

Miscellaneous.

IS DR. LIVINGSTONE SAFE?

Our files of English papers, received yesterday by way of New York, and bringing dates to the 30th of November, contain some additional information bearing on the fate of Dr. Livingstone. It seems to be decidedly favorable and strengthens the idea that Sir Roderick Murchison, who stood almost alone in refusing to believe the story of the Johanna men, as to the murder of Dr. Livingstone, may be right and all others wrong. The documents on which the belief in Dr. Livingstone's safety is based are a letter from Dr. Kirk, H. M. Vice-Consul, received on the 19th of November, and dated Zanibar Sept. 28, 1867, a letter of the same date from the Consul, Mr. Churchill, and a statement by a native of the interior of Africa. The African's statement is similar to some of the others. Mr. Churchill's letter to Lord Stanley deserves to be quoted at length.—It is as follows:—

ZANIBAR, Sept. 23, 1867.

MY LORD.—A native boat being on the point of leaving this for Makulla, near Aden, I hasten to transmit to your lordship a copy of a despatch of this day's date, that I have addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, acquainting him with the intelligence gathered within the last two days from people who have come from the interior of Africa, with reference to a white man having been seen seven months ago, at a place called Marungu. This, indeed, glorious news, and Dr. Kirk and I leave this for Bagamoya as soon as possible, to gather further information from other members of the caravan to which the slave in question is attached. I have, &c.,

H. A. CHURCHILL.

Dr. Kirk states that the rumor of a white man having been seen near Ujiji turns out to have been of no value. The individual referred to turns out to have been a Turk, but another white man has been seen on Dr. Livingstone's proper route. The reasons for concluding that he must be Dr. Livingstone are contained in the following extracts from Dr. Kirk's letter:—

"The story of a white man having been at Uruwa, to the west of the lake, is a distinct thing from the more definite narrative we now have. But the one adds confirmation to the other, and shows us that it is Livingstone on whose track we now are, that he has more than half finished his work, and is about to go to the Albert Nyanza. I may mention that there is no doubt that the white man of whom I wrote formerly long ago as having been seen on one of the lakes by an Arab who remained on the coast was a Turk, one of the traders from Gondokoro who have been met with in Uganda by Zanibar merchants. The description fully satisfied me of this, and nothing is more probable. Thus the traders of Egypt and Zanibar have now met in the interior of Africa! Speke's route has been quickly followed. How far this has been for the immediate benefit of Africa others may judge. In the end Africa will be overrun with traders in all directions, and then the vast resources of this continent will be shown.

"Since writing the above I have again seen my informant, and placed before him my books of photographic portraits. In the first he did not recognize the likeness of the man he saw in the interior, although it contained a very fine side view of Livingstone, which I kept as a caricature, and said, 'That is the man.' But," he added, "come on to Bagamoyo, and see my master and the other men; they have seen him also, and will tell you all they know."

"Suspend your opinion for a little. Mr. Churchill and I go in two days to Bagamoyo to make inquiry. Please communicate this news to Mr. Webb, Miss Livingstone, and other friends; but until my next maintain some caution."

These extracts certainly excite a strong hope that Dr. Livingstone may still be safe. At the meeting of the Royal Society at which these extracts were read, Sir Roderick Murchison stated that Mr. Price of the Bombay Mission concurred in his views, and he believed that the six persons, reported as seen with the white man, are the Christian youths who accompanied him. Sir Roderick is further thus reported:—

Sir Roderick Murchison then said that he had received a letter from Sir Samuel Baker, who, they would recollect, had been opposed to the opinion which he had entertained respecting the fate of their esteemed friend, and that even as late as their Dundee meeting. Upon receipt of this information he had at length changed his mind. In this letter he said how desirable it would be if the Egyptian Government could be induced to favor an expedition from their end of Lake Tanganika. In that case he believed that Dr. Livingstone would be met by the exploring party. That, he added, would be a glorious undertaking, and he would be very glad to join in it, as his present inactivity was worse to him than an African fever.

Upon the invitation of the President a discussion followed, but it did not last very long. It was joined in by Captain Sherard Osborne, Captain Kennedy, Mr. Waller, who had been with Dr. Livingstone in one of his expeditions, and Mr. Crawford. The three first named generally concurred with the President in the hopeful view which he took, but Mr. Crawford said that he could not bring himself to believe that the doctor was living.

The President himself he could not demonstrate that Dr. Livingstone was living, believed that he was, and treated that they should yet have the pleasure of inviting him to dinner, when he was sure he would have a most gratifying reception.

A DESPERATE "LOCAL."—A local editor, who earns his swag and "pi" in a town situated on the Erie Canal, expressed his annoyance at the death of "Items" in his vicinity thus:—

It's hard work to get up a local column in these times. We seize our ever-ready quill, scratch our classic head, there we stop. We might inform our readers that the weather is beautiful, but every body tells everybody else that, a dozen times a day. We tell you what, locals are scarce. Horses don't fall in the canal any more. Children are getting so sharp now-a-days that they never get lost. Whiskey is so bad that a man is too drunk to fight after taking a "few," so there is nothing to write up about that. Oh! joy, there is an excited crowd of politicians standing on the railroad and the express is coming. Now, if they'll only stand and get run over we'll be in our glory. But no, they scamper off as though their carcasses were valuable, confound the luck. There's nothing to write, so we'll give it up.

FENIAN INFATUATION.

The tidings that are reaching us from England concerning the new phases that Fenianism is assuming in that country are of a most distressing—a most horrid kind. The attempt at blowing up a portion of the Clerkenwell Prison, the secreting of Nitro Glycerine in Newcastle, the consequent killing of many innocent persons by the explosions, the nefarious efforts at setting numerous Warehouses on fire in London, and the attempt to blow up Milbank Gaol, indicate the recklessly wicked and diabolical purposes of the desperate men who now guide the movements of the infatuated Fenians.

These shocking and murderous doings can in no wise tend to the realization of the notable project of setting up a Republic in Ireland. They are not in any degree calculated to overthrow or weaken the British Government. On the contrary, they are fitted to strengthen the hands of that Government in every way. They who prize law, order, the interests of property and the sacredness of life—who abhor arson and assassination, will rally around the Government on every side. I will be likely to fare ill hereafter with unhappy Fenians who may be convicted of offences made capital by the law. The outrage public will insist upon a severer admittance of justice, but little tempered with mercy. And there is not much doubt that the perpetrators of the dreadful acts which have so shocked the public sense will ere long fall into the clutches of the law. Hitherto it has been shown that whenever there was a Fenian secret which the Government resolved to buy there was sure to be some Fenian patriot determined to sell it. So doubtless will it prove in this case.

But meanwhile there is a great danger that the more excitable portion of the English people becoming exasperated beyond control, and rendered cruel by panic fear, may in their blind rage proceed to the most deplorable excesses in inflicting vengeance upon the suspected authors and abettors of those dreadful Fenian atrocities. In such a case, very many innocent persons would suffer with the guilty. Clearly the Fenian conspirators that are plotting arson and murder in the English cities are playing with elements fraught with evil to themselves and their friends.

TO PERSONS ABOUT TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED.

As men, women and children are thinking of being photographed daily, hourly, and, we may add, minutely, the following hints and helps as regards costume, attire, deportment, and facial expression may prove of service:

- 1. Be sure to put on your best clothes; this will not only give you a better appearance, but will prevent your bad habits being made known to the world.
2. Black and other dark colors are the most favorable for photographing purposes. Some persons are done brown, and others appear to have a fit of blues.
3. If you are in the army or navy you will be scarcely justified in appearing in naval or military uniform. A sheriff's officer may, however, be taken in that costume he pleases—his numerous services entitle him to this privilege.
4. If you were never known to look into a book in your life it will be as well to be drawn with one in your hand, for this will serve to remind your friends that you can read if you don't.
5. Persons about to be photographed should be prepared to go any lengths, for there is the full length, the half length, and the quarter length. If you adopt the first named, put your best foot foremost, so that you may stand well with society.
6. If you are inclined to be nervous, call philosophy to your aid by remembering that all mortals should prepare themselves to be taken off suddenly.
7. If you will do as well, perhaps, not to be photographed during what may be termed the "puppy season." This would be decidedly rash, and cause the photograph to turn out a bad speck.
8. If you are taken in a sitting position sit bolt erect, so that critics may exclaim, "There is an upright individual."
9. There are what are termed striking attitudes, and attitudes of repose; these do not necessarily relate either to pugilism or sleep, but are intended to convey an idea of the position you customarily take up in the affairs of life.
10. Endeavor to put on a lively expression of countenance, and to accomplish this conjure up pleasant images. Ladies should think of gentlemen, gentlemen of ladies, girls of wigs dolls, and boys of bread and treacle.
11. If these hints are attended to, nothing more need be said; the likeness will speak for itself.

South America is much like a hornet's nest. There is always a cross buzzing there. From the Isthmus to as low as latitude as civilization claims a foothold, it is one incessant snoring and wrangling. The little States choose to style themselves Republics; but it is not over republican forms that these contests are waged, so much as over this and that military man's desire to be at the top of the heap. That is the trouble to-day in Peru. The whole idea of government is centered in one man; as for a free and balanced system, that is not in anybody's head at present. It is believed that Spain is tampering with both Chilians and Peruvians, to split States she has found it impossible to overcome. Hence these quarrels that threaten their stability as independent States. Brazil and Paraguay are just at this time enjoying a truce,—a state of affairs quite as new to them as any can be. The families of States further up are also peacefully inclined in the aggregate, although they are possibly taking breath before another bout. If all this pulverment progress in the path of constitutional liberty, it would be regarded as an evil inseparable from an ulterior good; but amounting only to petty quarrels for precedence and power, without involving any principle whatever, it is to be taken as unwelcome evidence of a state of general unrest and confusion, not at all favorable to the growth of genuine liberty.

It is gratifying to learn that the British Expeditionary force to Abyssinia has surmounted apparently some of its greatest difficulties on its march into the interior, having found friendly natives and plenty of good water. It is rather significant to hear of four thousand Egyptian troops joining the British force on their way in search of King Theodore and his captives. We fear that what between the indemnity for the expense of the expedition to be paid the British and the difficulty of satisfying the lust of territory which inspires the Egyptian ruler in taking part in the invasion, it will fare badly with the Michigan Senator Chandler's royal friend, the simple son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, who has brought all this trouble on himself and his ancient realm.

Honduras is in the market for a loan of a novel character. It has been so sickly that the young people have died off, and they want to borrow three thousand infants.

A couple of female practical jokers frightened a young married woman into insanity, at Milwaukee, the other day by telling her that her husband was dead.

The debts of President Lincoln, when he was killed, amounted to \$38.31. Few men in public life kept their accounts so strictly in hand.

A Paris physician says that six cigars a day will shorten a man's life five years. Quip says that for himself he doesn't care, but he never will assist in cutting short the life of a friend.

Some of the Southern papers are urging an entire abandonment of the culture of cotton in that region. They say that even when the tax is removed they cannot compete with other parts of the world in raising this staple cheaply.

Latest by Telegraph!

London, Dec. 20.

Four men who gave their names as English, Mulvany, O'Keefe and W. Desmond, were arrested in this city last night on suspicion of having been connected with the recent Fenian outrages. The alarm caused by recent Fenian outrages here, continues unabated. The Magistrates are all swearing in special policemen. The guards around the prisons have been strengthened and warehouses in the city carefully watched during the night. Troops were suddenly ordered to Portsmouth to-day and left on special trains. The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of those who were killed by the explosion at Clerkenwell Prison was concluded this afternoon. The Jury returned a verdict charging Timothy Desmond and Jerry Allen, who were arrested on the 18th inst., with the crime of murder, having caused the explosion which resulted in the death of the deceased.

London, 20th—midnight.

The prisoners English, Mulvany, O'Keefe and W. Desmond who were arrested last night were brought before a Justice for examination to-day. The testimony elicited goes to show that they had something to do with the Clerkenwell explosion. They were remanded to jail for further examination.

A great fire is raging on Newcastle-on-Tyne. No particulars have yet been received.

In view of the recent outrages committed or attempted in England by the Fenians, and to prevent by summary measures their repetition, the Cabinet has decided to ask Parliament to suspend the privilege of the Habeas Corpus in England.

London, Sunday, Dec. 22.

The Government is still taking precautionary measures to guard against expected movements of the Fenians. The troops which were yesterday dispatched for Portsmouth were to-day sent to Osborne, Isle of Wight.

The London Observer in its issue of Saturday says that the British Government in all the extraordinary precautions which it is now taking against the Fenians is acting with a full knowledge of their secret plans.

The alarm caused by the Fenians in this city is subsiding.

Advices from Japan announce that in accordance with the treaty concluded with the Commissioners of Foreign Powers the ports of Yeddo and Osaka will be thrown open to foreigners for settlement and commerce on the 29th of January.

The New Constitution of Austria which recently passed the Reichsrath has been promulgated throughout the Empire by imperial decree.

The Bill for the reorganization of the Army, which has been under discussion for the past week in the French Senate, was introduced in the Corps Legislatif by M. Gressie, and was debated during the sitting yesterday.

M. Gressier on reporting the Bill made a speech defending the features and defending the character of the measure. He denied that it was a preparation for an early war, because in reality it would operate to reduce the present effective force of the army. He insisted that the measure was intended only as a wise provision for the necessities of the future.

London, 22d.

M. Rouher, Minister of State, also spoke in support of the bill. He strongly protested against the opinion which had been expressed that the introduction of the bill looked to a war with a foreign power, and declared that the bill was not proposed by the Government as a temporary expedient to meet an immediate contingency, but as a permanent measure to improve the organization and promote the general efficiency of the military forces of the Empire.

M. Jules made a powerful speech in opposition to the Bill. Towards the close of the sitting the vote was taken and the ministry was sustained a majority of the Chambers.

A loud and angry debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the policy of the Government on the Roman question terminated yesterday. The final vote was taken and the Government was sustained by a majority of two.

The announcement of the result was received by the opposition with loud cheering.

London, Dec. 23.

There is a wide spread and ever increasing feeling favorable to the amelioration of the condition of the Irish, the most effective means of suppressing Fenianism. The Times this morning strongly favors the idea and hopes and believes that the next session of Parliament will be occupied with the consideration of Irish affairs.

Copenhagen, Dec. 23.

The question of the transfer of the Danish West India Islands to the United States will be submitted to a popular vote of the inhabitants of these Colonies in January next.

London, Dec. 23.

The police force of this metropolis has been largely increased. Timothy Desmond and Jerry Allen, the alleged perpetrators of the Clerkenwell explosion were brought before a Magistrate to-day and underwent a preliminary examination at the close of which they were remanded to jail.

Rome, Dec. 23.

The Holy Father in an Allocution congratulated his hearers on the defeat of Garibaldi and the preservation of the Holy See from danger.

Paris, Dec. 23.

The Governments of France and Italy have commenced negotiations for the abrogation of the September Convention with the understanding that any agreements they may arrive at in the matter shall be submitted for the approval of the other Powers of Europe.

Latest from Ottawa.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.

It is understood that a Government Delegation will visit England during the recess on business connected with the Inter-Colonial Railroad and North Western Extension.

Ottawa, Dec. 23.

Parliament adjourned on Saturday until the 12th of March. Among the Bills assented to by the Governor General are the following: An Act to prevent the unlawful training of persons in the use of fire-arms and practice of military evolutions; to authorize Justices of Peace to seize and detain arms collected or kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace; also an Act to authorize the arrest of persons suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiracy against Her Majesty's person and Government.

New York, Dec. 24.

Gold 135 1/2.

Latest from Europe.

English mail advices of the 26th ult., state that 43 lives were lost on the transport steamer Daphnia, which foundered in the Indian Ocean.

All the particulars known about the safety of Dr. Livingstone were that a trader who arrived at Zanibar reported that he met a white man who was accompanied by thirty blacks carrying double-barrelled guns. The white man said he was not a trader, and declined substantial gifts from the chiefs. At Zanibar the trader did not recognize the portrait of Dr. Livingstone, but picked a caricature sketch from many portraits, "That's the man."

Earl Russell was to move in the House of Lords, Dec. 2, a resolution to the effect that the education of the working classes of England and Wales ought to be improved—that every child has a right to the blessings of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right—that the diffusion of knowledge ought not to be hindered by religious differences—that Parliament and the Government should provide for a better administration of charitable endowments—and that a Minister of Education, with a seat in the Cabinet, would conduce to the public benefit.

A public meeting was held at Southampton on the 26th ult., under the presidency of the Mayor, F. R. Stebbins, Esq., to raise a national subscription for the relief of the widows and orphans and other dependents on the sufferers lost in the several vessels wrecked at St. Thomas, and for the maimed and injured survivors, including the whole of the foregoing who may be resident in any part of the United Kingdom. An appeal was made to the Mayors of other towns, and to the clergy and ministers throughout the kingdom, to join the benevolent of all classes to provide for the widespread distress which this calamity will produce both in Southampton and various other parts of the United Kingdom. Trustees were appointed, and some of the directors or officials of the great steam companies would also be selected to act in that capacity.

The New York Herald's letter from Rome says U. S. Consul Cushman recently accompanied a small expedition against the Garibaldians near Nerola, and getting under fire picked up the musket of a dead soldier and fired at the Garibaldians until he himself was slightly wounded. Since then two American citizens, who fought in Garibaldi's ranks, have been released on his personal request.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 19, 1867.

Mr. Editor.— Before leaving our little Island home, and bidding you good-bye, and receiving your best wishes for my future success, I think I promised you to write when I arrived and got to work.

To many of your readers a description of Boston, or of many other American cities, would neither be new or interesting; but many others, especially the young for whom I write, know nothing of that city, save that it is in the state of Mass., U. S. Many of our Island friends have lived here, and have returned, and either would not or could not describe to others what they themselves had seen and heard. Boston is a very large, rich and handsome city, with long, narrow, winding streets, possessing a commanding view of its excellent harbor, sheets of water, and surrounding country. It contains a population of 24 times that of P. E. I. It is a commercial city.

Ships from all parts, steamers from Europe, and South America, and the Iron Horse from different parts of the Union are continually coming and going with their precious burdens. It is a manufacturing city. Large factories are here of Cloth, Glass, Paper, Nails, Cordage, &c., and of every description of machinery. Here are also delightful public buildings, the State House, City Hall, Court House, Museum, Theatre, Tremont Temple, the different Colleges, the G. M. Hospital, The City and Marine Hospitals, and the Marble Masonic Hall. Schools and Churches are beautiful and numerous. Of the teachers I can't speak, but the preachers whom I have heard, are such whose hearts seem to be in their Master's work, and are there listened to by large and attentive congregations. I may also say that in every church in which I have been, at one end may be seen and heard a large and beautiful organ. The citizens with whom I have become acquainted appear to be extremely kind, courteous, civil and obliging. The men seem active, and thorough business men. The ladies are polite and stylish, but certainly very far from being beautiful; but we must not forget that it is youth and not looks, that makes the man or woman.

But to our own work.—After arriving here, I had a few days to see old and new friends, and to find a home, but alas! not the home of yore. Here I am comfortable, but miss kind friends, familiar faces, and most of all little C. and L. I have here met with kind old friends, among whom is found Mr. R. T., who once drove a small business in New London (I trust he may yet drive a better) from whom I have received brotherly kindness. My annual course of the Medical Department of Harvard University was opened on the 9th inst. The proceedings began with prayer offered by the President, Rev. Mr. Hill, D. D. The opening and admirable address was then read by Dr. Holmes, who is not only celebrated as a Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, but who is also an orator and a poet, and quite a favorite with all the students. We have lectures and examinations in the various departments regularly from fourteen Professors, who are not only men of activity, ability, and commanding talents, but who possess in connection therewith, much of what we call the "gentleman." Several of the Professors of Harvard, are probably surpassed by none in the world in experience and ability, having graduated in French, German, and British Universities. In our medical class there are about three hundred students, of whom the greater number are from Northern and Southern States, a few from Canada, thirty from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, one from Mexico, and three from P. E. Island.

We Provincial boys club together, and think ourselves as good as any here. The Americans, though fine fellows, quite naturally entertain a higher opinion of themselves than of us. We generally study more diligently than they, don't wear so much red or broadcloth, and are not so hard on starch. A few of my fellow students are men of gray hairs, many in the prime and bloom of health and life, but far too many are young and beardless youths. But with few exceptions all are sober, peaceable, and industrious, attentive in classes, and study closely.

But I close for the present. We are to have a week of play at Christmas, when I shall again write and I shall then tell my young friends and your readers of Hospital practice, &c., and the general requirements necessary, preparatory to entering a Medical College.

Yours with respect,

MACA.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 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.

THE NEW YEAR.

IX entering upon another year, we are reminded that Father Time is moving continuously forward—that nothing in nature is still, and that industry, if we may be permitted to use the expression, is indelibly written upon all the wondrous works of God, and that we and our readers are, in entering upon the duties appertaining to us in our respective spheres in life, again admonished to keep moving onward too, in the diligent and faithful discharge of all the obligations devolving upon us. Those incumbent on us, we shall endeavor to perform to the best of our humble ability, by laying before our readers information suited to instruct and amuse. This has been our aim in the past, and shall continue to be such in the future. The events now looming in many parts of the world render it more than probable that this will be a year in which the Press will be called upon to chronicle occurrences that will be highly interesting.

The duties and responsibilities of the Press are varied and onerous—much more so, we are convinced, than is usually supposed. Thought has to be presented to the mind of its patrons, and for that end care is required not only in preparing, but also in selecting, suitable matter to lay before the public. But the toil and responsibility is turned into one of pleasure, when the journalist is aware that his aims and efforts are appreciated. When such is the case, he fancies that he constantly hears a kind voice cheerfully saying unto him:—

"My friend, Move on, keep moving, Progress is the law of living."

THE TELEGRAPH.

WHEN we visit the Western portions of this Island, the question is frequently put to us—"When is the Telegraph to be extended to Alberton?" Not being able to answer, we have been induced to make enquiries, and to think the matter over, the result of which has forced the conclusion upon our mind that if the people in the Western and Northern parts of Prince County wish to have the telegraph extended further west than Summerside, they must act upon the lesson sought to be conveyed by the ancient philosopher when he said that "The gods help those who help themselves."

When we bear in mind that the harbor of Cascumpee, on account of its proximity to the best fishing grounds in America, if not in the whole world, and from the fact of its being the only harbor of any note in the immediate vicinity of a large and valuable tract of country, is destined, at no very distant date, to become a place of considerable importance, and a port from which we expect to see as marked and gradual an increase of revenue as from any in the Island, we believe that the time has arrived for extending the Telegraph to Alberton.

We have been told that a Telegraph Company was formed in this town some years ago, and that an extension of the line westward can only be proceeded with under the auspices of this Company. If such is really the case, we are certain from what we know of the gentlemen connected with this company that they will readily, if properly encouraged, lend their aid to extend the line West, so far as the general interest of the country would warrant them. We have also heard it stated that J. H. Duvay, Esq., is a member of the Summerside Telegraph Company; and as this gentleman owns some valuable property in Cascumpee, no doubt he would readily lend his aid in furthering the enterprise.

We would suggest that the merchants and others, of the westward, should call public meetings, and in this way have the matter brought to the notice of the people and to that of the Government by petition. As all such petitions have to be sent into the office of the Colonial Secretary by the 1st of February, no time should be lost in giving attention to the matter. We are sure that the members of the Legislature residing in Alberton, with others to the westward, will cheerfully do all in their power to promote so desirable an undertaking.

We invite attention to the subject now, because we believe that the time has arrived when the interests of a rising portion of the country require the facilities which the Telegraph can alone supply. Were it in operation, it would in the summer be often used by the fishermen from the United States, and others who visit that port when the navigation is open. We advocate the undertaking also under the conviction that whatever tends to benefit one part of our common country, is indirectly of service to the whole Island; and under the impression too that timely attention to all such matters by our public men, in the exercise of that open and public spirit which disdains to look narrowly on anything relating to the local general interests of the Island, greatly promotes the good will, general harmony, prosperity and contentment of the whole of our people.

STRAY CATTLE.

We have been so often asked what the Law says respecting stray cattle, that we have been induced to enquire, and now state for the information of the public, that when a stray beast comes on the premises of any person, and cannot be kept off them, the law requires the individual on whose premises the animal is, to go to the nearest Justice of the Peace, and record an affidavit in accordance with the facts, take out an order, and have the animal advertised, "weekly in the Royal Gazette published in Charlotte-

town," for a period of two months, dating from the time the order is taken out. If the beast is not redeemed within that time, it has to be sold, and the proceeds, after deducting cost, is handed over to the Magistrate, who applies it as the law directs. It is further required that advertisements shall be posted up in three public places in the township where the stray animal is. We cannot dismiss this matter without drawing attention to the unreasonableness of the law. The date of the Act we do not know, but apprehend that it is pretty old. We are sure that the circulation of the Royal Gazette, "outside of Charlottetown, does not exceed 200 copies, and to ask a person to advertise a stray beast in it, amounts almost to a prohibition against advertising at all.

WINTER EVENINGS.

THE winter evenings in Prince Edward Island afford delightful opportunities for the improvement of the mind, especially to those who are engaged in agriculture, their days work being ended generally much earlier than mechanics and other business men. We are sure that those parents who have made the experiment will agree with us in saying that there is nothing in life more cheering and joyful than to be thus employed. When children become accustomed to such a way of spending their evenings, they hail the hour with untold delight, as they see it approaching, when their parents shall join them around the family table to aid and direct in an hours revel in reading, conversation, and song. We are persuaded that if parents would more generally than we fear, is the case, make it a point to unite with their children and cheerfully take the lead in thus spending their winter evenings, they would, in reverting to hours thus spent, in after life find that such reminiscences would bring tears of joy from their eyes—for there is a tear which swells out from the glad, as well as from the sorrowful emotions of the soul.

Parents should also lead and encourage conversation on some of the beautiful works of nature, which are scattered around, beneath, and above them; such as the cold, the heat, the stary firmament, the absence of the feathered songsters of the wood, or any of a thousand others of interest, which are continually arresting the attention of thoughtful minds, all or any one of which present inexhaustible resources, for reading, reflection and conversation. Let a parent for instance when a snow-storm is raging, just draw his children's notice to Emerson's description of a "Snow Storm," and we think the reading of it will awaken enquiries which a loving parent would only be too happy to reply to. As an instance let the reader just note the depth and beauty of the following extract:—

"Come, see the north winds masonry, Out of an unseen quarry evermore, Furnished with till, the fierce artificer Curses his bastions with projected roof Round every windward stake, or tree, or door."

Nor ought conversation and reading on history, travel, science and art, fail to have due attention paid to them in the familiar intercourse and reading of the family.

We are induced to offer these observations to our readers from the conviction that such a manner of spending the winter evenings by parents with their children, would prove a happy antidote against many unprofitable and exceedingly improper customs and habits which insensibly grow with the growth, and strengthen with the years of many young persons, and as a consequence to a great extent it embitters their own happiness and mars their usefulness, it may be, for life, and they know it not, and thus it is that society often loses the useful energies of many naturally gifted persons, simply because in childhood's happy morning no kind and loving voice warned them against such improprieties.

Sudden Death.

On Saturday morning last, about nine o'clock, the wife of Mr. Samuel Waugh, of Wilmot Creek, was seized with an apoplectic stroke, and dropped dead on the floor where she was standing, busily engaged in her household work. She leaves a husband and eight children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate wife and mother. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."

The Presbyterian Tea held in this place yesterday was a grand affair. A very large number of persons were present and took tea. We have not heard what amount was realized, but we would judge that it was the most successful Tea Meeting ever held in Summerside. We will give the particulars in our next.

Many persons to the Westward have complained to us of late of not receiving their papers until they were two and three weeks old. In some places there had not been a single paper received either from Charlottetown or Summerside for two weeks at a time. We mail our paper regularly, and we would wish our subscribers to get it, as they ought to do, at least twenty-four hours after it is printed. We would advise the inhabitants who live in the districts where the papers are not received regularly to petition the Postmaster General to move in the matter.

We had not the pleasure of meeting with our brethren of Mount Lebanon Lodge on the occasion of the celebration of St. John's Day. We learn that the Supper, which was provided by Brother Hibbert, was well got up, and reflected credit on him and his partner.

The friends of the Rev. Albert Des-Brisy will be glad to learn that he has so far recovered from his late illness as to be able to resume his ministerial duties.

We have to tender our sincere thanks to Father Wm. Tuplin, of Margate, for the very fine goose sent us by him. It was the best we had ever seen or tasted, and we regretted that he was not present with us to help partake of it.