of the earth, is to be found a stratum of a kind of fibrous woolly substance of various thicknesses, in horizontal layers. Major Roebuck informed of this, went out to a spot where an excavation had been made displaying this singular phenomenon. In digging somewhat deeper, for the purpose of further research, they laid open a vault which on further examination, proved to be of some size, and to their astonishment they found a kind of printing press set up in a vault, and on it moveable types placed as if ready for printing. Every inquiry was set on foot to ascertain the probable period at which such an instrument could have been placed there, for it was evidently not of modern origin, and from all the Major could collect, it appeared probable that the press had remained there in the state in which it was found for at least one thousand years. We believe the worthy Major, on his return to England, presented one of the learned associations with a memoir containing many curious speculations on the subject. Paper we know to have been manufactured in the East many centuries before we had any knowledge of it, and we have many reasons to think that the Chinese had been acquainted with the mode of printing they now employ many years before Faust and Guttenburg invented it in Europe. It certainly does no credit to the inventive genius of the Romans to say that, while they approached so near as to engrave in a style not to be equalled in the present age on gems, and stones, and of course the taking an impression of them, they should have remained ignorant of the art which has bestowed so many blessings on mankind.

IMPORTANT FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

REPEAL RESOLUTIONS, INCLUDING A PETITION TO THE QUEEN AGAINST THE UNION.

[By telegram to the Morning Journal.]

HALIFAX, Feb. 6.

The following are the Resolutions relating to the Repeal of the Act of Confederation to be made the order of the day for Saturday next.

Resolved, That the Members of the Legislative Assembly of this Province elected in 1863 simply to legislate under the Colonial Constitution had no authority to make or consent to any material change of such Constitution without first submitting the same to the people at the Polls.

That the Resolution of the 10th April, which preceded the enactment of the British North American Act is as follows:

"Whereas it is the opinion of this House that it is desirable that a Confederation of the British North American Provinces should take place; Resolved, therefore, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorised to appoint delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of Union which will effectually ensure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province, each Province to have an equal voice in such Delegation, Upper and Lower Canada being for this purpose considered as separate Provinces. This was the only authority possessed by the Delegates who procured the enactment of the Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Bruswick.

That even if the House of Assembly had had the Constitutional power to authorize such delegation, which is by no means admitted, the foregoing resolutions did not empower the delegates to arrange a federal Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, without including in such Confederation the Colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

That no delegates from the two last named Colonies having attended, and an unequal number from each of the others being present, the delegation was not legally constituted, and had no authority to act under the said Resolution, which expressly required each of the Colonies to be represented by an equal number of Delegates.

That the Delegates did not secure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province, as they were by the express terms of such resolution, bound to do in arranging a scheme of Union, but on the contrary they entirely disregarded those rights and interests, and the scheme by them consented to, would, if finally confirmed, deprive the people of this Province of their rights, liberty and independence, rob them of their revenues, take from them the regulation of their trade, commerce and taxes, the management of their Railroads and other public property, expose them to arbitrary and excessive taxation by a Legislature over which they can have no adequate control, and reduce this free, happy, and self-governed Province to the degraded condition of a dependency of Canada.

That no fundamental or material change of the Constitution of the Province can be made in any other constitutional manner than by a statute of the Legislature sanctioned by the people, after the subject matter of the same has been referred to them at the polls, the Legislature of a Colonial dependency having no power or authority implied from their relation to the people as their Legislative representatives to overthrow the Constitution under which they were elected and appointed.

That the scheme of Confederating Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was never submitted to the people of this province at the polls before the 18th day of September last, upwards of two and a half months after the British North American Act was by the Queen's proclamation declared to be in force, when the people were thereby informed that they had been subjected, without their consent, to the absolute dominion of more populous and more powerful Colonies, and had lost their liberty.

That there being no statute of the Provincial Legislature confirming or ratifying the British North American Act, and the same never having been consented to or authorized by the people at the polls nor the consent of the province in any other manner testified the preamble of the act reciting that this province had expressed a desire to be Confederated with Canada and New Brunswick is untrue, and when the Queen and the Imperial Legislature were led to believe that this province had expressed such a desire, a fraud and imposition were practised upon them.

That the truth of the preamble of the British North American Act reciting the desire of Nova Scotia to be confederated is essential to the Constitutionality of the statute, and if the same is false, the statute is defective, because a statute cannot be rendered constitutional by assuming as true the condition which is indispensable to its constitutionality.

That from the time the scheme of Confederation was first devised in Canada until it was consumated by the Imperial Act in London, it was systematically kept from the consideration of the people of Nova Scotia at the polls, and the Executive Council and Legislature in defiance of petitions signed by many thousands of the electors of this province persistently and perseveringly prevented the same from being presented to the people.

That at the recent election the question of Confederation exclusively occupied the attention of the people, who were then, for the first time, enabled to express their will on a subject of the most vital importance to their happiness, and the result has proved that this province does not desire to be annexed to Canada, and that the people of Nova Scotia repudiate the enforced provisions of the British North American Act, which for reasons set forth in the foregoing resolutions, they believe to be unconstitutional, and in no manner binding upon the people of Nova Scotia.

That the Quebec Scheme which is embodied in the British North American Act, imprudently attempted to be forced on the people of Nova Scotia not only without their consent but against their will, has already created wide spread irritation and discontent, and unless the same be withdrawn will, we fear, be attended with the most disastrous consequences, as the loyal people of this Province are fully conscious of their rights as British subjects, set inestimable value upon their free institutions, and will not willingly consent to the invasion of those rights, or to be subjected to the dominion of any other power than that of their lawful and beloved Queen.

That the Colonies were politically allied to each other by their common relationship to the Queen and her Empire in a more peaceable and less dangerous connection than under any scheme of Colonial Confederation that could be devised even on the fairest, wisest and most judicious principles.

That the people of Nova Scotia do not impute to her Majesty the Queen and Her Government any intentional injustice, as they are well aware that fraud and deception were practiced upon them by those who misrepresented the public sentiment of this country, and who for reasons we will not venture to describe desired that Confederation might be forced upon the Province without the consent and against the will of the people.

That an humble Address be presented to the Queen embodying the substance of the foregoing resolutions, informing Her Majesty that Her loyal people of Nova Scotia do not desire to be in any manner Confederated with Canada, and praying Her Majesty to revoke her Proclamation and to cause the British North American Act to be repealed so far as it regards the Province of Nova Scotia.

A STEAMER FLOATING OVER THE TOPS OF WAREHOUSES IN A DANISH WEST INDIA ISLAND.

The following is a copy of Commodore Bissel's report to his government upon the loss of the American steamship *Monongahela*. It is dated Nov. 21st, 1867:—I have to state with deep regret, that the United States steamship *Monongahela*, under my command, is now lying on the beach in view of the town of Frederickstadt, St. Croix, where she was thrown by the most fatal earthquake ever known here. The shock occurred at 3 o'clock, p.m., on the 18th inst. Up to that moment the weather was serene, and no indication of a change showed by the barometer, which stood at 30 deg. 15 min. The first indication we had of the earthquake was a violent trembling of the ship, resembling the blowing off of steam. This lasted some 30 seconds, and immediately afterward the water was observed to be receding rapidly from the south. In a moment the current was changed and bore the ship toward the beach, carrying out the entire cable and drawing the bolts from the kelson, without the slightest effect in checking her terrific speed toward the beach. Another anchor was ordered to be let go, but in a few seconds she was in too shoal water for this to avail. When within a few yards of the beach the reflux of the water checked her speed for a moment, and a light breeze from the land gave me a momentary hope, that the jib and fore-topmast staysail might pay her head off shore, so that in the reflux of the wave she might reach waters sufficiently deep to float her, and then be brought up by the other anchor. These sails were immediately set, and she paid off so as to bring her broadside to the beach.—When the sea returned, in the form of a wall of water 25 or 30 feet high, it carried us over the warehouses into the first street of the town. This wave in receding took her back towards the beach, and left her nearly perpendicular on the edge of a coral reef, where she is now keeled over to an angle of 15 deg.

All this was the work of a few moments only, and soon after the waters of the bay subsided into their naturally tranquil state, leaving us high and dry on the beach. During her progress toward the beach she struck heavily two or three times; the first lurch carried the rifle gun on the forecastle overboard. Had the ship been carried ten or fifteen feet further out, she must inevitably have been forced over on her beam ends, resulting, I fear, in her total destruction, and in the loss of many lives. Providentially, only four men were lost; they were in the boats at the time the shock commenced. The boats that were down were all swamped except my gig, which was crushed under the keel, killing my coxswain, a most valuable man. During the terrific scene the officers and men behaved with coolness and subordination. It affords me great pleasure to state that after careful examination of the position and condition of the ship, I am enabled to report that she has sustained no irreparable damage to her hull. The sternpost is bent, and some twenty feet of her keel partially gone; propeller and shaft uninjured. The lower pintle of the rudder is gone, but no other damage is sustained by it. No damage is done to her hull more serious than the loss of several sheets of copper, torn from her starboard bilge and from her keel She now lies on the edge of a coral reef, which forms a solid foundation, in which ways may be laid. She can thus be launched in ten feet of water at 100 feet from the beach. Gentlemen looking at the ship from shore declare that the bottom of the bay was visible where there was before, and is now, 40 fathoms of water

To extricate the ship from her present position, I respectfully suggest that M. J. Hanscom be sent down with suitable material for ways, ready for laying down, and India rubber camels to buoy her up. I think there is no insuperable obstacle to her being put afloat, provided a gang of ten or twelve good ship carpenters be sent down with the naval constructor, as her boilers and engines appear to have sustained no injury. A valuable ship may thus be saved to the navy, with all her stores and equipments.

PRINCE ALFRED AND THE NATIVES.

Prince Alfred has found in the Colonial heart of Australia as much enthusiastic loyalty as Nova Scotia displayed for his elder brother. The programmes of his receptions strikingly resemble that of Halifax during the Prince of Wales' visit—thousands of children singing the National Anthem, balls, reviews, illuminations, and all the splendours which a rich Colony like Victoria especially could display. One of the most striking of features in his visit was his reception away up among the wild lakes by the aborigines. The "black fellows" astonished him with waving flags, flourishing spears, and three hurrahs as hearty as ever answered the boatswain's pipe on a first-rate frigate. Some of the educated young natives read him a simple, affectionate address; others invited him to read a placard with the choice inscription, "Golly, black fellow all one big glad for see im Queen piccaninny!" At night they treated him to all the horrors of an old-fashioned "corroboree." This "death dance" is performed by naked warriors, who have painted their dusky carcases with white streaks to resemble skeletons, and if it happens to be a dark night the show is very ghastly. Some moonshine on this occasion bothered the black master of ceremonies as much as the same thing did bully Bottom in his tragic comedy—but it was grewsome enough to the royal party when the performers, lying in a ring like corpses, motionless, at a slight signal leapt simultaneously to their feet, brandished their spears, tore round and round like a whirlwind, and dashed into one of the most fiendish "break-downs" ever attempted on the upper side of the earth's crust.

POPULARITY OF PRINCE ALFRED.—Prince Alfred is making a kind of Royal progress through Australia. Everywhere he has been received with demonstrations of unbounded loyalty, with addresses, and *fetes* paid for out of colonial funds. It is expected that the reception in Melbourne will cost £30,000, and the Prince was enthusiastically welcomed to the city by a crowd of 60,000 persons. Balls, banquets, hunting parties succeeded each other rapidly; the Prince has seen a corobboree and shot a kangaroo, and has been assured by a speaker—in Adelaide, not Melbourne—that he may one day be King of the Australias, a much pleasanter berth than King of the Canadians, which has also been proposed for him. The Prince seems to have charmed his entertainers, particularly by the vigour with which he danced a Scotch reel, and the whole continent is in a fever of loyal excitement. Such a reception is by no means a bad way of reminding the world that Australians are still Englishmen by their own choice, and gives a pleasant fillip to the social monotony of colonial life.

THE IRISH QUESTION.—A second declaration of the Limerick priesthood, which bears the signatures of two dignitaries and 30 parish priests or curates, and is to get further names, calls upon the Government to satisfy the aspirations of Ireland by restoring the blessings of domestic legislation. This concession, which they believe "to be fully compatible with the integrity of the empire and the security of the Crown," would, they add, "have the like happy result in Ireland that have signally attended a similar adjustment recently in Hungary."

LARGE YIELD OF GOLD.—One of the richest yields of gold ever obtained from a quartz mine, was brought into town on Tuesday, from a new mine at Mount Uniacke. A lot of fifteen tons of quartz, from a lead six feet thick, opened last fall, yielded the large amount of 235 ounces, or nearly sixteen ounces per ton. When it is considered that a three-inch lead, yielding three ounces to the ton, is considered a good investment, the enormous value of such a property as this must be apparent. The quartz from which the gold was obtained, was the product of three men's labor from Christmas until Saturday last, 25th January, and together with between $200 and $300 worth of specimens, picked out of the rock while mining, gives a net yield of about $230 per day for each man employed. The fortunate owners of this valuable property are said to be Mr. Samuel Kelly; P. S. Hamilton, Esqr, and four or five other gentlemen, whose names we have not learned.—*Halifax Citizen*.

AMERICAN MISSION TO ROME.—A telegram from Florence of the 29th ult. says:—The *Unita Catolica* newspaper says that a special agent of the President of the United States has arrived at Rome on a secret mission to the Pope, and that he will be supported by Admiral Farragut, whose fleet is hourly expected at Naples, and whose arrival in Rome is looked for at an early day. The journal gives no information as to the character or effect of the mission upon which the American agent has been sent.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius has, we are told, ceased to be merely a beautiful spectacle, and has become a source of panic to the people living around its base. An immense current of lava has overflowed the central cone, and is now skirting the hill on the west and north west, and approaching the village of Cercola. The lava torrent follows the same direction as during the eruptions of 1858, 1859 and 1860, and separates into two branches, the northern branch passing close to the observatory approaching Resina, and the southern branch approaching the Terra del Greco. There is likely to be rather more material for the manufacture of lava ornaments than there is likely to be use for in some time.

What you do, do well; that is just what *Grace's Salve* is doing. Whenever it is applied it heals the wound, whether it be of burn or scald, and leaves the skin as fair and white as when first made.

If there is a general remedy for which the people ought to be thankful, it is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is curious to notice the enthusiasm with which some people speak of it, more particularly our returned soldiers, to whom it has been a friend indeed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—An efficient and conscientious teacher is a blessing to the community in which he resides. An incompetent one, however correct in morals and exemplary in conduct, is a public nuisance. The majority, almost all of our teachers, I am convinced, sustain a high and honorable character for sobriety, diligence, faithfulness, and all the other virtues which are ornaments to society. I am afraid, however, that a proper regard to truth prevents me from recommending them, *en masse*, for efficiency, or describing them as possessing all the qualifications necessary for the proper discharge of all their duties. I do not mean to cast any reflections on the *teachers*, nor yet on the Board of Education by whom they are examined If teachers are not generally what they should be, to the Law, as it now stands, I attribute the blame.

To point out what I conceive to be a great defect in the present Act, let me briefly state the successive steps by which a teacher obtains license for the different classes. A young man, after having spent five months in the Normal School, undergoes an examination in Reading, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, &c. With a very limited knowledge of English a slight acquaintance with *General* Geography, and some vague ideas in History, the Board must, according to the Act, grant him a first-class license. He then begins to climb the ladder By resolutely applying himself for a few months to Mathematics, he becomes a second-class teacher. Another few months' steady application to Latin, Greek and French, rewards his ambition of becoming a Grammar master. Of course his proficiency in Mathematics must improve his Arithmetic; but will it extend his knowledge of History? His progress in Classics must force on his attention the construction of sentences; but will it make him more proficient in Geography?

In History, Geography, Book-keeping, Physiology, Chemistry (agricultural), in short, in general information, he may be on a level with the little girl drawing a salary of £38 annually! I admit that 2nd class teachers and grammar masters are generally more intelligent and better qualified to teach the branches here enumerated, than those of the lowest class. The same love for learning that induced them to undertake the dry studies of mathematics and classics, would no doubt cause them to make a corresponding progress in other more agreeable and entertaining studies. But by such as are only spurred to exertion by the prospect of an *increase of pay*, every study not actually enforced by law will be neglected. Giving such men high salaries is a useless drain on the Treasury, and an imposition on the public. I think I cannot do better than to refer you to the Nova Scotia School Act of 1866. You will there see, by looking at the syllabus of examination, that such a contingency as I have mentioned is provided for, that every class has to submit to an examination *embracing all the branches*, and that these examinations become more searching as the class advances. The justice and propriety of this feature in the N. S. Act is so manifest that it requires no comments of mine To allow a teacher to take charge of a superior school, without giving satisfactory evidence that his attainments are such as will enable him to impart *superior* instructions, is the very essence of nonsense. Equally absurd and unjust would it be to have teachers of the lowest class submit to as rigorous examination in grammar, (the nature, use, and classification of figurative language, persification, etc.,) geography, history, &c., as those to whom a more intimate knowledge of such branches is indispensible.

In the present manner of conducting examinations there is also room for improvement. These, as far as circumstances would permit, should be *written*, not *oral*. The advantages of the former method are manifold. The diffident boy, who is apt to lose his self possession, has time to collect his thoughts. The questions given will be more comprehensive. An evasive answer need not be hazarded. That amiable failing, in an examiner, of giving encouragement, or rendering assistance, is thus obviated. These are a few of the advantages of a written over an oral examination. To make this the practice would not preclude any oral answers the examiners might require of candidates on any subject.

In order to make the large sum of money annually expended on Education promotive of as much good as possible, the teachers' status should be raised. Even those of the lowest class should be sufficiently initiated into the mysteries of the Queen's English, to prevent the possibility of their becoming the laughing-stock of the whole community. Second-class teachers are *supposed* to understand *Spherical Trigonometry*, and yet they are required to learn only three books of plain Geometry! Truly, if they know no more than the Act requires, they can ill afford to plume themselves with superiority over their brethren of the first degree.

I think I have dwelled sufficiently long on these points to prove to you, sir, that a radical change in the qualification of teachers, of all classes, is required. The interests of Education imperatively demands this. And if we are to have teachers worthy the name, the Normal School must not be closed, as I understand is the intention of some of our Legislators. If that Institution does not give general satisfaction, let the Government procure the services of more energetic teachers. A vacancy in the School Visitors' department (by dismissal or otherwise!) is desirable, and should be filled by a thoroughly educated man, competent in every respect, to discharge aright the duties of that important office. If such a man cannot be found on the Island, by all means, let one be imported.

Yours, &c.
JOHN SMITH.

Newtown, 6th Feb., 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Dear Sir,—I have read with care your leading articles of late, especially those having reference to Education.

It is, indeed, high time for the inhabitants of this Colony to bestir themselves in the ALL IMPORTANT matter of Public Education. I venture to express an opinion that our educational system, from its Board downward, needs a little change.

I am truly glad to read in your last Monday's leader of your intention to "*refer to the claims St. Dunstan's College has to parliamentary aid*" in common with the Prince of Wales College.

Feeling sure you have not only ability but large mindedness sufficient to handle such a question liberally.

I am truly yours,
LIBERAL.

Charlottetown Feb. 17th 1868.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The cabmen of Liverpool are on a strike, causing much inconvenience to the inhabitants.....A terrible gale prevailed throughout England on Saturday night, and disasters to both life and property on sea and land are apprehended; the telegraph lines to Liverpool are down.....The *Courier Francaise*, Paris, says the presence of Admiral Farragut at Naples is designed as a counterpoise to the French forces in Rome, and sustain the Liberals of Italy with whom Farragut holds intimate relations. The *Courier* says the Admiral has sent to Caprera the promise of his support, and he only awaits the reply of Garibaldi.....Reports from Morocco state that a severe famine prevails in Tangiers and Tetnor.....The announcement was made in both Houses of the Italian Parliament yesterday that the Crown Prince Humbert has been formally betrothed to Princess Margherita of Genoa.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The gale which prevailed over England on Saturday last was very destructive to life and property. In this City and in Liverpool, chimnies and signs were blown down and houses unroofed. Many people were struck down by the falling objects and severely injured, and in some instances killed outright.

LONDON, Feb. 3, (even).—It is reported the French Government is likely to withdraw the new bill for the regulation of the Press in consequence of the opposition to the measure shown by the Liberal party.... In accordance with a request from Lord Stanley, the Pasha of Egypt has recalled the auxiliary corps of native Egyptians, which he sent to join the British Expedition in Abyssinia.....The Bill introduced by the Prussian Government, granting large indemnities to the King of Hanover and the Duke of Nassau, have been passed by the Diet. Much opposition was shown to granting these approbations, and at one time their passage seemed doubtful, but toward the close of the debate Count Bismarck declared that if they were not adopted he would be compelled to dissolve the Parliament. The threat was effective.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—No marine disasters have yet been reported from the recent storm..... Despatches from Abyssinia, report favorably of army under General Napier.

CORK, Feb. 4.—One of the gates of this city was undermined last night, and blown up. At the time, all the telegraph lines leading into the city were cut. The prompt action of the police prevented any further demonstrations. Two brothers, James and John Barry, have been arrested, on a charge of robbing the gunshops of a quantity of powder. A man named Fitz Patrick was also arrested to day. It is thought he had something to do with the explosion last night. The police, while examining him, found a bottle of phosphorous or Greek fire in his pocket.

PARIS, Feb. 4th.—The debate in the Corps Legislatiff on the bill for regulating the press was continued to-day. Minister Rouher made a long speech, in which he urged upon the members the passage of the proposed law. He said that he was unwilling to oppose liberal tendencies, but the Empire and people demanded that some restrictions should be imposed upon the press. Four millions of those who voted for the Constitution were gone; but four millions of their successors required the same guarantee. The clause of the bill abolishing the proposed license to publish, was adopted by almost an unanimous vote.

FLORENCE, Feb. 4th.—Garibaldi has written an eloquent and enthusiastic letter to Admiral Farragut, in which he congratulates the United States on encouraging, by the presence of the American fleet, the national aspirations of Italy.

VIENNA, Feb. 4th.—It is reported that Pope Pius IX. is willing to resume negociations with the Imperial Government for a revision of the concordate. The *Debats*, a semi-official journal, says that Great Britain has requested the European powers to stop removing fugitives from Candia.

LONDON, Feb. 5th, eve.—A man named Chatterton was shot in the streets to-day, and badly if not fatally wounded, the assassin was instantly arrested, and gave his name as Jem Meddles. From his declarations it seems that he mistook Chatterton for James Bird, who is an important witness for the Government in the affair of the Clerkenwell explosion, and who at the examination of the prisoners before the Police Court, identified one of them as the man who fired the powder. It is said that Meddles is a half witted fellow, and the belief is general that he is the tool of other parties who prompted him to the deed. The pistol shot took effect in the throat of Chatterton, where it made a very ugly wound; he still lives, but his recovery is doubtful.....The *Times* has an editorial to day on the arrest of Irish Americans. It admits that the imprisonment of Mr. Train at Cork was a mistake, but it should be distinguished from the arrest of Irishmen who came over from the United States with a secret intention of creating a revolt against the Government.

CORK, Feb. 5.—Early this morning a considerable body of men, supposed to be Fenians, were discovered in the vicinity of Marcoon Castle, about twenty miles west of this city. They appeared to be preparing to make an attack upon the Castle and the authorities of the town of Marcoon were notified of the danger, and a strong force of police were forthwith ordered to the ground, and as soon as they appeared the Fenians dispersed in every direction.

LONDON, Feb. 6th, eve.—The American newspapers containing comments on the arrest of Mr. Train, have been received. These comments evoke much press discussion here. The tone of the London newspapers, however, is temperate and conciliatory......Admiral Farragut is at Genoa and is everywhere received with marked attention... It is said the Emperor Napoleon has accepted an invitation from the Sultan of Turkey to visit Constantinople next summer.... The King and Queen of Portugal and their suit, while returning from a hunting party near Braga, were fired upon from the roadside. The Guard returned the fire killing some of the assailants and wounding others. The Royal Party then rode rapidly into town. The King and Queen were unhurt.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Later advices from the British army in Abyssinia are very discouraging, and forbid the hope of a successful or safe move this season.

LONDON, Feb. 7th, eve.—The resignation of U. S. Minister Adams is announced....The London *Standard* has an editorial highly complimentary to Mr. Adams and expressing regret at his approaching retirement from the position he has so ably filled.....Admiral Farragut arrived at Florence to-day from Genoa. He was received with especial honors by the Minister of Marine.....It has been officially given out by Count Bismarck that negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States and the Confederation of the North German States are commenced and are progressing with a prospect of a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.....Consols 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—The quantity of cotton afloat on its way to England is estimated at 238,000 bales, of which 135,000 are from the United States.....There is a better feeling in the Corn market. Mixed Western 3d higher, closing at 43s. Wheat unchanged. Provisions and produce unchanged.

FROM THE STATES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A Washington correspondent says:—The resignation of our Minister to Great Britain was received some days ago, and that the intention of the United States Government to prosecute the Alabama Claim immediately and decidedly, is the chief reason why Mr. Adams, whose intercourse with the British Government might have to be changed in a way to affect his personal honor, has seen fit to resign. The appointment of a successor is determined upon, and will be done with especial reference to the national interests abroad, and is likely to be universally accepted throughout the country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The new British Minister, Mr. Edward Thornton, was introduced to the President to-day by the Secretary of State. Mr. Thornton made the following address on the occasion:—

SIR,

"I have the honor to deliver into your Excellency's hands a letter addressed to you by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, accrediting me as Her Majesty's Minister to your Excellency. I have also received Her Majesty's orders to assure your Excellency of Her sincere friendship and of the deep interest she takes in the welfare and prosperity of the nation over which you worthily preside. Her Majesty's Government and the English Nation are deeply grateful for the warm sympathy shown by the people of the United States on the occasion of the death of my lamented predecessor. Allow me to assure your Excellency that I shall do my best to take his place in their affections, and to strengthen the relations of cordial friendship which happily subsists and which it is our earnest desire and our duty as kinsmen to maintain between the two countries. In this pleasing task I am confident that I may count upon the support and assurance of your Excellency, as well as the distinguished statesmen who comprise your Cabinet and the Legislature of this nation."

The President replied to the address as follows:—

"Mr. Thornton, Your Queen enjoys more highly than any other Sovereign the respect and sympathy of the American people. The people of the United States will believe that she is entirely sincere in the kindly message, which, under her command, you have delivered to me; and this belief will encourage them to hope for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the matters in difference between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States.

"Your late predecessor, Sir Frederick Bruce, without any disobedience to instructions or any want of regard to British interests, won the respect and esteem of this Government and nation. Sir Frederick's sudden death revealed to ourselves the fact that the friendship we had for him had even acquired the intensity of fraternal affection. It will be a pleasing duty for me to extend to you the same consideration and confidence which he so eminently enjoyed.

"In regard to the political relations of the United States and Great Britain only one thing seems to be necessary, which is, that the Statesmen of the two countries may carefully and consistently study to conform their measures to the political logic which in every region where the English language is spoken so distinctly manifests itself in increasing the love of constitutional freedom and the rapid march of a common irresistable and indivisable civilization."

NEW YORK, 8th.—Advices from Alabama report the election as progressing favorably for the new Constitution.....Gold 142⅞.

FROM CANADA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—The Assistant Commissioner has published a statement concerning the operations of the tariff in Nova Scotia, one similar to that concerning the tariff of New Brunswick. Based on the operation of the tariff of the year 1866, he calculates that the Dominion tariff will increase the duties by about fifty-nine thousand dollars over the Nova Scotia tariff, but he says that had not Nova Scotia entered the Union, she must have provided for the additional burthen of two hundred thousand dollars, on account of Railway indebtedness.... The Ottawa *Times* says editorially that unfortunately an increase has been made on articles which the public are least able to bear, and a decrease on those which Nova Scotians have been taxed heavily without complaining. The real difficulty is the adjustment of the burthen, which no doubt will be considered before the meeting of the next Parliament.....A full meeting of the Privy Council will be held on the 21st inst.

LONDON, Feb. 3, eve.—The captain and two sailors of the schr. *Moses Waving*, which foundered at sea, were rescued on the 18th ultimo, by the bark *Minnie Gordon*, and brought to Gibraltar. They had been seven days without food, and to sustain life had to resort to the flesh of the mate, who died from exhaustion. When picked up, the men were hardly able to move or speak, but are now recovering.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, February 17, 1868.

EDUCATION.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY—PRINCE OF WALES AND ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGES.

IN consequence of our having engaged to answer the letter on Education, addressed to us by Mr. Smith, of Newton—an engagement which we fulfilled in our last—it came within the scope of our reflections on the question to note two *oversights*—let us so mildly designate them—of which past Governments and Legislatures have been guilty, as respects the general educational interests of the Colony; but which, we trust, the present Administration, sustained by their liberal majorities in the Legislature, will be found fully prepared and resolved to remedy.

The first of these oversights is the having failed to recognise the necessity for the appointment of a Public Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry; and the second is the having failed to perceive and acknowledge the justice of conceding parliamentary aid to St. Dunstan's College.

As respects these governmental and legislative "sins of omission"—of long standing as they are—the necessity in the one case, and the justice in the other, are alike so obvious, that any attempt to prove either the one or the other by argument, would, we think, be nothing but superfluous labour. We shall, therefore, do little more than state our convictions concerning them—convictions which, we trust, are, in the main, the general convictions of the people—believing that due consideration of them by the men on whom, by the public voice, has been devolved the power and obligation to decide concerning all questions of public interest, will, in each case, lead to speedy remedial action.

Every thinking and observing man in the community, who has either any practical knowledge of farming, or who, otherwise, has any regard for the agricultural—*the chief* interests of the country, must, we all but feel certain, be ready with us to insist upon the necessity of imparting to young men who intend to prosecute the business of farming, a general knowledge of natural history, general ideas concerning the qualities of the soils, the physiology and anatomy of plants, and also concerning vegetable reproduction, as likewise full explanations of the operations required to bring the soil into cultivation, and of the best modes of preparing and applying manures, ameliorators, and stimulants.

Nothing more, however, than a foundation for such knowledge can be laid in school. To us, therefore, it seems that the only means of attaining the desideratum of suitable scientific education for our rising agriculturalists, is the appointment of a duly qualified Lecturer upon Agricultural Chemistry; whose duty it would be to travel through the country to observe and report the state and progress of agriculture in its different sections and settlements—just as our School Visitors are required to ascertain and report the state and progress of education in our District Schools—and, by lectures to afford, throughout the whole, the scientific information and stimulus needed to prepare our agricultural youth for becoming intelligent and successful farmers.

This want was felt and acknowledged by our Legislature at the time, when, seventeen or eighteen years ago, the Liberals first came into power; and an endeavour was then made to supply it; but, through mistaken economy, the attempt proved abortive. The country, however, is now—notwithstanding certain drawbacks in trade—in a state of almost unexampled prosperity, and can well afford to make due provision for the appointment and support of such a Lecturer; and, should our agriculturalists in general desire it, and urgently make known their wish for it to their parliamentary representatives—as in such case they certainly ought to do—the appointment, we think, would not be long delayed—not longer, assuredly, than until the close of the approaching legislative session.

Our correspondent, Mr. Smith, has very properly called attention to the assertion of Dr. Stoddard, which, as quoted and endorsed by us in a former article, is to the effect *that there is not a greater evil, as respects education, than the giving of it to the higher classes for nothing*. It is, we repeat, if not the greatest, yet certainly a very great evil, and one which ought to be corrected wherever it exists. The same rule, the same principle, which applies to the lower schools, applies equally to the higher. The only difference which, as respects State endowments, should be made between the teachers in the higher schools of learning and those in the lower, should be similar to that which is made between a leading member of the bar and a junior counsel. To him whose talents and acquirements are of the highest order, there is very properly and very willingly, paid a retaining fee, which, in amount, bears something like a due proportion to his superior professional worth and the higher estimation in which he is held by the public; whilst to an individual of less ability and lower standing would be tendered a lower retainer—and with a lower retainer it would behove him to be satisfied. Exactly on the same principle, we say that whilst the *retaining* salaries of collegiate professors and of academical masters might very properly be meted out by hundreds, those of teachers of an inferior grade might, with equal propriety, be measured by tens.

It will thus appear that, whilst we readily recognize the propriety of allowing handsome State endowments to our higher schools of learning, we are of opinion that the emoluments attached to the appointments in them, should, as well as those of the lower schools, be chiefly and directly derived from the parents or other natural guardians of their pupils, in the shape of justly regulated and duly apportioned tuition fees.

Having thus, with a view to what we esteem a needful reform, adverted to our higher *State-endowed* schools of learning—by which designation it will readily be understood we especially mean the Prince of Wales College and Charlottetown Academy—we will go a step farther, and declare—as we have long proposed to do—that in the exclusive endowments of these institutions, a very great wrong is done to the Catholic population of the Island. As to numbers, the Catholics are but very little inferior in amount to the Protestants. In every element of worth and true respectability, they are undoubtedly equal to the Protestants; and the sums paid by them into the Public Treasury, are, in amount, little, if at all, below what are paid into it by the Protestants. The Protestants, although comprising several denominations, are yet, when estimated in contradistinction or in opposition to the Catholics, one united and compact body. The Catholics, on the other hand, when so contradistinguished, are "one and indivisible."

In the Prince of Wales College and in the Academy connected with it, there is not, it is true, any sectarian or doctrinal teaching, any more than in our Common or District Schools; yet although open to all without distinction of creeds, they may both, we think, be very properly called Protestant institutions.

In St. Dunstan's College, the Catholics have an institution of their own, which, be it observed, has not only been founded, but has also, hitherto, been sustained wholly by themselves. In it, therefore, is very properly taught the doctrines of their Church to all students who are members of it; but, at the same time, no attempts are in any way made to change, or interfere with, the religious belief of pupils who are of a contrary persuasion.

Now, taking these facts into consideration, and seeing that the whole population of the Island is thus divided into *two* large bodies, nearly equal in every respect—the one Protestant and the other Catholic—and that—held apart by irreconcilable differences of creeds, they cannot fully and freely amalgamate for the support of *one* and the *same* College, or First Class educational institution, it would, we are ready, in spite of all opposition, to maintain to the last, be nothing more than merely wise and just on the part of the Legislature, to make such pecuniary provision in aid of St. Dunstan's College as should bear the same proportion to the Catholic population of the Island, that the parliamentary provision made for the support of the Prince of Wales College bears to the entire Protestant population of the country.

Such a legislative act would be very far from being a recognition of the propriety of sectarian grants—for which, seeing the number of differing Protestant denominations in our community, and the comparative smallness of some of them, no public man amongst us would, we think, be so foolish as to contend—and we sincerely hope that the Legislature will not allow another Session to pass away without entitling themselves, by so wise and just a concession, to the esteem and gratitude of every true Christian and genuine patriot in the Island.

THE CAD OF THE PATRIOT AGAIN AT FAULT! AND AGAIN CONVICTED!

"Reproof, exposure have been both in vain;
The creature's at its dirty work again."

IF there be one lesson which, above all others, as respects the proprieties and decencies of editorial life, *the Cad* of the *Patriot* requires to be taught, in order that he may be qualified even for the very humble labour of writing such editorial scraps as he is permitted to contribute to that paper, it is that of the necessity of being governed by at least some little regard for truth, especially when, in such scraps, he has the foolhardiness to venture into the domain of either literary or political controversy.

Influenced by a feeling akin to compassion for his infirmity, we really wish that some kind friend would undertake the charitable task of endeavouring to teach him to speak the truth; which labour of love, we take leave to suggest, he might very properly commence with Hotspur's earnest, although ironical, exhortation to the rodomantading Glendower—

"O, while you live, tell truth, and shame the devil."

Inveterate as his evil habit is, it is still charitably to be hoped, that it is not altogether incurable; and that, although complete amendment may be out of the question, yet, by the influence of friendly reproofs and gentle dissuasives, the virulence of the malady may be much abated. We have now, however, to do with it in its undiminished malignity, and not so much with any view to an amelioration of the vice, as to the rectification of certain wrongs which have been perpetrated by it; and we shall, therefore, undertake the business with a strong, determined, and unceremonious hand.

In our last, we proved him to have been guilty of three distinct and deliberate falsehoods; and now, in the last *Patriot*, 13th inst., if any thing beyond determined malignity of intention can be made out of the incongruous jumble which, in the extremity of his distress, he has got up for a reply to our simple exposure of his untruthfulness, it is that the falsehoods were not *all* aimed at us personally; but that now, to make amends as it were for his previous want of evil intention against us individually, he is determined to assail us with the most rancorous mendacity, and in the most unmistakable manner.

Completely discomfited as he is, yet a sort of desperate courage appears to have taken possession of him; and, in its phrensy, he is ready to set every suggestion of prudence utterly at nought. Like the entrapped wolf, which, although, when at large, the most cowardly of all predatory vermin, will yet, when so caught, snap at and attempt to tear any one who comes near it, the *exposed Cad* has now cast all fear aside, and is almost ready "to run amuck and tilt" at whomsoever or whatsoever may stand in his way.

Well, be it so. Should he, however, in his phrensy, again direct his course against us, he may, perhaps, meet with a warmer reception than he may believe we are prepared to give him. Meanwhile we shall dispose of his last falsehoods as we did of his former ones; *three* in number again.

The first of them, as nearly as we can unravel the meaning from the jumble in which it is set forth, is—"That we laboured hard to make Mr. Ross, and not the late talented and lamented Mr. Whelan, Queen's Printer."

To this charge, we reply that it is nothing but a very clumsy misrepresentation of ill-judged facts. All that we ever said upon that question amounts to no more than this: that if the Tenant Leaguers were the strength of the Government, as they claimed to be, we thought that they would be very ungrateful if they did not reward Mr. Ross for his services in their cause; but that, if the governing power was in the hands of the Old Liberals, they would be the most ungrateful of men, if they did not exert it in behalf of Mr. Whelan, who had done more for the advancement of Liberal principles and policy in the Island than any other man then belonging to, or who had ever belonged to their party. Moreover, no man had more strongly condemned the principles of the League than we had done. Some of the strongest editorial articles against the League which appeared in the *Examiner* were written by us; and this was very well known to Mr. Ross. The opinions entertained by us concerning the League have been the same from the first to the last; and, could we have been induced to write in favor of their principles, we might have been editorially employed, for that purpose, upon the *Weekly* when that paper had its widest circulation.

The second charge preferred against us by *the Cad*, is, that, in the *Weekly* we made an indecent attack upon a prominent citizen of Charlottetown. That such an attack was made in the *Weekly*, we know; but not even the gentleman himself upon whom it was made was freer from all guilty knowledge of it than we. We had heard nothing of it, we knew nothing of it, until we saw it in the *Weekly*; and no one who read it can have been more disgusted by its perusal than we were, or can have pronounced a stronger reprobation of it than we did. If we wrote it, or even knew any thing more about it than we have here stated we did, it will not be a very difficult matter to prove it, and fully bring it home to us; and we, therefore, now call upon the writer of the charge either to substantiate it, or, failing to do so, to confess—if he has manliness enough for such an avowal—that, under the unfortunate influence of the vindictive feelings of wounded vanity, and led astray by his eagerness to defame us, he had preferred a charge against us, which, upon investigation, he had found to be utterly groundless. If he can fix the stigma of that foul charge upon us, let him do so. If he cannot, let him retract it. The one or the other he must do; or, henceforth, be accounted the most insolent, malignant, and mendacious slanderer in the community.

And here, we gladly avail ourself of a suitable opportunity, further positively to declare that not one of the offensive squibs or lampoons, which, from time to time, appeared in that paper, was written by us; and neither had we, at the time of the publication of any of them—nor have we now—any knowledge whatever of their authorship. And further still, we likewise avail ourself of the opportunity, openly and positively to affirm, that neither editorially, nor otherwise, was the *Weekly* ever under our control or management.

And now for the third: "If we did not revile and abuse Sir Donald Campbell as he lay on his death-bed, it was only because we were not *hired* to do so." Was ever malignity more transparent, impotent, and futile than this?

"Alas, *poor Cad*, for defamation's work.
How much more feeble is thy power than will!"

Having thus—to the shame and confusion, we trust, of our maligner, *the Cad*—disposed of the foul aspersions which he has so basely attempted to cast upon us, we shall now—but simply by way of a hint for *his* benefit, with respect to any future editorial strictures which he may venture to essay for the *Patriot*—glance at a minor allegation which he has very stupidly brought against us, that is, "our having licked into shape the ideas and sentiments of others." *Pity it is, we think, that*, for the literary credit of his paper, Mr. Laird had not, previously to its insertion therein, been allowed to do that friendly office for *the Cad's* last abortion. Under Mr. Laird's correcting hand, something like form and spirit might, perhaps, have been given to it; and, false as it is, it would not then, through its wretched diction and inconsequent conclusions, have been quite as great a disfigurement to his columns as it now is.

Our present attitude, as respects the *Patriot*, is simply *defensive*; but not being of that class of individuals who can tamely submit to wrongs and insults, not from magnanimity, but from mere baseness and want of moral sensibility, we take this opportunity to inform both *the Cad* and his master, that, unless they cease to circulate groundless slanders and false accusations against us, we shall be compelled to assume the *offensive*; and that, in doing so, we may have occasion to divulge some facts of secret history, which, as bearing upon the disappointed ambition of a vain would-be Secretary to the Delegation to the Union Conference in Canada; and, also, as having reference to a certain expurgation of the Executive Council; would be quite sufficient to prove that the bitterness of the animosity entertained and displayed by each of these self-proclaimed *Patriots*, against a certain honorable, high-minded, and public-spirited gentleman in our community, has had its origin in anything but truly patriotic feelings.

An Ottawa despatch of 25th ult, says:—In the organization of the Post Office department an inspector is appointed for Nova Scotia, who is also a Post Master at Halifax, at a salary of $2,400 a year, and an inspector for New Brunswick at $2,000.