(*From the European Times.*)

An agreeable episode in the career of Lord Brougham has taken place during the present week. His lordship is the president of the Law Amendment Society the most prominent members of which were entertained at the banquet of the civic monarch who rules to the east of Temple Bar, London. The Lord Mayor paid a marked compliment to his distinguished guest for the services which he has rendered to the country by the various legal reforms, of which he may be said to be the parent. Lord Brougham in responding to the toast of his health, deplored the want of support which the commercial men of the city were able to afford him in the great work of improving and purifying the law; and the censure, we regret to say, is shared by the other great communities in different parts of the country. To the fact of this lethargy may be mainly traced the contradiction and absurdities which now disfigure the commercial law of England, and the evil has risen to such a height, that commercial men are everywhere discussing the question, whether it would not be more wise and economical to leave to their own chambers the settlement of the various business differences which spring up in the present state of trade. Lord Brougham, when at the bar, had the reputation of being an excellent commercial lawyer, well versed in all the points of commercial adjudication and if backed by the moral influence, the loss of which he deplored, England would have been still more highly his debtor. If we glance at the career of this extrordinary man, whether in a political a judicial, or a scientific aspect, the influence which he has had on his age will be found to be great, beyond most of his contemporaries. But it is in his capacity of a law-reformer, that he has especially of late years, endeared himself to the country. In the extent of his attainments, in the fervour of his eloquence, in the versatility of his genius, and in his prodigious powers of application, Lord Brougham is without a parallel, in our time. There are men who in some peculiar walk of science or literature have excelled him, but in the aggregate of his great abilities, he is certainly without a rival. The occasion was opportune to reveive in the mind of the nation the gratitude which it owes to his lordship, and towards the last of his long and arduous career, was felt, no doubt, as most gratifying.

The inquiry before the military commissioners sitting at Chelsea has shown from the first, how thankful we ought to be, that the war is over, for the world never witnessed such a mass of blundering and imbecility in the Crimea, as this investigation discloses. Lord Lucan, had he been wise, would have submitted in peace to the strictures of Sir J. M. Neill and Colonel Tulloch, for nothing which they have urged against the discharge of his duties as a cavalry general can equal the facts, which have come out during this attempt to whitewash his own administrative skill. This week Lord Cardigan, second in command to Lord Lucan, has been before the committee striving to purge himself from the imputations of the Crimean commissioners, and it must be admitted more successfully than his superior in command. These noblemen are related, and we presume, are still, as they were in the Crimea, on the worst possible terms. In the face of the enemy they could not sink their personal feuds, and poor Lord Raglan appears to have had a weary time in acting the part of a mediator between them. We question whether, inany other army in the world, such a spectacle would have been tolerated of the public service being sacrificed to these miserable personal bickerings. Such of the civilians as have been examined in the course of this inquiry have contrasted most favourably with the military witnesses, and most of them have brought to bear, upon the points under investigation, a common sense view of the difficulties which occurred, and the most prompt method of relieving them, painfully illustrative of the want of strategic capacity in the military chiefs. Even the questions and suggestions of the advocate-general, Mr. Villiers, the member for Wolverhampton stand out in contrast with the narrow technical views and conduct of the Lieutenant-General of Division and his subordinate.

Sunday next is the day appointed for the general thanksgiving for the restoration of peace, and the prayer to be read in all the churches on this occasion has been published. People who were the most belligerent in their notions a short time back are gradually becoming reconciled to the peace, and they are mainly influenced in their altered views by the excellent terms which we have exacted from our late enemy, and by the advantages which the country is certain to gain by the throwing open of new channels for commerce. But the securities which have been taken for the future peace of Europe are perhaps the most gratifying features of this treaty of peace. The thanksgiving, therefore will be much more hearty now, than it would have been two or three months back. and Lord Palmerston, at the close of his speech on the Kars debate, was perfectly warranted in referring with triumph to the success of our diplomacy at the close of the war. The treaty is so excellent, so unobnoxious to criticism that the Opposition are speechless—knocked out of time, as the veteran pugilists used to express it. Her Majesty's birth-day, which is to be celebrated on the 29th, has been fixed for the illuminations, and we should not be surprised to see a great demonstration of joy in every town throughout the empire. Eight thousand pounds will go a long way in providing fire-works for the metropolitans, and the private citizens, before the end of the month, will be found vying with each other in welcoming the return of peace and prosperity. Now that the war is over, and that we have time to reflect upon the past, it may be admitted in defiance of the gross imperfections of our military system, that we have attained great results in the course of two years. During his exile at St. Helena the first Napoleon, as we had occasion to observe some time back, foresaw that a brush with the great despotism of the North was inevitable, some time or other He contended, that unless we beat back Russia, and confined her to her own territory, she would overrun western Europe. The trial has been made under circumstances peculiarly fortunate, and we will never have the work to do again,—never certainly during the present, or, itmay be, succeeding generations.

William Lang is the name of a trumpeter who went to the Crimea at the age of thirteen. He was frightened at the whistling of the cannon balls on the banks of the Alma for the space of half an hour, but never has been afraid of them since. The night after the battle, he was found by an officer lying under a bush half-dead from exhaustion; he was wrapped in a horse rug, and carried to the camp, where he speedily recovered. He sounded his trumpet at Balaklava, at Inkermann, and during the whole siege of Sebastopol. His comrades give him the highest praise for his intrepdity. He would ride through a storm of shot to carry provisions to men in the trenches; and when he could be spared, he attended the sick with all the care of a Nightingale. He returns to his native town Woolwich decorated with the medal with four clasps, the youngest, but not the least gallant hero of the late war.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, May 28, 1856.

There is no subject more important to the welfare of the people in every society or collection of individuals, from a Town or Parish to an empire, than that of education, Every man therefore, who contributes his quota of information or experience on so interesting a topic earns a portion of public gratitude. To the credit of the Island, it may be said that there have not been wanting those who have in a very masterly manner grappled with some of the difficulties which stand in the way of a general system of imparting instruction to all ranks, classes and creeds. The question has been raised long since, shall religion be a necessary and component part of the system of public instruction, or shall the learning to be instilled into the minds of the pupils be of a secular description only? Advocates have been found for the one system and the other, and the preponderance would probably be for the union of religious and secular instruction, were it not, that those who agree upon the necessity of the first are, for the most part totally at variance as to the peculiar plan that should be adopted, whether the Bible, that is, the old and new Testaments, should or should not be placed entire in the hands of children, or whether a selection of only certain portions adapted to their capacities, and concerning which, all classes of Christians are agreed, would not better answer the purpose of religious instruction in the universally acknowledged principles of Christianity, without intermeddling with the peculiar opinions held by the parent of the pupils. "Who shall decide, when octors disagree." We shall therefore offer no opinion, not that we have not an opinion of our own upon the subject, but because we have long since seen, that there are certain matters upon which argument is thrown away, and men choose rather to deal in assertions of that unqualified nature that put a stop to all further attempts to reason or argument, than calmly to view without prejudice the subject on all its bearings. We were much pleased at hearing a lecture given by the Hon. Mr. Brenan, at the Mechanics' Instiute on this important question, and we are more so at finding that it has been printed at the request of several teachers, but at the expense of the Hon. Gentleman himself for gratuitous distribution among the several teachers; and we trust that one suggestion of the author, "the formation of a library for the use of district teachers" will be maturely considered and energetically followed out. We give the proposal in the Hon. Gentleman's own language, which will at once serve to bring the subject matter of it to the attention of our readers, and at the same time furnish a good specimen of the style of the Hon. Lecturer. (See Pamphlet, pages 50, 51, 52, 53.)

"I need not weary you with too many examples of the necessity of a good Library for this purpose, but would most respectfully suggest, that a Legislature which has already done so much for the furtherance of education, by adopting and improving a system, which so far has succeeded, I think beyond the expectation of its most sanguine friends; would still further prosper the good work by granting a sum of money to procure *a Library for the use of the district teachers.* Suppose the House of Assembly "*in its wisdom*" would grant even the trifling sum of three or four hundred pounds sterling, to be laid out in the purchase of books for such a purpose. The Board of Edcation assisted by a Committee of the teachers, including the masters of the Central Academy, might make out a list of the books most required. The order might embrace 8 or 10 treatises upon every branch of science to be taught in the schools, which treatises might embrace 3 or 4 different authors upon each subject, as well as the best works on Agriculture. On the arrival of the books, they might be placed in a room in the Central Academy, and taken charge of by one of the masters, as Librarian. Each District teacher might pay an annual subscription of 5s. or 10s. for the use of the books, which each might take in rotation, and whatever funds would accumulate in that way, over and above a small compensation to the Librarian, should be applied every year, with a small grant from the Legislature, in the purchase of more books, maps, globes, and philosophical apparatus, as well as an orrery; not only the utility, but even the *necessity* of which is so apparent, that I need not attempt to offer any further remark thereon; and as soon as a good subdivision could be made, each county should have its share placed in the most central position. But it is only for a mere temporary convenience, that any room in the Central Academy at present could be made available for such a purpose. A room or hall might be built as a wing to it, say 50 or 60 by 30 feet, in one end of which a small observatory might be erected; and the remainder left for a Lecture Hall. If during vacation, all the District Teachers were to assemble in such hall, and have two or more Lectures every day either by some of themselves, or from the masters of the Central Academy, as well upon the useful sciences, as upon a *general system of teaching*, to be carried out in all the schools in the Island, this would give the better informed of the teachers an opportunity of displaying their abilities; while it would afford the junior or less competent teachers, an excellent means of improving themselves and be an additional inducement to avail themselves of all possible information, through the study of the books in the library, until the period would arrive the next season, to make known their progress. There might also be an order of merit established, to be conferred on the truly deserving; or a third, or higher class than any yet in the District schools. This would enable wealthy settlements in which some advanced pupils might reside; to raise amongst themselves a sum in addition to that allowed by law, as a bounty for the services of such highly qualified teachers, while it would be a great stimulant in the career of the teachers, to render themselves worthy of such bounty. This training or lecture system would of course be entailing an additional labour on the masters of the Central Academy, and for which they should be compensated. And if they be willing to give their able assistance to forward a project, such as I am endeavoring to describe; it will for the present, supply the place of a Normal School for our present circumstances; and will, in the course of a year or two, bring all the present District teachers into a uniformity of system, and enable them to acquire in that short space of time, more real, practical and scientific information in their calling, than they could obtain in a quarter of a century through a Normal school of the ordinary kind. And if to accomplish an end so desirable, it required a longer period of vacation than the present, or two instead of one, it could be easily so arranged, as well as a small grant to the teachers, towards their support while attending it. The same amount of talent and teaching powers of mind, which the present masters of the Central Academy possess: I feel convinced, cannot be imported here, for the purpose of establishing a Normal school, from Europe or America, for three times the sum which these gentlemen at present receive. It is a well known fact, that in Literary Institutions, in old and well settled countries, a division of labour takes place, the same as in all other professions; and hence it is, that while a high reward awaits the successful student in each or any department on his matriculation, it is very rarely, that a gentleman ever thinks of preparing himself by such a course of severe drudgery of studies, as would qualify him to teach from the A B C of the English Alphabet, to the very best authors in the Greek and Latin, Classics, and from the simple unit in notation, to the highest powers of numbers in the differential calculus, as well as to trace from the smallest point of the globe which we inhabit, the mighty works of the great Creator in the Planetaty system, amidthe regions of illimitable space; and even yet after accomplishing so much, to have to clamber the rugged steeps of Mount Parnassus, and after having there quaffed copiously from the inspired fountain of the muses, be able to sing in unrivalled strains—"The Balance of Power"—But although such a *rara avis* as Goldsmith so felicitously described in his Country Schoolmaster, may occasionally be found, as I have already observed, there are no prospects which can be held out to him in Prince Edward Island, equal to the reward which will await him at home, or likely to enduce him to come and make his abode amongst us, to teach either the young or the old idea how to shoot. Let us therefore appreciate the talents we possess in the present staff of the Central Academy, and avail ourselves of their acquirements to the fullest extent; and if to their Lectures on the sciences and general school system, you add Mr. Stark's on Agriultural Chemistry; the consequence will be, that you will very shortly have a class of Teachers not to be surpassed—if equalled—in North America.

The *H. Ingram* left with the Mails yesterday morning in place of the *Lady Le Merchant* which, up to the time of our going to press, has not yet arrived from Richibucto, owing no doubt to the high winds which would be severely felt on that coast.

POLICE COURT.

May 19th, James Trainer, drunk and disorderly; convicted on confession, fined 5s.; paid.

James M'Leur, drunk, disorderly and insulting the Police; convicted, fined 5s.

20th, Edward Whelan, truckman, for insulting, abusing and using threatening language to, and tearing the clothes of Thos. W. Dodd, Esq., C. C., while in the discharge of his duty as a J. P.; convicted, fined 40s. with costs, or be imprisoned one month and find security to keep the peace for 12 months, himself in the sum of £30 and two sureties in £15 each, and stand committed, till such fine and costs be paid and such security given.

21st, Susan Callaghan, drunk and incapable of taking care of herself; dismissed, when sober.

May 21st, John Thompson, an articled seamen of the Barque Isabel, now in the Port of Charlottetown, was arrested and brought before His Worship the Mayor and Councillor Davies, on the complaint of one of the owners of said Barque, for disobedience of the orders of Charles Keer the chief mate of said vessel.

The evidence brought before the Court went to show, that the cook of the Isabel had become disabled in his hands, and that some of the men had in turn undertaken to cook, day about; that on the morning of the 21st May, inst., all hands were at work in the forward part of the vessel, some of them on the forecastle deck—that on the mate making enquiry whose turn it was to cook, John Thompson and another of the crew spoke out plainly that they would not cook. Thompson adding that he had shipped as an ordinary seaman and not as cook; whereupon the mate ordered Thompson below, he immediately did as he was ordered; the mate followed at his heels and ordered him out, and Thompson turned to obey; when the mate struck and kicked him, then followed him out on the main deck and struck him twice across