

What! You'll have a key? Will you? Not while I'm alive, Mr. Caudle. I'm not going to hold the door open for the latch for you or the best man breathing. You won't have a lock—you'll have a Chubb's lock? Will you? I have no Chubb here, I can tell you. What do you say? You'll have the lock put on to-morrow? Well, try it; that's all I say, Caudle; try it. I won't let you put me in a passion; but all I say is—try it.

A respectable thing, that, for a married man to carry about with him—a street-door key? That tells a tale, I think. What, to let yourself in and out when you please? To come in, like a thief in the middle of the night, instead of knocking at the door like a decent person? Oh, don't tell me that you only want to prevent my sitting up—if I choose to sit up, what's that to you? Some wives, indeed, would make a noise about sitting up, but you've no reason to complain—goodness knows!

Well, upon my word, I've lived to hear something. Carry the street-door key about with you! I've heard of such things with young, good-for-nothing bachelors, with nobody's care what became of 'em; but for a married man to leave his wife and children in a house with the door upon the latch—don't talk to me about Chubb's! it's all the same—a great deal you must care for us. Yes, it's very well to say you only want the key for peace and quietness—what's it to you, if I like to sit up? You've no business to complain; it can't distress you. Now, it's no use your talking; all I say is this, Caudle; if you send a man to put on any lock here, I'll call in a policeman; as I'm your married wife, I will!

No, I think when a man comes to have the street-door key, the sooner he turns bachelor the better. I'm sure, Caudle, I don't want to be any clog upon you. Now, it's no use your telling me to hold my tongue, for I—What? I give you the headache, do I? No, I don't Caudle; it's your club that gives you the headache—it's your smoke, and your—well! if ever I knew such a man in all my life! there's no saying a word to you! You go out, and treat yourself like an emperor—and come home at twelve at night, or any hour, for what I know—and then you threaten to have a key, and then—and—

"I did get to sleep at last," says Caudle, amidst the falling sentences of "take children into a lodging"—"separate maintenance"—"won't be made a slave of"—and so forth.

Colonial and other Items.

THE FISHERIES.

(From the Quebec Morning Chronicle.)

A letter we have received from Mr. Knight, Halifax, with reference to the fisheries of Nova Scotia, calls attention to a possible misapprehension in Canada with reference to the Gulf fisheries. Mr. Knight's letter is accompanied by a pamphlet he has recently written on the Shore and Deep Sea Fisheries, and which is published by direction of the Provincial Government. This pamphlet contains an interesting account of one of the most important resources of the sister Province. "A branch of our Provincial resources which gives employment to a thousand vessels and ten thousand boats, and whose annual returns amount to two and a half millions of dollars, is one well worthy the attention of all who cherish an interest in the industrial progress of our country." Such is the commencement of the pamphlet, which contains well written and interesting details of the fisheries of our readers, as one that will help to enlarge their ideas with reference to the resources of one of the Provinces with which we are now in course of forming a union. The people of the different Provinces labor under the disadvantage of not knowing each other's resources. They may have some general ideas with reference to the fisheries, but the knowledge does not go beyond a dim and hazy notion. This can only be effectually dispelled by actual intercourse; and in the measure it is desirable to call attention frequently to those great interests which will be the chief business of the general government to foster and develop so far as lies in their power. Now, there is no interest which so specially calls for the care and attention of our government as our fisheries, or which it is so peculiarly the duty of the government to look after. As we have before remarked, the chief power of the Dominion will hereafter be on the coast. In the meantime they are permitted to carry out this policy successfully. They enjoy in our ports the right of registry and of coasting, from which they exclude us in theirs. They have access to our coast fisheries under a small nominal license, which few of their fishermen pay, and our fishermen are excluded from their markets by considerable duties. Now the fishery arrangements work may be gathered from the following extract from a letter that recently appeared in a St. John paper:—

The vessels of the United States, receive a bounty of \$4 a ton for every ton they receive register up to ninety tons. They also get their salt free of duty for the present year. They pay—when there is any one to collect it—the paltry sum of fifty cents a ton on their vessel for the privilege of catching the fish (which we are refused to sell in the United States owing to the duty.) If their vessel is one of 200 tons, they pay \$25. They catch 200 barrels of mackerel, and I do the same. We fish side by side, and proceed to the same market. But before I can enter I must pay \$400 in gold against their \$25, (and they have other advantages besides). Is this fair or right? Can you stand it, gentlemen? During the last year I knew an American fisherman who came into the same river with me. He caught a load of fish and carried them to Boston free. There was a New Brunswick vessel brought a load of fish, taken at the same place, at the same time, to the Boston market, which had to pay \$2,200 in gold to the customhouse before landing. Look at the fearful odds against your fishermen."

The system of licenses having now elapsed, another arrangement must be made. In the present position of our Government, it may be found expedient to postpone a final settlement for another season, though such an arrangement is not likely to be popular down below. It is a matter in which no hurried or immature settlement should be arrived at. We believe that the two interests, properly inseparable, of shipping and fisheries should be combined. If we admit the Americans freely to our coasts for fishing purposes, we should insist that our shipping shall be admitted without restriction to their coasts for trading purposes. We make our waters and ports free to them for all purposes, and the least we are entitled to ask is that they shall do the same towards us. We should have the advantage in the coasting trade and they would have the best of the fisheries. We have not much coasting for which they would be likely to compete, and they have no fisheries to tempt a single boat from the Province. They would still have the best of

the bargain, and to make it an equal one we ought to insist on absolute free trade in the products of the fisheries. That our fishermen should be compelled to pay a bounty in the shape of duty, for the purpose of encouraging competition with themselves in their own waters, is altogether absurd. We do trust this will be dealt with as its importance demands. These matters have been too generally shelved hitherto, and seeing it has nobody's business to attend to them, so far as Canada has been concerned, they have quite naturally been neglected. It is to be hoped we have seen the last of this, and that the shipping and fishery business of the United Provinces, organized as a separate department, under a minister possessing energy and knowledge, such as can only be found among "the men from the sea," will receive that justice which such an important national interest imperatively demands.

EIGHTEEN YEARS IN A DUNGEON.—A newspaper published at Colima, Mexico, tells the following frightful story, and calls upon the public to punish the criminals:—

When Gen. Puebla entered the town of Ayo, in September last, he exacted a forced loan from the people, and a portion of it fell upon the curate of the place. The curate acted as though he would pay, but he did not make his appearance at the point designated for payment, and Gen. Puebla ordered him to be arrested. A party of men went to his house and locked at the door; there was no answer, and they broke in; they found one in the house, and were about to leave, when they heard a frightful voice, proceeding from the ground, saying: "I am hungry!"

The officer in command went back to Gen. Puebla and told him about the voice. The General appointed a commission to examine the house. This commission went to the curate's dwelling and after a careful examination, they found a movable stone in the floor, and under this was a stairway leading down to a vault, which was entirely dark, and had no connection with the air save by the staircase, and a small hole that served as a ventilator. In this vault they discovered a few articles of furniture, and a woman who had been shut up there for eighteen years. She was taken to Gen. Puebla's quarters.

When brought into the light, where she saw a number of persons, she fainted. After she had returned to her senses a thousand questions were asked of her, to which she replied that she had been buried in that vault for eighteen years without going out for a moment; that she had been married, and had children by her husband, but she knew nothing of the fate; that while imprisoned in the vault she had had children by the curate, but she knew nothing of what had become of these children; and after that much became obscurely silent.

While this was passing a sergeant of the Puebla brigade, then present, discovered that this woman was his mother, and she recognized him as her son and embraced him. The son then ran for his father, who came and recognized his wife. The husband, fifteen years ago, was imprisoned three years under the charge of murdering his wife—this woman.

THE RICHMOND BANK GOLD.—The \$250,000 in gold belonging to Richmond banks, which was captured with Jeff. Davis's party about two years ago, and which has since been stored in the Treasury vaults, is likely to occasion some legislation. Representatives of the Richmond banks are now in Washington who have been very categorical in endeavoring to obtain possession of the gold, and insist on succeeded as to obtain from the President an order on Treasury Spinner to turn it over to their custody, taking bonds for the faithful delivery of the same, and its return in case of future Congress or Judicial action requiring it. The Treasurer, upon receipt of the order, assured the parties in the most emphatic manner that they could give no bonds which would be satisfactory to him, and flatly refused to allow the gold to be used for any purpose.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—The *Ottawa* gives an account of the death of a man in the Toronto hospital by the use of chloroform, administered as an anæsthetic preparatory to an operation for aneurism in the thigh. The subject of the intended operation was a man by the name of Gould, lately resident near Hamilton. About 13 years ago he was wounded in the thigh by a knife. He recovered from the injury, but about a year and a-half ago, an aneurismal tumor made its appearance in the place where he received the wound, and an operation ultimately became necessary. It was for this purpose he was in the hospital. In consequence of the position of tumor, it was necessary to make an incision in the abdomen in order to tie the artery. Dr. Beaumont was about to perform the operation, a very unusual and dangerous one, in the presence of the assembled medical faculty of the city. The chloroform was administered by Dr. Wright. The patient, after inhaling for a short time, appeared to be sinking into a deep sleep. Dr. Beaumont got his instruments ready, and was about to proceed with the operation when his attention was called to the appearance of the patient's lips and nostrils, which were of a purple hue. The usual means of restoration were immediately applied, but in vain, the man died. We may remark that this is the third death recorded by the use of chloroform in surgical operations, within a short time. We believe many surgeons decline to use it, considering it too dangerous, and prefer the sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic, because it is nearly as efficacious in producing insensibility to pain, and at the same time much less dangerous.

A horrible suicide is reported from Lerida, in Spain. A few days ago a man was brought into the hospital in that place in a dreadful state of mutilation. It appeared that he had locked himself in his room, ripped himself open with a knife, and tore out his intestines, cutting them into fragments, and throwing them about the room. He then opened the door and called in his wife, whose horror may be easily conceived. At the hospital, being asked his motive for the act, he said he was driven to it by violent pains in the stomach. He lived until the following day.

A French widow lady was travelling on the Paris-Lyon Mediterranean railway cars, when a coal blew into the window and set fire to the car. To save herself from burning Madame threw herself on the train, breaking her arm and dislocating her shoulder and wrist. On a suit for damages the railway company were compelled to pay the lady 20,000 francs and her doctor's bills.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 1st. Ex-Assistant Adj. General Browne, formerly of Regular Army, is to be tried to-morrow for embezzlement of Militia funds. Owing to high connections the case excites great attention.

Two militia regiments are under orders for the frontier, and to-morrow receive Peabody rifles.

A steamer has already begun to resume her regular trips on Lake Ontario.

April 2. Politicians only awaiting return of Delegates preparatory to entering on ardent Election Campaign. Anti ticket in some quarters will be "Repeal of the Union!"

Reported McClellan, New Brunswick Minister of Public Works, has broken off negotiations for steam communication with Gulf ports, which were pending between him and Quebec company, and will give Subsidy to Hamilton company instead, to run line between Montreal and Shediac. The Quebec people are very indignant.

Ottawa greatly troubled about renewed rumors of removal of capital to Montreal, but reassured by Hon. Mr. Campbell at late public dinner.

Reported Treaty of Russia with United States keenly felt, but hoped may impress Englishmen more deeply with value of British America to the Empire.

Flour market unchanged. Strong Superfine, from Canada Wheat, \$8 a \$26. Stocks of Flour on hand 75,582 barrels, against above half quantity same time last year. Provisions unchanged.

Ottawa, C. W., March 31. Active preparations are being made to increase the Tariff on Lumber this season.

St. Louis, March 31. The Lindell House, the largest building of the kind in this country, if not in the world, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$1,600,000.

Latest from the States.

A despatch from Washington says the Judiciary Committee will probably report in favor of Senator Wilson's resolutions to release Jeff. Davis. It is also believed that Congress will adopt the resolution, and that Davis will be released in a week.

A Washington paper of Tuesday last says that the receipts from internal revenue sources continue to be below the daily average called for by the official estimates. Notwithstanding this fact, however, it is confidently believed by reliable official authorities that the total for the fiscal year, shown on the 30th of June next, will equal, if not exceed, the regular estimates upon which the revised law of last July was based.

According to the New Orleans Times, the amount of cotton which had come to hand since September 1 of last year was 1,624,093 bales, showing a supply in six months equal to the estimated amount, at the beginning of the season, that would be in the market during the whole year.

ATROCIOUS AFFAIR.

A despatch stated a few days ago that Escobedo, the Liberal General in Mexico, had ordered the execution of all prisoners of foreign origin taken with arms in their hands in a battle which had taken place a couple of days prior to his issuing of the order. Later accounts state that this inhuman command was carried into effect, and that one hundred and twenty-three men, French by birth, who had enlisted in the opposing army of Maximilian, had been shot, and each bloody body was left as it fell in order for the next victim to look upon. We are informed that but few of the doomed victims faltered; and when marched out for execution most of them sang the Marseillaise Hymn. The bloody monster who ordered this cowardly butchery also ordered a grand ball in honor of the event; he invited one hundred and fifty of the chief ladies of the place, and was surprised to find but fifteen present. Whether he ordered the remaining one hundred and thirty-five ladies to be executed or not we are not informed. Nothing more inhuman, more utterly infamous than the above narrated atrocity has occurred within the history of modern wars.

In Congress on the 26th inst., a fracas occurred between Mr. Bingham, who acted as Judge Advocate in the trial of Mrs. Surratt, and the celebrated Benj. Butler, during which the latter declared that the hanging of this lady by Court Martial authority was the murder of an innocent woman. He accused Mr. Bingham of having withheld exculpatory evidence in that important case.

Correspondence.

ADDRESS

Delivered by Mr. John McKay, at the Prince County Teachers Meeting in Summerside, on Saturday last:—

The object of this meeting is one of the utmost importance. It is surprising that such meetings have been so rare. I am but too proud to see that at last the Teachers of P. E. Island have awakened from their indifference, and are now making an effort to press their claims on the Legislature. Claims that have hitherto been overlooked by both people and their representatives, and only winnowed to the task of enlisting the sympathy of our country in behalf of our aggrieved brethren, or of effecting that salutary change of which we so much stand in need. Had I the eloquence of a Burke, a Sheridan, or a Chalmers, to strike the feelings of the multitude, I would not even then be more than a match for the much that is to do towards redressing the wrongs to which we have too long silently submitted, and of influencing a people to acknowledge the teachers' dues.

But, brethren, let us be up and at them. We must be our own advocates. Let us tell them of the many days and nights and weeks and months, nay, even years, of the spring time of our life we have spent preparing to make this a business of life; how many night vigils we have spent with no other friends than the solitary lamp, and some dry problem to solve, or dead language to resuscitate, tell them that the most endearing and precious hours of our lives have been sacrificed in search of an education to fit us for that responsible station which now denies us a living; not because we do not deserve it, but because we are only the fee ruled by the many, the ignorantly supposed idle fellow that lacks energy to do anything else than keep school, as if teaching was the largest occupation yet discovered. In proof of this idea just look at the salary attached to it. Is it anything more than a shabby approach to remuneration, any thing else than a mere mock competency for a living?

up, shades his locks, wins a hand or a heart, enters on a new career, and winds up the remaining years of life amid cares and toils that thought has barely met on the highway to sufficient to educate our country, because they are willing to go cheap and appropriate the difference in time to themselves to prepare for some more desirable situation. But let us tell our country the cheapest education is not always the best. Teaching, like any other business, requires practiced men to carry it out efficiently. It takes years of experience to become a thorough teacher. Why then withhold encouragement from the man who has borne the heat and burden of the day—who has made teaching his business of life? Why should our Legislatures adopt such arbitrary policy as to wrest away a living from one set of public servants in order to lavish it on other, perhaps less deserving parties, or to maintain a fuller treasury?

Our time is our capital, and it is the height of dishonesty in a country or government to exact qualifications of no mean order, and after that has been attained to determine that the salary attached, shall not be remunerated, not commensurate with the time and means expended, shall not form a competent living for an unambitious, yet deserving teacher, who is the youthful adventurer whose ambition would not be fired at such a glowing prospect as this? Imagine the susceptible young man restrained from ever enjoying the raptures of woman's love, or the delights of domestic society; or if he is so adventurous as to cross the Rubicon, he must land on the sterile coast of pinching poverty, where he will never want for want, for he'll always have plenty of that. But enough said, let us seek redress from the proper quarter. The Government that gave birth to free Education will never allow that noisome child to die for want. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and a comfortable living should arise out of every necessary calling; and is there any who will deny that teaching is not necessary, yet indispensable, and consequently ought to afford a comfortable living to the individual engaged. What then ought to be a sufficiency? This is not so easily determined; but at present can our country say that £75 to £100 is too much, considering the advanced price of provisions, clothing, &c. If any think so let them test it by an appeal to the feelings of any mechanic, shoemaker, or craftsman, or the small soul find that not one earns less than £100. It is then really too bad that the teacher, who is as much a proficient in his own profession as the best mechanic, in his business, should have his services depreciated so much beneath that of the mechanic. There is no getting over it. It is a positive wrong arbitrary inflicted on one class of public servants, whose usefulness in society dare not be questioned, and whose influence on the life and character of the rising generation is perhaps unequalled. Yes, I say ought to blush with shame at the treatment they have inflicted, and I despair of not yet scruple to inflict on teachers. They can not reconcile our treatment with that golden precept, "do as you would be done by;" but I hope our people are growing better as we have taught them to be somewhat wiser, whether they will acknowledge it or not, and that after due deliberation they will be willing to render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's.

I know many will declare our country unable to comply with the just requirements of education, but it is false; if economy had been or will be practised there would be enough for all. Deduct a little from the salaries of officials, and very little of our treasury. Lay less on the deleterious commissions &c., and place the amount in the Educational Fund, and there will be less reason for visiting teachers with privations, pain, and penalties undeserved.

Teachers are walled in by prohibitive certificates, oaths &c., as if they were actuated by no higher motives than the force of the Education Act.

THE NEW WEDDING.—In the remoteness of his salary in proportion to the remoteness of the office of School Visitor should be nullified (not reflecting on the faithfulness of our present incumbent,) but for years the visitorship has proved a failure. A mere report of the Trustees would be cheaper, and could not effect less than visitorships. Let two trustees of every adjacent district, accompanied by their teacher as Secretary, assume the office of Visitor, and inspect the neighboring district twice every year, say District No. 1 visit No. 2, and No. 2 visit No. 1, and No. 3 visit No. 4, and No. 4 return, and so on with the whole of their reports be sent in to the Secretary of the Board of Education, and as a remuneration of their trouble, let trustees be exempt from Statute Labor, and teachers have their time allowed as in teaching.

To provide an Educational Fund, let a uniform per-capita income on Property tax be levied thus, constituting an educational supply that will always continue proportionate to its requirements.

PUBLIC MEETING.

According to announcement, a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Tryon Road, Lots 27 and 28, was held at the school house, in said place, on Wednesday the 3rd of April, inst. The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. Wm. Thompson chairman, the undersigned as secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by the chairman, which was to change the name of Tryon Road, and to select a suitable place and a competent person to fill the office of Postmaster. After a lengthy discussion, the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously agreed to:—

Moved by Mr. James Lefurgy and seconded by Mr. Ephraim Clarke, and

Resolved, That the present name of Tryon Road be changed to ALBANY—passed.

Moved by Mr. Donald Mathews and seconded by Mr. Alexander Cameron, and

Resolved, That James Donnelly be a competent person, and his a suitable place for a Post Office, —passed by a large majority.

Moved by Mr. James Donnelly and seconded by Mr. Donald Mathews, and

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Summerside Journal.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the chairman, after which the meeting adjourned.

LAWRENCE MCINNIS, Secy. Albany, Lot 27, April 3rd, 1867.

NOTICE.

At a public meeting of the householders resident in this District, held on Wednesday the 27th March, 1867, Mr. Michael Brennan in the chair, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"Resolved, That the name of this settlement, hitherto known as 'South West Bedeque,' viz: from John Wright's Bridge to the County Line, be changed, and that it be called and known henceforth as 'SOMERSET.' J. R. WALSH, Secy. Somerset, Prince County, March 27, 1867.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guaranty of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

THE PRINCE COUNTY TEACHERS' MEETING.

The Teachers' meeting advertised to take place in Summerside on the 6th inst., was held on that day in the Grammar School Room, Mr. McRae being appointed Chairman and Mr. H. Lawson Secretary, the following resolutions were proposed and adopted:—

Moved by Mr. D. H. Hickey, and seconded by Mr. D. A. Cameron:—

WHEREAS the present uniform scale of salaries is not based on equitable principles, and is unjust to teachers of high literary attainments and skill in the art of teaching who receive no higher salaries than the merest tyros of their class that have barely succeeded in obtaining a license,

Resolved, therefore, that this meeting expresses its conviction that a higher rate of remuneration ought to be allowed to teachers of both classes, and that a properly graduated scale of salaries be adopted in lieu of the uniform one which at present obtains.

Moved by John Sharpe, Esq., seconded by D. H. Hickey:—

WHEREAS it is thought to be only just and reasonable that teachers' salaries should be graduated according to the time which the teacher has been engaged in his profession, and his ability to impart instruction, properly qualified persons should be chosen to be judges of that ability.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Visitor of Schools, the Clergyman or Clergymen of the parish, and the Trustees of the School District, are the proper persons to decide on the teachers' efficiency.

Moved by Mr. J. B. Schurman, seconded by Mr. D. A. Cameron:—

Resolved, That it is the desire of this meeting that each teacher on presenting his certificates duly signed by the Trustees of his school, and certified to by a magistrate, may obtain from the treasury of this Island the full amount of his salary, and not be directly dependent on the people for any portion thereof; and that his salary may not be subject to any curtailment on account of a deficiency in the average attendance of pupils.

Moved by John Sharp, Esq., seconded by Mr. Henry Lawson:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, parties applying for admission into the Normal School should undergo a searching examination, and satisfy the Board of Education that they are possessed of a competent knowledge of the various branches which the law requires them to teach, for this meeting believes that if the students are thus qualified on their first entrance into the Normal School, and not till then, can the object for which that institution was established be effectually carried out; namely, that of teaching the student how they are to teach and not what they are to teach.

Moved by Mr. Brehaut and seconded by Mr. Foley:—

WHEREAS the vacations allowed to District Schools are not proportionate to those allowed to higher seminaries, although long vacations, in both Spring and Autumn, are more necessary in country farming districts than in urban or town districts, schools open in greatly tends to cause a deficiency in the average attendance in many districts.

Resolved, therefore, That it is the opinion of this meeting that it would be a benefit to both the people and the teachers if the Spring and Autumn vacations were lengthened to four weeks each.

Moved by Mr. Sheen, seconded by Mr. Ready:—

WHEREAS, Teachers residing at long distances from Charlottetown, more particularly those in the more distant parts of Prince and King's Counties, are often put to inconvenience and even unnecessary expense in obtaining their salaries when due from the treasury.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Legislature should make it a condition on some one of the Government officials to transmit to teachers who have received the amounts of their quarters' salaries, free of all expense, and as soon as practicable after the Teachers' certificates of salary have been forwarded to the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Moved by Mr. H. Lawson, seconded by Mr. J. B. Schurman:—

Resolved, That this meeting take the present opportunity of expressing its confidence and very high esteem for John McNeill, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Education, and tender him our hearty thanks for the many voluntary services which he has rendered teachers, and for the warm interest which he has taken in their welfare.

Moved by Mr. Brehaut, seconded by Mr. Lefurgy:—

That the Secretary be directed to send a copy of the above resolution to Mr. McNeill.

Moved by Mr. Sharp and seconded by Mr. H. Lawson:—

Resolved, That teachers having to observe all the regulations emanating from the Board of Education, it appears reasonable that this meeting that a certain number of schoolmasters should occupy seats at that Board.

Moved by Mr. Schurman, seconded by Mr. Sharp:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be directed to send a copy of the resolutions passed by this meeting to the Colonial Secretary of this Island.

The number of teachers present, as near as we could judge, was about thirty. The Rev. Mr. Frame, the Hon. James Muirhead, Colin McLennan, Esq., Mr. McStavert, Mr. Clark, and several other friends of Education, attended the meeting. The proceedings were characterized by great unanimity. The principal grievances complained of were the insufficiency of the salaries which the teachers now receive, and the unfairness of placing all teachers of a given class, on the same level as regards remuneration; there being by the present system no encouragement given to the industrious, skillful teacher; and not a sufficient credit upon those who prove indolent, incompetent, and immoral. There was also some conversation on the present practice of engaging teachers by the year, being the opinion of some that the ease with which a change of teachers can be made, and the consequent frequency of changes, is one cause of the low state of Education, and of the low estimation in which the office of teacher is held in many of our country districts. The Rev. Mr. Frame, by request of the chairman, addressed the meeting in support of the third resolution. The Rev. gentleman in forcible terms protested against making the Normal School a place in

which to prepare candidates in the mere scholastic branches of their future profession. The intention of the Normal School being to teach the art of imparting instruction, and not to cram imperfectly qualified candidates. Mr. Stavert also, by request, made a short speech, replete with sound practical common sense. Mr. John McKay, of this place, read a short paper on Schoolmasters' grievances, which we publish in another column. Mr. Buckerfield, our indefatigable School Inspector, writes us, till letter by the day did not reach us till after the 6th,—that he has been deterred by sickness from preparing an official letter to the "proposed meeting." We regret this, both for the sake of our respected friend the Visitor, and for the interest of the teachers themselves, as the letter, no doubt, would have contained some valuable hints. Mr. Buckerfield expresses himself favorable to the grading of salaries. He also suggests the propriety of forming a Teachers' Benefit Society, in order that they may be able to be mutually helpful in case of illness or death. This last we think a very valuable suggestion, and would like to see acted upon as soon as possible. A petition prepared by Mr. Roach, of Charlottetown, afforded many valuable hints to the meeting; indeed, two or three of the Resolutions published above are copied almost verbatim from that very well digested document.

THE REVIEWS.

ONE of the great inconveniences of living in the country is the want of books. The books that are obtainable in country places are not generally such as the man of sound literary tastes cares much about reading, and they, for the most part, are not at all calculated to improve the mind and cultivate the taste of those young persons who are ambitious of literary excellence. It is next to impossible for a man residing at a distance from Town to be able to form anything like an adequate idea of what at present is going on in the world of letters. He must of necessity be fifty or a hundred years behind the age in all matters connected with literature and science. The works of the most gifted of his contemporaries never reach him. By means of the newspaper press he may now and again obtain an inkling of what the thinkers of the age are saying and doing, but the knowledge of modern literature so obtainable is of the most meagre and unsatisfactory kind. We know that very few in the rural districts of the Island can afford to purchase the best works of the best authors, and fewer still have the time or inclination to read them if they could be easily procured. But we also know that there are a godly number of intelligent thinking men in the country who sadly lament that circumstances hinder them from receiving any benefit from the labors of those who live in this age of the world. They feel that if the mind of the civilized world outside of their is being developed they do not participate in that development. If by accident they light on work of a contemporary, immediately the writer does not belong to their sphere of thought, and that he addresses quite a different class of readers from them. Perhaps many persons of this class will be surprised when we inform them that they have themselves to blame for this ignorance of modern literature which they so much deplore—that the means of their keeping pace with modern thought is within easy reach of them—that they, by a very small expenditure of money, and by profitably employing their leisure hours, may know what the wisest and best men of the age write on those topics, which are the subjects of thought and enquiry in the nineteenth century. What a treat it must be to a man of active and enlightened mind to have intellectual intercourse with the most gifted and best informed men now living! What would not some amongst us give for such intercourse, and how we would enjoy it? Yet they have for many years lived within reach of this high privilege and have not availed ourselves of it. The Reviews and Magazines which our readers see advertised in almost all our newspapers, contain the utterances of the most highly endowed of living men on every conceivable subject. How regularly reads these will have a thorough knowledge of what is now going on in the world of intellect, and will acquire such literary tastes as will make us thoroughly disgusted with the wishy-washy trash which is palmed off on the people of this country for polite literature. He will be able to see how the best men write and what they write about. The expense is trifling. For the sum of three pounds fifteen shillings he can procure the four Quarterlies and Blackwoods Magazine. Let six persons join, and by each paying twelve and sixpence annually they can become possessed of a store of the very best literature that this century can afford. This is a very small sum to pay for so great an advantage.

Every Debating Society and Temperance organization in the country should subscribe for at least one set of these publications. They would not be long read by their members before their impressions would exhibit a marked improvement, both in style and matter. Mr. D. Laird and Mr. H. Harvie, of Charlottetown, are the agents for the periodicals which we have endeavored to recommend to our readers. Either of these gentlemen, no doubt, will be very happy to forward them to the address of any one who is wise enough to order them.

Timothy seed will not be scarce next spring, as the crop was pretty good last year. T. Hanford, of St. John, advertises 50 bbls. for sale in to-days issue.

One hand engaged in mussel-mud business last winter secured as many as seven hundred loads, valued at three shillings per load. Several others secured nearly the same quantity. Truly the mussel-mud is a mine of wealth.

Charlottetown harbor was all clear last Monday, and the Steamer was expected to leave for Pictou.