at play, but dull at work. The consequences i they do not stick to one thing but a short time; they rove about the world, get into mischief, and finally find their way to the prison or the almshouse.

Two Kinds of Riches.—A little boy sat by his mother. He looked long at the fire, and was silent. Then, as the deep thought began to pass away, his eye grew bright, and he said.

"Mother, I wish I was rich."

"Why do you wish to be rich, my son?"

The child said, "Because every one praises the rich. Every one inquires after the rich. The stranger at our table yesterday asked 'who was the richest man in the village.' At school there is a boy who does not love to learn. He takes no pains to say his lessons well. Sometimes he speaks evil words. But the children don't blame him, for they say he is a wealthy boy."

The mother saw that her child was in danger of believing wealth might take the place of goodness, or be an excuse for indolence, or cause them to be held in honour who lead unworthy lives. So she asked him, "What is it to be rich?"

And he answered, "I do not know. Yet tell me how I may become rich, that all may ask after me, and praise me!"

The mother replied, "To become rich is to get money. For this you must wait until you are a man."

Then the boy looked sorrowful and said,

"Is there not some other way of being rich, that I may begin now?"

She answered, the gain of money is not the only, nor the true wealth. Fires may burn it, the floods drown it, the winds sweep it away, moth and rust waste it, and the robber make it his prey. Men are wearied with the toil of getting it, but they leave it behind at last. They die, and carry nothing away. The soul of the richest prince goeth forth, like that of the wayside beggar, without a garment. There is another kind of riches, which are not kept in the purse, but in the heart. Those who possess them are not always praised by men, but they have the praise of God."

Then said the boy, "May I begin to gather this kind of riches now, or must I wait till I grow up, and am a man?"

The mother laid her hand upon his little head, and said, "*To-day*, if you will hear, His voice; for He hath promised that those who seek*early* shall find."

And the child said, "Teach me how I may become rich before God."

Then she looked tenderly on him and said, "Kneel down every night and morning, and ask that you may love the dear Saviour, and trust in him. Obey his word, and strive all the days of your life to be good, and to do good to all. So, though you may be poor in this world, you shall be rich in faith, and heir of the kingdom of heaven."

If you would relish your food, labour for it; if you would enjoy the raiment, pay for it before you wear it; if you would sleep soundly, take a clear conscience to bed with you.

Cow Tree.—The Palo de Vaca, or Cow-tree, is one of the most remarkable trees in the forests of Brazil. During several months in the year, when no rain falls, and its branches are dead and dried up, if the trunk be tapped, a sweet and nutritious milk exudes. The flow is most abundant at sunrise. Then the natives receive the milk into large vessels, which soon grows yellow, and thickens on the surface. Some drink plentifully of it under the tree; others take it home to their children. One might imagine he saw a shepherd distributing the milk of his flock. It is used in tea and coffee in place of common milk. The cow-tree is one of the largest in the Brazilian forests, and is used in ship building.

A Teacher.—The *Boston Chronicle* says: Among the women now at Hartford, Connecticut, preparing to leave as teachers for the West, under the auspices of Governor Slade, there is one young woman worthy of special mention. An orphan and penniless, she resolved to educate herself and move in a higher sphere. Amid poverty and toil she began her labours. She entered a factory to earn her bread and obtain means to educate herself. Her nights she devoted to study. Her aim has been reached. Her work is done, and well done. She is a fine scholar. She can teach French and Latin, she is a fine performer and instructor of music, and is now ready for the fine field before her—the illimitable West. And she will succeed there. She will prove herself a fine specimen of a Massachusetts girl. Her husband will be a member of Congress or President of the United States—and of such girls the Old Bay State may well be proud. All success attend her.

Wax Seals should not be used.—The public are again cautioned by the Postmaster-General not to put wax seals to letters going to California over the Isthmus. The wax will melt in tropical countries, and the letters are frequently injured. The Postmaster of San Francisco reports, under date of 15th July, that the last mail from New York contained a large number of letters thus sealed, which it was impossible to separate without injury." A wafer is the proper seal for a letter for California, or for any place on the route there.

FALL OF ROCKS AT NIAGARA.

Some one at Niagara Falls writes as follows, in a letter to the *Buffalo Courier*:

"It was my good fortune to witness, one day last week, a sight such as is not often seen, being the descent of an immense mass of solid rock into the river below. On the point where we were at work (upon the Lewistown Railroad) a monster rock, weighing, as near as I can calculate, about two hundred tons, projected out from the perpendicular ledge on which we were at work, with seemingly no support under it, but held only by the earth, roots, &c., on top, and connecting it with the main bank.

"On removing this earth, a seam was discovered, and the rock began to manifest signs of uneasiness, feeling, as much as a rock *could* feel, evident agitation at the prospect before it. The seam gradually opened, little patches of earth disengaged themselves, and the word was soon spread that the big rock was about to take a leap into the foaming cauldron below. Quite a concourse of visitors gathered on the bank above, and the men ran from their work, some in fear and trembling, to the top of the bank, 150 feet above, to be sure to be out of the way. At length the monster gave signs of acute internal distress; the trees which stood upon it began to nod good-bye; the seam rent, and the rock fell—'the fall thereof being great.'

"Away it went, jumping, crashing, and tearing everything before it, 200 feet down to the river below. The tall trees in its course snapped like pipe stems. But when it reached the river, a most magnificent spectacle was presented. There rose, like a great water giant, a white column of spray and mist 100 feet high—incredible as it may seem, those who witnessed it will attest that it rose to one-third the height of the chasm.—and spread round in falling a distance of from 200 to 300 feet, and the rays of the sun striking it, it formed a perfect rainbow. It was certainly the grandest sight of the kind I ever witnessed, and worth a journey to see. It impresses one vividly with a pretty tangible idea of the effects of an accumulation of power."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1853.

"Be just, and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."—*Shakspeare.*

Free Education Act.—In the *Royal Gazette* of the 25th ult., there was published a Despatch, dated 25th Nov., 1852, from the Colonial Secretary, Sir John S. Pakington, to the Lieutenant Governor, Sir A. Bannerman, in subtance stating, with respect to the *Free Education* and the *Small Debts* Acts, that—notwithstanding a Memorial from Landed Proprietors and Land Agents, in Prince Edward Island, praying that Her Majesty might be advised to disallow these Acts—the Orders in Council, necessary for their confirmation, would be transmitted by an early opportunity.

It will, consequently, we may reasonably expect, very shortly be the duty of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, to call the *Free Education Act* into operation, as directed in the last clause thereof; and, therefore, that our Subscribers—almost every one of whom will have some direct interest therein—may be duly and correctly informed concerning the provisions of the Act, and prepared "*to govern themselves accordingly*," we now take leave to lay before them the subjoined carefully prepared

SYNOPSIS OF THE FREE EDUCATION ACT.

Two Classes of Teachers—Qualifications—Salaries.—The Act provides that there shall be only Two Classes of Licensed Teachers; of whom the first or Lower Class shall be competent to teach Book-keeping, English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography without the use of the Globes; and of whom the Second or higher Class shall, in addition to the above branches, be competent to teach Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Navigation, and Geography with the use of the Globes:—the annual Salary of a Teacher of the lower Class to be £45, and that of each of the higher Class, to be £50;—the same to be paid by half-yearly payments, on production of the requisite Certificates, by Treasury Warrants, granted in the usual manner, and payable on presentation; and so, in cases of suspension of Teachers, in proportion for the times of actual service.

They who teach Latin will be entitled to 10s. for each scholar so taught, till their salaries amount to £60 each.

Sites of Schools and Limits of Districts—Size of School Houses.—It is enacted, That when the Inhabitants of any settlement, Township, or District, shall desire the erection of a new School District, and not less than Five of such Inhabitants, being Householders, shall make request in writing, notifying their desire to the Board of Education, it shall be the duty of the said Board to appoint a Justice of the Peace or Commissioner for the Recovery of Small Debts resident near to, but not being a party interested in, such proposed District, to examine into the same; and it shall be the duty of such Justice or Commissioner, after due notice and due enquiry, to fix and determine upon the most eligible site for a School House, and the proper Limits of the District. Every School House within the meaning of the Act, if erected before passing of the Education Act of 1847, shall not be less in clear area than One hundred and seventy-eight Square Feet; and if erected after the passing of the said Act or this Act, shall not be, in clear area, less than Two hundred and fifty-six Square Feet.

Prescribed Distances of School Houses from one another:—Two Schools in one District.—Every School House, within the meaning of the Act, must be at least Three Miles distant, in every direction, from any other School House erected or constructed under the Act: Provided always, nevertheless, that when the peculiar circumstances, population, or position of any District may render it desirable to have Two School Houses nearer together than Three Miles, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor, with the consent of the Executive Council, to make a special order to that effect; and thereupon the School mentioned in such order shall be entitled to support under the Act.

Number of Scholars and Time taught to entitle a Teacher to any Allowance in virtue of the Act.—No teacher shall be entitled to any allowance by virtue of the Act, except he shall have had under his tuition at least Thirty Scholars, during the space of Six Months immediately preceding the period of his claiming such allowance.

Exceptions under this Head.

1st. When the requisite number of Thirty Scholars cannot be found within the limits of a School District; then, on Written Requisition made by the Inhabitants of such District to the Visiter of Schools, and after due enquiry by him into the circumstances of such application, and as to the number of Children, within the ages of Five and Sixteen years, within One and one-half Miles of a central part, to be indicated by such Inhabitants, or agreed upon in conjunction with the Visiter; and on approval by the Board of Education, of the application as reported to them by the Visiter, it shall be proper for the said Board, if they shall think it right to do so, to authorise, with the consent of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the engagement of a Licensed Teacher in such District or Settlement. And such Licensed Teacher shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as in cases where there are Thirty Scholars, and shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury the sum of Twenty Shillings per head, *per annum*, for each Scholar taught by him.

Acadian Teachers.—2d. Every French Acadian Teacher, who shall teach, in a School, the Children of French Acadians,—on his producing, or there being produced on his behalf, a Certificate, signed by the Priest of Clergyman of the District or Parish wherein such School shall be taught, and of whose congregation such Teacher shall be a member, that such Teacher hath been by him duly examined and found capable of teaching efficiently in the French Language, and also in Reading and Writing in the English Language, and also a proper Certificate as to his moral character, and also of his having taught Thirty Scholars for Six Months in a suitable Building, accompanied by a Certificate of approval from the School Visiter,—shall be entitled to receive payment, at the rate of Thirty-five Pounds *per annum*, payable half-yearly out of the Treasury.

Charlottetown.—3rd. There shall be allowed for Charlottetown, under the Act, including the National School one Teacher of the higher Class, who must be qualified to teach Latin—Salary £75 a-year; and one Teacher of the lower Class—Salary £60 a-year; and when so soon as there shall be 50 Scholars in attendance at each of the said Schools, and it shall appear to the Board of Education that there is a sufficient number of Scholars, above said number, to render it desirable or requisite to have further assistance, said Board may establish *one*, or if necessary *two* more Schools, and appoint a Teacher or two Teachers, thereto, of either Class, or may, if they think fit, instead of constituting new Schools, appoint a Teacher or Teachers of either Class, to be Assistant Teachers, in each, or either of the first mentioned Schools—such Teachers to receive £50 a-year each.

The Children of the Inhabitants of *Charlottetown Royalty* may attend the Schools in *Charlottetown*; but the Board of Education may so far exercise a control as to equalize the numbers attending the different Schools.

Female Teachers for Charlottetown.—The Act provides also, for Charlottetown, two Schools, with two Female Teachers, who shall receive £40 a-year each; and, as above, provides for the appointment, when desirable or requisite, of *two* more Female Teachers as Assistants, who shall receive £30 a-year each.

For Georgetown.—The Act provides for Georgetown, one Teacher of the higher Class, who shall be qualified to teach Latin—Salary £70 a-year; and one Female Teacher,—Salary £35 a-year.

The Children of the Inhabitants of *Georgetown Common* and *Royalty* may attend the Schools in *Georgetown*; but this privilege shall not interfere with the erection of District Schools in Georgetown Royalty.

Trustees annually elected by the Inhabitant Householders of Georgetown, to have the control of the Schools and selection of the Teachers.

No Tuition Fees.—The Act provides that no Tuition Fees shall be demanded by the Teachers; but it authorises assessments and quarterly collections from or on account of the Scholars, to be applied to the purchasing of Books, Rent and repairs of School Houses, and other necessary purposes:

In the *School Districts* this is to be done by Assessment, the School Trustees being the Assessors.

In *Charlottetown*, there shall, for the above purposes, be paid quarterly, for each scholar, the sum of *Two shillings and Six-pence*; and if the Board of Education shall find that this quarterly payment is not sufficient, it shall be lawful for them to require a further payment to be made, not exceeding, however in any case, the sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence in addition for each scholar.

In *Georgetown*, as above, Two Shillings and Six-pence.

General Control of the Schools.—The Board of Education are to be Trustees of the Schools in Charlottetown, to have the control and management thereof, the selection of the Teachers &c., &c.

The Trustees, elected by the Inhabitants, Householders of Georgetown, its Common, and Royalty, shall in like manner, have the control of the Schools in Georgetown, the selection of the Teachers, &c., &c.

The Trustees—*five*—of any School District—*three* of whom shall be a quorum—to examine the school quarterly in each year, and, at all times, in conjunction with the Visiter of Schools, to enquire into the order, and direct the discipline and regulation of such School—the Board of Education having also power to issue instructions for the guidance of all District and other Schools, the same not being inconsistent with the provisions of the Act.

The Board of Education have power to cancel and revoke—for gross misconduct or neglect of duty—the Certificate of any District Teacher.

The *National School* in *Charlottetown* to be also under the control of the Board of Education.

Any School House within the meaning of the Act, may be used as a place of Public Worship, or any other lawful Public Meeting, with the consent of the Majority of the Trustees thereof, provided it shall not interfere with the teaching of the Scholars therein.

All Schools under the Act shall be registered in a Book or Register to be kept by the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Number of Schools.—When the number of Districts registered shall amount to *Two hundred*, then it shall not be lawful for the Board of Education to sanction the erection of any new District; nor shall any such District or Teacher be entitled to any allowance under the Act, unless such allowance shall have been sanctioned by a special Order, of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Engagement of Teachers.—Every engagement to teach in any School District, shall be duly made and entered into in Writing between the Teacher and the Trustees of the District.

All children of five years old and upwards, residing in a District, must be received by the Teacher; and children not residing within a School-District, may attend the nearest School, provided the children in such school do not exceed 50 in number.

School Visiter.—The Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the consent of the Executive Council to nominate and appoint one fit and proper person to be Visiter of all the Public Schools—Salary £200 per annum payable quarterly. The Agricultural Society are empowered to allow him an additional £100 a-year, provided he can lecture on Agricultural Chemistry. He must visit every school twice a year at least.—He will have power to call meetings of the inhabitants in any district.

The School Visiter may report districts which do not avail themselves of the provisions of the Act; and, with the concurrence of the Board of Education, call meetings of the inhabitants of such districts for the election of Trustees, whose duty it will be to assess the inhabitants for the erection and furnishing of schoolhouses, &c.

Teachers qualified only under the Act of 7th Vic. shall not be entitled to any Legislative allowance, unless they obtain Certificates anew from the Board of Education—except to the termination of the current year of their engagements existing at the time of the passing of this Act.—Teachers having ceased to teach for two years will have to be re-examined before they can again engage under the Act.

Any person having previously held a License, shall, if rejected by the Board, be entitled to Six months gratuitous instruction in the Central Academy.

Supply of Books, Maps, &c.—The Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, may cause £500 to be advanced to the Board of Education, for the purchasing of books, maps, apparatus &c., to be supplied at cost price to Schools: the proceeds to be again expended in the same way.

The Board of Education under this Act will consist of seven members.

Privileges of Teachers.—All Teachers, while conforming to the provisions of the Act, to be exempt from Statute Labor and Militia Duty.

Vacations.—Three Vacations in each year—the first for *One Week*, in *June*; the second for *One Week*, commencing on the Second Monday in *October*; and the last, from the Twenty-fourth day of *December* to the Sixth day of January—both inclusive. And, besides, every alternate *Saturday* shall be allowed as a Holiday. No deduction from Salary, nor any time to be added to the period of a Teacher's service, on account of such Vacations and Holidays.

Disputes between Trustees or Inhabitants of any District and the Teacher.—Such Disputes, on complaint in writing being laid before the Board of Education, to be duly enquired into, and determined by the said Board, who may, in their discretion, supersede the Teacher, and authorise the Trustees to engage another in his place. But any Teacher so superseded shall, nevertheless, be entitled to receive the proportion of his Salary up to the time of his dismissal.

All Clergymen, Judges, Magistrates, and Members of the Legislature shall have power to visit any School under the Act, and to enquire into its management, &c.

Female Teachers.—The Trustees or Inhabitants of a School District, may, if they think proper, engage any *Female Teacher*, qualified under the Act, and such *Female Teacher*, whilst so engaged, shall receive from the Treasury the sum of £30 *per annum*. Such *Female Teacher* shall, however, be limited to the instruction of *Female Scholars*, and of *Boys under Twelve Years of age*.

Teachers excluded from Allowance under the Act.—No Teacher in the receipt of any Salary, Allowance, or Payment out of the Moneys derived from the sale of the Glebe Lands in this Island, shall be entitled to any Allowance under the Act.

Additional Annual Tax on Lands, and otherwise, under the Act.—One Half-penny per acre, or Four Shillings and Two-pence of lawful money of P. E. Island, for every 100 Acres of Land, and so in like proportion for any greater or less quantity, whether wilderness or cultivated, improved or unimproved. Two Shillings, for each Pasture Lot in the Royalty of Charlottetown. Eight-pence, for every Pasture Lot in the Royalty of Georgetown. One Penny per Acre, to be paid by the Owners or Occupiers of at least Eight Acres of the *Reserved* Lands in the Royalty of Georgetown.

Time of 1st Payment of the above.—The First Annual Payment of the said several sums of Money, to become due and be made, together and at the same time with the first Annual payment of Land Tax under the Act, of the Eleventh *Victoria*, Chapter Seven, which shall be called for, be made, and become due next after this Act shall go into operation.

Also—Five Shillings, by the Owners, Proprietors or Occupiers of all Buildings occupied as Dwelling-houses, Stores, Mills, Taverns, Distilleries or Mercantile Establishments—except within *Charlottetown* and *Common*, and *Georgetown* and *Common*—whereunto not more than Ten Acres of Land are attached, each, for all such Dwelling-houses, &c., &c., in addition to any Assessment paid for the Land on which they stand, under this or any other Act. Two Shillings and Six-pence, by the Owners, Proprietors or Occupiers of all Buildings in this Island—except in the *Towns* and *Commons* last aforesaid—occupied as Workshops of Tradesmen or Mechanics, whereunto not more than Ten Acres are immediately attached, each, for all such Buildings, in addition as above stated.

Time of 1st Payment of the above.—The first Annual Payment of the said several sums of Money to become due at the same time as the additional Tax on Lands imposed by this Act.

Also—Three-pence in the Pound, for every Twenty Shillings of the annual value of all Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Real Estate, in *Charlottetown* and *Charlottetown Common*, and in *Georgetown* and *Georgetown Common*, to be paid Annually by the several and respective Owners, Proprietors, or Occupiers thereof, when called for by the Treasurer, by Advertisement in the *Royal Gazette*. And upon every fractional part of Twenty Shillings of the annual value aforesaid, the like proportion of Duty, at the rate before directed, shall be charged: Provided that no Rate or Duty shall be charged of a lower denomination than One Penny.

Mode and Time of calling the Act into Operation.—The Act shall not take effect until Her Majesty's Assent thereto shall have been published in the *Royal Gazette*, Newspaper, of this Island, nor until His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor shall, by Proclamation duly published in the said *Royal Gazette*, Newspaper—which publication is hereby required to be made within Three Months after such Assent is duly notified—call this Act into operation after such Assent and Notification thereof, and the publication of such Proclamation, (but not before,) this Act shall be in full force and operation.

Supreme Court, Hilary Term.—The following gentlemen form the Grand Jury: L. W. Gall, Esq., Foreman; Messrs. H. W. Lobban, Donald Palmer, Charles Dempsey, John T. Thomas, Louis Agassiz, Daniel Davies, John Inman, John Farquharson, William Haslam, Allan M'Dougall, Donald Morrison, Henry Haszard, Alexander Macrae, Kenneth Mackenzie, Wellington Nelson, William H. Hyde, R. H. F. Smith, Alfred Winsloe, John Hall, and Philip Lane.

The following cases composed the Criminal Calendar—

Queen vs. William Godfrey for stealing a Cow, tried and convicted.

Queen vs. Ann Wood, shop-lifting—tried and convicted.

Queen vs. Margaret Cashman, two cases of Larceny—prisoner pleaded guilty in both cases.

Queen vs. Mary Murray, shop-lifting—tried and convicted.

Queen vs. Mangan, for breaking into a shop and stealing money therefrom—he was convicted a short time since for a similar offence.

Queen vs. James M'Mahon, shop-lifting—tried and convicted.

Queen vs. Murdoch Bell, Larceny—tried and acquitted.

Queen vs. Donald M'Rae and others—Assault. The Jury after being out until after 9 o'clock at night not having agreed upon a verdict, was discharged by the Court.

Queen vs. Mary Spencer, shop-lifting—tried and convicted.

There was a case of Stabbing, and also several for Larceny, not found.

The Grand Jury made a Presentment against several Tavernkeepers for not having the accommodations required by Law, and reflected in strong terms on several Magistrates for granting certificates without the the parties having the accommodations required by law; and calling upon the Court and Government to adopt some efficient means to prevent such irregularities in future.

The Trustees and Executors of the late Earl of Selkirk, vs. *Lauchlan Martin.*—This case was tried in Hilary Term, 1852, by a Special Jury, and a verdict was given in favour of the Defendant, on the plea that Alexander Maclean was the Proprietor. The Judges reserved their decision until the present Term, when His Honor Judge Peters decided in accordance with the verdict of the Jury, and refused to grant a new trial.—*Com.*

Coroner's Inquest.—An Inquest was held on Friday last, on the body of John Wilson, son of Mr. William Wilson of Elliot River, who was drowned the previous evening. The deceased left town with the intention of returning home and had proceeded on the ice nearly opposite Mr. Dockendorf's on the York River, when his horse and sleigh went through, and no person being there to render assistance all were lost. He not getting home that night, as was expected, search was made for him the following morning and the horse and sleigh were found attached, and in the afternoon, the body of the unfortunate man was found drowned one hundred feet from the shore under the ice in about 13 inches of water. It is supposed he fell in while the tide was high, and at the time of finding him the water had receded.

Mechanics' Institute.—The lower room of the Temperance Hall has been neatly fitted up for the use of this Institution, and on Thursday evening last was occupied by a large assemblage of the Members, when the Secretary, James B. Cooper, Esq., delivered a Lecture on the "General influence of Scientific Pursuits." The Lecture was pronounced from the chair to be one of the best ever read in the Institute.—On Thursday evening next, the Rev. S. T. Rand will lecture on "*The Advantages and Disadvantages of Self-education*:"

POSTSCRIPT!

WEDNESDAY, 12th JAN., 1852.

Arrival of the Colonial Mails!!

Not having been able to get our new Power Press into complete working order quite so soon as we expected, we could not issue our paper at the usual hour yesterday. Our readers will, however, we hope, kindly excuse the unavoidable delay, particularly as it has afforded us an opportunity of laying before them, as subjoined, the principal items of the latest European news, gleaned from our Halifax exchanges, which we received at a late hour last night, the Mail Couriers having at last been able to effect a passage of the Gulf.

The Mail Couriers brought 23 Colonial Mail Bags, but no English letters or papers,—they are, however, expected to-night.

The Royal Mail Steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, 14 days from Liverpool, bound to New York, put into Halifax on 1st January.

The Asia left Liverpool on Saturday, the 18th December, and was just a fortnight out. She brought 62 passengers for New York; and encountered a succession of severe gales. On Monday last she experienced a terrific hurricane, wind N. W. and N., in which she lost a life boat, but no other injury.

The news by the Asia is highly interesting and important. After 4 days debate on Mr. D'Israeli's Budget, Ministers sustained a defeat by a majority of 19.

The last day's debate took place on Thursday the 16th. The Commons met at 4 o'clock, and the debate continued till the same hour on Friday morning.

The matter in dispute was a proposition of Ministers to reduce the Malt tax, and double the House tax.

Sir A. Cockburn opened the debate against the change; after which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. D'Israeli, made an elaborate five hour speech, answering all the attacks of the opposition for the last four days, and dealing some pretty hard knocks at the members of the opposition.

Mr. Gladstone rose at one o'clock to reply and dealt some caustic shafts at the Chancellor.

The public were excluded at three o'clock and the House divided:

For Ministers	286
Noes	305
Majority	19

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that after the vote just given he would move that the Commons adjourn till Monday, to give Her Majesty's Ministers an opportunity for conference.

It was believed that even if the Ministry were to resign, any attempt to patch up a Cabinet from the heterogeneous opposition would be hopeless.

The new Steamship Arabia was to leave Liverpool for New York on New Year's Day.

The Steamer Geelong, from England to Australia, was wrecked in a gale off the Bay of Biscay—crew saved.

France is quiet, and Louis Napoleon wears his honors well.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

His Excellency Governor Hamilton, and family arrived in St. Johns, on the 28th ult.

The papers speak in high terms of the able and judicious manner in which the Government of the Colony has been conducted by the Hon. James Crowdy, the Colonial Secretary, while Administrator.

The vacancies in the Council had been filled up, it is said, in a manner which must prove satisfactory to all reasonable men. Thomas B. Job, and James J. Grieve are the new Councillors.

UNITED STATES!

New York, Dec. 28.—The Steamship Albatross leaves this port on the 8th of January, for Vera Cruz direct, with passengers, letters and freight for California, *via* Acapulco.

The Ericsson.—The caloric engine in the Ericsson is running beautifully, improving in smoothness every day, and the success is beyond the inventor's and owner's most sanguine expectations. Yesterday and the day before, the revolutions per minute of her wheels were 8¼, with a pressure of 7½ pounds per square inch. This must, while the ship is under way, give all say, 12 or 13 knots per hour. These revolutions of the wheel were made while the ship was at the side of the pier, not at the end, where it is "dead water," the ship being head to the shore. I asked Mr. Kitching if he had made any calculation as to the ship's speed. All he would say is, that the ship will do all that has been promised—8 knots. The first part of next week the Ericsson will go on to the sectional dock for coppering.—*N. Y. Cor. Transcript.*

A London letter to the N. Y. Tribune contains the intelligence of the disastrous defeat of a Russian army of 30,000 men by the mountaineers of Circassia.

Charlottetown Markets. Jan. 8.

Beef, (small) lb.	3d a 4½d	Cheese,	3d a 7d
Do., by quarter,	2½d a 4½d	Butter, (fresh)	11d a 1s
Pork,	3¼d a 4½d	Do., (by the tub)	10d a 11d
Do., (small)	3d a 6d	Lard,	8d
Mutton,	3d a 4¼d	Tallow,	9d a 10d
Lamb, per lb.,	2½d a 4d	Wool,	1s a 1s 4d
Veal, per lb.,	3d a 4½d	Homespun, yd.	3s 6d a 5s
Ham, per lb.,	6d a 7d	Flour, per lb.	1¾d
Sausages, per lb.,	8d	Oatmeal, per lb.	1¼d
Rabbits,	4d a 5d	Oats,	1s 6d a 1s 7d
Codfish, per qtl.,	11s a 14s	Barley, bushel.	2s 6d/2s 9d
Turkeys,	2s 6d a 3s 6d	Pearl Barley, per lb.	1¾d
Fowls,	5d a 10d	Potatoes,	1s 8d a 1s 10d
Ducks, each,	10d a 1s	Turnips,	10d a 1s
Geese,	1s 6d a 2s	Carrots, per bush.	2s
Partridges,	6d a 9d	Hay, per ton,	50s a 60s
Eggs, per dozen,	9d a 1s	Straw, per cwt.	10d a 1s