A RIVAL TO LORD DUNDONALD.—A mechanician named Fœderer, a Swiss by birth, but long resident in this city (says the *Salut Publique* of Lyons), has just left for Paris, in order to submit to the examination of competent men a warlike machine of his invention. It has cost him many years' meditation and labour, and will, he says, throw 700 projectiles a minute, and destroy, in a very short time, either a town or a whole squadron.

UNITED STATES.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER GOLDEN AGE.

The United States Mail steamer Illinois, James McKinstry, U. S. N., commanding, arrived on Sunday morning from Aspinwall via Kingston, on Sunday, May 3, 8 P. M., and from Kingston, May 7, 5 A. M. Experienced strong northerly winds during the entire passage.

The steamer El Dorado, with New-Orleans mails and passengers, was to leave Aspinwall on the morning of the 4th inst., for Havana.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co's. steamer Golden Age sailed from San Francisco, April 17, at 1 P. M., with $1,372,000 in treasure and the United States' Mails. 21st, at 10 A. M., spoke whale ship Wm. Lee of Newport, 38 months out, 700 barrels, all well on board. 24th, 7 A. M., arrived at Acapulco, and sailed from thence at 2 P. M. same day for Panama. 29th at 2 A. M., the ship struck on a sunken rock off the north-west end of the Island of Kicaron. She commenced leaking badly, and it was deemed advisable for the safety of passengers, mails and treasure, to run the ship ashore; which was accordingly done, a smooth sand beach having been selected for the purpose. There is a strong probability of the ship being got off.

After a detention of two days, the passengers, mails and treasure were transferred to the steamer John L. Stephens and landed in Panama on the 2d inst., all in good health.

The Golden Age was 2,691 tons register and considered one of the finest steamers ever built. Her original cost was about $340,000, $325,000 of which is covered by insurance in Wall-st. and the balance supposed in Liverpool. She was built in 1852 by Mr. W. H. Brown, and made the quickest passage from Liverpool to Melbourne ever accomplished, since which time she has been employed regularly on the Panama and San Francisco route.

PROBABLE LOSS OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP GOLDEN AGE, ON KICARON ISLAND.

To the firm of Joseph Hawes & Co., who have succeeded to the business of Adams & Co. between New York and California, we are indebted for the following additional account of the accident to the Golden Age:

"The beautiful steamship Golden Age, under the command of Commodore Watkins, went ashore on a reef extending in a north-westerly direction from Ricaron Island, about lat. 7° north, and 210 miles from Panama, on Sunday, April 29, about 2 A. M. The passage between this Island and Quibo, its neighbor, is not difficult, but perhaps the brightness of a fine moonlight night and the perfect smoothness of the water rendered the Commodore fatally confident, for he stood calmly on deck, with Mr. Aspinwall by his side, when his ship went on. It is on his part an instance, common to all men, of the apparent temporary absence of the usual strong power of the mind. No doubt, his error is as unaccountable to himself as to his friends.

"The steamer was quietly backed from her position and 'beached' in a small cove inside the reef, perfectly protected from the ocean swell. There she filled to the lower cabin ports with water, and forming a bed for herself in the soft sand, stood almost perfectly upright. Seldom was the work of destruction more suddenly accomplished. It is to be hoped, it will not prove entire, however.

"The method adopted to rescue the passengers was one that could not fail of success. A boat dispatched to Panama was ordered to keep in the track of the steamers bound outward and to speak the next one bound upward, if possible; if that should prove impossible, the directions given the officer in command were to proceed straight to Toboga and return with the Panama, the steamer on reserve there. Singular to tell, both these objects were accomplished; for the boat fell in with the J. L. Stephens, and while we were going in her to Panama, we in turn fell in with the reserve steamer, which the agent had dispatched, simply because being overdue we were considered in danger as a matter of course. Such are the excellent arrangements of the Mail Company. The mails and treasure were saved and crossed the Isthmus as usual, being about three days behindhand. We lost another day at Jamaica, as the Illinois was prevented stopping there on her downward trip owing to a case of small-pox on board. Mr. Aspinwall remained at Panama and will return via Havana."

ANOTHER WRECK.—From Peru we learn that the steamer Rimac had been wrecked, and nearly 100 persons on board perished.

Terrible Hail-storms have taken place in several districts of the United States. At Corning, the hail-stones are said to have measured nearly nine inches in circumference, and weighed about eight ounces.

Some of the Washington papers speak confidently of important changes in the British Cabinet. Their speculations appear to be founded upon private advices from London. It is asserted that Lord Palmerston is not expected to weather the storm; and that "Pitt's measures" and "Pitt's victories" contrast most significantly with the existing unsatisfactory state of the war.

Horace Greely, Editor of the New York *Tribune*, writing from London under date of 26th ult., states that affairs there do not wear anything like the smiling aspect they did at his previous visit, on the opening of the Crystal Palace in 1851. John Bull's countenance is clouded in contemplation of the Eastern war; but he (Mr. G.) heard nothing to induce him to suppose, that the people of England were disheartened at the want of success; on the contrary they express a determination to thrash the Russians, at all hazard and cost what it may.

The launch at Toronto of a ship built for ocean navigation seems to have created quite a sensation among the Torontonians. The vessel in question has been christened "The City of Toronto." Her dimensions are as follows:—Length on deck, 168 feet; length of keel, 156½ feet; depth of hold, 18 feet 6 inches height between decks, 6 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 32 feet 6 inches. She has a poop cabin on deck aft 40 feet by 30, and a spacious forecastle for the accommodation of the crew; and is to be a full-rigged ship.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a certain Cure for Scald Heads.—Henry, Maria, and John Ames of Bras d'Or, Nova Scotia, were all three affected with this disagreable malady; Maria in particular was in a wretched plight with it, and although there were many remedies tried, yet the malady did not seem to decrease, indeed the disease spread itself all over the surface of the head, to the great annoyance of the parents and discomfiture of the child; the blood of the others was equally impure. At last the parents put the three under a course of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which cured them all in the space of nineteen days. These remedies are also wonderfully efficacious in all diseases of the skin.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, May 30, 1855.

We received a note some weeks since, informing us that the Bog School would be examined on a particular day. We attended, and were greatly pleased, not only at the fine healthy appearance of the children, but with the manner in which they passed their examinations, a part of which was conducted by J. M. Stark, Esq., on the principles of the Training System. And here we take occasion to express our conviction, that for masses taken up at random from the lower classes of the community and educated at the public expense, and who but for institutions of this nature might be suffered to become pests to society, the system of Mr. Stow is perhaps the best that could be devised. It enables a great number to receive training and education at a practicable cost, who under the old system must have gone without it, and so long as confined to Charlottetown may succeed, but for the great bulk of the people of a country so thoroughly agricultural, and which for years will be nothing else, the old system with certain modifications and improvements is the only one that can be adopted with any certainty of success. It was with feelings of great satisfaction and pleasure that we listened to the sharp eager answers of the little group of all sizes, ages, and hues, and a smile involuntarily succeeded every repetition of question and answer, for we could not help mentally comparing them to a flock of chickens to whom corn is thrown, and who make a simultaneous rush to peck up what has been scattered, and like them too, we fear that the sharpest, strongest, and most active, bear away the greatest portion of the food, leaving the dull, weak and sluggish to get but a very scanty portion. It is the great fault, in all places of education, that the precocious and forward are most likely to be encouraged, and naturally, for it is a positive pleasure to teach when the effects are so visibly displayed, and the efforts of the pupil gains a degree of approbation and applause which are reflected back on the master. What is most wanted is, that the timid, the retiring, the obtuse and the dull should be kindly brought forward, and quietly fed with such portions of knowledge as the weakness of their mental constitutions enables them to take and digest with benefit and satisfaction. It is the judicious blending of the public class instruction with the individual parental fostering that is wanted.

These normal training schools are types of the world for which the school is to fit them. The bold, the determined, the aspiring, make their own way, pushing aside the weak, the timid and the wavering, who are trampled to death in the contest, or left in the rear to plod their weary way as they best can. The Bog School is however of that limited number, that the Mistress—Miss Harvie—can keep a pretty keen eye over the whole of her little flock, and they do her great credit. Even the malapropos answers that the interrogators occasionally received, and which were highly amusing, served to show that the mind was at work, that the process of thinking, reasoning and reflection, was going on in their young minds, and that it would be easy to give it the right direction. We were highly gratified to find, that there was nothing of a sectarian description in the religious and moral part of the instruction. Simple facts in biblical history, and plain moral precepts enforced by the rule of Christianity, and adopted by all classes of Christians were taught, not only by the Mistress, but by Patrons of the school, and inculcated with a simplicity, earnestness and anxiety, for the present and future welfare of the children, that was highly praiseworthy, and reflects as much honor upon the institution, as it must be productive of heartfelt satisfaction to the benevolent founders and supporters.

With respect to the munificient contribution of Capt. Beazley, what can we say but that it does him honor? and our only regret is, his and his family's departure; for when men such as himself leave such noble memorials of their worth, we are, alas, forcibly reminded that like monuments in a church yard they, however much we may admire their workmanship and beauty, serve but to shew that those whose virtues they commemorate are lost to us for ever.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

Mr, Editor;

As the Education of the young in the community, is a subject in which many are interested; I have been directed to communicate to you for insertion, the following extract from the minutes of a Committee meeting of the Colonial Church Society, held here on April 18th ult.

"A letter was read from Captain Beazeley, conveying a collection of oil paintings, the cost price of which amounted to £165 Currency, which he wished to be disposed of, and the proceeds applied towards the maintenance of the Free School in the Bog, under the auspices of the Colonial Church Society; whereupon it was Resolved, that a vote of thanks be given to Captain Beazeley for his handsome donation and that it is our intention to carry out faithfully his benevolent wishes.

I may take this opportunity of stating for general information—that theabove mentioned School has now been in operation for seven years; that from forty to fifty children have annually received gratuitous instruction, the girls are further instructed in needle-work &c., and every endeavour made, irrespective of differing creeds, to instil right principles and form those habits, which may, with God's blesssng, reclaim them from vice, and make them hereafter useful members of society. It is always open to inspection and the smallest donations towards its expenses will be received by the mistress or

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN HANCOCK.
Sec'y. to Corresponding Committee
of Col. Church and School Society.

Charlottetown, April 19th, 1855.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

"Give me the spade and the man who can use it,
A fig for your lord and his soft silken hand;
Let the man who has strength never stoop to abuse it,
Give it back to the giver, the land, boys! the land."

Mr. Editor;

In order to place beyond the possibility of dispute, the assertion made in mine of the 20th ultimo, viz., that the Legislature are not prevented from settling the *Land Question*, it will be necessary to quote from the Dispatch of the date of 12th Feb., 1851, accompanying the draught of the Civil list bill which may be said to be the Key of instructions, relative to the settlement of the baneful state of agitation in which the public mind has been and still continues to be kept, by the unsettled state of the landed interests. You will observe, Mr. Editor, the Lieut. Governor's attention is particularly called to lend his assistance towards that end, and it also points to the necessity for such advice being carried out at that time, for reasons given, as follows:

"On proceeding to assume the Government of Prince Edward Island I am particularly anxious to direct your attention to a question, which perhaps, affects more than any other, the political and social well-being of its community."

"It appears to me of the highest importance, that some satisfactory arrangement of it *should now take place*, when the inhabitants of the Island are soon about to exercise a still larger share of control over its public affairs, than they have hitherto enjoyed. I allude to the subject of the landed tenures."

The dispatch further refers His Excellency to former instructions on the subject, which the Coles Government have declared to be unfavorable towards the establishment of a Court of Escheat. Sir, this opinion cannot be maintained, it is a delusion to mislead the public, it cannot be upheld, unless the very words and spirit of the dispatch as well as the Civil List Bill are perverted; it must be evident to every impartial observer, that in referring His Excellency to former dispatches, it was not with the intention he should rake up these which were unfavourable towards the attainment of the end in view, but rather that he would be guided by the instructions favourable thereto, such as the one to Governor Fanning, recommending the Legislature to enact a bill for the establishment of a Court of Escheat. If the whole tenor of it was not so, why does it wind up this point towards which it relates in the following unmistakable manner, viz., "The subsisting rights of parties cannot therefore be *altered* in any other manner, than by an equitable adjustment."

The dispatch also repudiates the scheme of buying up the public Land at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, thus leaving only one way, a just and equitable one, for solving the difficulty which, if it had been adopted would have settled the minds of the country for ever.

It is true, this important dispatch while particularly calling the attention of the Lieut. Governor to the unsatisfactory state of the landed tenure, recommending as it does, in the fourth paragraph, that he will lend his assistance in passing any Legislative measure which may be required to complete the arrangement, also calls upon him to maintain the supremacy of the Law, that is as much as to say, as the Law now stands, it is your duty to enforce obedience to it, but at the same time you will assist the Legislature in passing a bill authorizing a Court of enquiry into the nature of the landed tenures, and when that tribunal is established, the existing claim of present holders of property will there be finally set at rest.

Now, sir, the spirit of this dispatch and the passage last quoted is evidently directed towards effecting a settlement of the difference between Landlord and Tenant. This difference is and has been well known at the Colonial Office, and the tenor of the dispatch from the first line to the last recommends an enquiry into the subject in dispute and it points out the necessity of amending the existing Law, if it should be founded upon a one-sided principle.

You are aware much ambiguity has been thrown in the eyes of the public by the creatures of the proprietary, as well as by the present Government, who have fully coincided with that faction in allowing such opinions to be freely circulated without contradiction, with the view no doubt of leading their constituencies into the belief that they were debarred from legislating on the question. It has been a pleasurable theme, for them, from time to time to dwell on, to quote from the Section of the dispatch which directs the Lieutenant Governor to employ the military, should any extreme case occur. There cannot be a doubt that this direction applies to the intermediate space of time which would elapse between the receiving of the dispatch and the enacting and passing a Law, subjecting the titles of the proprietary to an investigation, if such instructions had not been given and made known, it is very probable the whole body of the tenantry would have refused payment of rent—therefore it is plain, that although the instructions spake positively as to maintaining the existing right or rather claims of the proprietary, it in no wise debarred the Representatives of the people from Legislating on the question, but on the contrary recommends such a step, and points out, that there was no particular time for deciding the question at issue.

In my next, I shall draw from the Civil list bill reasons to shew, the Government had full power to carry out the recommendations of this Dispatch, which they would in my opinion have done, had they not been led astray from the path of rectitude by the hope of office, and the vanity of imaginative greatness which their folly conjectured, in raising them to share in the executive power. Yours,

COLONIST.

Charlottetown, May 28th, 1855.

We omitted to mention in our last that Asparagas had been cut a few days previously by our highly respected friend, Lawrence C. Worthy, Esq., who last season gathered the first mess.

Married,

Yesterday, at the house of the Bride's Father, by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, the Rev John Knox, the Pastor of the first Baptist Church, to Margaret, the youngest daughter of Mr. Malcolm Ferguson, of Lot 48.

Died,

On the 28th April last, at Fethard, County Wexford, Ireland, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, Mr. Martin Dogherty, of this Island, aged 65 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

At Bedeque on Wednesday last after a lingering illness of 13 months, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. James McMurdo, Farmer, aged 55 years. He emigrated to this Island, 34 years since from Dumfriesshire, Scotland.