Two Kurse or Riceres.—A little buy eat by his mother. He tooked long at the fire, and was silent. Thins, as the deep thought began to pass away, his eye grew bright, and he said.

"Mather, I wish it was rich."

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

The child said, "Because every one present the rich. Every one inquires after the rich. The etranger 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 easy his lessons well. Sometimes he speaks evil words. But the children don't blame him, for they say his 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 axcuse for indelence, or cause them to be held in honour who lead unworthy lives. So she saked 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 sak after me, and praise one!"

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,

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. Firce may bure it, the floods drown it, the winds aweep it away, noth 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 earry 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 possees 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 mether laid her hand mon his little head."

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 the hath promised that those who seeklearly 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 sait 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."

on.

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
consciouse to had with your. nee to bed with you

conscioned to bed with you.

Tow Text.—The Palo de Vaca, or Cow-tree, some of the most remarkable trees in the forests of Bryall. During several months in the year, when no rain falls, and its branches are dead and dred up. M. the trunk be tapped, a sweet and nurtinous milk exades. The flow is most abundant at sunrise. Then the natives receive the milk into large vessels, which soon grows veltow, and thickens on the surface. Some drink plentifulty of it under the tree; others take it home to their children. One might imagine he saw a shopheri distributing the milk of he flock. It is used in test and coffee in place of common milk. The cowtree is one of the largest in the Brazitian forests, and is used in ship building.

A TEACHER.—The Boston Chronicle says: A

and is used in ship building.

A TRACHER.—The Boston Chronicle says: A mong the women now at Hartford, Connecticut preparing to leave as teachers for the West, under the auspices of Governor Slude, there is one young woman worthy of special mention. An orphian and pennilese, she resolved to educate herself and move in a higher sphere. Amid poverty and toil she began her labours. She cutered a factory to carn 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 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 specimes of there. She will prove herself a fine specimen of a Massachusette 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.

well be proud. All snooses attend her.

WAX SEALS SHOULD NOT BE URER.—The public are again cautioned by the Postmester-Ceneral not to put wax seals to letters going to California over the lathmus. The wax will melt is tropical countries, and the letters are frequently injured. The Pustmester of San Francisco reports, under date of 15th July, that" the last mail from New York contained a large number of letters thus socialed, which it was impossible to seperate without injury." A wafer is the proper seal for a letter for California, or, for any olace on the route. letter for California, or for any place on the rout there.

FALL OF ROCKS AT NIAGARA.

Some one at Ningara 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 mare of solid rock into

inst 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 bundred tons, projected out from the perpendicular ledge on which we were at work, with accessingly 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 sake was discovered, and the rock began to manifest signs of unessiness, feeling, as much as a rock could feel, evident agitation at the prospect before it. The asam gradually opened, little patches of earth discovered and at the took began to manifest signs of arth discovered in the feaming couldros below. Quite a concourse must led and the feaming couldros below. Quite a concourse must led and the feaming couldros below. Quite a concourse must led and the feaming couldros below. Quite a concourse must led and the sam from their work, some in fear and tremer rans from their work, some in fear and tremer rans from their work, some in fear and tremer may use library to the top of the bank, 150 feet above, to be looked at sure to be out of the way. At length the monster could be weet the work of the way is the sure and the most sure to be sure integral distress; the trees must shall be sure to the sure that the sure of the way is went, sumping, crashing, and tearing and severething before it, 200 feet down to the river and an entire of the sure of the sure

## HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

DAY, JANUARY 11, 1853.

"Be just, and four ext: Let all the each thou sion'st ut, be thy cou Thy God's, and Truth's."—Shabquare.

Thy God's, and Trush's."—Subspaces.

Fram Esocartor Act.—In the Royal Genetic of the 25th ult., there was published a Despatch, dated 25th Nov., 1852, from the Colonial Secretary, Sir John S. Pakington, to the Liceutenant Governor, Sir A. Bannerman, in subtance stating, with respect to the Free Education and the Small Delta Acts, that—notwithstanding a Memorial from Landed Proprietors and Land Agents, in Prince Edward Island, praying that Her Majosty 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 EDUCA—

## SYNOPSIS OF THE FREE EDUCA-TION ACT.

TION ACT.

TWO CLASSES OF TRECEES—QUALIFICATIONS—SALRES.—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 Insoher 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.

Stress of Schools and Limits or Districts—Size of School Houses.—It is enacted, That when the 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 Juhabitants, 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 Juhabitants, being Householders, shall not be less in clear area than One hundred and seventy-eight Square Feet.

Prescribed District, Square Feet.

Prescribed District, Square Feet.

PRESCRIBED DISTANCES OF SCHOOL HOUSES FROM ONE ANOTHER:—Two SCHOOLS IN ONE DISTRICT.—
Every School House, within the meahing of this Act, must be at least Three Miles distant, in every direction, from any other School House srected 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 Excentive 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 THE TAUGHT TO ENTI-PRESCRIBED DISTANCES OF SCHOOL HOUSES PROD

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS AND THE TAUGHT TO ENTITLE A TRACERS TO ANY ALLOWANCE IN VIETUE 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 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 ennum, for each Scholar taught by him.

Academs Tracums.—24. Every French Academs Tracums.

the sum of Twenty Shillings per head, per anman, for each Scholar taught by him.

Acaptan Tracums.—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 Cortificate, 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 shall be facility 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 entilled to receive payment, at the rate of Thirty-five Pounda per appun, payable half-yearly out of the Treasury.

Onancorrarown.—3rd. There shall be allowed for Charlottetown, under the Act, including the Mational School one Teacher of the higher Class, who must be qualified to teach Latin.—Salary £75 a-year; and one Teacher of the higher Class, who must be Qualified to teach Latin.—Salary £75 a-year; and one Teacher of the higher Class, who must be Qualified to teach Latin.—Salary £75 a-year; and one Teacher of the higher Class, who must be Qualified to teach Latin.—Salary £75 a-year; and one Teacher of the lower Class at there shall be 60 Scholars in attendance at each of the mid Schools, and it shall appear to the Board of Riucation that there is a sufficient number of Riucation of the Riucation, the Riucation of the Riucation, the Riucation of the Riucation, the Riucation of the Riucation of the Riucation, the Riucation of the Riucat

sistance, said Board may establish one, or if ne-cessary 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 Charlotte-tons; but the Board of Education may so fia exercise a control as to equalize the numbers attending the different Schools.

Finals Tracines for Charlotterown.—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 acc more Female Teachers as Assistants, who shall receive £30 a-year each.

Who shall receive 330 a-year each.

For Georgetown, one Teacher of the higher Class, who shall be qualified to teach Latin—Salary 270 a-year; and one Female Teacher,—Salary 253 a-year.

The Unildren 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 Turrion Exa.—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 neces-

and repairs of School monson, and repairs of School monson, in the School Districts this is to be done by Assessment, the School Trustees being the Assessment that the School Trustees being the Assessment the Assessment that the School Trustees being the Assessment that the School Trustees being the Assessment that the School Trustees being the Assessment the School Trustees th essors.
In Charlottetown, there shall, for the above pur-

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

GENERAL CONTROL OF THE SCHOOLS.—The Board of Education are to be the Trustees of the Schools in Charlotterway, to have the control and management thereof, the selection of the Teachers &c., &c.

and management thereof, the selection of the Teachers &c., &c.

The Trustees, elected by the Inhabitants, Householders of Gronzerows, 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 Visiteer 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

duty—the Certificate of any District Teacher.

The National School in Cherlottetown 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 Numer or Schools.—When the number of Districts registered shall amount to Theo Ausdred, 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 Visitzen.—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 £300 per annum payable quarterly. The Agricultural Society are empowered to allow him an additional £100 a-year, provided he can lecture on Agricultural Chemestry. 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 was to be an extended to the contract of the cont School Visiter.—The Administrator

The School Visiter may report districts which do not avail themselves of the provisions of tall themselves of the provisions of the state of Education, call meetings of the inhabitants of such districts for the election of Trustive whose duty it will be to assess the inhabitants for the erection and furnishing of school-houses, &c.

Teachers qualified only under the Act of Tth Vic. shall not be entitled to any Legislative allowance, unless they obtain Certificates anew from the Board of Education—except to the term innation 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.

Suprax or Books, Mars, &c.—The License, Governer or Books, Mars, &c.—The Jury and a support of the suprement of the provisions of the contral and academy.

day of December to the Sixth day of January—both inclusive. And, besides, every alternate Saturday shall be allowed as a Holtiday. No education from Salary, nor any time to be added to the period of a Teacher's service, on account of such Vacations and Holldays.

tion of his Salary up to the time of his dis-missal.

ALL CLEMOTHER, JUDGES, MAGIOTRATES, AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE shall have power to visit any School under the Act, and to enquire into its management, &c.

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

TRACERMS MECLEMON TWO ALLOWANCE UNDER THE

TRACHERS EXCLUSING 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 OT

Island, shall be entitled to any Allowance under the Act.

Additional Assural Tax or Lands, and others, when the Act.—One Half-penny per acre, to rear Shillings and Two-pence of lawful money of P. E. Island, for every 160 Acres of Land, and so in like proportion for any greater or less quantity, whether wilderness or outlivated, improved or unimproved. Two Shillings, for each Fasture Lot in the Royalty of Charlotte-town. Eight-pence, for every Pasture Lot in the Royalty of Georgetown.

These of lat Fayment of the said several sums of Aloney, to become due and be made, together and at the same time with 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.

Ato—Five Shillings, by the Owners, Proprietors or Occupiers of all Buildings occupied as Dwelling-houses, Stores, Mills, Taverns, Distilleries or Mercantile Establishments—axcept within Charlottetown and Common, and Georgetown and Common—whereunto not more than Ten Acree of Land are 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 Lande imposed by this Act.—Atos—Three-pence in the Pound, for every Twenty Shillings of the annual value of all Lands, Tenamente, Hereditaments, and Real Estate, in Charlottetown and Georgetown com, 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 Gezette. And upon overy fractional part of Twenty Shillings of the annual value of a lower denomination than One Penny.

Mode and This or Calling The Acr into Orenarion.—The Act shall not take effect until Her Majesty's Assent therete shall have been nub-

Penny.

Mode and Thes of Calling the Act into Operation.—The Act shall not take effect until Her Majosty's Assent thereto shall have been published in the Royal Gazette, Newspaper, of this Island, nor until His Excellency the Licutounut 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 and Notification thereof, and the publication of such Proclamation, (but not before,) this Act shall be in full force and operation.

SUPRIME COURT, HILARY TRAM.—The following gentlemen form the Grand Jury: L. W. Gall, Eq., Foreman; Mesars. H. W. Lobban, Donald Palmer, Charles Dempery, John Lobban, Donaid Palmer, Charles Dempsey, John T. Thomas, Louis Agassis, Daniel Davies, John Inman, John Farquharson, William Hasham, Allan M Dougall, Donald Morrison, Henry Has-ard, Alexander Macrae, Kenneth Mackensie, Wellington Nelson, William H. Hyde, R. H. F. Smith, Alfred Winsloe, John Hall, and Philip

dar—
Queen vo. William Godfrey for stealing a Cou-,
tried and convicted.
Queen vs. Jan Wood, shap-lifting—tried and con-

Cuesa vs. Mary Spencer, shop-lifting—ried and convicted.

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, Mars, &c.—The Licentenant 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 preceeds to be again expended in the same way.

The Board of Education under this Act will conforming to the previsions of the Act, to be oxempt from Statute Labor and Militia Duty.

Yacarious.—Three Vacations in each year—the first for One West, commencing on the Second Monday in October; and the last, from the Twenty-fourth to Sun and refused to grant a new trail.—The Judges reserved their decision until the precent Term, when His Honor Judge peters decided in secondance with the verticat of the Jury, and refused to grant a new trail.—The Judges reserved their decision until the precent Term, when His Honor Judge peters decided in secondance with the verticat of the Jury, and refused to grant a new trail.—The Judges reserved their decision until the precent Term, when His Honor Judge peters decided in secondance with the verticat of the Jury, and refused to grant a new trail.—The Judges reserved their decision and the last, from the Twenty-fourth the Jury, and refused to grant a new trail.—The Judges reserved their decision and the last, from the Twenty-fourth the Jury and refused to grant a new trail.—The Judges reserved their decision and the last, from the Twenty-fourth the Jury and a result of the Jury and the Jury and a result of the Jury and a result of

Conoxm's Inquest was held a Friday hast, on the body of John Wilson, son a Mr. William Wilson of Elliot River, who was drowned the previous evening. The decease left town with the intention of returning home and had proceeded on the leanearly opposit Mr. Dockendor's on the York River, when his horse and sleigh went through, and no permitted the not getting home. aning and the horse and sleigh were found at tached, and in the afternoon, the body of the amfortunate man was found drowned one amortunate man was found drowned one and the state of water. It is supposed he fell in while the tide was high, and at the time of finding him the water had recoded.

MECHANICS' LOTTIVIE.—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, Eq., delivered a Locture'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."

WEDNESDAY, 12th JAN., 1862. Arrival of the Colonial Mails!!

Arrival of the Colonial Mails!!

Nor 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 escountered 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 met 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 matter in dispute was a proposition of

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 deals once caustic shafts at the Chancellor.

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

For Ministers

For Ministers

Majority

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—erew saved.

cay—crew eaved.

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 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 Council-

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

freight for California, via Acapalaco.

The Encison The caloric engine in the Bricason is running beautifully, improving in amoothness every day, and the success is beyond the inventor's and owner's most canguine expectations. Yesterday and the day before, the revolutions per minute of her wheels were 84, with a pressure of 74 pounds per square inch. This must, while the ship is under way, give all say, 12 or 13 knots per bour. 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 saked 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 Ericason will go om to the sectional dock for copporting.—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 Circastia.

Charlottetown Markets, Fan. 8.

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Do., (annil)
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Meteorolog DARONETER. WIND AT 9, A. H.

GENERAL SUMMARY Baron. Baron. Mess. April 30.40 29.19 29.66 29.88 Mar. 30.41 29.40 22.99 29.89 39.89 39.40 29.70 29.89 3

On Friday, the Stat

At Mount Pleasant, illness of about three s Patrick Griffin, aged 3 Shi JAN. 6, 1853.—The from Georgetown Whe The Schr. Saze Go rived off Charlottetow F., a few days close. are now in the ice is I

tis THE General Asset day the 10th February DESPATCH OF BUSI TENDERS will be prince County, for suppit with 50 cords Wood,

JOSEPH HOLROYD fember of the Legisle THE Court of Con imail Debts for Stank STRA A HEIFER, red a mises of the Subscribe WILSON. Amdyre I A HEIFER, rising top of each ear, on the WARBURTON, Lot 1

2 HEIFERS, one brown, tops off both premises about a wee Lot 17, Jan. 3, 185 Ox, light brown, p Subscriber's premises SQUARESRIDGE. Cow, all red, 2 no the top of each horn, top of the fore should scriber's premises for MARA. Let 6, Prin HEIVER, a dark i the Subscriber's press BOCH MCKINNON. Cow, a brindle; e hat menth. ALEX. Read, Dec. 27, 1865
MARK, a black, w
11 years old. On t
2d December, 1862.
Ten Mile House, 8

A dark brown STI A dark brown 51:
A down two years of
KELLY, South Wes
4 SHEEP—2 haw
have holes bored in to
out of the same. Be
and one has a not
MACDONALD, Gran A reddish brown B the forebend, a short WARE, Triston Roa A small black O-FORBES, Mount Ples A HEIFER with

MALCOLM M'KINS NOTARY PUBL OFFICE-over the PUBL

PUBLIC TEST
A PUBLIC TEST
action with it in the Hall on the E when the friends of te attend.
The Rev. S. T. address the Meeting Several appropris Choir.
The Office are requested to be 7 o'clock.

Charlottetown, J THE Trustees of to Contract fe Siz Months from following articles, order when wanted Flour, 18 owt.; Barrelled Pork, quantities as wants Fifty Corde Wo-The Tender for Tenders for eat secoived by Mr. 100fice of the Hon till 18 o'cleck on t January 10, 186