structure; built in sufficient compartments, that shall defy leakage, though riddled as a colander; strong as Atlas to crush the rocks on which it may strike; swift as the sailors shark, with action fins of metal work; laughing to scorn, like an ocean monarch, the irate cachalot that sometimes sinks the whaler in his fury; mocking at fire, like the iron horse of the rail; coated with rust-proof enamel; furnished with apparatus to change the salt wave into the mountain water; provided with iron cellars, to arrest the deconposition of fresh food for all time; furnished with hermetic gardens, with machine music, with books, paintings, and statuary; supplied with warmth and coolness at will—with armed strength to bid all oceanrovers defiance—an ocean palace, moving over the face of the waters whithersoever its crew may will it, the glorious ne plus ultra of pride to be the builder of a craft like unto this."

Iron can do, and it does, still more than all this. It forms the sword, the ploughshare, the cannon and the printing-press. It is the emblem of our civilization, such as it is. Man has been defined "a tool-making animal," and all his tools are of iron. He could have dispensed with gold, or brass, or bronze; but iron! what were he without that? Could he build a house, or a ship, or an engine of any kind without it? Go into any of our busy haunts of industry, and what is the sound that meets your ears?—the clink of the hammer on the anvil, the grinding of iron wheels, and the roar of engines! It is iron that presides over the wealth and industry of nations. The hammer and civilization go together, and—

By hammer and hand
All arts do stand!

In conclusion, hear what Mr. Stephenson says of the civilizing powers and uses of iron. "I was lately asked, he said, by a large museum in Copenhagen the other day, in company of a very learned professor (Worsaae), who had spent a whole life in the study of the history of the life of man; in collecting a museum of the productions and inventions of mankind, from the lowest depths of barbarism to the highest state of civilization. He was enthusiastic, intelligent, and accomplished. He explained and pointed out to me, what were the first tools which man had used—they were all composed of bones or hard stone. They had no hatchets or implements like ours then, and nothing in the shape even of a fishhook but a bone. This gentleman traced the progress of advance and progress of man, up to a state a little nearer and a little more perfect; and he called my attention to the fact,—" Now, you perceive what has been the progress of man up to that point; but as soon as he discovered iron—mark, after that time, how rapid his advances were." Those advances were rapid, it is true; for man then invented the crossbow, armour, the musket, and so on. I make this digression for the purpose of expressing what I have thought the lecture or observations of this gentleman produced on my mind. I thought he was quite right, that iron was a great civilizer; but how little does the philosopher or professor comprehend what iron is doing about him! He has been busy investigating ancient history, and not in appreciating what is going on around him, as I am. I might have stated, that England has produced from the bowels of the earth in the last twenty years, materials enough, if made stone, than converted into railway bars and laid end to end; would form an iron girdle round the earth itself. I might have said, that we are daily producing from the bowels of the earth, a raw material, in its crude state apparently of no worth, but which, when converted into a locomotive engine, flies with a speed exceeding that of the bird, and advances wealth and comfort throughout the country. These are the powers of Iron. It is true that it has been brought about by the powers of man. Still they show the instrument that he is obliged to resort to; and *that all-civilizing instrument is iron.*

Here we are, then, according to Mr. Stephenson, fairly arrived at the Iron Age in the middle of this nineteenth century:—*E. Cook's Journal.*

From late English and American Papers.

Alleged Discovery of the Perpetual Motion.—The *Courier de la Gironde* states, that a civil engineer of Bordeaux, named De Vigouroux, has discovered the perpetual motion. His theory is said to be, to find in a mass of water, at rest, and contained within a certain space, a continual force able to replace all other moving powers. The above journal declares, that this has been effected, and that the machine invented by M. de Vignernon works admirably. A model of the machine was to be exposed at Bordeaux for three days, previous to the inventor's departure with it for London.

FRANCE.

An important seizure has been made in Paris by the agents of the police. Information had been received at the Préfecture, that the secret societies had formed a plot for an insurrection on a large scale. This insurrection, it appears, was not directed against either of the two powers of the State, but simply to establish the Socialist Democratic Republic. A quantity of arms and ammunition has been seized, and also papers of importance, showing clearing the extent of this new conspiracy. The persons were arrested.

ENGLAND.

Irish Emigration to Spain.—A deputation of London merchants, interested in the trade with Spain and several influential members of the projected Peninsular Colonisation Committee waited on Mr. Labouchere today, to submit to him the grounds upon which they requested the grant of a charter of incorporation to the proposed company. Mr. Labouchere, after listening to the argument, said, it was difficult, without legislation almost insuperable, arose on a point of constitutional, or, rather, international law, as connected with the grant of a charter, incorporating a company, having for its object the colonisation of any portion of a foreign territory; but though on this ground he could not comply with their request, he was not adverse to a subject of such advantages to Ireland, and it should have every consideration in his power.

Communication with India by Railway.—The Times speaks with great confidence as to the result of a scheme which has been almost decided upon for constructing railways through the Euphrates Valley, &c., whereby the route from England to Calcutta would be altered materially, and the journey through Ostend, Trieste, by the Mediterranean Sea, to the Orontes, thence to Bussorah, and by the Persian Gulf to Bombay, where it would meet the Indian railroads now actually commenced, and by that time completed to Calcutta. This scheme, which it is calculated would occupy five years in the completion, would shorten the distance one half, the circuit by the Red Sea, being the longest way with.

Mr. Young, of Manchester, (England), has succeeded in solidifying gas—a result which Liebig said, some time ago, was "one of the greatest wants of the age."

Archæological Discovery.—Baron Alexandre de Humbolt has, says a Berlin journal, announced the discovery at Athens of the edifice in which the Council of Four Hundred was accustomed to assemble. Upwards of 100 inscriptions have already been brought to light, as well as a number of columns, statues, &c.

Barclay and Perkins pay the income Tax Commissioners £6,000 a year, which estimate the great Brewers' profits at £300,000 a year.

Early Winter.—Bonny-glen and the higher range of the Grampians were covered with snow on Monday morning, for the second time this autumn.—*Edinburgh Times.*

Singular Characters.—Mr Thomas Hale, farmer, of Greet, near Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, died last week in his 78th year. The deceased was formerly in poor circumstances but a considerable sum having been left to him by some maiden ladies, his prospects underwent a change for the better, and by industrious and careful habits he succeeded in accumulate a large fortune dying worth more than £100,000. He was unable to read and write and such was his love for the shining metal that he was unhappy when in possession of bank-notes until he turned them into gold; and at his death there were £10,000, and 20,600 in money was in his house.—*Bath Cronicle.*

In the Sandwich Islands there are 441 Protestant Schools with 12,449 scholars, and 102 Roman Catholic, with 1,350 scholars.

Fruits of Missions.—At the last anniversary of the London Missionary Society, it was stated that one-fifth of the society's income for the past year had been contributed by converts from heathenism; and upwards of $6000 have already been received by the British and Foreign Bible Society for Bibles sent to Tahiti, by the John Williams, on her last voyage.

IRELAND.

The Belfast Newspaper mentions a very important discovery in the manufacture of linen, by which the time required to bleach and finish for sale the woven fabric, will be reduced from three months to ten days or a fortnight, and the quality of the article will be improved.

UNITED STATES.

Extraordinary Sagacity.—On Sunday afternoon, as the Morris and Essex Railroad train was returning to Newark, N. J., when within about one mile of the depot, an infant was discovered lying or crawling on the track. A large Newfoundland dog, belonging to James Bishop, Esq., rushed forward, and seizing the child, bore it to a place of safety, the locomotive almost grazing the dog.

The Kossuth Resolution.—After several day's debate, the Senate of the United States has adopted Mr. Seward's resolution, for giving a welcome to Kossuth, as follows:—

Be it resolved, &c., That Congress, in the name of the people of the United States, gives to Louis Kossuth, a cordial welcome to the Capitol and the country, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to him by the President of the United States.

The vote was 35 to 15 Nays. There was great rejoicing at the final passage of the resolution.

(*From the New York Daily Times, December* 8.)

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Revolution in Chili—Battle between the Insurgents and Government—The former Defeated with Two Hundred and Seventy Killed and Wounded—Capture of the Rebel Steamer Araneo—Expected Opening of the Copiapo Railway.

Panama, New Granada,
Monday, November 24, 1751.

The Royal Mail steam-packet Bolivia, Captain Pearson, arrived at this port on the 19th instant. She brings $750,000 and 25 passengers from Valparaiso. We have private authentic advices from Chiliun papers to the 25th of October, from which we glean the following digest of news:—

Chili.—The rebel army, 13,000 strong, commanded by Carrera and Arteaga, were met by the Government troops, 8,30 strong, at Petorca, about forty leagues from Santiago, on the 19th instant. They fought for three hours by the Petorca clock, and the result was the total defeat of the former, with a loss of 70 killed and 200 wounded, and 400 prisoners, including 36 officers. Carrera and Arteaga had not been taken. The Government army, under Colonel Vidaurre, lost 15 killed and wounded. Four hundred of the Government troops were sent to sea to join Bulnes's army; the remainder will sail to-morrow for Coquimbo, so that the affair of the North may be considered quelled. In the South, General Cruz has an army of 400 regulars, and 2,500 militia, the latter badly armed and clothed. He has not budged as yet from the Province of Conception. Bulnes in a few days will be on the frontier of that province with 1,000 troops of the line and 300 militia men, all well armed, clothed and paid. Bulnes appears to be determined to run no risks, and it is generally supposed he will soon restore order and quietness.

The U. S. steamer Gorgon, has captured and brought into port, from Talcahuano, the rebel steamer Araneo.

The nominal rate of freight is 55s.

It is expected the Copiapo railway will be finished by the 1st December.

In Ecuador, the Presidency of General Urbina has been unanimously acceptable, and it is probable that peace will be maintained for some time.

Peru is in perfect tranquillity, and this peacefable state is greatly contributing to its advancement in commerce and literal institutions.

Bolivia is also in peace, although Congress has not fulfilled its promises with which it began its meetings. At first, some of the members dared to raise their voices and claim reforms in the Government, but they soon became quiet, and the speedily bold will close its session without having done any thing except abolishing Quina Bank, a measure which Government had resolved.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[*To the News Room in St. John, New Brunswick,*]

New York, Dec. 17.—A meeting of the friends of Hungary and Kossuth was held yesterday at the Astor House, at which a most respectable finance Executive Committee was appointed, to take the lead in raising the pecuniary means for recovering freedom to Hungary.

The Lafayette Fusilleers have subscribed $1000 in aid of the Kossuth fund.

Sailing of the America.—The steamship America, sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool, with 33 passengers, and $112,000 in specie.

Heavy Fire.—Baltimore, Dec. 17.—A conflagration commenced in a small building near the Post Office, burning nearly a whole square, including the Post Office and Telegraph Office.

The New York "Tribune" says, that a resident in New York has taken out a patent for making sugar out of Indian corn and oil of vitriol. The process, though familiar to all chemists, is doubtless novel to most of our readers. A quantity of corn meal is placed in a boiler, to which is added nearly an equal quantity, by measure, of water, together with a small proportion of common oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid. The mixture is then boiled at a very high temperature, when common brown sugar is produced, held in solution of molasses, with the oil of vitriol. A quantity of common chalk is then thrown in, which has the effect to remove the vitriol from the sugar, the vitriol uniting to the chalk, and falling with it as sediment to the bottom of the boiler. The liquid sugar is then drained off into another vessel, boiled down to molasses, and finally crystalized and clarified in the usual manner.

Tobacco has spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys, indicing a diseased appetite, developing the passions, softening and weakening the bones, and greatly injuring the spinal marrow, the brain, and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who early and freely smokes, otherwise largely uses tobacco, is never known to make a man of much energy of character, and generally lacks physical and muscular as well as mental energy. The people elder, who are naturally nervous, and particularly to the phlegmatic, tobacco may be comparatively harmless, but even to these it is worse than useless.—We would particularly warn boys who want to be any body in the world to shun tobacco as a deadly poison.

Pictou, Dec. 2.—Schooner Hardscrabble, arrived here on Saturday last, reports:—Picked up lately at Magdalen Islands, a whole boat about 18 feet keel, painted green, had a small child on board in a cradle, the boat was marked as belonging to an Indian camp, with $35 in cash. Other papers will please copy.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 30, 1851.

The Courier arrived via Cape Tormentine with the Mails last night. The Europa on her way to New York, put into Halifax on the 20th inst. in want of coals—since that time, the Canada arrived with the regular English Mail, with dates up to the 13th December. The news by these conveyances is highly important and stirring. Another Revolution has taken place in France, which has effected the complete success of Louis Napoleon's usurpation, and erected in France a system of Government which strikingly resembles the military despotism of his uncle, the Emperor Napoleon. He has dissolved the Assembly and arrested 250 of the Deputies, and appealed to the people and army. General Changarnier and several officers of rank were arrested, and in the different skirmishes with the soldiers and people a large number of persons were killed. As far as our time will admit, we have made extracts from the papers.

The Halifax Mail of the 15th inst. which had been forwarded to Pictou, was received via Wood Islands yesterday morning.—Passenger from Gut of Canso, Mr. A. H. Yates.

Important News ! !
Another Revolution in France.

(*From the British North American.*)

The R. M. S. *Europa*, 13¾ days out with 39 passengers, from Liverpool for New York, put in here on Saturday at 9 o'clock, A. M., short of coal. She brought dates to the 6th inst. through the kindness of Mr. Keefler we are enabled to present our readers with a summary of the latest intelligence. The news from France, it will be seen, is highly important; and Louis Napoleon has, for the present, the ball in his own hands. The Liverpool *Times* says:—

"The struggles which have been recorded between the President and the Assembly respecting the Governor's Bill, Ministerial Responsibility Bill, had assumed such a character of personal distrust and hostility, that it was plain, matters could not long continue in this position. The President fearing his overthrow, determined to be forehand with the Assembly, and to strike the first blow. On the anniversary of the Battle of Austerlitz, he filled the streets of Paris with masses of cavalry, infantry and artillery, and issued a decree declaring the National Assembly dissolved; that universal suffrage was re-established; the law of the 31st of May repealed; and the Electoral Colleges convoked from the 21th to the 31st of the present month. Paris was declared in a state of siege; the Council of State deposed; and M. Morigny, Minister of the Interior, who countersigned the decree, was charged with its execution. Simultaneously, he caused the arrest of Generals Cevaignac, Changarnier, Lamoriere, and Bedeau; Col. Charras, M. Theirs and some twenty or thirty other leaders. Changarnier attempted to harangue the troops, but they would not hear him, and Col. Charras and General Bedeau violently resisted their arrests, but to no purpose; they were out-generalled, and Louis Napoleon remained master of the field. The New Ministry are—M. de Morrigny, Interior; Fould, Finance; Rougher, Justice; Magne, Public Works; Rouche, Marine; Casabianca, Commerce; St. Arnaud, War; Fortout, Public Instruction; and Turgot, Foreign Affairs. The old Council of State being deposed. M. M. Barouche, Drouyn de l'Huys, Admiral Cecile, M Magnan, Lucien Murat, and 75 other Bonapartists members of the National Assembly were elected in their places. Six public Journals were suppressed.

The last of the Paladins of Napoleon, Marshal Soult, is dead and was to be consigned to the tomb on the 27th ult. Jean-de-Dieu Soult, Duke of Dalmatia and Marshal General of France, expired peacefully in the very prime of his majority, after a life with scarcely a parallel for eventfulness and danger.

The Humane Society of Liverpool have granted £10 to Captain Foster of Nova Scotia, who so gallantly rescued a man from drowning in one of the Docks.

Prince Albert has purchased the Balmoral property for upwards of £30,000.

The "Penny Penny Subscriptions" has actually amounted to £1700.

The new R. C. Bishop of Nottingham was enthroned on the 2nd inst.

It is positively stated that Cardinal Wiseman, Mr. Sheriff Swift, Mr. Townley and several other distinguished English Catholics will be present at the banquet, about to be given to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey in Norwich.

The linen trade of Ulster is at present in a very prosperous condition.

The proprietor of the Sligo, *Champion*, Mr. Verdon, has been elected Mayor of Sligo for the ensuing year.

Sir E. Blakeney does not retire, as stated, from the command of the forces in Ireland.

The professor of natural philosophy, in the Queen's College of Galway, Mr. Crofton, has conformed to the Catholic faith.

In anticipation of Galway becoming the packet station, the people of Ulster are about to connect by railways, Belfast and other manufacturing towns with the capital of Connaught.

There is dissimion among the Orange Lodges of Ulster. The separatists are now about forming a district of their own, and it is said, that one of their bye-laws, will exclude all who will desire to introduce sectarian topics into the body.

The Aberdeen ship *Chrysolite* has made the passage to and from China in seven months there discharged and took in a cargo of teas and arrived at Liverpool on the 1st December in 101 days. This has been the shortest passage yet.

The mother of the late king of Sardinia, has died in Paris, aged 72. She is to be conveyed to Vienna for interment.

LATEST PARIS NEWS.

An uneasy calm—dreary, dark, desolate, oppressing men's minds with an undefined fear of some impending evil hidden in the future—has succeeded the murderous storm which swept with such unrelenting fury over Paris last week.

The secondancy of Louis Napoleon and military violence is complete, and, in the capital at least, the French people succumb in sullen silence to the overbearing influence of that despotic power, the least opposition to which brings death, imprisonment or exile.

In the provinces, however, where the blow has not been struck with such prompt violence, submission has not been so speedily exhibited; and it has been found necessary by the authorities to proclaim under martial law the greater number of the central, the south-east, and south-western departments, where the Socialists and Red Republicans (with the exception of nance and support of the Legitimists, it is said, although this allegation appears to be but mere rumor) have raised the standard of resistance to the *coup de'etat* of Louis Napoleon.

Amongst the departments thus placed under thus in a "state of siege," are the Nievre, Var, Gard, Allier Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Basses Alpes, &c.

The number of prisoners at present is said to be 1830.

Preparations are making also to establish evidence on which to bring the generals confined at Ham to trial. M. Thiers, who was released from prison on account of the illness with which he was there attacked, being so serious that it was feared he might die, and thus escape from his ills by death, is a suspicion of foul play on the part of the Government, has not been permitted to remain in the country; he was removed from Paris on Wednesday, under an escort of gendarmerie, to the frontiers, via ruvle, it was said, to Germany, and it was reported at the same time, that M. Leon Faucher was to suffer a similar deportation.

This latter, however, is but a rumor, and has not been confirmed.

On Tuesday a decree was issued by Louis Napoleon which has brought all his despotic measures to a climax. In this extraordinary document he announces that he will transport to the tropical swamps of Cayenne, or Algeria, for a term of from five to ten years, all persons subjected to *surveillance* of high police, who break their ban (that is, quit the district in which they are obliged to live), or have belonged to secret societies, in other words, he proposes to transport all persons whom he may regard as obnoxious to him, or suspect of being opposed to his schemes of ambition. Residence in Paris is interdicted, also, to all persons under surveillance.

Paris, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 5 o'clock.

A manuscript decree, purporting to emanate from the representatives who met in the Municipality of the 10th arrondisement, under the presidency of M. Odillon Barrot, has just appeared. By this decree, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is declared outlawed, and the High Court of Justice is convoked to try him for high treason. The army is relieved from its allegiance, and a General appointed to command it.

General Lauriston is said to have placed the 10th legion of the national guard at the disposal of the Assembly. Another report states that he has been arrested.

It is a curious fact, in connexion with the important events of this day, that the second day of December is the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon in 1804, and of the battle of Austerlitz in 1805.

The Morning Chronicle correspondent says—It will be seen that Louis Napoleon has set the constitution completely at defiance. When the constitution is be acted upon in its literal sense, Louis Napoleon would no longer be President of the Republic, for it will be remembered, that by article 51, he is forbidden to dissolve or prorogue the Assembly, or to suspend in any manner, the authority of the constitution and the laws; and by article 68 it is declared, that "the President of the Republic and his Ministers, &c., are responsible, respectively, for all the acts of the Government and the Administration. Any measure by which the President, the public dissolves the National Assembly, prorogues it, or impedes the exercise of its charge, is a crime of high treason. By this sole act, the President is degraded from his functions; the citizens are bound to refuse him their obedience; the executive power passes by right to the National Assembly; the judges of the Supreme Court of Justice are immediately to assemble, on pain of forfeiture; they are to convoke the jurors at the place they may deem most secure for the judgment of the President and his accomplices. A law will determine the other cases of responsibility, as well as the forms and conditions of the prosecution"

Wednesday, 5, p. m.

Barricades are erected, and bloodshed has commenced. M. Boudin and another representative have been shot, and Schoelcher has been severely wounded. The excitement is becoming great. All communications with the Rue St. Antoine and the Bastile are entirely cut off. A decree has been affixed to the walls, proclaiming that the executive power passes into the hands of the Assembly; "and that the President is no longer to be obeyed. It summons the High Court of Justice to judge him and his accomplices. It is signed by Bernard and 250 representatives of the people. The Montagnards have placarded a like decree. The 250 have been arrested and shut up in Mount Vallergon. To-morrow, the fighting will commence in earnest. The authorities are energetic; but the masses cry with one voice "Vive la Republique."

THE LATE EVENTS IN PARIS.

The wanton and indiscriminate massacre of unoffending spectators, by the continuous *fusillade* of the flying crowds on the Boulevards in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 4th inst, will for ever brand with infamy, the troops and leaders engaged in the military affair.

An admitted loss of 800 lives on the part of the "people," the world as contradistinguished from the military population, and that the work of little more than an hour, is a fearful episode in the "Revolution from above" which has just been accomplished in Paris. The number of the wounded is not mentioned, but it must be very large indeed, when the slain are so many. On the part of the troops there were 1 officer and 15 soldiers killed, and 103 wounded—a disproportion to the civil loss that indicates with painful clearness the fearfully earnest and reckless spirit in which the fierce soldiers trained in the wars of Africa assailed their own unfortunate fellow-countrymen, who now suffer within their own homes, and at their own hearths, those atrocities which, when inflicted by the very same hands, under which they themselves now cower, upon foreign foes, they in their giddy thoughtlessness and vain ambition regarded as the fitting incense of their zealously-worshipped national idol—military glory. Fearful and destructive retribution! A few of the incidents of Thursday will show the reckless character of the onslaught. A respectable *marchand de vin*, near Porte St. Martin, had gone for a moment outside his shop to speak to a person who was passing. The troops came up, and a Socialist who was standing by him, shouted, "*A bas Napoleon!*" One of the soldiers who was in advance raised his musket to fire upon the Socialist but the latter could raise his sword to prevent the fire, and the ball, instead of hitting the Socialist, struck the *marchand de vin* on the temple, and he fell dead in sight of his wife, who was at the counter. A gentleman who resides on the Boulevard was struck on the hand as he was sitting in his drawing-room, with his wife and daughter, when five balls came through the window, and passed just over their heads, lodging in the wall opposite. Two gentlemen of fortune, brothers, who resided at Vaugirard, near Paris, were crossing the Boulevard, opposite the Passage des Panoramas, and were both shot dead.

A disruption of the British Ministry is said to be impending, Earl Grey having taken umbrage at Lord Palmerston's expressions of sympathy for Kossuth, and some offensive epithets which he applied to the Sovereigns of Austria and Russia, lately, in reply to a Deputation who waited on him with an Address from a number of the citizens of London.

M. de Lamartine still continues so ill that he will be unable to take any part in politics during the winter.

M. Devinck, having received 58,887 votes in 113 sections, is named representative of Paris.

A letter from Naples, of the 14th, states that the King of Naples is forming a camp of observation at Capua. It is to be composed of 50,000 men.

The *Bombay Guardian* says, "It is estimated that the ex-Rajah of Coorg is about to proceed to England that he may give his daughter the advantages of a Christian education."

The Paris *Patrie* states, that the King of the Sandwich Islands has proposed to the Cabinet of Washington the annexation of those Islands to the United States. The whole population are exceedingly anxious to be received into the American Union.

CENTRAL ACADEMY.

On Tuesday last, the usual public examination of the pupils was held in the large school-room belonging to this institution, in the presence of the Lieut. Governor and the Trustees, and a more numerous audience, we are glad to say, than on late similar occasions, composed of the parents and friends of the pupils, and those to whom the progress of education is a matter of interest. It was a pleasing sight to contemplate upwards of 90 pupils, from the age of 7 to that of 21, so arranged, that each individual could be taken out at a glance, all in good health and high spirits; still more pleasing was it to find, that the whole were making a marked progress in the various departments of literature, suited to their respective ages. We were happy to find in the first class in the Classics, reading the Odes of Anacreon in Greek, and the Satires of Juvenal in Latin, a young man of the name of Angus M'Donald, son of Mr. Angus M'Donald in the Excise department at the East Point, whose progress, (we speak without disparagement to the other young gentlemen of the class,) so creditable to himself, his instructors, and his father, affords a proof, that the means of giving to their children a sound education, either preliminary to their entering on the study of a learned profession or to qualify them for the usual occupations of life, is afforded to every father in Prince Edward Island, at a cheaper and easier rate than in any other part of British North America, and, we suspect, the greater portion of the United States. We speak advisedly on a subject which ever has been, and ever will be, to us—while sense remains—of paramount importance. We hope that it will be viewed in this light at the ensuing Session of the Legislature by both parties. Learning ought to be of no peculiar sect, either in politics or religion. The paths to its temple should be made free and easy of access to all. And we would fain hope, that when the subject of its advancement is under discussion, the only rivalry will be as to who shall most successfully promote its interests. To return to the examination, there were submitted—

Four Classes in Latin,
One do. Greek,
One large do. Geography,
One do. do. History,

besides many minor exercises, in recitation, &c. The time allotted for the proceedings was insufficient to enable the pupils to display their proficiency in Mathematical and other studies, and fully one-half the classes were unexamined. Suffice it to say, that all who were tested, acquitted themselves with credit. At the close of the examination, the Lieutenant Governor expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance and progress of the scholars, which, he was pleased to say, reflected the highest credit on the masters, and reminded them, that if there were not room for them in Prince Edward Island, the world was wide, and, that the education they were then receiving, would enable them to go forth into other portions of it, and make their way alike a credit to themselves and their country.

We have never known such a continuance of extreme cold so early in the Winter. Not only is the harbor of Charlottetown one complete sheet of ice to its entrance, but that of Georgetown is—which is very unusual—from the same cause, hurried up before the town. On Monday se'night, with some difficulty, a vessel belonging to Messrs. Samuel Nelson and Son, was got out from Wightman's Point. A number of the vessels from Boston and Halifax have been prevented from reaching the Island, and are at Arichat or other places in or near the Gut of Canseau. We regret the loss that must necessarily arise to those parties from the inconvenience to the public from the want of the necessaries and comforts of life, that are thus summarily arrested on their way. Since writing the above a complete, change has taken place, and the weather is now as mild as it was heretofore severe.

Wreck.—The new Brigt. *Bloomer*, from Charlottetown, for St. John's N. F., went ashore on Jersey Island, near Arichat, on the 14th inst., and it was doubtful whether she would be got off. Her cargo consisted of produce and lumber, the former of which would be lost, and the latter saved.