Secular Department.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The recently published pamphlet by M. de la Guerronière, evidently inspired by the Emperor of the French, foreshadows the policy which the coming Congress is likely to pursue respecting the Papal States. The pamphlet has everywhere created an extraordinary sensation, and we receive through its pages a solution of the policy which influenced Louis Napoleon in commencing the Italian war, and the views which he is determined to carry practically into effect now that it is over. We can find no trace in the chain of reasoning in which the writer indulges of the divine right of Sovereigns to rule wrongly; on the contrary, the good government and happiness of the people of each State is freely admitted as the great principle which binds society together, and, when a ruler becomes obnoxious to his subjects, they are justified in dispensing with his authority. Acting in this spirit, the French Government thinks that it would be both uncomely and cruel to tie the people of the Romagna to the Papal Government again. If done at all, it could only be done by force, and the power of the Pope, thus re-established, could only be supported by foreign bayonets. France, it is asserted in the brochure, which has always been in favor of free institutions, can be no party to the attempt, and what is more, she will not permit Austria to do it. It is shown, with remarkable force and clearness, that the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope are utterly incompatible, and that, if this power were severed, and the head of the Roman Catholic world merely ruled in Rome by virtue of his spiritual position, peace would be restored to Italy, and incentives to revolution removed. The less, in fact, the Pope has to do with mundane matters the better, and it is evidently the feeling of the imperial mind that his boundary ought not to extend far beyond the city—a view of the subject which is the strongest commentary on the demonstrations that have recently taken place in Ireland in favor of the unimpaired retention of the Papal dominions.

In some comments on this remarkable pamphlet, the publication of which at the present moment denudes the coming Congress of much of the interest which its proceedings would otherwise have excited, an influential morning paper says:—"Were the plan executed, the Pope would still remain a Sovereign,—that is, he would not lapse into the condition of a subject,—and that is all that any reasonable Roman Catholic can desire. The extent of his territory may be a question of degree, not of kind—it can be no article of faith, no safeguard of orthodoxy. The question is between the condition of a Sovereign and a subject, not between the Sovereign of a large or a small territory. The population of Rome lives in the past, on monuments, picture galleries, processions and ceremonies, and Rome may well be content to be the seat of a power possessing so many means of attracting wealth. But let Ireland and the Roman Catholics of Great Britain remember that this proposition does not come from heretical England, but from orthodox France, and that they have little right to quarrel with us for entertaining views which find their first expression in the organs of the Eldest Son of the Church." This is well and fairly put. We have maintained from the first that Louis Napoleon, having gone to Italy to drive out the Austrians, and enable the people of the Peninsula to breathe freely when he had beaten their taskmasters, would have made for himself a name infamous in history if he had merely substituted one form of oppression for another. The pamphlet urges this view of the case with remarkable force. "The domination of Austria in Italy," it proclaims, "is at an end. This is the grand result of our campaign, consecrated by the Peace of Villafranca. For Austria to return to Florence, to Parma, or to Bologna, it would be necessary to admit that it was she who vanquished us. Let us render justice to her honesty and common sense. She does not pretend it, and those who in France, make the pretence for her forget, at the same time, what our principles impose upon us, and what our honor prohibits. Our principles bid us to leave Italy to herself, and respect the Sovereignty we have restored to her, on the condition that she will know how to conciliate its rights with the equilibrium of Europe. Our honor prohibits us from recognising the flight of Austria to armed intervention, which we do not admit ourselves."

Such is the deliberately expressed opinion of France on the great question of the day. The London *Times* of yesterday thinks that this policy will draw England and France more closely together than hitherto. "It is very probable," says that journal, "that the Emperor of the French has for some time hesitated between Austria and England,—between a liberal and a reactionary policy; but we now see the promise of a cordial understanding between the two countries in the coming deliberations. We have arrived, though by very different courses, at the same practical conclusion. England will protest, upon the principles of 1688—upon the principles on which her own Government is founded—against any attempt to force the Sovereigns they have rejected upon the people of the Duchies and the Romagna. France arrives at the same conclusion through a much longer and more complicated course of reasoning, but still we are satisfied with that conclusion, and are not too careful to examine its premises. It may be that such a declaration should, in strict decorum, have been reserved for the European Congress. We leave others to cavil on forms and ceremonies; enough for us if there is a reasonable probability that the two great European Powers will be found side by side in defence of the rights of the Italian people, and that Protestant England will find a hearty and efficient support in the Emperor of Catholic France." Louis Napoleon seems in a fair way of becoming as popular on this side of the channel as he was when the Emperor Nicholas believed that the re-union of the two Great Powers of Western Europe was an impossibility.—*Eur. Times, Dec.* 24.

The politics of the United States must always possess an interest in England the country with which we are the most immediately connected by the ties of a still expanding commerce, and the still higher considerations of blood and descent. Of course, the great sacrifices which we have made in the cause of human freedom induce us to favor, as far as sympathy goes, every movement for the abolition of slavery; but we desire the speedy and satisfactory settlement of that question without injury to the permanent institutions of the Union. But Brown, the fanatic, has found few, if any, supporters on this side of the Atlantic, and, as the law has taken its course in the case of that unhappy man and his fellows, his and their fate, it is to be hoped, will be a warning to those who strive to mar a good purpose by immoral and illegal means. It is satisfactory to know that the little misunderstanding about the San Juan affair is in a fair way of being amicably settled, and that the Government at Washington has not endorsed the peremptory acts of General Harney, who professed to act in its name.

The new year promises to be one of progress in a moral, a political, and a commercial sense—progress at home and abroad. Although the continental atmosphere looked lowering a short time ago, the clouds are rapidly dispersing, and with the settlement of the Italian difficulty, and a wiser policy on the part of Austria towards her outlying possessions, we may hope for the continuance of peace and friendly relations with our neighbors, and more distant countries. The greatest scourge of the human family is war, and the two great European wars of the last five years have produced nothing which an enlightened diplomacy might not have effected better.—*Ib. Dec.* 31.

DEATH OF LORD MACAULAY.

At a late hour last night we learned with the deepest regret that England had suffered an irreparable loss by the sudden death of Lord Macaulay, at his residence in Kensington, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Although in 1852 he had a serious and protracted illness, from declared disease of the heart, the attack was subdued, and till within the last three weeks his health was tolerably good. About a fortnight since he had a second attack, from which, however, he rallied, and his medical advisers considered him out of immediate danger. Up to the end of last week he continued to amend, but a relapse took place, and terminated fatally. Lord Macaulay was never married, and the title dies with him. He was only 59 years of age.—*Daily News of Dec.* 30.

THE POPE AND THE CONGRESS.

Rome, Dec. 30.—To-day Cardinal Antonelli had a long interview with the Duke de Grammont. The French Ambassador has received by a courier, who left Paris on the 24th inst., some explanations destined to reassure the Holy See on the object and bearing of the pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congres."

The Vienna journal, entitled the *Ost Deutsche Post*, says the chances of the Congress are certainly not against the ideas of which the pamphlet, "Le Pape et le Congres," is the organ. The schismatical Governments of England, Russia, Prussia, and Sweden will support the proposal as soon as France shall have given it her consent. Of all the Great Powers, Austria alone will defend the rights of the Roman See. Of the secondary Powers, Sardinia, and perhaps Spain, will follow the lead of France. Naples, and probably Portugal, will side with Austria. Taking every possibility into consideration, we do not think it impossible that the French Cabinet will decide in favor of the proposal of the pamphlet of Italy.

The French pamphlet has been translated into Italian, and circulated in great numbers in the Romagna.

FRANCE.

PARIS, *Dec.* 30.—The Emperor is expected to return to-morrow from Fontainebleau.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent speaks of differences in the French Cabinet, and states that Persigny's prolonged stay in Paris is not unconnected with the uncertain tenure of office by Walewski. The representation of Rome at the Congress is doubtful.

The *Pays* announces that the Powers who were to have sent plenipotentiaries to the Congress have been apprised that the meeting cannot take place on the day originally fixed, and that a subsequent day will be appointed.

PARIS, Dec 30.—There is at this moment between the Cabinets of Paris, Venice, and Rome, an active exchange of despatches, easily explained by existing circumstances. All that is said of the favorable disposition of the Court of Rome is false. Monsignore Sacconi awaits instructions. There is every ground for believing that the reunion at Fontainebleau of the Emperor, Prince Metternich, and M. Walewski, will have the effect of smoothing down many difficulties, and hastening the meeting of the Congress.

It is stated that the Prince Napoleon will shortly be appointed Grand Admiral in connection with the new organisation of the naval staff.

A naval commission has been appointed to try experiments with a newly-invented explosive gun fusee.

There are now five ships vacant in the dockyard of l'Orient, from which steam frigates have been launched.

CENTRAL ITALY.

The Dictator Farini has issued a decree, enacting that, until the final settlement of the Italian question, the States of Parma, Modena, and Romagna, shall take the elective name of the Government of the Royal Province of the Emilia.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter in the *Augsburg Gazette* says:—"The *elite* of the aristocratical party engaged in office have resolved on laying their salaries at the feet of the Emperor; that is to say, serving gratuitously, so as to lessen the public burdens. The Archdukes, who possess private property, have, it is said, made the Emperor the same offer for five years."

Le Nord says that letters from Vienna assert that the statesmen of Austria are beginning to perceive the impossibility of restoring the Italian Dukes, and are almost reconciled to the idea of organising a State in Central Italy comprising the Roman Legations.

HUNGARY.

It was rumoured at Paris, on the 22nd, that a revolution had broken out in Hungary. A Vienna letter says military preparations continue to be taken against the agitation apprehended in Hungary. Several regiments of heavy cavalry, which had been kept on a war footing, have been marched towards the old frontiers separating Austria from Hungary. The Minister of Justice has given orders for the prosecution of the President of the Protestant Assembly held at Karmieck, and all the persons who took an active part in the proceeding there.

British and For. American News.

United States.

Boston papers of the 11th instant, received ex R. M. S. *Canada*, contain telegrams from Lawrence, Mass., which furnish the following particulars of one of the most direful calamities ever recorded on this continent. Lawrence is a somewhat celebrated manufacturing town, 40 miles N. E. of Boston. The accident happened at the Pemberton Mills, caused by the falling in of a large portion of the building. The calamity is the more heart-rending, inasmuch as the unfortunate victims were engaged in their accustomed labor. The first dispatch is dated Jan. 10, 9 p m., and says one of the most terrible catastrophes on record occurred in this city this afternoon. The Pemberton Mills fell with a sudden crash about 5 o'clock, while some six or seven hundred operatives were at work. The mills are a complete wreck, and 200 or 300 people are still supposed to be buried in the ruins. At present it is impossible to give anything like a correct account of the loss of life. Eight cindered bodies have already been taken out, and some 25 mortally wounded, besides about 50 in different stages of mutilation. The agent Mr Chase, and Mr Howe the Treasurer, providentially escaped. The scene beggars all description; two or more acres of ground are piled up with machinery, and the fallen building. Huge bonfires are burning, to light 2000 to 3000 men who are working for their lives to rescue the victims, many of whom are crying to be relieved from their tortures. Every few minutes some poor wretch is dragged from his or her position, and it is heart-rending to hear their cries as they are drawn out, with legs and arms crushed or torn out. One man shockingly mangled, and partly burnt under the ruins, deliberately cut his own throat to end his agonies. The whole city is in mourning. People are running through the streets, and with frantic cries are searching the ruins. Temporary Hospitals have been arranged for those taken from the ruins. Many stand at the ruins, frigid with despair. Often a terrible crash caused by the clearing away, threatens death to all those who may still be alive in the ruins. Gangs of men, with ropes below, are constantly dragging out large pieces of the wreck which imprison so many. Some of the rescuers are killed in their humane efforts. Surgeons are coming from every quarter, and every thing is being done that humanity can suggest.

The second despatch at 11 o'clock says the building had never been considered as staunch as it ought to have been. It was built seven years ago, and then thought a sham; indeed, before the machinery was put in, the walls spread to such a degree that 22 tons of iron stays were used to save the building from falling by its own weight. About four fifths of the mills have fallen, without the slightest warning to nearly 800 human beings who were then at work therein. The building appeared to crumble and fall from the eastern corner, or end, towards the Duck Mill. The firemen at once repaired to the spot, and set to work with a will to remove the rubbish. They soon reached some of the rooms so that the dead and wounded were taken out as fast as they could be reached. One man removed some 20, in various conditions—some still living, others dead, and horribly mutilated. Chase and Howe, above mentioned, had a miraculous escape through a door which was ordered never to be used, but which providentially was not fastened at the time. The City Hall has been converted into an hospital for the dead and wounded, until recognized by their friends. Scores of both dead and wounded, mangled and bruised, are recognized when rescued, and immediately taken to their homes. There are 22 corpses, several of which have been identified. One woman in the part of the mill still standing, became frightened, threw her bonnet and shawl out of a fifth story door, and then jumped out herself, injuring herself past recovery. The laboring force of the mill was about 960, and it is supposed that some 700 were buried in the ruins. One girl lies in the hall badly hurt, attended by her mother; she had only attended the mill the day previous.

About 9½ o'clock, fire was discovered. The additional horror although expected, struck terror to hearts that had heretofore been hopeful of saving more lives. Still, the work of removal went briskly on. The forcepumps in the vicinity, and all the fire-engines, which had been kept on the ground, threw water on the fire, and have kept pouring on torrents, so that by 11½ o'clock, although volumes of smoke and steam were rising, yet the fire was got under, partially. Those near the breaking out of the fire were almost on the point of extricating a woman not badly hurt, but the flames drove them back, and the woman is supposed to have perished in the flames, where delivery seemed so near. At midnight the whole mass of the ruins became one sheet of flame! The screams and moans of the poor, buried, burning and suffocating creatures could be distinctly heard, but no power on earth could have saved them. At 1½ o'clock A. M., 11th inst. the Pemberton Mills were a flat, smoking mass. Brick, mortar and human bones are promiscuously mingled. Probably not less than two hundred human beings perished in the flames. The fire made quick work, burning out not only the main buildings, but spreading to the material that had in kindness been removed. The Washington and Duck Mills, adjoining, were saved with much difficulty. Every thing was done to save property and life. Between 40 and 50 physicians attended at the City Hall, and other places, wherever their services were required. The ruins having burned up, it will be many days before a true knowledge of the killed and wounded can be arrived at. The fire, which finally sacrificed the buried human beings, caught without doubt, from a lantern containing burning fluid, which was accidentally dropped. One fireman dropped down dead in the street, probably from over-heating and over-exertion. The streets of the City were filled with one mass of human beings, every one eager to render assistance in any way or shape, and all anxious to see or hear what may transpire. The force of firemen on the spot had been largely increased. Every thing and every body remained in the utmost confusion, and apparently appalled and confounded by this night of unparalleled horrors. The amount of suffering cannot be imagined, and the exact number of killed and wounded it is utterly impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty.—*Hx. Journal.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

THE DEAD LOCK.—No progress was made to-day toward relieving the dead lock here, which must continue until the plurality be granted, or abscenteism elects a Speaker unless some new development should occur before Saturday. The proceedings to-day have widened the breach between the Democracy and Southern Opposition, by the mutual circumstances of Mr Houston of Alabama and Mr Harris of Maryland, as to the responsibility of the present condition of affairs. Mr Harris demonstrated conclusively that the Democrats could not concentrate their own forces, and if they did, the solid vote of the Southern Opposition added, would not elect a Speaker.

Canada.

In respect of population, Canada has doubtless, increased throughout the year; for, though immigration has not been great, there is a very rapid, healthy and constant natural increase, which has been counteracted by no epidemic or contagious disease. This year has, indeed, been a remarkably healthy one. Another point of great interest in our population statistics is that emigration from Canada has almost ceased. The restless ambitious, discontented spirit which threatened a few years ago to depopulate some parts of Canada, and which more or less affected all, has been succeeded by a healthy contentment, based upon an intelligent appreciation of the advantages presented by Canada, caused, in part, by a number of those who left for the West coming back disappointed.

Agriculture was in no previous year so extensively and ably carried on as in 1859. The enterprise and intelligence of the farming population, especially in Western Canada, is rapidly increasing and extending, as well as the area of cultivation. Fears were widely entertained a year ago that wheat was ceasing to be a staple crop of Western Canda and some of the States; but last harvest happily dispelled those fears, as there was, perhaps, never a finer crop of wheat gathered in Canada. This has restored, in a great measure, the value of farming-land, which under the influence of two years bad crops, had become almost nominal.—*Montreal Witness.*

Newfoundland.

A requisition, signed by over thirteen hundred persons was presented to the Rev Dr Mullock, Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland, on Saturday last, requesting him [illegible] "that profession [illegible] each Catholic breast for the temporal rights of the Pope. Hon. Mr Kent, a leading member of Government headed the deputation. The meeting was to come off on the following Friday at St. John's.—*Nova Scotian.*

Agents for the "Protestant."

The following persons have kindly consented to act as Agents for the "Protestant" in their respective localities:—

Mr. Aitken, Georgetown
D. C. Ramsay, Port Hill
William Rogerson, Crapaud
James Bearisto, Esq., Princetown
Rev. Neil McKay, Murray Harbor
Daniel Fraser, Esq., Belfast
George McKay, Esq., Campbelton N.L.
Charles A. Crosby, Park Corner
John McMillan, Esq., Woodville.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1860.

Who shall Fill the Vacant Seat?

The post so long and so ably filled by the Hon. Edward Palmer as one of the representatives of our city has been vacated. Mr. Palmer accepts a vacant seat in the Legislative Council. His presence there will bring talents, dignity and legislative experience where, in public estimation, there is ample room for such qualities. This important change, we are informed, has resulted from a desire on the part of the Executive to bring the Legislative Council into a state of harmony with the popular branch of the Legislature, the House of Assembly. The country is well aware that the present government have a very large majority in the House of Assembly; but the opposition have an equally large majority in the Legislative Council. It is manifest, that in such circumstances, Responsible government cannot be efficiently carried out, because no measure can pass the Legislative Council, if party distinction is to be observed, without being so curtailed or amended as to be rendered useless. We are not yet, perhaps, ripe for an Elective Council. At all events, it would require very thorough and paine-taking deliberation. To prevent, if possible, the extreme step of dissolving the Council it was necessary that some efficient member of the Executive should take his seat in it. The leader of the government has consented to do so.

The question now is, who shall represent Charlottetown in the room of Mr Palmer? The Political Alliance, as an exponent of the views of the Government, has selected George Beer, Esq., by a large majority. Mr Beer is a gentleman of sound judgment, integrity and independence, and highly respected throughout the city. He is a firm and intelligent Protestant. In the circumstances,—considering the state of the country, the peculiar character of the Government, the necessity for improved legislation in certain important matters, the valuable qualities of the gentleman selected, what is manifestly the duty of every sound-hearted Protestant elector in the City and Royalty? Clearly, to give a sincere and zealous support to Mr. Beer. The man who would divide the Protestant ranks in the present state of affairs is, however unwittingly, an enemy to his country; and his influence is more injurious than the open opposition of any Romanist. Let unanimity prevail. Every man cannot take his seat on the red benches. The minority should cordially bend to the majority, except where important principles would be sacrificed. The present diversity of sentiment must arise from mere personal preference. It should be laid aside. This is no time for division on minor matters. The Romanists now wait in the hope that Protestants will be separated into two distinct conflicting parties, and then they will join with him who will become their servant. We do not doubt that Protestant intelligence and patriotism will prevail—and Mr. Beer be returned if a contest should take place, by a handsome majority.

PORT OF BEDEQUE, January 13, 1860.—Returns of quantity, in Bushels, of Oats, Barley and Potatoes, shipped from this port during the quarter ending 31st December:—

	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.
United Kingdom,	22,643		
Nova Scotia,	19,818	8569	8166
New Brunswick,	29,109	2068	128
Newfoundland,			1000
United States,	70,247	1330	5555
	122,814	10,017	14,909

Total No. Bushels, 157,738.

CHARLES GREEN, Controller.

[For the Protestant.]

EDUCATION IN P. E. ISLAND.

No. IV.

Mr Editor;

The occupation of the public teacher is one of the most useful, laborious and honorable among men. Few parents have the ability, and of these, but a reduced number has either the time or the inclination fully to educate their own children. In such circumstances, on the withdrawal of the public mental cultivator, ignorance and its unfailing consequence, mental and physical degradation, would overspread the land, just as the forest tree, or the entangling brier, or the sterile moss re-occupies the once cultivated but now abandoned field. But in the track of the able and faithful teacher the face of the country is changed—the very looks and personal appearance of the people are improved—domestic comfort, agricultural economy and mechanical skill are increased, plenty or wealth is secured, free institutions are sustained, and responsible government, that most valuable but most difficult trust, is maintained in all its efficiency. Nor is the office one in which incapacity and indolence should find shelter. It is, indeed, an easy matter to occupy the autocrat's chair for two or three hours twice a day, and hear a few children recite their lessons, with an occasional stride across the floor to correct some noisy or restless pupil—but, to charm the opening intellect, to arrest the attention of thoughtless youth, to render the uncultivated soil prolific, to open before the expanding mind the rich and attractive fields of knowledge, to draw forth, and quicken and mould the varied powers of the human soul, both singly and in combination,—and to do all this with untiring activity, with vivacity, cheerfulness, dignity, tenderness and firmness, as if ever most intensely interested or delighted, is at the same time one of the most difficult and toilsome, and one of the most noble occupations on earth. I need not say that it is honorable. If the labor of the farmer who cultivates the soil, or the mechanic who moulds the materials of earth, the merchant who trades in its products, or the banker who exchanges its gold and silver, is alike lawful and honorable, much more is that toil honorable whose task it is to develop, and train, and adorn the exquisite mechanism of man's immortal spirit. It is true that into this office, as into all others, not excepting the most sacred, men of indolent and immoral characters have thrust themselves. And parents are still found who, through ignorance or carelessness, entrust the training of their children to those who have no special fitness whatever for this peculiar office.

But if teachers are to fill that space in the public mind and to receive that respect to which the efficient discharge of the duties of their office would entitle them, they must come more prominently forward, and by their individual intellectual labors and by the combined sentiment of teachers' institutes, give their profession a distinct standing and weight as one of the most powerful branches of the public service. It is to be regretted that so few of our teachers prosecute with vigor their private studies after they have actively entered upon the duties of their office. If young, as a large proportion of our teachers are, their precious mornings and evenings are too often spent in frivolous conversation around the farmer's fireside; or if entrusted with the responsibilities of domestic life, their spare hours are naturally occupied with the cares of house or farm. We are aware that the facilities for private study in the residences of many of our teachers are but few—but we have known the youthful teacher of seventeen sit by the kitchen fire of a country house with his Greek lexicon on one knee and Homer on the other, and night after night, and month after month, with the blaze of that fire, and amid all the confusion, pursue his studies until every line of the twenty-four books of that celebrated poem was translated from the original. Such perseverance and ardor must make a way for their possessor through the world—and similar assiduity by any who hold the same office in this Island, would result in their early and prominent recognition.

But united action is necessary to give concentration, force, and direction to their professional efforts. Hence, teachers' institutes should be formed in every section of the Island. In these, which should meet monthly, the best time and method for imparting instruction in certain branches, and the best means of stimulating the indolent and controlling the turbulent, would be discussed and determined—the latest school-book of any note would be reviewed—papers on the philosophy of each branch taught in their schools, and on each of the more prominent sciences would be read, and a platform offered for the independent discussion of any matters affecting their peculiar interests. The regular publication of such proceedings would greatly tend to interest the country in the general subject of education, and pave the way for a right appreciation and a fair remuneration of the teacher's services.

Without an adequate maintenance, superior talent will not be devoted to the profession of teaching. Generally, distinguished ability will secure a commensurate reward. The law, medicine, merchandise, and even farming, hold out the prospect of competence, if not wealth, to the possessor of energy, tact, and skill. What does the honorable office of teaching proffer to the aspirant?—Fifty or fifty-five pounds per annum, increased, in a few cases, by what the liberal and enlightened parents in the district may choose to give. Can we wonder that few talented youths are willing to contemplate teaching as the work to which the energies of their lives will be directed? Some consent to take charge of the district school for one or two years simply as a means to secure funds to prosecute their studies for what they consider a more lucrative if not a more useful calling. Thus, just as their labors are about to bear fruit, and several pupils give promise of becoming first-rate scholars, and aptness and experience have been attained, the post is vacated, the field lies abandoned for some time, and too often the work so auspiciously begun, is handed over for completion to unskilful hands. But hear we not the question of some money-saving farmer—Are not fifty pounds a-year sufficient for many of the young men sent forth by the Board of Education? We promptly respond—amply sufficient. An economical youth of seventeen or eighteen may easily save thirty pounds out of the fifty. The Board of Education, we believe, would willingly raise the standard of age and attainments in those receiving license, when the claim for superior maintenance would become manifest and forcible. The defects and difficulties lie here. The youth who barely passes his examination, receives as much salary as he who possesses very superior professional attainments, both natural and acquired—the man who has spent ten of the best years of his life in teaching, receives no more than he who to-day addresses his pupils for the first time—the amount considered adequate for a single person, can hold out no prospect for the suitable maintenance of a family—and the aged teacher whose professional remuneration has enabled him to lay up but little through life, is compelled often reluctantly to surrender the post where he can no longer give satisfaction, without the smallest pension as a token of public gratitude for long and faithful public services. In other professions the rewards vary according to the skill and success of the practitioner. Should teaching in general prove an exception to this necessary and serviceable practice? Some of our teachers may not merit forty pounds a-year—while others are fully entitled to sixty. There ought, as in Canada, to be three grades of teachers. Our common schools cannot expect further support from our revenue for some time to come. But the sum already expended may perhaps be more wisely distributed. Let the government salaries be £40, £50, and £60 respectively. The first license after a successful examination, and where the aspirant had no previous experience in teaching, would be a claim on the public Treasury for £40 after the faithful performance of duty. At the end of two years' teaching, a second examination by the Board would be held, when the professional standing, moral character, and success in teaching, as well as the attainments in certain branches, would form important elements in the decision; and the claim to the £50 salary awarded to the worthy. In the same way at the end of two years additional service an opportunity would be offered of securing the highest provincial allowance of £60 per annum. This plan would have a doubly beneficial effect. It would encourage many to continue teaching who now abandon it; and it would stimulate to higher attainments both general and professional. The additional expense to the country, if any, could not be great—it would give honor and emolument to whom they were due, and work powerfully for the advancement of education. The parents would still supplement the salary of the teacher of either grade according to their estimation of his services. In many districts a sum equal to one-half the Treasury grant should be raised. This is generally indispensable if the teacher is to take up his permanent residence among them. Most men very properly prefer having their own habitations, and these are not left desolate if some fair occupant can be obtained. To meet the necessities of home, even £60 per annum alone are totally inadequate. And who more deserving a comfortable living than the faithful and efficient instructor of youth? Is it desirable that the young of our land should be wholly entrusted to the training of unmarried men? Is not the preference, other things being equal, in favor of the married teacher? But in many cases, pressed by the cares of a household, and with an insufficient maintenance, he has recourse to farming. Unless this is conducted on a very limited scale, and chiefly attended to by another, the thoughts and strength of the teacher are engaged in it, and his teaching cannot be efficient. Teaching requires great activity, vivacity, and cheerfulness; and the man who toils on a farm is not quite adapted to quicken and develop the minds of the young. For the same reason, the man far advanced in years should be relieved from the office. There are exceptions. Some men are more active at the age of sixty, than others are at thirty. But the man who has spent thirty or forty years of his life in successful teaching should receive a pension on retiring from the service. Might not the small annuity of £10 or £15 be wisely appended to such long and faithful service? These thoughts will receive the consideration which they merit from every intelligent patriotic reader. The necessity and importance of high or grammar schools may occupy a short paper next week; after which the question of a Provincial College will be discussed.

Yours, &c.,
G. SUTHERLAND.

Charlottetown, Jan. 18th, 1860.

SUMMARY.

SUPREME COURT.—In our last No., we published a list of the convictions at the Hilary Term of the Supreme Court. On Saturday last the Chief Justice pronounced the following sentences:—

Patrick Shea—To be imprisoned four calendar months.

Edward Butler—Fined 2/s.

Patrick M'Grath—To be imprisoned four months, with hard labor.

Hugh Quinn, William Brown, and William Noonan—Wm. Brown to be imprisoned five months, with hard labor. Hugh Quinn and Wm. Noonan, each three months' imprisonment, with hard labor.

The *Examiner* for the first time this year made its appearance on Tuesday last. It has been considerably enlarged and in some respects improved. The Editor promises that "it shall not meddle in any sectarian disputes or differences." We hope also that he will not permit its columns henceforth to be disgraced by such scurrilous communications as appeared in the last No. for 1859.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The Couriers with the Mail from England, per Steamship Europa, arrived in town on Tuesday night last. The leading items of intelligence will be found in this day's issue. Amongst the recent deaths we regret to notice those of Lord Macaulay and the Earl of Camperdown, K. T. The latter nobleman was the maternal uncle of His Excellency George Dundas, Esquire, our present Lieutenant Governor.—*Isl.*

PARTIAL ELECTION.—A writ was issued this forenoon for the election of a Representative for Charlottetown and Royalty, in the room of the Hon. Edward Palmer, who has so long and so efficiently occupied that position in the House of Assembly. This vacancy has been occasioned by the elevation of Mr. Palmer to the Legislative Council. The Sheriff's Court for the nomination of Candidates to fill the said vacancy, will open on Monday the 30th inst. The election will take place the Monday following.

Our readers will also be glad to learn that full powers have been conceded to the local Government so to remodel the Council as to ensure the harmonious working of both Branches of the Legislature.

At a large meeting of the Political Alliance, on Wednesday evening last, George Beer, Esq., was put in nomination as a candidate to fill the above vacancy.—*Men.*

NEW GLASGOW LITERARY SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening last, the 18th inst., Silas Barnard, Esq., of Charlottetown, delivered a highly scientific lecture before this Society, on "The General Properties of Matter." Several very successful experiments were performed, which, with the explanations given, showed that the lecturer was thoroughly acquainted with his subject. Various technicalities of science were explained in language which all could understand; whilst the experiments illustrative of fixed principles, greatly assisted to impress them on the memory, and invested the lecture with much additional interest. At the close of the lecture, Mr. Barnard kindly offered to answer any questions which might be asked on the subject of the lecture. A number of individuals gladly accepted his offer, and made inquiries which elicited answers highly satisfactory, and expressed in a manner which showed the ardent desire of the lecturer to promote the diffusion of useful and scientific knowledge. Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice the Hall was crowded, and marked attention was paid to the lecture and accompanying experiments. At the close of the proceedings a unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. Barnard.—*Com.*

Holloway's Ointment.—Scald head, ringworm, salt rheum, and the cutaneous disorders peculiar to children, are permanently removed by the use of this healing and renovating Ointment. Mothers of families should never be without a small stock of this healing agent, to use in case of need.

The number of new cases of small pox reported at St. John, N. B., between 1st and 7th January, is set down at 50.

The New Brunswick Legislature is summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on Thursday, 9th February.

HALIFAX, Jan. 14.—Schr. Enterprise, McVean, which left Halifax on the 13th Dec. for P. E. Island, encountered a series of disasters. On the 14th was driven ashore at Jedore, in a gale of wind, where, after repairing damage, she put to sea again. The captain reports his progress to the Eastward, the weather very heavy, seeking shelter in Pope's, Isaac's, and Canso harbors. On the 31st ult., encountered a terrific gale from the north-west, with snow storm, during which the vessel struck on a beach near Cape George and stove in her bottom. Crew and part of cargo saved.—*Hx. Recorder.*