Latest from Europe.

London, March 14.

It is stated that the European Powers have failed to agree on the Eastern Question. Russia demands additional concessions for the Christian subjects of the Sultan. Despatches from Constantinople state that the Turkish Government is determined to continue the war in Candia, and is preparing to send fresh batallions of troops to that Island, under the command of Hassin Pacha.

Liverpool, March 12.

The American Chamber of Commerce in this city gave a grand banquet to-night in honour of the heroes of the Atlantic Cable, at which five gold medals were presented to Cyrus W. Field, Capt. Anderson, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Willoughby Smith. The entertainment was a splendid affair.

London, March 16.

The Servian question has been settled, Earl Derby says officially that the forces of the Sublime Porte are to leave Belgrade, the Servian capital city, and that the country will be practically free. The authority of the Turks there will be merely nominal.

Lord Lyons, ambassador of Great Britain at Constantinople, writes that the Turks will hasten reform in favor of the Christians in Candia and elsewhere in their dominions.

Vienna, March 16.

Despatches have been received from the South which announce that the Turkish forces have been successful in a battle with the rebels at Thessaly.

London, March 16.

Large bodies of troops have been sent to Liverpool to preserve the peace—an arising of the Irish in that city being apprehended. Large numbers of Fenians have been captured in many parts of Ireland, and many have been committed for high treason.

London, March 17.

Emigration to America from Cork for the past few days as been extremely large. Many of the emigrants have been recognized as having been connected with the recent Fenian uprising near Killarney.

It is supposed that the unusual exodous is caused in part from the anticipated bloodshed in Ireland.

Paris, March 17.

The *Moniteur* to-day in an official article says Marshall Bazaine and the last of the French troops left Mexico on the 10th of March.

Consols 91; 5-20's 74¼.
Gold 84½.

According to report, it has at length been decided that a Bill for an Imperial guarantee of a loan of £4,000,000 to the Confederated Government of Canada, for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, will be brought by the Government into the House of Commons in the course of next week. The disappointment experienced by the absence of any such provision in the Confederation Bill, which was read a second time in the House of Lords on Tuesday, is explained by the fact that such a clause would have rendered it a Money Bill, and have necessitated its introduction in the first instance into the House of Commons, while it was thought desirable that Lord Canarvon should be enabled primarily to give the explanation of a measure belonging to his own department. The Guarantee Bill, it is said, will, as at present arranged, be brought in by Mr. Disraeli. It appears that nearly every Government, as represented by successive Colonial Ministers, from Lord Grey in 1851 to Mr. Cardwell in 1866, has been committed to a certain extent to this measure. The original estimate of the cost of construction was £7,000 per mile; while the present guarantee will cover £9,000, so as to afford a good margin. It is computed that the whole line, running from the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway at Riviere du Loup to Halifax, may be completed within three years.—*London Times.*

Ottawa, March 15.

Rumors are in circulation of Fenian movements in the neighborhood of St. Albans, Vt. It is said that the Government is in possession of important information on the subject, and that the Hon. Mr. Blair, the only Cabinet Minister here, intends to leave for Montreal immediately.

Montreal, C. E., March 15.

125 regulars under the command of Capt. Bolton, with a full supply of ammunition, left by train this morning for Champlain. A strong force of the Royal Artillery, with 8 field pieces, will be sent on frontier duty to-day. Frequent conferrences took place yesterday, between the regular authorities and staff of the militia department.

A Magnificent Gift.—Business men who think it won't pay to advertise, are requested to read the following item, and then put their thinking caps on:

A celebrated wholesale merchant in London, England, has presented the proprietors of the "Telegraph" with a press which cost $25,000, as a token of appreciation. In doing so, he accompanied the gift with a letter, which said: "In your paper, by judicious advertising, I first built the foundation of a fortune—and in your paper by judicious advertising, I amassed the fortune which enables me to offer this testimony of regard and good will."

Steam Communication with the Lower Provinces.—To-day, Capt. Davison, and Mr. William Barbour, Engineer of the *Lady Head*, leave town for Halifax, to inspect two steamers lying there, which the newly-formed company intend to purchase, should they appear suitable for the route. The first call on the shareholders for 10 per cent. of the capital stock has been met.—*Quebec Mor. Chronicle.*

Significant.—In Kansas the people are to vote upon the female suffrage question, by ordering of the Legislature. In Boston Rev. Dr. Huntingdon favors the establishment of an order of deaconesses. The female sculptors of this city take the highest rank among artists in Rome. Female teachers are in such demand in California that "none others need apply." Female telegraph operators manipulate the instrument with wonderful skill. Feminine clerks in the Treasury Department are said to accomplish more in a day than those of the opposite sex. There are several professional female barbers in New York who handle their razors with great dexterity. These are certainly significant evidences of the tendencies of things.

Advices from St. Thomas state that the cholera had completely abated. Over 850 persons, mostly negroes, had died of the epidemic.

An Eastern editor says that a man in N. Y. got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A Western editor replies, many men in that section had done the same by marrying one. A Northern editor retorts that quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble enough by barely promising to marry, without going any further. A Southern editor says that a friend of his was bothered enough when simply found in company with another man's wife.

Correspondence.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Joseph H. Webster said that it was just that a difference should exist between the salary of a young teacher and that of a person of experience, alleging that persons who had spent years at the business should be considered more capable than boys from the Normal School, and that whilst all remained on the same level it was an encouragement to inefficient persons to continue the occupation. He advocated the classification of teachers' salaries in full. He applauded the framers of Educational system, and said that, until the late alteration, it was the best in all the British Colonies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It was then moved, seconded and

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

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

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

Fredk. H. Coffin.

March 18, 1867.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir:—

In your number of the 7th inst., is a communication signed "A Farmer." I have endeavored to understand Farmer's meaning, but the only conclusion I could arrive at was that the greater part of his remarks are mere quibbling; this is evident from the manner he has garbled the meaning of some of the statements I made, or else "A Farmer's" intelligence and discernment are not of a very high order, for he appears not to know that a man may be deficient in the knowledge of any art, without being subject to the charge of indolence stupidity, and want of intelligence. Also, his comments on the remarks I made on the potato illustration, he takes it for granted that I said farmers here cannot cultivate potatoes. Now if "A Farmer" had read my letter with only a small degree of attention, he must have seen that the point of my remarks proves something altogether foreign from what he appears to take out of them. But the precocious "Farmer," in the heat of his indignation at such a foul slander on his brother farmers, rushed to their rescue, and with a flourish proclaimed that he will show that P. E. Island farmers can raise potatoes. Now at this stage of his perturbation he appears to have subsided into a profound reverie; no doubt but that he soared away into the sublime regions of airy nothingness, from which, when he awakes to consciousness of sublunary things, he exclaims "*That he can cultivate turnips, and if farmers are not too lazy they may raise potatoes.*" Very logical indeed, Mr. Farmer. Most profound reasoning. O shade of "Aristottle," thou couldst not have expected to have such a disciple. And for terseness even Artemas Ward is put into the shade. But as the gist of the whole matter, he emphatically expresses his honest abhorrence of any government aid, even to farmers. Well this beats Barnum. Does "A Farmer" know, or has he forgotten, the many thousands of pounds granted at various times out of the public revenue for agricultural purposes, and is it possible that he does not know that every farmer on the Island has had a direct benefit from these grants in the improvement of cattle, sheep and hogs, choice seeds, and improved farming implements. Now "A Farmer's" meaning is evidently this: That class Legislation is *not* class Legislation when farmers are the recipients of the benefits, which is of a piece with his former reasoning. Now to be a little more serious on the matter, I would not do the farmerss generally such injustice as to think that the above is a true specimen of either their intelligence or discernment, for I know to a certainty that very many do see clearly the very great benefit agricultural interests have received by the timely aid of government grants of money, and the different order of things such grants have been the direct means of bringing about. Nor do I believe there is one intelligent man in the Island regrets the assistance thus rendered to the farming interests, although it may be just possible there may be a few that do not fully appreciate the value thus received, because a few dollars have not found their way direct from the public chest into their pockets, imagining they have not participated in the least from public grants; all the while oblivious of this fact, that perhaps then our stock has been enhanced three fold in value, besides the benefit of other improvements which they cannot help having a share in.

But the question may be asked, what have the money grants for agricultural purposes to do with fishing bounties? Well just this, if the principle is right to apply a part of the public revenue in order to forward the interests of agriculture, it follows as a natural consequence that it is not wrong to apply a part for the encouragement of fishing, where there is a probability of developing that branch of industry thereby.

Again, if the monies granted for the encouragement of agriculture have been productive of such beneficial results, will "A Farmer" take upon him to show that a similar result would not follow monies applied for the encouragement of fishing. I give "A Farmer" these propositions to work out for his own especial benefit, and I dare say he would liked to have them named. Well I *shall* call them problems of *Fishology*, so that if any of his friends should ask him what he is studying he can tell them. "A Farmer" seems wonderfully offended at so gross a slander as that our Island mechanics cannot build a suitable fishing craft—if he does know of one vessel suitable in all respects, built on the Island, before the last two years, will he have the kindness to point it out. I would just here repeat again, that the strength and sailing qualities are only a part of what is required, and I also repeat what I said in my former letter, that our success in fishing, not being equal to the Nova Scotians and Americans, is solely to be attributed to our want of skilfulness in the art of fishing, together with unsuitable vessels and outfits, and that we are far in the rear in these respects. Our fishermen have a painful knowledge of the fact, and freely acknowledge it; but such being the case, does not by any means prove any incapacity in our young men, for we have almost daily proof to the contrary. They generally take the lead in whatever branch of business they engage in when they go to other places, and it only requires to give them encouragement at home and they will prove themselves as intelligent, proficient, and as successful as any other class of men in America. But it is a painful fact that numbers of our young men leave our Island yearly because they can get that encouragement abroad which they cannot find at home. In our house of Parliament, in the public press, and in our social circles, we often hear this regretted, and the almost hopeless question asked, what can be done to alter this state of things? Now, Mr. Editor, although I may not be able to point out a remedy, yet I think I can point out clearly one of the causes. Many of our young men make a choice of fishing for a livelihood, and such being the case, I would wish to draw particular attention to the following statement:

Let us take twenty barrels of Mackerel as the average catch of a fisherman, and the average price at $12. The American gets his fish into market free of cost, while our fishermen have to pay a very large per centage on the whole before his fish is marketed. The relative position will stand as follows,—allowing the dollars to be at five shillings:

Island vessel, 20 bbls. Mckl. at $12, £12 10s.	£60 0 0
Duty at 12s. 6d. on 20 bbls. Mackerel.	
Freight by Str. from Ch'town at 3s., £3.	
Freight coast wise to Ch'town at 2s., £2.	
Commission of Insurance at 7½d., £4 10s.	
Incidental expenses at 1s., £1. - -	£22 0 0
Net proceeds on 20 barrels, - - - -	£38 0 0

Now the Ame. fishermen receives for same amount of fish, just £60, making a difference in his favor of £22. Now every Islander on board of an American vessel, stands on equal footing with themselves, and gets the same amount. Is it much to be wondered at that our young men prefer to go where they receive over one third more for the same amount of fish, and added to this the almost certain fact that our Islanders on board of an American vessel will take more fish than in an Island vessel, on account of their superior outfits, &c. The above statements show that the American vessel has much the advantage of us in the Mackerel fishing.

But we have an offset in our favor that brings matters a little more equal. We can build vessels nearly a half cheaper, and also get some of our outfits cheaper, and above all, we have the fish at our doors, and we must not overlook the consideration, our living does not cost as much as the Americans. The conventionalities of the American society required more money to keep up to the mark than with us,—so that every thing considered, the case is not so hopeless; and I do believe we could fairly cope with them if a wise and judicious encouragement was given by the Legislature. It would be well for our Legislators to take a leaf from "Uncle Sam's," Book on this subject. He sets no small value upon a thrifty population their laws with respect to foreign emigrants have a special view to their encouragement, and also every branch of trade receives its due attention. The mackerel fisheries have been mainly built up by Legislative encouragement, and what is the result? just this, no nation either ancient or modern had made an equal progress,—while the colonies alongside of them have remained in a comparative quiescent state up to within a very short period. At present there appears to be an awakening, and if the right men are only put into the right place, we may look for a more prosperous future. Our local advantages, with an unfettered trade, must bring better times, and not till we can find profitable employment for our men at home, will they be content to remain.

Now I leave it to the calm judgment of candid men to say whether a few thousand dallars would be misapplied if it would have the effect of developing a hitherto neglected branch of industry, and giving profitable employment, and adding to the general wealth of the colony; and, as a natural consequence, an increased revenue; so that there is every probability that the money given would be more than repaid by the increase of trade. I saw a statement that was made by a gentleman this winter, showing the cost and equipment &c., of a first class fishing vessel, showing that such a vessel would pay into the revenue about £160, and the average bounty would be at $1 per barrel, about $400 or £120. Now according to this statement the revenue would be $40 gainer,—and a further remark he also made was that this winter there was no more than five or six vessels building for the fishing, where if a bounty had been given last year, or a certainty of a bounty for 1867, there would be over twenty vessels building for the trade. Now if such would have been the result, the revenue would be the gainer instead of the loser. But I can imagine how some of our sagacious ones will shake their heads very knowingly and look wise at this statement. Well, one thing I do know, that that gentleman is as competent to judge in this matter as any other man on this Island, —having been largely engaged in the fishing for about twenty years. But we frequently hear it said that a bounty would not materially increase the fishing business, and as a proof, reference is made to the bounty given fifteen years ago without any favorable results. That effort was merely spasmodic, and its failure of being of any material benefit can be clearly traced to its origin. The reason was simply this, we did not then know the first principles of Mackerel catching. But still it was not altogether without good effect, it taught a few to examine closely the reason why our success was not equal to the Yankees,—and Mr. Editor, it is generally allowed that a knowledge of the disease is half the cure.

I shall close this rather lengthy epistle by giving a short sketch of the history of our fisheries to the North, although it is not immediately connected with the subject of bounties, yet may interest some. Our fisheries commenced here about thirty-five years ago, prosecuted in small boats, and all our fittings were of rather a primitive kind. (Such Mr. Editor as you will see at the present time frequently used in Summerside harbor by amatuer fishermen.) The catch of fish was about 200 quintals yearly, on the average, and this state of things continued up to the year 1851. In that year our fisheries received an impulse through the means of American capital, and a great improvement was the consequence. The capital on fish that year was more than five fold on any previous year. Up to this period, Mackerel had scarcely ever been taken, nothing more than was required for home use. I believe the number of barrels exported in the year 1850 was twenty-eight, in 1851 the catch of Mackerel was about 150 barrels. Since 1851 the catch of fish has steadily increased. Last year, (1866) the catch was about the following:—

Cod and Hake, 4,500 quintals; Mackerel, 3,500 barrels. The proceeds with the oil added, may be stated at about £14,000 in value at invoice prices; but the probability is that more was obtained when marketed, and I have not the smallest doubt that in the next fifteen years the last named sum will be increased over three fold.

I may remark that the fishing did not come up to an average last year, as it is generally known that fishing was a partial failure throughout all the Gulf.

I dare say, Mr. Editor, you will deem my *yarn* about lengthy enough; but before closing, I wish to convey my kind regards to "A Farmer," and I would remind him not to forget to answer the question I have put to him. He may also show at the same time where any of the remarks I made in my former letter says "that a bounty will raise the intelligence of fishermen," and I promise him that his favor shall be duly noted.

I am &c.,

A FISHERMAN.

Alberton, March 16, 1867.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir:—

I see by the last *Patriot* that a teacher who writes over the signature "Nova," has been finding fault with the Secretary of the Board of Education. Well, Sir, I have been employed as a district teacher for the last sixteen years. During nearly the whole of that time I have had official connection with Mr. MacNeill, and can truly say that I have invariably found him kind, considerate and obliging. I am firmly convinced that the teachers of this Island have not to-day a warmer friend, or one who would rejoice more heartily in seeing their condition improved, than the present Secretary to the Board of Education.

If the Editor of the *Patriot* would give these few hurried lines a place in his valuable paper he would greatly oblige

A DISTRICT TEACHER.

Prince County, March 26, 1867.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1867.

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

OUR SCHOOLMASTERS.

We are much pleased to see that the teachers have commenced to agitate for reform in matters educational. If that useful, but ill paid class of men, look for any amelioration of their present hard lot, they must not expect every thing to be done for them by government, without any assistance from those who will benefit most by the anticipated improvements. The teachers have done right in putting their own shoulders to the wheel, —they have done right in letting our rulers know what improvements they, as a class, wish to see made in the laws relating to education, and they have done right in holding out for a higher remuneration than they have hitherto received. A little self assertion is a very good thing sometimes. If the world sees a man contently bowing down beneath an unfair burden, it not unnaturally concludes that since he who carries the load does not complain, it is quite unnecessary for any one else to make a fuss in order to relieve him of a portion of it; and the poor, contented plodder may think himself very well off if he is not still further imposed upon. The teachers of Queen's County held a meeting in the Normal School room on the 15th inst., a report of which may be seen, in another column, for the purpose of "drafting a petition to the Legislature praying for the redress of certain grievances caused by the defective state of the present education Act." Several matters were discussed at this meeting, but the insufficient pay given to teachers of all classes occupied the greatest share of attention, and seemed, in the opinion of all the speakers, to be the grievance that called most loudly for immediate redress. It was admitted by all that the salaries at present allowed to teachers on the Island are far too small. No one, we believe, in these days, denies this. The time has gone by when a man would be considered "passing rich on forty pounds a year." Twenty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence sterling money of Great Britain per annum, is certainly a very scant pittance to offer any one who is capable of imparting a sound, common English education to the youth entrusted to his care. Yet many of our teachers receive not one shilling more than the above mentioned sum as yearly wages. It is true that the law allows him fifteen pounds more to be raised by the district which engages him, but this provision of the law is too frequently evaded. Narrow-minded, close-fisted trustees, and foolish and not over honest teachers, combine to defeat the intention of the legislator in this particular. Indeed a great many people look on the sum which they subscribe towards a teacher's salary as a charitable donation, and not as pay hardly earned for work honestly performed. Too frequently is a name set down in the subscription list, but the sum set opposite it meanly withheld on some paltry pretext. The teacher dislikes going to law, indeed such a proceeding in most districts would ruin his chances of re-engagement, and he in consequence, loses much that is equitably and legally his due. It cannot be expected that men of ability and respectable attainments will enter so ill paid a profession with the intention of remaining in it. But the efficient teacher must be a man of more than ordinary mental endowments, and he must possess a more than ordinary share of education. Such men cannot be had and retained unless they receive at least as high wages as are given to men of equal attainments in other walks of life. Men cannot be expected to remain in any profession, no matter how agreeable it is to their tastes, or how well suited it may be to their peculiar bent of mind, if it affords no reasonable prospect of yielding them a decent maintenance, and of rearing a family in comfort and respectability. A profession almost wholly composed of young men who have not the remotest intention of remaining in it, who for the most part dislike its duties, and who are ever on the watch to escape from it for some more lucrative occupation, can never be a flourishing one. Its members can never possess that love of their work and feel that pride in its successful performance which enable men to become eminent in other employments, to excel in which it is their glory to devote the whole of their energies mental and bodily. In order that we may possess an efficient, an energetic, and an experienced staff of teachers we must pay them well. Such a staff cannot of course be created in a day or in a year. We can, however, begin the process of securing it at once. The Government need not, in our opinion, make any very sweeping changes. It is, we hear, the intention to raise the salaries fifteen pounds in the coming session of the Legislature, or, to speak more correctly, to pay every teacher his present nominal salary wholly out of the public treasury. This, if carried into effect, will no doubt be a very wise measure, and as great an improvement as the teachers and the public could reasonably expect to be made in so short a time. We, however, have a crotchet of our own which we would like to see carried into effect. It is a matter of reasonable complaint that all teachers, the young and the experienced, the competent and the incompetent, are, as regards public remuneration, placed upon the same level—that there is not sufficient inducement offered to teachers to endeavor to excel in their profession. We would endeavor to create these inducements. We would give the young teachers forty pounds for the first year. If at the end of that year he, in the opinion of the School Inspector, the Trustees of his school, and the Clergymen of the parish, had been diligent and had evinced a capacity to teach, his salary for the second year should be forty-five pounds, and so on, increasing each year as he improved in the art of teaching until it reached the maximum salary for his particular class. If on the other hand he proved indolent and incapable, his salary would remain stationary. By adopting some such system as the one which we have rudely outlined, a very considerable incentive would be given to industry, good conduct, and professional excellence. We quite agree with those who consider that a competent teacher should receive a salary of a hundred a year, and that a cottage and garden should be provided for him by the district. We believe that capable men cannot be procured for a lower salary. We hope to see the day when our Island teachers will be much better paid than they are at present. We think, however, that it is hardly fair to expect that all the deficiencies of the Education Laws will be remedied by the present government without delay. We firmly believe that Mr. Coles will make every exertion to put in good working order the educational system, which so much credit is due him for establishing, and we are persuaded that the best men, both of the majority and the minority, will heartily second his endeavors to attain so desirable an end.

It will be seen that a meeting of the Teachers of this County will be held in Summerside on the 6th of April. We fear that the notice is rather short, and that the state of the roads at that time will be such as to render it impossible for teachers from a distance to attend. We, however, would urge upon every teacher the importance of being present if he can, by any possibility get to Summerside on the day appointed.

UNITED STATES.

The "Impeachment" of the President is still the topic in the lower branch of Congress. On the 7th instant, the House referred the Impeachment question to the Judiciary Committee. Gen. Butler made his maiden speech in that body,—it was a speech of eight minutes duration. He replied to the charge that Congress was not competent to impeach because States were unrepresented, and expressed the opinion that the majority of the members of the House could vote in favor of impeachment. Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, spoke in strong terms against impeachment, as did also Messrs. Brooks and Woods, of New York. The Senate seems little disposed to favor any further agitation of the impeachment question.

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

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

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

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

The coins to be sent by the United States Government to the Paris Exhibition, have just been finished at the mint in Philadelphia. They consist of sets in duplicate of each of the coins of the country—gold, silver, nickel and bronze.

It is stated that negotiations have, for some time past been on foot, on the part of the Emperor Napoleon with certain parties in the United States, with the sanction of Government, to lay an Atlantic Cable between Brest and New York.

A Washington despatch says there is a delegation there representing the Fenian organization, urging an impression on the part of Congress of sympathy with the present troubles in Ireland. Resolutions to that effect were introduced into the Senate and laid over. This, no doubt, will be the end of them.

We learn that several small crafts are building in different parts of the Island this winter for the Fishing trade. Some of those that were sent out last year did very well, others did nothing. We have not heard what dividend the Summerside Fishing Company declared.

In all localities where new Post Offices are required, we would recommend the inhabitants at once to get up petitions, and have them sent in before the 5th of April.

We learn that the British Government have commenced to build a number of vessels, in order to give employment to the thousands of ship carpenters in that country, and to keep them from starving.