is not disposed to carry on a controversy on the subject of religion, I think he is only covering, by a plausible pretext, a retreat which he is beating as quietly as possible.

He says that I very unnecessarily dragged in the massacre of Glencoe. Now, I would wish him to remember that *he* very unnecessarily dragged in William the Third, and the insinuation that the epithet, "Phlegmatic Dutchman," gave offence to all the Protestants of this Island; and I was only following in his own trail when I desired to show that, perhaps, there were not so many Protestants as the *Islander* would fain wish his readers to suppose, who had reason to revere the name of William. Dr. Stratton, a gentleman of the highest standing in our community, and a staunch Protestant, at a lecture recently delivered by the Rev. D. Fitzgerald, called William the "Nena Sahib of Glencoe"; and there is little doubt but the opinions of all the Scotch Protestant supporters of the *Islander*, who are acquainted with the history of this terrible tragedy, coincide with those of Dr. Stratton respecting William; I think then that it would be good policy for the *Islander* to write as little as possible in praise of William. As the editor has thought proper to say that he believes that William did not willingly "sanction or connive at" the massacre of Glencoe, I will subjoin a few extracts from Protestant works, and let the public judge therefrom whether or not William sanctioned or connived at the massacre. The Rev. Donald McNichol, Minister of Lismore and Appin, the parish in which the foul deed happened, says—"It were to be wished that a veil could be thrown over this part of our history, as it was the most barbarous transaction in modern times, *sanctioned by any regular authority from Government.*" See *Sir J. Sinclair's Stat. Acc. Vol.* I, 498. Lord McAulay, who is admitted by all unprejudiced persons to be too partial to William, has the following:

"William contented himself with dismissing the master (of Stair) from office. For this great fault, a fault amounting to a crime, Burnet tried to frame, not a defence, but an excuse. He would have us believe that the King, alarmed by finding how many persons had borne a part in the slaughter of Glencoe, thought it better to grant a general amnesty than to punish one massacre by another. But this representation is the very reverse of the truth. Numerous instruments had doubtless been employed in the work of death; but they had all received their impulse, directly or indirectly, from a single mind. High above the crowd of offenders towered one offender, pre-eminent in parts, knowledge, rank and power. In return for many victims immolated by treachery, only one victim was demanded by justice; and it must ever be considered a blemish on the fame of William that the demand was refused."

The following is taken from the *Encyclopædia Perthensis*, printed at Edinburgh in 1816:

"In the beginning of 1672, an action of unexampled barbarity disgraced the Government of William in Scotland. In the preceding August, in consequence of a pacification with the Highlanders, a proclamation of indemnity had been issued to such insurgents as should take the oaths to the King and Queen, on or before the last day of December. The chiefs of the few tribes who had been in arms for James complied soon after with the proclamation; but Macdonald of Glencoe failed in submitting within the limited time; more, however, from accident than design. In the end of December, he came to Colonel Hill, who commanded the garrison in Fort William, to take the oaths of allegiance to the Government. Hill having furnished Macdonald with a letter to Sir Colin Campbell, Sheriff of the County of Argyle, directed him to repair immediately to Inverary, to make his submission in a legal manner before that Magistrate. The way to Inverary lay through almost impassable mountains; the Season was extremely rigorous, and the whole country was covered with a deep snow. So eager, however, was Macdonald to take the oaths, before the limited time should expire, that though the road lay within half a mile of his own house, he would not stop to visit his family. After various obstructions he arrived at Inverary. The time was elapsed, and the Sheriff hesitated to receive his submission; but Macdonald prevailed upon him by his importunities and even tears. Sir John Dalrymple, afterwards earl of Stair, attended King William as Secretary of State for Scotland. He took advantage of Macdonald's neglecting to take the oaths within the time prescribed, and procured from the King a warrant of military execution against him and his whole tribe. As a mark of *his own eagerness*, or to save Dalrymple, *William signed the warrant, both above and below, with his own hand.* The Secretary, in letters expressive of a brutal ferocity of mind, urged the officers who commanded in the Highlands to execute their orders with the utmost rigour. Campbell, of Glenlyon, a Captain in Argyle's regiment, and two subaltern, were ordered with 120 men to repair to Glencoe on the first of February. Campbell, being uncle to young Macdonald's wife, was received by the father with all manner of friendship and hospitality. The men were treated in the houses of his tenants with free quarters and kind entertainment. Till the 13th of the month the troops lived in good humour and familiarity with the people. The officers on the very night of the massacre passed the evening, and played at cards in Macdonald's house. In the night, Lieutenant Linsay, with a party of soldiers, called in a friendly manner at his door. He was instantly admitted. Macdonald as he was rising to receive his guest, was shot dead behind his back with two bullets. His wife had already put on her clothes: but she was stripped naked by the soldiers, who tore the rings off her fingers with their teeth. The slaughter was now become general. To prevent the pity of the soldiers to their hosts, their quarters had been changed the night before. Neither age nor infirmity was spared. Some women, in defending their children, were killed; boys imploring mercy, wore shot by officers, on whose knees they hung. In one place, nine persons, as they sat enjoying themselves at table, were shot dead by the soldiers. At Inveriggen, in Campbell's own quarters, nine men were first bound by the soldiers, and then shot at intervals, one by one. Near forty persons were massacred by the troops. Several who fled to the mountains perished by famine and the inclemency of the season. Those who escaped owed their lives to a tempestuous night. Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, who had the charge of the execution from Dalrymple, was on his march with 400 men, to guard all the passes from the valley of Glencoe; but was obliged to stop by the severity of the weather, which proved the safety of the rest of the tribe. He entered the valley next day; laid all the houses in ashes; and carried away all the cattle and spoil, which were divided among the officers and soldiers. It can scarce be imagined that a massacre, attended with such circumstances of treachery and breach of the laws of hospitality, could pass without severe animadversion; though the expressions of Cunningham, a writer very *partial to the character* of King William, seem to account it a fault that it should ever have been inquired into."

It is to be hoped that after this, we will not hear much more said about William, whom, says the *Islander*, the people of Britain invited over to secure for themselves and their children "the Protestant religion and the liberties of England."

The editor says: "We shall not follow *Lector's* example, and remind him of those committed under the direct authority of *his own* Church—massacres in which the victims were counted by thousands." The above extract contains an untruthful and unjust insinuation, and a very gross calumny. In the first place, I did not say, nor did I insinuate, that the massacre of Glencoe was committed by the direct or indirect authority or sanction of any church or religion, as the words of the above extract which I have italicised would lead one to suppose. If a person were to charge William with the massacre, it would require extraordinary logic to conclude thence that he charged the Protestant religion with it. William was but an individual, and his acts cannot be charged to the church to which he belonged. The editor of the *Islander* surely knows before this that we cannot logically deduce a general conclusion from a particular premises. In the next place, the editor of the *Islander* utters an unjustifiable and vile calumny, when he says that massacres were committed by the direct authority of my church - that is, the Catholic Church. If the *Islander* can justify its calumnious assertion, I challenge it to the proof; and if it cannot justify and will not retract its slander, I will leave the reprobation of its infamy to the generous feeling of all that is honourable amongst its readers. I certainly entertain doubts whether the above calumnious extract was penned by W. H. Pope, Esq., for it seems almost incredible that a gentleman, holding the important office of Colonial Secretary, should so far forget his position, and the rules of decorum, as to write so foul a slander, and deliberately insult Catholics, who contribute largely towards his salary. I may also remark, *en passant*, that I am surprised that Mr. Ings, who would not, I believe, willingly give offence to Catholics, should continue to allow his paper to be made the vehicle of insult to Catholics.

It were to be desired that the editor of the *Islander* would not write so many palpable contradictions. In one place he says that he never spoke disparagingly of the Catholic religion; but in the very same article he says that massacres in which the victims were counted by thousands were committed by the direct authority of the Catholic church! and of course sanctioned by that faith, which, in his own words, "has existed for eighteen centuries—which is held by hundreds of millions of the human family, including the larger portion of the inhabitants of civilized Europe — which was the religion of Erasmus, St. Vincent de Paul and of Bossuet, and which is now the religion of the fearless, independent and liberty-loving Montlambert"!

According to the *Islander* thirty thousand Catholics are arrayed against the Government. If we count the Protestants who were favourable to the election of Messrs Coles, Cooper, Knight, Sutherland, Wightman, Sinclair, in a word to the election of all the members at present constituting the opposition, and if we also count those who were favourable to the unsuccessful opposition candidates, I think that they will number at least ten or fifteen thousand. By adding fifteen thousand to thirty thousand we will have forty-five thousand in opposition to the Government. Now, the population of this Island, according to the last census, was about seventy-two thousand—and I dare say that it is not much greater at present. By deducting the forty-five thousand supposed to be in opposition, we will have twenty seven thousand remain to support the Government—and thus it would appear, supposing that there are fifteen thousand Protestants in opposition, that the minority of twenty-seven thousand are governing the Island against the will of the large majority of forty-five thousand!

When I began this letter I thought that I would be able to review therein the principal portions of the editorial of the last *Islander*, but I find that what I have already written exceeds the limits of an ordinary letter, so I must reserve for a future occasion any further remarks which I may make on the subject.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your obedient servant,
LECTOR.

Queen's County, March 26th, 1860.

THE COL. SECRETARY, HIS GOVERNMENT, AND HIS £350 A-YEAR RELIGION.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir—If one be to judge the Government of P. E. Island by the remarks—for they don't deserve the name of Editorials—in the two or three last *Islanders*, they may well exclaim, "O save us from our friend" W. H. Pope. And well may the Protestants, whom he professes to represent, repeat the same. I am not prepared to say what *holy* inspirations a salary of £350 a-year may have recently worked on the nervous system of the Colonial Secretary; but I do know, that previous to that office having been bestowed on him, he frequently boasted before both Catholics and Protestants, that "*he did not profess any religion*," and that "*if ever he would take up a religion it would be that of the Catholic, as the oldest and most consistent.*" But now, judging from his statements in the *Islander*, Mr. W. H. Pope appears to labour under *a holy fear* of losing his *pay* of £350 a-year, unless "the character of the Protestant institutions of the Colony be preserved." But Mr. Pope does not enlighten the people by showing what change for the better "*the character of the Protestant institutions of the Colony*" has assumed since Coles gave up the Government, which Mr. Pope says was supported by the thirty thousand Catholics. It may be, and probably is the case, that, as the £350 a-year to Mr. Pope is the gift of a Protestant Government, his meaning is, and no doubt his desire too, that such salary should be given to him to bring and retain him in the true orthodoxy of Protestantism. If that sum—continued to him for three years more—would make a *Christian* of him, and convert him from "the errors of his ways," and his *two guinea Leases* propensities, there are few sincere Christians who would not consider it money well expended.

But how does Mr. Pope, in saying that 30,000 Catholics are opposed to the present Government, reconcile it with the fact, that it was by the votes of some of those Catholics that Messrs. Yeo, Montgomery, (Speaker), Owen and McAulay were elected, while all these four gentlemen are supporters of the present Government? Either these gentlemen must have grossly deceived their constituents, or Mr. Pope must have stated a falsehood. Now, if these four gentlemen were taken from the Government, and given to the Opposition, where would the Colonial Secretary's £350 a-year be, and his Protestantism? Echo answers where.

Again, suppose that the 30,000 Catholics are opposed to the present Government, according to Mr. Pope's statement, and *without any supposition*, but judging from the state of the Poll Books at the last General Election, that upwards of 16000 Protestants voted against those who now form the majority for the Government, we have then a good majority—more than one-half the population—in opposition to the Government, which I trust Governor Dundas will take a note of and govern himself and his Council accordingly.

Now, it would be all very well for Mr. Pope to convey to the Government *privately* such an expose of their weakness; but to publish it to the world, there can be no doubt but that it will be taken advantage of by the Opposition. "Oh! save us from such friends" as Mr. Pope! the Government may well exclaim.

Mr. Pope says he does not desire to excite very angry (religious) feelings amongst our mixed population! Not he, indeed. The dear good man, he only wishes to retain his salary of £350 a-year—as he is not likely to be permitted to * * * * * * * he, perhaps, finds it necessary to hold what he has;—and he knows he would not long hold it under a Liberal Government, who would wish to do justice to the poor tenantry. He, therefore, very *piously* tells the Protestants how much they must beware of Catholics and of *bugaboo ascendancy!* How ardent in Protestant zeal £350 a-year can make *a non-professing Christian!* It is an old saying, "when the fox preaches let the geese beware;" and so should the tax payers beware when they have a man without a religion preaching up £350 a-year Protestantism; and so ought the rent-paying tenantry beware of the preaching up of the text, "a new Lease for two guineas," and so ought the Government beware of *such a man.*

A FRIEND TO GOOD GOVERNMENT.

New Glasgow, March 26, 1860.

SITE FOR THE MARKET HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir.—It appears that a majority of the House of Assembly have decided upon appropriating a part of Queen's Square for a public Market House.

I could have believed it possible, before it happened, that there might be found some four hundred persons sufficiently destitute of taste, and indifferent to civic improvements, as to attach or allow their names to be subscribed to a petition, praying for such an appropriation, when sent round by the undermining contrivance of a few persons privately interested in such a measure; but I never could have supposed that now, when Colonial improvement and public spirit have fairly commenced their march in this Island, such an application would have received the sanction of a majority of the House of Assembly, and that majority including no less than three members of the Executive Government!!

Such an act of vandalism would not have been tolerated by the half civilized aborigines of New Zealand.

A former Government most injudiciously granted a large portion of the eastern section of Queen's Square, (or what is alleged to be the part *originally* intended for Public Buildings), to the Episcopalians for their Church; and a subsequent Government, exercising as bad or even worse judgment, placed the present Colonial Building in its centre. These improvident and stupid acts may be palliated, if not excused, by some considerations; but not so the decree which is now asked to legalize the approbation of nearly all that remains of the Square for a public Market, for the sale of any and almost every commodity and stuff that may be dragged there.

For the last twenty years the Bi-weekly Market held on the Square has rendered full one half part of it a nuisance of the most offensive description. A Cow Pen, (to use an Island phrase), for Pigs and all kinds of cattle,—a depository for refuse fish, saturated with its tainted pickle, and covered ankle deep with as foul a collection of filth as ever comes within range of the Scavenger's shovel, and thus sending forth its pestilential exhalations in the midst of what was designed to be the healthiest and handsomest part of the City. This is what the four hundred Petitioners wish to perpetuate—a number, to the credit of Charlottetown let it be known, but few, if any, over one-fourth part of its adult male inhabitants. Can it be possible that the *Legislature* will perpetrate such an act of desecration? Let the sides of the Square be labelled with the answer—"Decency forbids." Is the private interests of some dozen shopkeepers to be deemed paramount to all considerations of public policy and public taste?

I trust, Sir, that this is a subject which will not fail to bring out the voice of your independent Journal in a tone condemnatory of this act of barbarism that is about to be inflicted on ourselves and our posterity.

Your ob't serv't.
A CITIZEN.

March 24, 1860.

SITE FOR A MARKET HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir—Having heard that a petition has been recently signed by the inhabitants in Charlottetown, under the impression that if the contemplated Market House was not built on Queen's Square, it should be placed at the head of Queen's Street—I beg to offer a few comments on the subject. In consequence of believing this statement, the opinion of the City has not been fairly ascertained. The majority were, of course, against its being erected in so obviously undesirable a locality as the extreme end of Queen's Street, but were induced in many cases to sign the Petition, thinking that there was no alternative. It is said that at this time there were no less than three sites under consideration; viz: Miss Stewart's Garden, Mr. Reddin's Wharf, and land opposite the Temperance Hall, to the corner of Kent Street. Either of these localities is preferable to the former sites. It is usual in most cities to rail and plant with trees in an ornamental manner the different squares, as a means of health and recreation, and for evening promenades in the summer months. There are many objections to building a market place in the centre of a city. There is no outlet for all the accumulation of unwholesome decaying matter; and in this country, where the heat is intense for two months, this one cause is sufficient of itself to create disease.

As Charlottetown is so desirably situated on the water, how important to avail ourselves of the advantage so much coveted elsewhere, when, from this circumstance, the accumulation of filth can be effectually carried away by the receding tide. A Market House near the water would be highly advantageous to the country people residing on the banks of the three rivers, who can bring up their produce in boats. A Fish Market would also be much better arranged in the vicinity of the river, and would remove the great trouble and objection attending the separation of the two markets.

To those persons living on Lots 48 and 49 on that side of the river, a great benefit would be derived in not having to truck their produce to the centre of the town. The people also on the South Shore would derive a similar benefit, and would take their boats close to the Market place.

Charlottetown and Royalty, from its size and population, being about one-twelfth of the Island, has a decided right to a fair share of the revenue towards procuring a suitable site and building. The country deriving so much benefit from the contemplated improvement, ought gladly co-operate in the undertaking.

Charlottetown, March 17, 1860. A. Z.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir—I noticed in a late number of the *Monitor* a communication signed "Darius D. Clay" from a place recently called *Dundas*. This individual I take to be the celebrated person known as "*Doctor Clay.*" The time is daily arriving when the people of this Island shall no longer be the dupes of *medical quacks*, or unscrupulous political demagogues. Mr. Clay, finding this to be the case, has entirely quitted business in the *medical* line, and trusts to the efforts of his *brilliant* pen to write himself into office. Intelligence was once at such an ebb in this Island, that Darius D. Clay had so many patients to attend over the eastern portion of this Island, that he was compelled to carry a copy of Haszard's Almanac to warn him of approaching storms! Must not he have been a sensible person to put such confidence in the agricultural chemist's predictions? These days of quackery are happily fled forever.

Permit me now to analyse the *very excellent* epistle to the editor of the *Monitor*. His subject is Temperance. A very good subject, indeed, if he only lived temperate himself. I do not mean to say that he is a slave to intoxicating drinks. Far otherwise. What I mean to say is * * * * * * However, he shows in the most glowing colours, and with the brilliancy of the great Macaulay, that the cause of Temperance flourished beautifully in 1854. He says, "in almost every settlement and village there was a Temperance Society or a Division of the Sons of Temperance." I wonder if Dundas is a *village*? Had Mr. Clay confined his remarks to Temperance, or rather intemperance, probably he might never have been attacked; but when the Liberal Government is charged with crimes characteristic of the party now in power, it shall always have its advocates and defenders too. I was once a Son of Temperance; but so soon as I, like many others, got a glimpse of the Constitution and Bye-Laws, I determined that I would no longer encourage a *Yankee piece of speculation*. "Riding the goat," and all such Tom-foolery must give way to intelligence. Probably it may be very good employment for Mr Clay: but I assure him no sensible man would spend his time and money for such amusement. How, I would ask him, did Mr Narraway prove "that the traffic in intoxicating liquors costs P. E. Island £200,000 annually?" I defy either Mr. Narraway or Darius D. Clay to prove it. An assertion is one thing and proof is another. I can well remember the time when it was not considered indicative of insanity to appeal to documents for facts; but it would not only be indicative of insanity to refer to documents for the proof of this assertion, but unmistakeable madness.

Mr. Clay next says that the Government passed this Bill—(meaning the Tory Government)—that it was rejected in the Legislative Council—and that as soon as Coles gained the ascendancy all were compelled to support distilleries and groggeries. Well, the Proprietary Government knew that there was no danger in passing such a law. They put too much faith in the good sense of the Legislative Councillors for that. It has never been a feature of this Government to pass Bills calculated to benefit the public while they injured themselves. Still the passing of this Bill would be a curse instead of a blessing. Private interest warps the judgment. Had it not been for some of the Liberal members at that time the Bill could not have been passed. The cry was then raised for the avowed purpose of overthrowing Coles's ministry—"Vote for no man but one that will go for the Maine Liquor Law. Let us have men of this stamp, and we do not care what their politics may be." Could not a person with half an eye see that this was the last effort of a dying party. The Hon. W. W. Lord supported this Bill through thick and thin, and was opposed by a Tory candidate who was not in favour of this measure, in the Third District of Prince County. Still the partizans of the Proprietary Government did their utmost to prevent the return of Mr. Lord, friend of Temperance and all as he was! Miraculous consistency!! No wonder then Mr. Clay saw men "voting for the very men who rejected it." Their dodge soon became manifest. Their sincerity was soon tested. People saw that such a measure would be attended with evil consequences. Their next and final intrigue was the agitation of the "Bible question." This being their last effort, they made every exertion, from the platform and the pulpit, until they finally proved successful and gained a short lived existence. Why do they not pass the prohibitory Maine Law? Why do they not now take some action on the Bible question? Answer this, Mr. Clay, if you can. Who needs be prophet or a son of a prophet to see through the fallacy of their manœuvres? Alas! for human nature!

The next great evil, says the renowned Darius, is, that "ministers of the gospel have not done their duty—they have not fulfilled their mission. They preach righteousness and judgment to come, but they do not preach temperance!" Now, I would ask, what is one of the principal things that constitutes righteousness? Is it not temperance? It is impossible, then, to preach righteousness irrespective of temperance. Alas! for Darius D. Clay. If "ministers have not fulfilled their missions," does he think he has fulfilled his, because he once stood in the Vernon River Bible Christian Chapel, and *lucidly* expounded the 13th verse of the 5th chapter of the Book of Esther!! "Yet all this availeth me nothing, so long as I see Mordecai the Jew sitting at the King's gate!" What a noble text! Did he preach temperance that time? And did that brilliant discourse *avail him nothing?* Perhaps it will operate like casting bread on the waters, he shall see its beneficial effects *after many days.* He then says, "nothing can save the drunkard but a prohibitory law." Sheer nonsense, Mr. Clay. Compulsory measures in free and enlightened countries will *avail nothing.* Mr. Clay's opinions, as a states man, are past becoming exploded. Probably, before doomsday, the people of Dundas may entertain this opinion too. Spirituous liquors are not in themselves hurtful. If we leave them alone they will not molest us. We want moral reform. Let intellectual education, combined with morality, form a portion of the labours of our ministers, instead of preaching politics, and then this world shall become a second Paradise.

Alcoholic drinks are something like fire—good servants but bad masters. If we keep fire within proper bounds, it can do no hurt; but if you let it loose it will devour all before it. Just so with spirituous liquors. Let us keep it within proper bounds and it will do no injury. Drunkenness is an abomination to any land; but a prohibitory Maine Liquor Law would be equally abominable. I should like to hear Mr. Clay's arguments in favour of a Maine Law. I now ask him to defend his principle, and I shall endeavor, in a friendly manner, to rebut his arguments. All I ask is a fair field and no favour." If he defeats me with the weapon of argument, I shall cordially own him conqueror; but if he fails to do this, I shall regard his cause as a bad one. This is a fair and friendly challenge, and if he does not accept it, I assure him he should not raise such a cry until he sees real danger.

Bidding you adieu, Mr. Editor, for the present, I remain,
Lot 50, March 21, 1860. AURORA.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 27, 1860.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS.

We have been often told that no class in the community took such an active part at the last general election against the Liberals, as the majority of country schoolmasters did. The schoolmasters certainly shewed no gratitude to their benefactors in acting in this manner, for if it had not been for the Free Education Act, which was passed by the Liberals in despite of the combined opposition of the Tories and Land Proprietors, country teachers would have continued until this day the poor, ill paid, half-starved, despised class they were previous to the passing of the Free Education Act. The motive which induced the teachers to turn against the party who had done so much for them was founded on a promise, secretly circulated by the emissaries of the present Government to the effect, that if the Conservatives got into power, the salaries of the school teachers would be increased. Well, we know that one of the first acts of the present Government, in reference to our educational institutions, was to reconstruct the Board of Education, adding some Protestant Ministers to the list of members, who have been known only for their very strong attachment to Tory principles, and excluding the Hon Col Swabey, who was one of the most liberal minded men at the Board, a warm advocate of the Free Education Act, and always a generous friend of the Schoolmasters. The new Board have had no opportunity, until the present Session, of shewing what an interest they take in the welfare of the Schoolmasters; and they manifest this by recommending to the Legislature the adoption of an enactment to compel *all* teachers to undergo the annoying and expensive ordeal of an examination before the Board—to be called in for this purpose; and of course, not to be allowed to teach until they comply. They propose likewise, that teachers shall be divided into classes, severally designated, 1, 2, and 3: No 1 to receive only £40 per annum—£10 less than a teacher now receives - after undergoing an examination, which, even if successful, will cost him at least five pounds, making his allowance in the event of his being passed, only £35. If, at the end of *two* years, the £40 Schoolmaster should desire to be continued in the profession at the starvation point of £35 for the first and £40 for the second year, he must undergo another examination—must give proof of professional attainments, character and success in teaching, after which he will be allowed the very liberal sum of £50 a year. Deduct from this £5 for preparing himself for the second examination—which is, no doubt, a very moderate deduction, as the teacher must spend considerable time in town, under expense for board and lodging, without taking into account the value of his lost time—and the poor schoolmaster has forty-five pounds for the wear and tear of his brain for twelve months, after preparing himself by two years previous drudgery at a smaller salary. If he should survive three years longer, and wishes to continue in a state of the most abject slavery, he must undergo another examination; and if he should give proof of his success as a teacher—be a man of a good moral character, &c, he may receive a salary of sixty pounds a year, after paying the expenses entailed by his third examination. Here his promotion ends—the teacher has no higher reward to hope for, so long as he remains in charge of a district school. To show the intense degradation designed for school-teachers by a party for whom they have done so much—because the Board of Education, the offspring of the party in power, must be regarded as taking their inspiration from that party—we make the following extract from an official document submitted to the House of Assembly during the past week by a member of the Government:—

"*Board of Education, February* 23, 1860.

"In transmitting the Report of the Visitor of Schools, the Board of Education deems it its duty to submit respectfully, for the consideration of the Legislature, certain provisions of the existing Education law, which, in the judgment of the Board, require revision, as well as to offer some suggestions, calculated, if embodied in an amended Act, to improve, or render more efficient, the whole system of public instruction in the Colony.

"The amendments desiderated are referred to under the following heads:

"TEACHERS; THEIR CLASSES AND SALARIES.

"A new gradation, according to seniority, combined with efficiency and merit, recommended.

"1st. All teachers, now licenced, to be called in, re-examined and classified Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

"1. All future teachers on receiving licence, to receive from the Treasury Forty Pounds per annum; at the end of two years to be re-examined, on professional attainments, character and success in teaching, in order to receive the 2nd Class Salary of Fifty Pounds; and after three years further teaching, to receive, on a successful examination, the highest Salary of Sixty Pounds yearly."

Should the suggestion above offered by the Board of Education be adopted by the Legislature—and we sincerely hope it will not—it would be the means of driving two thirds of the district teachers out of the profession—if not a greater number - for none of them would like to undergo another examination, while a large majority would have their salaries reduced to forty pounds. Schoolmasters will, at all events, perceive how their services are appreciated by a Board of Education which acts under the authority of a Tory Administration.

NEW MARKET HOUSE.

The choice of a site for the erection of a new Market House in Charlottetown was the subject of a long and animated debate in the House of Assembly on Thursday afternoon and evening last. The subject was brought before the House by a petition, signed, as we understand, by about 400 inhabitants of Charlottetown, praying that the western side of Queen's Square be set apart for the contemplated building. This application was very warmly supported by three members of the Government in the House, namely, Hons. Messrs. Pope, Laird and Yeo; while three other members of the Administration, to whose opinions the Conservative party generally attach most importance - namely, Hon. Col. Gray and Hons. Messrs. Longworth and Haviland—were very strongly opposed to the erection of a Market House on any part of Queen Square. In this view they were very energetically seconded by the Leader of the Opposition. Very nearly all the members in the House took some part in the debate; but the advocates for erecting the building on Queen Square triumphed—not by force of argument certainly—in getting a majority of the House to support their view. There is no use in denying the fact, that personal interest, old prejudice, and pressure from without, had a great deal to do in influencing the opinions of the majority of the House on this subject. Messrs. Gray, Haviland and Longworth must rise in public estimation by showing themselves superior, on this question to out door influence,—and surely it can be no interest to *them* where the Market House may be erected, so long as the principal square in the heart of the City may be redeemed from the desecration which its appropriation to such a purpose involves. We know that the Hon. Mr Palmer—who is now the leader of the Government in the upper House—takes the same enlightened view of this question as was eloquently advocated by his colleagues, Messrs. Gray, Haviland and Longworth, in the lower House; and as they constitute a clear majority of the Executive Council, we are surprised that they did not make it a Government question, whether the Crown property on the Queen Square should be applied to a local purpose?

Had they done so, Messrs Pope, Yeo and Laird—as is usual with all Governments—would have had to yield to the majority of the Council, or resign — as to the latter alternative ever being resorted to by them, in such an emergency, they are too fond of power to adopt it.

We have no space, at present, to extend our remarks upon this subject. We cannot, however, hesitate to express our hope that when the Bill for appropriating the western side of Queen Square to the purposes of a Market place, shall come before the House of Assembly, the majority may be induced to reconsider their rash decision, and indicate some other locality—no matter where—as the site for a Market House. If the House will not perform this act of justice to the intelligence and taste of the community, we trust the Legislative Council will vindicate the character of the country at large by reversing the decision by which the majority of the lower House have signalised their gothic disposition. We ought to begin to emerge from the semi-civilization under which we have suffered so long with regard to many of our local institutions; but if we continue to tolerate a receptacle of filth in the heart of our city—in the immediate vicinity of our principal places of worship, close to our stately Colonial Building—and thus setting aside the object for which the Queen's Square was designed - we may reasonably expect to be regarded as no better than inco rigible barbarians by our fellow colonists on the neighbouring continent and the world at large.

We publish two well written communications on this subject, in our present No., to which we invite the attention of our readers.

The House of Assembly have passed a vote, in Committee of Supply, authorising £5000 for the service of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs. There was the usual contention respecting the subdivision of the money. It is needless to say that the grant is entirely inadequate—double the amount would be barely sufficient in the present state of the country.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail arrived here on Monday night last. The news furnished is not important. We regret we have no room for extracts from our English papers, but will endeavour to give some in our next No.

We are informed that there were several Vessels off the Harbour of Georgetown, on the 20th inst., supposed to be from the gut of Canso, where they had been frozen up during the winter. We also hear that the Gulf is clear of ice. The ice in the Port of Charlottetown has disappeared during the last few days.

A Vessel belonging to Mr. McKie, from the Gut of Canso, arrived at New London this week; and we hear there were two or three Vessels seen off this Port yesterday. This is extraordinary at this period of the year. Indeed the season is an unusually fine one—we have had fine balmy days, with warm rains, such as we generally look for in the early part of May. The grass is looking green in spots—the Robbins and Wild Geese made their appearance sometime since, and there is every indication of Spring bursting in upon us at once. The Vessels in the Harbour are fitting out for their Spring voyages, and some are nearly loaded. This day the Ferry Boat crossed from Southport to the Ferry Wharf in this City.—*Islander, Friday, March* 23.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Unitas" and "Alpha" will appear in our next No.

Birth.

On the 20th inst., Mrs. Henry Pope Welsh, of a daughter.

Died,

At Charlottetown, on the 26th instant, after a severe illness of four months, Isabella Douglas Burke, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Burke, aged 23 years. She has left a large circle of relations and friends to lament their loss.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN.

ENTERED.

March 19.—Schr. Glide, Reynolds, master, from Halifax; goods, to Hon. Joseph Wightman and others.

CLEARED.

March 23.—Pioneer, McDonald, Boston; produce, by Andrew A. McDonald, Esq.

The Brigt Lavinia, McDonald, master, which cleared on the 26th December, sailed on the 22nd inst., for St John's, NF.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists & Perfumers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Improved Stock for Sale.

THE Subscriber will if not previously disposed of, offer at Public Auction, at his Brewery, on Wednesday the 18th day of April next, the following Surplus Stock:—

3 yearling HEIFERS,
3 do. BULLS,
3 COWS,

One two year old HEIFER in Calf, all of the Durham Stock imported from England.

Also, several superior young Sow PIGS from the Stock imported by Sir Alexander Bannerman.

Also, several head of Fat Cattle.

GEORGE COLES.

Charlottetown, March 27, 1860. Isl.

Horse, Carriage, Harness, Horned Cattle, Farming Implements, &c.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD at AUCTION on the Market Square, on SATURDAY, 7th April next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., the following property:

A SALADIN MARE, a very fast traveller, and gentle in Harness, besides being an excellent Farm Horse, in Plough, Harrows, or Cart:
A COVERED CARRIAGE, (American build), handsome, light, and in excellent order;
A double sett of brass mounted HARNESS, nearly new, suited for tandem driving, or for pair of horses abreast, or singly:
Two setts of CART HARNESS;
One do. GIG HARNESS;
Two CARTS; one PLOUGH;
A pair of HARROWS;
A SCUFFLER - new;
A box SLEIGH, shod with best Spring Steel;
A wood Sleigh;
Hoes, Rakes, and other Farming Implements;
ALSO—A very large sized COW, English breed—in good condition for slaughtering;
A good Milch COW, rising four;
A large size HEIFER CALF, a year old in May next.

TERMS easy, and made known at time of sale.

WILLIAM McGILL, Auctioneer.

March 27, 1860. *Isl.*

To be let at Auction, the Erection of a New School House.

ON Monday, the 16th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, p m., the Subscribers will let, by Auction, to the lowest bidder, the erection of a SCHOOLHOUSE at New Glasgow Bridge. The Contractor will be required to give satisfactory security for the due performance of the Contract.

Further particulars will be made known on application to either of the Subscribers.

JOHN DARRACH,
GEORGE BAGNALL,
JAMES MOFFAT, } Trustees.

March 27, 1860. *Isl.*

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Sale, several BUILDING LOTS on the East side of the Malpeque Road, opposite Spring Park. If not previously disposed of, they will be offered for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, in lots to suit intending purchasers, on or about the First of MAY, of which notice will be given. Apply to

March 27, 1860. WILLIAM FORGAN.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

SILK HATS

At a saving of 20 per cent.

THE Subscriber, in gratefully acknowledging the support received by him since he commenced the manufacture of SILK HATS, in this City, acquaints his friends and the public in general, that he keeps on hand a supply of the best SILK HATS, Trimmings, &c, equal to any imported, at prices varying from 9s. to 26s.; also, Glazed Covered Island Straw HATS, wholesale and retail.

N. B.—The Hat and Clothes Cleaning business carried on as usual.

Charlottetown, opposite Temperance Hall,
March 27, 1860. 2m. JOHN HOBBS.

French Horse "Black Hawk,"

Owned by JOHN CLARK, Augustine Cove,

WILL stand for the Season at the following places: Monday, 30th April, at James Goodwin's, South West; Tuesday 1st day of May, at Mrs. Tod's, Scotch Settlement; Wednesday the 2nd, at Patrick McMurray's, Lot 30; Thursday the 3rd, at David Cameron's, Lower Crapaud Settlement; Friday the 4th at Joseph Calbeck's, Crapaud; Saturday the 5th to return home and remain until Tuesday the 8th. Wednesday the 9th, at Nathaniel Wright's Bedeque; Thursday the 10th, at Edward Moynah's, North Side Bedeque; Friday the 11th, to return home by Tryon to attend at the above named places every fortnight during the season, say the 20th of July.

March 27, 1860. *Isl.*

CARD.

THE CITY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY feel much pleasure in announcing that the Hon. Dr. Young has joined the Corps, as an Honorary Member, with the handsome donation of five pounds towards the funds.

Drill Room, March 21, 1860. Ii.

Molasses, Sugar and Salt.

THE Subscribers will offer for Sale, immediately on the opening of the Navigation, per Brigt. "AFTON," direct from Trinidad and Turk's Island:—

120 Puncheons best quality MOLASSES, (warranted)
12 Hhds " SUGAR,
6000 Bushels Turk's Island SALT,

which will be sold at lowest Cash prices on six months' credit on approved joint Notes.

SAMUEL A. FOWLE & CO.

Charlottetown, March 20, 1860. 1m

What a splendid Growth of Clover!!

FARMERS! have you seen Williams's Red Clover Seed or the Stalks on which it grew? Rarely are to be seen samples so fine. It is of William Lea's growth. Remember William Lea took the first prize for Red Clover at the Grain Show on the 7th inst.

Williams's Timothy and Turnip Seeds with all his Garden Seeds are, as usual, good, very good! Encourage the man, and patronise home growth. Look also at his White Bald Canada Wheat. He has a great variety of English Turnip Seeds; also Island Turnip Seed.

Charlottetown, March 20, 1860.

TO BE LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE and GARDEN, near the residence of Daniel Hodgson, Esq. Rent low. Apply to

July 4, 1859. G. COLES.