialists and Opposition. The question of the Opposition Reformers of Ontario, whether Provincial Cabinet Ministers can sit in the House of Commons, was referred to committee. A sharp discussion took place to-day on the appointment of magistrates, doubts are entertained whether the power of appointment belongs to the local or general Government. Tupper argued against the power of the local Government to appoint. Adjourned till Monday. Ottawa, Nov. 23. In the Senate, Hon. Mr. Wark moved for copies of the correspondence between Her Majesty's Imperial Government of the Province of Canada, and the Hudson Bay Company, relative to the claims of that Company to the North West Territory, and the transfer of such claims; also copies of the reports of explanations made under instructions from either Government, with the views of opening communication with said territory, and more especially that part known as the Red River settlement, was carried. Ottawa, Nov. 20. It was decided in the House of Commons last night that Senators and members of the House should be paid Six Hundred Dollars (\$600) per session of Parliament; and ten cents per mile travelling expenses. The Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons are to receive Three Thousand Two Hundred Dollars (\$3,200) each. This evening an animated discussion took place as to whether officials of Local Government can hold seats in Parliament. Ottawa, Nov. 21. In the Senate, last night, in reply to a member, Hon. Mr. Campbell stated that the Government did not intend to initiate or entertain negotiations with the American Government with regard to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. Such negotiations could only be approached through the instrumentality of the British Minister at Washington. Hon. D'Arcy McGee is seriously ill. Latest from Europe. London, Nov. 22. Despatches containing the gratifying intelligence of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated traveller and explorer, have been received. In House of Commons an effort was made to save the lives of the Manchester rioters. Mr. Maguire, member for Cork, moved that the House interfere for a stay in the execution of the sentences, and meanwhile the points of law upon which he based his resolution be carried to the highest judicial authorities in the realm. The motion gave rise to a long discussion, but was finally withdrawn. An orderly demonstration against the execution of Fenians took place here last night. A number of persons assembled in a public hall, and passed resolutions urging the government to stay proceedings. A committee was appointed to draw up and present a petition of mercy to the Queen, which was presented to Her Majesty to-day at Windsor. The most extraordinary precautions are being taken by the government at Manchester. Barrieries have been erected in the streets for the protection of the troops, and the city has the appearance of being in a state of siege. Shore, one of the Fenians, has been granted a respite. Preparations are being made in this city to observe in a peculiar manner the obsequies of the Fenians who are to suffer the death penalty to-morrow. On Sunday a funeral procession will be organized and sent to Hyde Park, where a solemn meeting will be held. London, Nov. 22, eve. Despatches received from Florence state that the Italian Parliament will convene December 5th. Baron Batazzi, formerly Prime Minister, is certainly to be made President of the popular branch of the Parliament. It is said that Gen. Menabrea, the present Prime Minister, has issued another note, wherein the action of France in invading the Papal States is severely denounced. Reports that propositions have been received from the United States for the purchase of the Hudson's Bay property has caused a rise in shares of the company. At the session of French Corps Legislatif yesterday, the new army bill, which has been prepared by the Minister of War, was introduced. The measure is based upon, and in its general features resembles the law of 1862. One of its provisions increases the term of military service to nine years. The Emperor of Austria has signified to the Emperor Napoleon his willingness to join the General European Conference proposed by France. The official Blue Book published by the French Government has disappeared, and from its pages the following paragraphs are extracted: "The Government will soon fix the time for the return of the French troops from Italy. The Sultan of Turkey, though he declined to adopt the course advised by France, is endeavoring to restore tranquility and peace in the Island of Candia. The relations of France with the United States had regained their usual warmth. Regret is expressed that the efforts put forth by France and England to pacify the quarrel between Spain and the republics in the South have been ineffectual. It is hoped that peace will soon be restored between Paraguay and the South American Powers allied against her." Small bands of Garibaldians had lately passed the Papal frontier, but they were promptly met by the Papal troops, and speedily suppressed. Gold 139 1/2.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1867. 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. DEBATING SOCIETIES. DEBATING CLUBS, Mechanics' Institutes, Literary Societies, and other such aids to self-improvement, have greatly fallen into disrepute of late years. Over the whole length and breadth of the land, in town or country, there is hardly a single institution of this kind to be found in vigorous healthy existence. It is true that here and there a Debating Club springs into existence, seems to flourish for a few weeks, but then it dies almost as suddenly as it sprang into life. What is the cause of this very feeble vitality of our institutions for self-improvement? Are they in themselves unworthy the countenance and support of those among us who feel the stirrings of intellectual life, and who pine for mental exercise and excitement of a more arduous and elevating nature than is afforded them by their ordinary occupations and amusements? Is there not a sufficient amount of intelligence and intellectual vigor in the country to sustain such institutions in permanent and healthy existence? Are the young men of our towns and country places so absorbed in the pursuit of their several occupations as to have neither time nor inclination for purely intellectual exercises and amusements. Do the abuses connected with such institutions so completely over-balance the benefits to be derived from them that on the whole we are better without them than with them. We will devote the space allowed us this week in endeavoring to answer the questions propounded above. Are Debating Societies and kindred Institutions unworthy the support of our young men of ability and intelligence? Our answer is an emphatic negative. We consider such societies well worthy the hearty support of every young, middle aged and old man in the country, whether gentle or simple, educated or ignorant, whether richly or meagerly endowed by nature with mental gifts. None of a man's faculties or powers either of mind or body can maintain their due strength or tone without its appropriate exercise. Let a man keep his arm in a sling for a month and it will become comparatively useless. Those who spend the greater number of their working hours in a sitting posture cannot take a walk of moderate length without feeling both pain and fatigue. It is precisely the same with the powers of the mind as with those of the body, these that are not frequently used are dull and sluggish, and cannot be used with effect, while those which are in constant exercise are firm and active, well under command of the will—ready to do its bidding at all times and seasons. How often do we hear a man who has received a fair share of education excuse himself for errors in calculation and grammar, and other matters requiring mental activity by saying "it is so long since I studied those things I have become rusty." Just so. It is this rustiness which debating societies are calculated to rub off. We learn very little at school—that is we acquire very little knowledge there are too frequently very little real mental culture. A few facts are required by the memory frequently without the remotest inkling of their real significance, words too are crammed into the store-house of memory in the same way and with like effect. These may or may not be of use in after life. If mental activity cease with school life, they are very little better than so much useless lumber. He who prides himself on their mere possession, and imagines that unused they are of some value, labors under a very great delusion. A man who can read, write, and cipher, is frequently more stupid and less intelligent than one who cannot tell one letter of the alphabet from another. Your mere scholar is a very useless sort of an animal indeed. Now debating societies are contrivances by means of which we keep our "hands in" (if we may be permitted to use the figure). By their means the mental activity aroused by school exercises is not allowed to subside into intellectual listlessness. By their means too we learn the use of those requirements which it took us so long to master in our early youth. They prevent our becoming "rusty." The most trivial of their discussions call into exercise those higher powers of mind which in the usual routine of daily life most persons are not called upon to use. They are sure to create in those who attend them a love of knowledge and a desire to excel in intellectual pursuits. By their means many have acquired a confidence in themselves, and a facility of expression which have been of the greatest use to them when called upon—as every one is liable to be in a free country—to perform some public duty. We look upon debating societies as Colleges for the People, and every one who wishes to live among an educated people, or people capable of making an intelligent use of the rights and privileges which a free constitution affords to every one living under it, should encourage them to the utmost extent of his ability. A people unused to balance arguments and to weigh words, can never give a wise decision on political matters. Yet every voter in the country is periodically called upon to decide upon matters of the utmost importance. Without some kind of training a great many of the electoral body—we would not like to say how many—are completely at the mercy of the first plausible politician who tells them a fine story, who panders to their prejudices or who appeals to their feelings. For want of some such training for an adult male population, the best parts of the sermons and lectures which they hear, and of the books and newspapers which they read, are too frequently unnoticed and unappreciated. The preacher, the lecturer, and the writer,

moving in a different intellectual sphere from the bulk of his hearers or readers, has no idea of the trouble and mental straining it costs those unused to such exertion to follow the simplest train of reasoning, or to keep the attention fixed upon one subject for five minutes continuously. Much of the instruction provided for the people, whether religious or political, is completely lost upon those for whom it is intended for want of some means of keeping in healthy exercise the minds of people generally. But do not books, newspapers, sermons, lectures, conversation and business do this? objects some one. We answer that all these have their influence, and we would indeed be badly off if they did not serve to awaken and sharpen the general intellect, but we submit without the assistance of societies for the discussion of all sorts of subjects, not one of them is nearly as efficient as a means of intellectual improvement as it ought to be. In the first place comparatively few people read habitually, and those who do read would be in a much better position to profit by their reading if they were in the habit of hearing both sides of questions, and of endeavoring to distinguish the true from the false, to sift sense from sound. Besides, neither books nor preachers can smooth over our difficulties nor meet our objections as they occur to us. We would not wish to be thought to undervalue other means of self-improvement, but it is our deeply rooted conviction that oral discussions, properly conducted, are one of the most efficient means of self-education attainable in this or indeed in any country; and we strongly advise our young men both of town and country to avail themselves of it. We are not among those who think that the short and fitful existence of most of the Debating Clubs hitherto established in the country is owing to the want of intelligence or to the mental torpidity of those who belonged to them. We have never been in a settlement in the Island in which there did not live some young men—enough to form a nice little society—who were anxious for mental improvement, and who had to some extent improved their minds. Neither did we ever listen to a discussion among the members of the most unpretending society, in the most secluded backwoods settlement, without discovering symptoms of unmistakable though undeveloped talent. We have heard as sound reasoning and as really good speaking in a backwoods schoolhouse among the members of a backwoods debating society, as we have heard in much more pretentious, deliberative assemblies. Young men are every year leaving the Island who distinguish themselves among the most highly gifted youth of other more favored countries. There is no want of brain power among our Island youth, though there is a great want of means to assist in its proper development. Though in the summer season our rural population are kept tolerably busy, and have very little time to devote to the improvement of their minds, yet in the winter they have ample leisure to improve them. Our very long winter evenings, if properly employed, can be used with great advantage for this purpose. It is at this season that Debating Societies should hold their meetings. One evening of every week from December to May might be very easily spared by most young men to attend them. In our towns there is nothing to hinder those who have a desire to improve themselves attending such societies with great regularity. They would find that in them they would acquire more information and contract better habits than in dancing saloons or bar-rooms. There is no class of men who are more exposed to temptation, and who are more apt to contract habits of dissipation than the clerks and mechanics of a city. During their hours of leisure they are beset with a thousand temptations of which the young farmer is happily ignorant. Besides there are many facilities for wasting time in the city which do not exist in the country. But mental improvement is, if possible, more necessary to the dweller in the city than to the inhabitant of the country. The former relies more upon mental effort for success than does the latter. Thy city youth can profit very largely by every means of self-improvement. The history of nearly every self-made man on this continent and on the other bears testimony to this. If most of the time wasted, and worse than wasted, in loafing and drinking were spent in discussing some useful question, in listening to such discussions, and in preparing for them, we would not have to lament over so many young men ruined at the very outset of life. Habits of reading and reflection, which discussions induce in those who take a part in them are, next to strong religious principles, the best safeguard against the numerous temptations to which young men in both city and country are exposed. The want of time is in nine cases out of ten a mere pretext, not a valid excuse. If want of will and want of taste were pleaded, it would be much nearer the truth. The amount of time wasted by most of us who have arrived at middle age is appalling to look back upon. We venture to say that there is hardly a young man in this town or in any other town, who does not waste more time than, if properly employed, would in a year or two make him a proficient in that branch of knowledge in which he finds himself most deficient. Let the reader count his spare minutes, reflect upon how he uses them, and we are much mistaken if his conscience does not tell him we are right. To no one are the abuses of Debating Societies better known than to us. We are ready to confess that they sometimes foster conceit, that they wonderfully develop the spouting capacity of some who attend them, that they tend to make others unduly disputations, and that that violent personal altercations in some societies do duty for well conducted discussions. But these drawbacks great though they be are not in our opinion a feather's weight in comparison with the good to be derived from their establishment, and continuance in any town or settlement.

MOULT ALLISON INSTITUTIONS.

The first term of the academic year closed on Wednesday last, the 12th inst. The examinations were highly satisfactory in all the departments of study. The students showed such a readiness to answer every question in a masterly, comprehensive manner, as can only be acquired by intense application assisted by such thorough instructions as the Sackville Institutions now afford. At the closing exercises in Lingley Hall the young ladies and gentlemen reflected on small amount of credit on their teachers by their compositions and musical performances, and their declamations. At the close of the examination exercises the President expressed his satisfaction with the progress the students had made, and commended the general disposition manifested by the students in both branches of the institution to do right, and expressed a wish to see all their spare rooms occupied, which will doubtless be realized to some extent now as they commence their second term work. It is evident that the Institutions were never in better working order than they are at the present time, and never offered greater advantages to the youth of the Provinces.—Com. A. P. E. Inlander Abroad. The numerous friends and connections of Dr. Warburton will be gratified to learn that upon his first arrival in India, he was put upon the medical staff of the Military Department of the East India Forces, in the district of Lahore, with a salary of £340 per annum; he has now—having scarcely served a year—been promoted to the rank of Civil Surgeon at Julidere, in the district of the Punjab, with a salary of £600 per annum. Dr. Warburton, we are happy to hear, is fast recovering from a very severe attack of fever, which had greatly reduced his strength, and endangered his life, and we hope a long career of unceasing honor and usefulness may yet be before him in the land of his adoption, and that he may become a bright star of the noble profession he has chosen. Dr. Warburton, as is generally known, is a native of Prince George County. In him the youth of the country, and the Island generally, have a honorable example of what can be accomplished, under the blessing of God, by continual painstaking, and unremitting, faithful, persevering study. Ever remembering that there is no "royal road" leading to honor and emolument, let their motto be "Go and do thou likewise."—Com. We copy the following from the Patriot of the 23rd instant:— Secularism is attaining such perfection in its way now-a-days that no device for raising money seems to escape it. One of the latest is an "Information Bureau," or rather a Rogues' Bureau, established in Jersey City. The enterprising firm who manage this Bureau have ferreted out a deal of information for the benefit of several of the good people of Charlotetown, and have hastened to communicate the same by letter, *post paid*, to the parties whom they wish to interest. We hope no person will be foolish enough to send \$2.50 to reward them for their rascality; if he does he will be sold to the tune (played on the music box of course)—of just the amount of money he forwards. We copy one of the circulars omitting the name of the receiver:— JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, } Nov. 13th, 1867. } DEAR SIR—There is at present in our office a Package addressed thus:— - - - - Charlotetown, Prince Edward Island. We think it intended for you. We do not know the exact value of what it contains, but the articles in it are One Music Box, One Pistol, One Time Keeper, apparently of great value. Our charges on said package are \$2.50, and should you wish said Package, remit us the amount due, viz., \$2.50 by return mail, and we will forward it to you by return mail or express, as you desire, without any further expense on your part; if you do not claim it, we will sell it on December 5, 1867, to cover expenses, and should it realize more than the amount due, we will send the balance to you. Hoping this will meet your prompt attention. We remain, respectfully yours, H. W. WESTHOFF & Co. P. O. Box 95, Information Bureau, Jersey City, New Jersey. Late letters from the Rev. George Sutherland to friends here state that he has received and accepted a call from the congregation of the first Church of Dunedin, to be the colleague and successor of their present Pastor, Rev. Dr. Burns. This, we understand, is one of the most flourishing Presbyterian congregations in New Zealand. Some idea of the ability of the people may be gathered from the fact that the salary which they promise Mr. Sutherland is £400, sterling, a year.—Patriot. The steamer Princess of Wales took from this place on Friday last, a very large freight. It consisted of 300 sheep, 30 head cattle, several horses, 50 carcasses pork, 20 tubs butter, 6 barrels cheese, 20 barrels oatmeal, 10 do eggs, and about 50 barrels oysters. Yesterday morning she took about 200 sheep, 12 head cattle, 40 barrels oysters, and a quantity of oats. Rev. Mr. Hogg, who has been travelling during the present year in the Holy Land, will (D. V.) give an address on his Travels in that country, in the Presbyterian Church here, on Monday Evening next, December 2nd, at 7 o'clock. A collection will be taken at the close in aid of the Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Church. Shipping Intelligence. The Brigantine Favorite, John Thomas, master, cleared from this Port on the 23rd inst., for Swansea, G. B., with a cargo consisting of 15,000 bushels oats, 100 casks dried fish, 5,000 feet 3 in. spruce deals, 20 barrels herring.—Shipped by William Richards, Esq., of Port Hill. The ship Western Queen, Thomas Lee, master, cleared on the 21st inst., for Bristol, G. B., with a cargo of 20,300 bushels oats, 122 pieces timber, 3,200 pieces deal, and 3,000 feet boards.—Shipped by the Hon. James Yeo. The Brig Tristite, Mercier, master, sailed from this port, for Liverpool, G. B., on Friday last, with a cargo of 20,640 bushels oats, 227 pieces deal, and 1,000 ft. boards.—Shipped by John Leturgy and A. MacMillan, Esquires. The Bark Wm. Allan, Wallace, master, sailed from this port on Friday last, for Crapaud, to finish her loading at that port. She takes a cargo of oats, shipped by John Leturgy, Esq. The Brig Willie, Bennet, master, cleared for Plymouth, G. B., on the 25th inst., with 8,806 bushels oats.—Shipped by John Hazzard & Co. The Brig Maggie, Eagen, master, cleared for St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 26th inst., with a cargo of 4,000 bushels oats, 3,700 bushels potatoes, 1,720 do turnips, 145 tubs butter, 3 do lard, 107 bags oatmeal, 82 carcasses pork.—Shipped by R. T. Holman and Finlay McNeill, Esquires. The Brig Zuelika, Finlayson, master, cleared from this port yesterday, for Liverpool, G. B., with a cargo of 47,500 bushels oats.—Shipped by James L. Holman, Esq. Several other vessels besides those mentioned above, have sailed from here during the present month, for Great Britain and other places, laden with oats and produce. This will give some idea of the trade of our Town.