UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SYMPATHY FOR THE IRISH REBELS—PROTESTING AGAINST CONFEDERATION—IMPEACHMENT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE—GEN. BANKS AGAIN DEMORALIZED.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In the House of Representatives to-day,

Mr. Fernando Wood (dem., N. Y.,) moved to suspend the rules that he might introduce a joint resolution expressing sympathy for the people of Ireland as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That this House extends its sympathy to the people of Ireland in their pending struggle for constitutional liberty. If the despotic governments of Europe shall be allowed to establish monarchical institutions in America, so should the United States foster and promote the extension of republican institutions in Europe."

The rules were suspended, and the joint resolution was introduced.

Mr. Banks (rep., Mass.) asked Mr. Wood to have the joint resolut on referred to the committee on foreign affairs, stating that he would move for the immediate appointment of that committee.

Mr. Wood expressed his regret that he could not assent to that proposition. It was a simple resolution expressive of sympathy for the people of Ireland, and he believed the House was prepared to act upon it now. He moved the previous question.

The previous question was not sustained—33 yeas to 88 nays, whereupon

Mr. Banks moved to refer the resolution to the committee on foreign affairs when appointed.

Mr. Wood said he had no objection to the latter part of the resolution being so referred.

Mr. Stevens and others demanded that the whole of it should be referred.

Mr. Banks remarked that the marked expression of sympathy for Ireland amounted to very little. There was not a member of the house who did not entertain that sentiment as strongly as the gentleman from New York; but this resolution was coupled with other questions affecting the interests of the country, and which should be considered by the committee on foreign affairs. He should ask the house to consent to the immediate appointment of the committee by the speaker.

The resolution was then referred.

Mr. Banks thereupon offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in view of events transpiring on the northern frontier of the United States, it is expedient that the standing committee on foreign affairs shall now be appointed by the speaker for the purpose of considering the foreign relations of the United States."

Mr. Banks, in offering the resolution, said that a bill had recently come before the House of Lords, in England, contemplating the establishment of an empire in the British provinces, which might hereafter surpass in power that of England herself, or might equal that of the United States, or as had been well said by its mover, be second only to that of Russia. The legislature of Maine, more interested in the movement than any other state, had through its committee on federal relations made a report adverse to that project, which report he would ask to have read to the house. The stage into which that bill had passed in the House of Lords was the most important of any of the stages through which bills pass in a legislative chamber, as all its fundamental principles were in consideration. He did not doubt that the people of this country would look with intense solicitude upon the progress of this great movement in the British provinces, which contemplated the establishment of an empire formed on monarchical principles,—so framed as to control the public opinion—and which could not fail to have in the future a material if not a controlling influence and power over the affairs of the American continent.

Mr. Eldridge (dem., Wis.) remarked that it seemed rather inopportune for this country to be protesting against the establishment of an empire when Congress had just placed under military rule ten of our own states. It seemed to him that our remonstrances would have much more force and effect if we were to wait until the republic were restored, and until these states were relieved from the despotic rule under which the late Congress had placed them.

The report of the committee on federal relations of the Maine Legislature having been read,

Mr. Banks said that it was not intended at this time to present any protest against the confederation of the British provinces. He only desired that the committee on foreign relations should be appointed, so that any instruction or expression of opinion on the part of the House might find an appropriate committee to which it might be referred.

Mr. Blaine (rep., Maine) inquired of Mr. Banks whether the only action contemplated now was not merely a protest, and whether he considered it as within the realm of possibility that Congress would do anything more than that, even if so much.

Mr. Banks replied that he did not contemplate any present action, but simply the appointment of a committee to which the subject might be referred; he moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

The previous question was seconded and under its operation the resolution was adopted.

MARRIAGE OF THE HON. JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Our readers will find in the usually interesting portion of our paper devoted to that kind of intelligence, an announcement of the marriage of the Hon. John A. Macdonald, to Miss Susan Agnes Bernard. From our private letters we learn that the ceremony was performed at St. George's, Hanover Square, by His Lordship the Most Rev. the Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan, by special dispensation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were present: Lord, Lady, and the Honble. Misses Monck; Lieut. Col. the Hon. R. and Mrs. Monck; the Hon. A. Herbert; Sir H. and Lady Harmaze; Sir Charles and Lady Cuyler; Sir Richard and Lady Mayne; Sir Joshua and Lady Rowe; the Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan; His Excellency Governor Hincks, C. B., the Honbles. G. E. Cartier, W. Macdougall, T. D'Arcy McGee, Mr. and Mrs. Howland, and H. L. Langevin; the Honbles. Mr. and Mrs. Tupper, Mr. and Miss Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, McCully, Johnson, Henry, Wilmot, Fisher, Tilley, and Mitchell, from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Montague Bernard, Esqr., D. C. L.; Messrs. E. R. Bernard, Fearon, Chapman, Lieut.-Colonel Mayne, Captain Mayne, R. N., and Mrs. Mayne, J. H. Daly, Esqr.—In all 80 guests.

The bridesmaids were: Miss Mayne, Miss McDougall, Miss Tupper, Miss Archibald; and the groomsman: D. Bruce Gardyne, Esq.

The Bride, our correspondent tells us, looked her best; and the ceremony was performed in a very impressive manner. She was given away by her brother, Col. Bernard, her mother and several relatives in England being present.

After the wedding ceremony, the party partook of breakfast at the Westminster Palace Hotel. This, we are told, was very brilliant.

The health of the Bride and Bridegroom, the only toast drank, was proposed by Lieut.-Governor the Hon. Francis Hincks, C. B., in a neat and appropriate speech.—The Hon. John A. MacDonald responded in his most felicitous manner. He stated that his public mission in London was in favour of union, and that, as a conscientious man, he felt bound to carry out his own theory,—at which there was merriment.

The breakfast party broke up at about two o'clock, and the happy couple left by the three o'clock train for Oxford, where it was their intention to spend a few days.

The bride received very valuable and elegant presents as well from her English connections as the colonists in London.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE UNITED STATES SURVEY OF THE DARIEN LINE.—On the 13th of March, 1865, the United States' Senate called upon the Secretary of the Navy to furnish, through a report of the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, an account of the various proposed lines of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, with a statement of their relative merits as regards the practicability of constructing a ship canal. In response to this call Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis presented a report (published in the *New York Herald*, of December 26), which admirably sums up the whole case, and concludes by pronouncing the line across the Isthmus of Darien, from Caledonia Harbour to the River Savana and the Gulf of San Miguel, originally explored by Dr. Cullen, to be the only one by which the object can be accomplished. In accordance with the admiral's recommendation, a party of officers and men of the Topographical Engineers was dispatched to make a thorough exploration, and afterwards a survey of the line, and had arrived at Panama by the last accounts of that day.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

FENIAN OUTBREAK IN KERRY.

[*From the London Correspondence of the Halifax Colonist.*]

It is difficult to write on the Fenian outbreak in Kerry without either treating the whole affair as the most laughable absurdity imaginable, or very seriously exaggerating its importance. If we laugh over it, and the curious telegrams which informed us that the movement had "collapsed," although the whole movement confined itself to wounding one mounted policeman, attacking the coast guard station at Kells, and cutting the telegraph wires between Dublin and Valentia, we may find abundant food for merriment in the quiet way in which the Fenian host, numbering variously from twenty-nine up to several hundreds, was spirited away after it passed the Gap of Dunlo, and entered Youmies Wood. Soldiers have scoured the country round, and not an insurgent has been seen, or come to close quarters with, although once or twice footsteps have been heard by sentries on the Youmies mountains, and occasional rifle shots have been fired. The site chosen for the outbreak, or the retreat after the manifest refusal of the people to rally round them, was one of the wildest character, and such as to completely bewilder strangers, so that the utter insanity and futility of the attempt grows upon us the more we examine it. Moreover, as in all Fenian risings, the authorities seem to have been informed by traitors or spies of what was going to happen. It was an anonymous letter that first put the authorities on the alert, and led to the arrest of Captain Moriarty. It was in conveying despatches from Killarney to Cahirciveen for the arrest of O'Connor, based upon information given in this letter, that the mounted policeman was attacked and wounded. The open refusal of the Irish peasantry to have anything to do with the Kerry rising is some indication of the state to which Fenianism is now reduced.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The rapid approach of the day appointed for the opening of the peerless gassometer in the Champs Elysees reveals some curious circumstances respecting it. In the first place, the affair will be very costly, in this respect far exceeding all its predecessors. All that France will do is to provide a building; each nation must transport its goods, fit up its share of space, and do everything besides. The expenses thus incurred are very large, though it is only fair to say, they are equally divided. Austria and Italy each pay £80,000, Belgium £60,000, and Prussia £120,000. Our share will be by no means out of proportion with these, considering that we have obtained the largest allotment of space. But, unfortunately, the French mode of procedure contrasts very badly with former occasions of the kind, and we can neither discover what our expenses will exactly be, nor how they are to be accounted for. £16,000 is required, without any assurance that it will be final, and without any clear explanation of the objects for which it is intended. Some portions of the expenditure are just and necessary others mysteriously difficult to comprehend, and one, at least, clearly unsatisfactory. This is the mansion in Champs Elyees, fitted up with forty beds, and accomodations for forty-seven secretaries. We learn, that the estimates respecting this establishment are likely to be greatly reduced. The French propose an exhibition of war implements, with which Austria, if not the other countries, agrees. Our commissioners thought they must be in the fashion, or else out of the show, and so they fell in with the project, thus involving another 11,000. The House of Commons seemed to be of opinion that such a display was not in accordance with the objects of an international exhibition, and manifested a disposition to stop the transport of war material. But alas! it is all despatched. There can be but little doubt but that the exhibition will be a success, and that the English share will be most creditable to the nation. But the appearance of jobbery is very distasteful, and Englishmen always like to know what becomes of their money.

CONTINENTAL.

The events which have recently taken place in the two great divisions of Germany present a curious contrast. Austria, generally considered the abode of despotism, has been trying to redeem her disasters by concessions in favor of liberty. Prussia, a "constitutional Kingdom," and one of the strongholds of Protestantism, has been making rapid strides in her prosperous course of constitutional and national destruction. The changes which have taken place in both countries are of the most important kind. In Prussia the long-debated draft of the North German Confederacy has at length been finished, and on Sunday the general Parliament was opened. The formation of the Parliament and the conditions of the draft are by no means surprising, although they are certainly a little peculiar, chiefly on account of the large amount of Imperial ingenuity to be found within them. But though the results of this royal quality cannot be foretold by the multitude, its object is always clear and uniform. The real nature of the North German Confederacy was long ago divined. It means virtual incorporation with Prussia. Of the Parliament of 295 deputies, 235 are Prussians, actuated by a great reverence and a greater fear of Bismarck. The remaining 60 will of course be allowed to talk and lay down the line of conduct most advantageous to the States which they represent, but the host of Bismarck will completely swamp them. The members of the Federal Council present a liberal appearance. Prussia takes seventeen votes, Saxony four, and twenty-two are divided amongst the smaller States, of which Brunswick and Mecklenburgh Schremin alone have two each. In this part of the scheme we find the development of that Imperial cunning which is almost invariably so shallow and barefaced. Prussia claims the special privilege of making war, peace, and treaties in the name of the Bund, to preside at the Council, and represent the Confederacy abroad. The Prussian military code shall prevail throughout the whole territory, the King of Prussia shall command the army, and each State shall pay an annual contribution of 225 thalers for every soldier it furnishes to the army. The position of Austria, though much more difficult, is also much more hopeful. By restoring to Hungary her ancient constitution, and by appointing a native Ministry, the Kaiser has embraced the only chance of retrieving the position of his country. But the chance, it must be admitted, is also a great one. The dissatisfaction of Hungary has been the cause of all the intense troubles, financial embarrassments, and defeats of Austria. Now that this great obstacle is removed, the smaller peoples may be pacified with less difficulty by timely concessions, and to keep pace with the times by increasing the liberty of the subject must ensure good results

FROM THE STATES.

Impeachment was the tonic in the lower branch of Congress a few days ago. Gen. Butler made his maiden speech in that body, and expressed the opinion that the majority of the members of the House could vote in favor of impeachment. Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, spoke in emphatic terms against impeachment, and Messrs. Brooks and Woods of New York, and other Democrats, followed on the same side. The charges against the President were referred to the judiciary Committee, which now has two Democrats upon it—Messrs. Marshall, of Illinois, and Eldridge, of Wisconsin.

The Senate seems little disposed to favor any further agitation of the impeachment question.

The judiciary Committee of the House are at work night and day upon the investigation in the impeachment premises. Wilson and Boutwell aver positively that a report and indictment will be in readiness by the end of a fortnight from this time.

In the Maine Senate the other day the following resolutions were reported from Committee:—

Resolved, That any attempt on the part of the Imperial Government of Great Britain to establish monarchical government in North America, or to place a vice royalty by act of parliament over her several North American Provinces, would be an implied infraction of those principles of government which this nation has assumed to maintain upon this continent.

Resolved, That the people of Maine, deeply interested in the preservation of peace and of friendly relations with the people of British North America, respectfully appeal to the United States Government to interpose its legitimate influence in friendly and earnest remonstrance with the British Government against establishing any system of Government in North America, the influence of which would endanger the friendly relations of the people of the British Provinces with the people of the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing report and resolves to the President of the United States and to each house of Congress.

The New York *Herald* says:—

We understand that negociations have been on foot for some time on the part of the Emperor Napoleon, with certain parties in this country, with the sanction of our Government, to lay an Atlantic cable between Brest and New York. We have reason to believe, from the best authority, that the Emperor is not only most favourably disposed to the enterprise, but that he is willing to give all his influence to encourage the capitalists throughout France to embark in it conjointly with the moneyed men of New York, such as A. T. Stewart, Wm. B. Astor, Commodore Vanderbilt, Marshall O. Roberts, and others on this side of the Atlantic. The advantage of such a line cannot well be overrated.

COAL IN BRITISH INDIA.—A discovery, which will do much towards the development of the Indian Empire and serve to strengthen British interests there, was recently discovered at Chindwarra. Extensive coal beds have been discovered which extend over a distance of fifty miles, and vary in thickness of excellent coal from three to thirteen feet. The official report made to the Indian Secretary gives a very high opinion of the properties of the coal as fuel for locomotives and steamers, and of its freedom from iron pyrites and the great facility with which it can be mined. The discovery seems to have come in good time after the introduction of railways into the country. we presume that mining operations will not be longer delayed than is absolutely necessary. The mineral wealth is deposited in such a way that very little skilled labour will be required to bring it to the surface. The mines will find employment for the native population in the locality. The discovery will be a boon to the people, to the railway companies, and to owners of ocean steamers.

Should we be so unfortunate as to be visited by the Cholera this summer, every individual should guard against an attack by all means at command, one of the most effective of which would be a frequent use of Blood's Rheumatic Compound and Pain Killer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

The Editor of the *Patriot* says, "Mr. Clarke having secured for himself the post of Collector of Customs, with £300 a year, retires from the Legislature, and after making the free and independent electors of St. Peter's a stepping stone into office, patriotically leaves them to find a representative who will serve them for £30 a year." And he styles this "a piece of political jobbery." Now, we are not surprised that Mr. Laird, when he sees men whose promotion to legislative honors he tried to defeat raised to power or placed in office, should feel dissatisfied, and that he should feel particularly sore that after all his scheming to induce the electors of Belfast to desert their old friend, Col. Gray, and to raise himself to the dignity of a legislator, he is compelled to remain in private life, a sadder if not a wiser man. But why he should be so much opposed to his co-religionist and brother anti-confederate, Mr. Clarke? Why he should grudge to see him obtain that office in the Customs for which he is so well qualified, which he filled with so much credit to himself and to the Government before, we are at a loss to understand? When Mr. Clarke solicited the suffrages of the electors of St. Peter's he publicly told them that he would take an office if it were offered to him; and, so far from advizing him not to do so, the electors were pleased that they had the prospect of having their two representatives two of the leading officers of the Government. And though we are disappointed that the supporters of the Government, in other parts of the Island, would not agree to have more than three of the principal officers on the floor of the Assembly; and thus we must either be deprived of Mr. Clarke's services, as our representative, or he must lose that office for which he was so well qualified; yet we rejoice in the confidence shown in him, and none rejoice in it more than those who were most anxious to have him elected. Besides, we have still the prospect of having the Queen's Printer and another representative, with whom Mr. Whelan can cordially co-operate in promoting our local interests, in the person of Mr. Anthony McCormack, who requires only to be known to be highly esteemed.

A FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTOR OF ST. PETER'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—You have no doubt observed in the course of your experience that, in election times, there are certain characters who have an extraordinary good opinion of their own abilities, that they are exactly *the* fit and proper persons to be elected to Parliament, but somehow or other, the electors, although counted by hundreds, are so obtuse and ignorant, collectively, as not to appreciate the rare talents of those ambitious individuals.

I must say this district is no exception to the general rule, as far as one individual is concerned. This person's politics, I may mention, have always been antagonistic to that of a large majority of the district, which is probably owing to his early training; but in conversation, where he is tolerably flippant and frothy, he is very accommodating in his ideas of political parties and measures, and his attempts as a political trimmer are sometimes highly amusing. At one time he may be seen plotting and scheming to overthrow and defeat a good and staunch Liberal, and, by way of set-off, he is at another time exceedingly happy that the Conservative party are scattered to the winds; but the people of the district did not know the extent of his mortification at the result of the late elections (and very many of them are in happy ignorance of it still) until a late number of the *Patriot* made its appearance in our little town, containing a scurrilous letter reflecting on the education of one of our Representatives from the pen of this disappointed person. Happening to have a smattering of English education, probably a little superior to that of his neighbor, E. Kickham, Esquire, for I believe he taught "the young idea how to shoot" in his earlier days—he thinks it a very praiseworthy occupation to employ his time and pen in mimicking his countryman's dialect and otherwise trying to burlesque that gentleman. If he should look nearer home he would succeed better in the mimicking business, as being more congenial to him, for the object of his ridicule was born too far south; hence his entire failure in the attempt. It would not, in my opinion, take a very able pen to portray his own style and idiom in a sufficiently ludicrous manner. Those lame attempts at burlesque invariably recoil upon the author, while the object of their ridicule stands, if anything, in a better position than he did before. For my part, I should prefer to stand in the shoes of the honest, straight-forward business man, that our new Representative is, than in those of the dissembling pedant, who would attempt to ridicule him behind his back, and show him a smiling face when he met him.

As this rare mimic has no connection with the *Patriot*, I trust that he suitably acknowledged the kind offices of the learned gentleman who procured the insertion of that elegant communication in the religious paper alluded to.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
A NATIVE.

First District King's County,
March 19th, 1867.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a large number of the Teachers of Queen's County met in the Normal School, Charlottetown, on Friday, the 15th inst., for the purpose of drafting a petition to the Legislature, praying for the redress of certain grievances, caused by the defective state of the present Education Act—grievances, which though more directly affecting the teachers of the Island, are the cause of much trouble and inconvenience to the community at large.

The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. Jonathan McWilliams to the chair, and the undersigned as Secretary.

The chairman, in announcing the object of the meeting, said that he had been chiefly instrumental in calling it. He considered that it was time that teachers were becoming alive to their own interests, and that, unless *they* took the matter in hand, it was not at all probable that any other body of men would do it for them.

A lengthy discussion ensued, of which the following is an outline:

Mr. —— McLeod was the first who addressed the meeting. He spoke at considerable length, bringing to the notice of the meeting the most oppressive grievances which have to be borne by the teachers of this Island at the present day. He said that the present Education Act, so far as it relates to the procuring of that portion of a teacher's salary which is expected to come from the inhabitants of a school district, contained so many contradictions that it was next to impossible to understand or obey it. He advocated a complete change in the system of Education, arguing that the engagements of teachers should all commence at the same time, and advanced the idea that all schools should be considered as one institution, of which the Prince of Wales College or Normal School should be the head, and all other schools branches of said College or School. He said that the Professors of said College should have power to engage or dismiss a teacher at the request of the Trustees of any school district. He also denounced the law requiring the teacher to certify on oath to the correctness of his journal, maintaining that it was a piece of the most unparalleled injustice of which our Legislature had ever been guilty.

Mr. E. Roche, in speaking of the small average attendance at schools, said that it was unjust that the teacher should lose a part of his salary because *people neglected to send their scholars to school*. He thought that some means should be employed to compel parents to keep their children in more regular attendance at school. He advocated a greater difference between the salaries of First and Second Class teachers, adding that the qualifications were, in his opinion, high enough, but that teachers were, in many instances, very deficient in the branches in which they were required to instruct others, and maintained that, as female teachers were required to possess the same qualifications as males, the salaries of the former should correspond more nearly with those of the latter. He said that the School Visitors should be better paid than they are at present, and required to perform their duties in a more satisfactory manner. He spoke of the national series of school books as being unfit for the youth of our Island. He said that candidates, for the office of teachers, should be examined in, and found qualified to teach the several branches required, before entering the Normal School, in order, that while there, instead of spending their time in acquiring a knowledge of these branches, they should rather spend it in learning the art of teaching. He also advocated the lessening of the term of attendance at the Normal School from five to *two*, or at most, *three* months.

Mr. Robert Robertson said that teachers should petition the Legislature for an increase of salary—that they should receive, at least, the sum of £55 from Government, and that a Committee of the Legislature should be appointed to inquire into the state of Education. He also maintained that it was almost impossible for teachers to swear to the correctness of their journals, as mistakes might inadvertently be made.

Mr. John McDonald said that it was unjust that boys, just from the Normal School, should receive as large an amount of remuneration for their services as men who had spent some years at the business.

Mr. John McNeill, from King's County, said that he was an old man, and had passed an examination before every Board of Education since the institution of that body in the Island. He said that, according to his opinion, teachers of the First Class should receive, at least, £60, and those of the Second Class £70, annually. Grammar Schools, he considered, were pretty well provided for. He also argued that the salaries of teachers should increase yearly, for a number of years, and then to become fixed; and after having spent twenty or thirty years at the occupation, that he should receive a retiring allowance to assist him in old age.

Mr. James McDonald advocated the appointing of a Committee, whose duty it should be to confer with the leaders of the Government, and ascertain what could possibly be done for the teachers. He did not agree with the person who said that granting large salaries was not the best way to advance the Education of a country, arguing that "scandalous salaries would make scandalous teachers." It was his opinion that some means should be adopted to produce a more regular attendance of scholars at school. He advocated the granting of a salary of £55, at the very least, and approved of the yearly increase of salary, but still would not ignore the efficiency of young teachers.

Mr. Joseph H. Webster said that it was just that a difference should exist between the salary of a young teacher and that of a person of experience, alleging that persons who had spent years at the business should be considered more capable than boys from the Normal School, and that whilst all remained on the same level it was an encouragement to inefficient persons to continue the occupation. He advocated the classification of teachers according to merit. And asserted that it was the duty of the State to provide for the education of every child, in support of which the Government should take upon them the responsibility of paying teachers' salaries in full. He applauded the framers of our Educational system, and said that, until the late alteration, it was the best in all the British Colonies.

Mr. William McGregor advocated the examining of teachers for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they had improved in their occupation; if they had, he would advise an increase of salary, and gave it as his opinion, that every school district should be compelled, by law, to provide a house and small piece of land for the accommodation of the teacher.

Mr B. Balderston said that other gentlemen had been valuing themselves too low by offering their services for the sum of £55, annually. He, for one, thought himself worth more than that. High salaries, he said, by bringing forth many aspirants, would be beneficial, by, in the end, causing that none but the most competent teachers would be retained, and suggested that salaries should range from £75 to £100.

A communication from John McNeill, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Education, was now read, setting forth that gentleman's views on the several questions before the meeting, and offering a few suggestions, but having taken no notes of said communication, I am unable to insert even the substance of it here. His ideas, however, were pretty nearly in unison with those of some of the before-mentioned gentlemen.

Mr. Wm. McPhail, from Orwell, read minutes of a meeting of Teachers held at that place, setting forth their views on the subject of Education. He advocated the lengthening of the spring vacation to four weeks, and the autumnal to six weeks. He said that for a considerable time in the fall and spring, although schools were kept in operation, no one received any benefit, except, perhaps, one or two families who were not affected by the business of the season; observing that the average attendance was often reduced below that required by law, by these means.

John Sharp, Esq., from Prince County, spoke at considerable length, and introduced some very good ideas.

Mr. E. Reilly said that the salaries of teachers should be raised, and the standard of education kept as high as possible, and that candidates for the office of teacher, who have attended a college, should be exempt from attendance at the Normal School. The present salaries of School Visitors, *he said, were too low. He argued that* the office of School Visitor should be non-political, and concluded his speech by making some remarks not very complimentary to the Clergymen who compose *our* Board of Education.

At this stage of the proceedings a number of gentlemen briefly addressed the meeting, but their ideas generally coincided with those of previous speakers.

Rev. G. Sutherland, being present, was called upon for an expression of his sentiments. He expressed himself much pleased with the remarks of those who had spoken, observing that he believed education was progressing in this country. P. E. Island had done as much, till recently, as any of the British Provinces in support of Education. He reviewed the educational institutions of the country for a number of years past, marking the progress which had been made, especially since the introduction of the system of Free Education, to the introducers of which he gave great praise. He agreed with other speakers in saying that the salaries of teachers were too low, and said that it would tend to the advancement and honour of P. E. Island that her teachers should be well paid. He advocated a longer term of attendance at the Normal School, as the time at present spent there by students was, in his opinion, too short for them to acquire a thorough knowledge of teaching. He would not advocate the lengthening of the vacations, but said that there should be a *non-exacting of the average* during the busy weeks. The calling of this meeting, was, in his opinion, a move in the right direction, and its effects would some time be felt in the country.

Mr. McKinley said that in case the Education Act should be amended, this meeting should petition the Legislature that the increased amount of salary, granted by said amendment, should be paid to teachers from and after the passing thereof

It was then moved, seconded and

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Legislature be petitioned for the sum of £75 as the yearly salary of first-class teachers.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draw up a petition to the Legislature, praying for the redress of grievances, and that the following persons compose said committee, viz: Jonathan McWilliams, Artemas Morrow, Mm. McPhail, James McDonald, Robert Robertson, F. H. Coffin, Archibald McKenzie, Alexander McQueen.

Resolved, That all the Island papers be requested to insert a notice of this meeting.

FREDK. H. COFFIN.

March 18, 1867.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

At an influential meeting of the inhabitants of the Hemlock Grove School district, which was called for the purpose of giving a new and more approved name to the aforesaid District—Mr. John Walsh in the chair—the following resolutions were submitted and passed unanimously:

1st. *Resolved*. That this District, formerly known as the Hemlock Grove School District, situate between the Eighteen Mile Brook and the County Line, be henceforth known by the name of Summerville, and addressed as such through all postal and other communications, and made known to the Board of Education.

2d *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Island papers.

A vote of thanks was then accorded to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the chair, after which the meeting dispersed, as usual, in a decent and orderly manner.

PETER J. D. EDMONDS, Sec'y.

Summerville, March 5, 1867.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, March 25, 1867.

LOCAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE excitement consequent on the change of Government is happily subsiding. There is, however, yet—as might be expected—a good deal of dissatisfaction amongst many *friends* of the Government, who consider they have strong claims to preferment, and for whom no places have yet been provided; and the avowed opponents of the Government are doing everything in their power to keep the chagrin and disappointment alive. It is in vain to reason with some persons as to the impossibility of making sweeping changes in a violent hurry. It is one of the misfortunes of party Government that, on every change, the exclusion of petty office-holders should be carried to an extreme length; but if it must be so, there should be, at least, time allowed for patient deliberation.

Since our last issue, the new Government have again sat in Council, and several appointments have been made, the most important of which are as follows:—D. O'M. Reddin, Esqr., to be Solicitor General—(that office having been vacant for some time;) Mr. Silas Barnard to be Superintendant of Public Works, in place of Mr. Thomas Alley, resigned. The Keepership of the Bonded Warehouse has been given to Mr. A. Sims; Mr. W. B. Allen has been appointed Assayer of Weights and Measures; and two or three Preventive Officers have also been appointed, for details of which we must refer to the *Gazette*.

The Legislature is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 18th April. This is, indeed, a late date for the meeting of Parliament; but it was impossible to have it sooner, and allow time for the partial elections. Late as it may be, however, we confidently hope that some important legislation will characterise the forthcoming Session, although the opponents of the Government pretend to think that the evil effects of eight years under the Conservatives should be remedied in one short single Session. There is work enough to keep the Liberals busily employed for the next four years at least.

The partial elections commence by nomination of candidates on the 10th April,—where contests occur, the polling will be on the 17th April. Desperate attempts have been made to get out a candidate in opposition to the Colonial Secretary; but no man has yet ventured to enter the political arena as an opponent, and the probability is, that Mr. Coles will be returned as he was at the General Election, without opposition. We have heard of no opposition coming forward against the Attorney General in the First District of King's County. Mr. McEachern—the only man whom the Conservatives appear to have at their disposal for electioneering purposes in the First District—was so wofully behind at the late General Election, that it is not likely he will be mad enough to try another contest now against a popular candidate like Mr. Hensley.—In the St. Peter's or Second District of King's County, where there are two vacant places to be filled, a contest is confidently spoken of; and the District is again thrown into some excitement by the efforts of rival canvassers. The Queen's Printer, (Mr. Whelan,) has announced his intention to offer for re-election; and Mr. Anthony McCormack—a gentleman universally esteemed through out the District, has offered himself as a candidate to fill the place which Mr. Clark had so lately won, and from which he is entirely precluded by having accepted the office of Collector of Customs. Mr. McCormack is a thorough Liberal; and being intimately acquainted with the District, from long residence in the very centre of it, will, no doubt, make a very useful member. We have no misgiving whatever as to his election. Mr. Edward Reilly is the candidate who is spoken of as likely to contest the District; and the few Tories that are to be found in it—particularly the small office-holders under the late Government, who have nothing to expect from the party now in power—are working might and main to cause the defeat of either one of the Liberal candidates, and get Mr. Reilly in, so that his influence might be used to keep them in their offices. Even did Mr. Reilly succeed he could not accomplish that end. His vote could not now change the position of parties in the new House, nor affect the policy of the Government with respect to the filling up of subordinate offices throughout the country districts. Mr. Reilly affects to be a Liberal,—if he is a true one, as we hope he is, he will not allow himself to be used by the Conservatives in the St. Peter's District for purely selfish purposes. He may get a big Requisition soliciting him to offer again, but he may rest assured it will be swelled with fraudulent and fictitious names, and names procured under false pretences.

LATE NEWS.

MAILS from the Colonies and the United States arrived three times during the past week. We have made a liberal use of the most interesting extracts which our late papers could afford, and for which we refer our readers to these columns. The Fenians, it will be seen, continue to give some alarm on the Canadian border, but the Government of Canada seems to be well prepared for them; and any mad enterprise like that of last year will undoubtedly be speedily crushed. It is melancholy to think that the experience of the past year has been lost on the dupes of the Fenian movement, and that in extinguishing the brands of rebellion the dupes become the first and the heaviest sufferers.

THE Legislature of Nova Scotia was convened on the 16th inst. The speech of His Excellency Governor Williams contains nothing requiring especial notice in this paper.

All the Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had returned from England to their respective Provinces, except Mr. Attorney General Henry, of Nova Scotia, who still remains at home.—As the time approaches for giving effect to the Confederation Bill in the sister Provinces on the mainland, the excitement amongst the opponents of that measure seems to be on the increase, and vague rumors are scattered abroad that forcible resistance will be offered to it, and a strike made for annexation to the United States. This manifestation of disloyalty is not, however, general. There is no doubt the Bill will go into operation—whether it be for the weal or the woe of the Provinces concerned, time alone can determine.

THE FENIAN "RISING" IN KERRY.

WE subjoin a few extracts from a sermon delivered by the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, on the recent Fenian outbreak in that County:—

His Lordship said:—My dear Brethren—It is the duty of the pastor of a diocese to give advice and correction when his flock have been led into any extraordinary folly, and to reprove and rebuke them if they have perpetrated any extraordinary crime. It is also his duty, if they suffer unmerited disgrace, to justify them as far as he is able. Now, since we met here last Sunday some people in Kerry have been betrayed into an act of madness, which we may safely say is without a parallel in the annals of lunacy. I should have thought that, considering the spacious accommodation afforded by our lunatic asylum, and the facility afforded by our board of governors, that there were few dangerous lunatics yet at large in this county. But I am sorry to say I was mistaken. It would seem that some dozens of that class left the town of Cahirciveen on Wednesday evening with the avowed object of making war on the Queen of England, and of upsetting the British Empire. I think there is not one inmate of the asylum who would not hold his sides for laughter if he heard it. Now, if this were only folly we might be satisfied to deplore it, but these people were answerable to God for their conduct, for they had, I regret to say, sense enough to know what they were doing was a grievous crime. It is just twelve months ago since I explained at considerable length in my last Lenten pastoral deep guiltiness of rebellion against lawful authority, so they cannot plead that they were not instructed and forewarned. They resisted the ordinance of God, and by so doing they purchased for themselves damnation. I use only the words of St. Paul. But their guilt did not stop here. They had not advanced far upon their road when they perpetrated a foul, cold blooded murder. It seems they first displayed their courage by disarming a coast-guard station where there was, if I am rightly informed, only one man to resist them. They soon met one policeman riding towards them. He was one of our flock. A man of the most exemplary life, not long married, as I am informed, to a young wife, whose life was as edifying as his own. This man was going not only on his lawful but on his bounden duty. He would not give injury or offence to any living man. When this band of rebels met him they demanded the papers that had been entrusted to his keeping by his superiors, but the brave, the noble minded man, who preferred his duty to his life, boldly answered no, and fearlessly rushed through that crowd, where, we are told, there were sixty to one. If they had the courage to expose themselves to one sabre cut they might have dragged him off his horse and taken his despatches. They let him pass—the man they dare not face in front—and, standing at his back, they shot him. The blood-guiltiness of the act is surpassed only by its baseness and its cowardice. But, then, we see in the midst of this horrid scene the beauty of a living faith. When that Christian man lay weltering in his blood on the road side, he turned to his murderers, and he who a minute before refused to ask his life, or even to take it at the expense of duty, asked them if there was one Catholic amongst them to bring him a priest; and this at least we must say to their credit, that they went with all speed to do so. But the good and devoted parish priest of Glenbegh, Father Maginn was already on the way. When he heard that this party had entered his parish, he flew at once to where he thought danger and death might be, and where his ministry might be needed. They charged him with having put the police upon their guard, at the barracks, and he told them that he was prepared for the consequences. Then he administered the consolations of religion to the wounded man, and as yet, though in imminent danger, it has not pleased God to demand the sacrifice of that worthy life. Let us hope and pray that he may live to be recompensed as he deserves. With this one shot the war upon the British empire began and ended. Several turned back immediately, horrified and disgusted at the bloody deed. Every step was then marked by desertions, and I feel quite sure that on yesterday two of the body did not remain together in arms. Now, my dear brethren, I was grieved and saddened by all this, so that I could not take food or sleep, and I was humbled to the very dust, for my people made a false prophet of me. I had protested a thousand times that this thing never would be done in Kerry. When there was a question of sending military men twelve months ago, I resisted it, and went bail for your good behaviour. Yet, I was not altogether mistaken. When I positively asserted that there were not Fenians in this country, I expressly made the exception of some wild and thoughtless boys, and I know that since that time some apostles of iniquity have been at work amongst us. I said that the country would never rise, and it never will. What was the extent of the insurrection? The highest number stated has been 300. I have sent to make the most particular inquiry on the line of road traversed. I have the authority of three or four priests who saw the insurgents and spoke to them, and they believe that they were never more than sixty, and that before the close of the day they numbered only thirty five. Whatever difficulty there may be about ascertaining the exact number of detached bodies, one thing is certain, that not one of the peasantry joined them on the way. On the contrary, I have the most certain assurance that the peasants fled from their homes at their approach, and many slept in the mountains for fear of being pressed into the Fenian ranks.

Is it not evident that this must have been the full extent of the insurrection? That very night the military were in pursuit. For several days a thousand men were in pursuit, and not one armed man has been yet arrested. We know the country that is searched. Here is a rock bound promontory, its few issues by sea guarded by coast-guards or gunboats, a base line of only twenty miles. We know every path, ford, and togher in it. Now, without wishing to say anything ludicrous, I will ask if there was only one fox, or even one rabbit, in that whole promontory, should not a thousand men have started it in the space of three days? And yet, there are people absurd enough to say that the country is in insurrection, and some hundreds in arms. I did not wonder at the explanation given by a shrewd old woman—that it must have been an apparation of those phantom shades of the old chieftains who dwell under the lakes, and who are said in your legends to show themselves at rare intervals to some benighted people in Killarney, and then vanish into their fairy halls. I have been also told that the beggar-women of Killarney, who are not wanting in boldness and perseverance, have generously offered their services to scour the woods and bring in all the Fenians alive.

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One word about the prime movers of all this mischief. If we must condemn the foolish youths who have joined in this conspiracy, how much must we not execrate the conduct of those designing villians who have been entrapping innocent youth, and organizing this work of crime. Thank God they are not our people, or, if they ever were, they have lost the Irish character in the cities