THE BELFAST TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The second monthly meeting of this association, was held in Pinnette School House, on Saturday the 26th April.

Present—A. M'Donald, J. Ross, D. M'Leod, H. Campbell, J. Power, K. M'Kenzie, J. Morrison, A Beaton, W. M'Phail, J. M'Phail, A. M'Eachern, and Janetta M'Phail, 12.

According to previous arrangement, the reports of the Committees appointed at last meeting were read by the Secretary.

The Secretary by request read minutes of last meeting. The addresses promised from last meeting were delivered, viz:

The Chairman's on "School duties and School feelings." The Secretary's on "The removing of Teachers and its effects." Mr. MacPhail's was not limited to any one subject in particular, it was very interesting and contained many of the facts, to which we are daily accustomed, both in seeing and hearing.

Moved by A. M'Eachern, seconded by H. Campbell,

Resolved, That Mr. Beaton's address be sent with the minutes of the meeting, for publication.

Moved by the Secretary, seconded by Mr. M'Phail,

Resolved, That the time of meeting in future be limited to 3 o'clock.

H. Campbell, was appointed Secretary and Treasurer, his term of office to commence next meeting. J. Ross was appointed Chairman for the ensuing quarter.

Resolved, That the next meeting be held at Pinnette School House the last Saturday of June at 5 o'clock, P. M.

A. M'EACHERN, Sec'y.

P. S. The Editors of the Islander, Examiner, and Advertiser will oblige by inserting the above.

TO THE TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN;

At our last meeting held in this institution, on the 29th March, ult, having agreed to prepare an address relative to our Pedagogical Profession, permit me now to suggest a few remarks respecting School Duties and School feelings.

In the first place, my inclination directs me to offer a few words to Scholars by way of advice, hoping, that I may not be deemed too efficious; my motive for doing so is calculated to promote the benefit of pupils, as well as of those who have the charge of their education. Be assured I feel very anxious, not only that scholars should make a respectable appearance in school, by their improvement and good conduct, but also that their scholastic education may be the means of making them useful and respectable members of society. The first question I wish to propound to scholars, whether they have ever considered what a school is designed for? (I have known children to entertain very dissimilar ideas on this subject, whose actions speak louder than words, that they never took into consideration the utility of education) If you are not prepared to answer this query, allow me to answer it for you, or rather to tell you what I think a school is designed for. A school then, is not designed as a place of idle recreation; where children meet together to talk and play; and in order to avoid work at home, they will go very willingly to school, so long as they are there permitted to spend their time in their own way. Nor yet is it a place of torture and suffering, but a place where children may learn those things which will make them useful and happy: for none can be very useful or very happy, if they have no learning. There are many things for you to learn which are to fit you to become useful men and women, and these are to be learned at school. You will not forget, therefore, that a school is designed as the place where children are to lay the foundation for future usefulness and happiness; and all scholars who are disposed to act well, will be both praised and esteemed. And now let me ask, if you have ever thought of the difficulties with which your teachers have to struggle? Have you considered the unpleasant nature of their employment, and the many circumstances which tend to disaffect the minds of their pupils? If you have not, I shall say a few words in the way of explanation: As there are few, if any employments more useful, than that of a teacher of youth, so there are few more difficult. I shall not attempt to enumerate all the difficulties of the employment, but some of them are so obvious, that you cannot help seeing them. You are aware that in every school there are children of various dispositions, views and feelings Now how can it be expected, that when thirty or forty, or even sixty of these are placed under the government and direction of one person, their conduct, their opinions and their feelings will be all alike? The teachers must either govern them or not govern them. If he does not govern them, his school is worse than none, and will soon be dissolvad.

If he resolves to govern the school, he must lay restraints upon the scholars, which they will be constantly endeavoring to shake off. To maintain these restraints, he is frequently under the necessity of using means which are as unpleasant to him as to the scholars. Respecting the propriety of these restraints and the means used, there will be different opinions. One thinks an unreasonable requirement is made of him concerning his school duties. Another thinks he is unjustly punished, and a third is dissatisfied, because another is not punished as welt as himself. Thus the teacher soon despairs of gaining the good will of his pupils, and must content himself to struggle against the malice and hatred of some and the outrageous irregularities of others. There are some parents, who will always find fault: they never can be suited. Either the Teacher is too severe or too lax, or he does not understand his business, and teach heir children what in their opinion they should be taught. To atttempt therefore, to please all his scholars and all their parents, is quite a hopeless task and the teacher has no alternative, but to try to please himself and endeavour to comply as near as practicable with the instructions given by the Board of Education and Visitor of Schools. But in doing this, he has several perplexities which meet him at every step. Among the several of his troubles, is the insensibility and ingratitude of scholars.

Teachers of all others, are in most danger of doing wrong. How can it be expected, that every act of theirs will be perfectly right; also that everything they do will be as correctly done, as if they had but one person to deal with, or but one thing to attend to and sufficient time for reflection. A Teacher is sometimes led to think, that certain conduct of the scholar proceeds from obstinacy or malice, when perhaps nothing in the world is further from his mind or intention at the time; and the conduct which the Teacher supposed to proceed from contumacy, is found to proceed altogether from diffidence or misunderstanding. What then is the course, that a scholar corrected under these circumstances ought to pursue? Ought he to indulge in angry, and malignant feelings against his Teacher, for having done what appeared to him to be right? My view of this is, that the scholars should address the Teachers privately and respectfully on the subject, and in this manner, it will be very easy to remove any false impression from the mind; and I presume to say, that no Teacher, when convinced he has done wrong to a scholar through mistake, but will be anxious to make all the reparation in his power. And further, I would insinuate to scholars, that the Teacher's right to exercise authority over them, is recognised and established by the Laws of the Country. And when your parents send you to school, they at the same time transfer the right to govern you while there, to the Teacher under whose care you are placed.

ALEXANDER BEATON.

MOUNT ALLISON WESLEYAN ACADEMY.—The thirteenth annual Examination of classes in this Academy is to begin D. V., on Monday morning the 3d of June next, and to be continued through that and the next day. On Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a lecture is to be delivered by the Rev. Thomas B. Smith of Richibucto, upon "The Life and writings of Mrs. Hannah More." On Tuesday evening, at 7 o,clock, there will be a social gathering of the officers, alumni. and students of both branches of the Institution. On Wednesday forenoon, at the close of the students' exercises, the Rev. James R. Narraway, of Guysborough, will deliver an address entitled—"*Our Destiny among the Nations of the Future; and the Training needful worthily to accomplish it.*"

Former students, and the friends of the Institution and of education generally, are cordially invited to attend.—*Wesleyan.*

By private letters received yesterday, from the Madgalen Islands, under date of 1st May, we are informed that some of the large sealing vessels had returned with loads of seals, but the smaller ones have not been quite so successful. The harbours were all swarming with Herring, but up to date there had been no arrival from any part. And it is feared, that the fish will leave before they do come, and there is no salt. The coast round the Islands has been clear of ice for some time.—*Halifax Colonist.*

A bookseller at Southampton, England, was lately fined five shillings for selling a newspaper on the Sabbath. The magistrates in pronouncing sentence, remarked, that by the terms of the English law, (Statute Charles II. and William III.), nothing could be sold on the Sabbath but milk and mackerel.

There are in New-Orleans 2,800 drinking-houses to a population of 80,000; that is, a grog shop to every 29 persons. Masquerades and theatres are open every evening during the week. Assassinations are of nightly occurrence. Ten epidemics have raged with dreadful severity within seven years.

A small keg,bound with brass hoops, filled with gold pieces to the amount of 1,000,000 (probably francs) believed to have been a French military chest, buried there in the year 1813, to hide it from the Russian Cossocks, has been found by a peasant boy near Schwez, on the Vistula.

A German newspaper says,that a Mayence correspondent writes, under date of March 23, that on the preceding day some well-diggers in that city turned up a part of a printing press, which bears the initials J. G. (Johannes Guttenberg and the year 1441 in Roman characters.

The fine old ship William Fame, which nearly a hundred years ago bore Gen. Wolfe to the conquest of Quebec, is now lying in the dry dock at Newport, England, to undergo a few slight repairs.

GARDENS.—Now, this very day, as soon as you have read this item, go to your garden and see about planting more vegetables. Our gardens should abound in choice vegetables and our tables should be supplied with them in tempting variety. They are more healthful, more natural, and more economical than so much flesh. We eat too much meat, and conseqently too much salt, and then we drink too much water and things we mix with it. We should plant more and eat more fruit and vegetables.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE TRUE THAN FABLE.—People are prone to condemn in others what they practise in themselves without scruple. Plutarch tells of a wolf, who peeping into a hut where a company of shepherds were regaling themselves with a joint of mutton, exclaimed "What a clamour would they have raised, if they had caught me at such a banquet!"

COTTON SEED OIL.—The proprietors of of one of the Cincinnati oil mills have commenced the manufacture of oil from cotton seed imported from Memphis. Cotton seed oil is also made to some extent in New Orleans and some other places; but a hundred tons of oil goes to waste in the seed, where there is one pint manufactured and saved.—Cotton seed weighs more than three times as much as the lint, and is as rich in oil as sun flower seed, which it resembles very much in its general appearance.

A GOOD DEAL OF READING.—A newspaper makes the calculation, that an individual desireing to read all that has been written during the last eighteen months upon the Eastern question would have to begin at the age of six, and read, without interruption, for a period of one hundred and ninety-four years.

☞ "Is your cough any easier?" said one of poor Hood's acquaintances, on calling to see how he was. "It should be," said the wit from his pillow: "I've been practising all night."

☞ A native of Africa, who had visited England a few years ago, when asked what ice was, said, "Him be water fast asleep."

CORN STARCH.—Another large manufactory of starch from Indian corn, is about to be established in the Scioti Valley. A Company at Columbus, Ohio it is reported, are about to put up buildings and machinery sufficient to work up six hundred bushels of corn a day. Such use of corn will do less mischief in the world, than some other modes of using it lorgely practised in Ohio.

EFFECTS OF THE WINTER ON CROPS AND TREES.—From the best information that we can glean from exchanges and correspondents, we are disposed to believe that the growing wheat crop has seldom if ever looked more promising at this season of the year. As for the effect of the hard Winter and deep snows upon the soil, we believe it has been highly beneficial. Many farmers, particularly at the South, believe that the freezing has destroyed numerous insects and pests of the farm. The effect upon trees, particularly in the rich lands of the West has been anything but beneficial. The annexed item tells a story not only for that nursery, but in all probability many others: It says:

"A nursery of 5,000 peach-trees, owned by Mr. Burnett of Vincennes, has been destroyed by the cold, except about 50 trees."

At the south, great destruction of sweet potato seed has taken place. In some sections, it is said, the entire stock of seed has been destroyed by the unprecedentedly cold weather of the past winter, against which neither master nor man had made any provision. The cold has been comparatively more intense at the South than at the North; the lowest range of the thermometer, however, seems to have been in the middle portion of the Western States. It is noted that the ice started at St. Paul's, Minnesota, on the 4th of April; and at Oswego on the 16th, Lake Ontario was open for navigation; while Lake Erie, above Buffalo, for aught we have seen, is still closed in this vicinity, very little plowing has been done within two weeks past; yet still we shall be disappointed, if the farmer does not reap in the summer of 1856 a most bountiful harvest.

ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, Growth of 1855.

JUST received at "APOTHECARIES' HALL," from WHALLEY'S celebrated establishment, Liverpool, by Steamer "ARABIA," via Halifax and Pictou, a supply of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS in every variety, warranted the growth of 1855. A further supply daily expected per Ship "*Majestic*" direct.

T. DESBRISAY & Co.

Charlottetown, May, 1856.

Friend of the Prince Edward Islander.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood; it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared, that I would give all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her; at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: by slow degrees, my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old. I remain, Sir,

Your obliged,

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter form Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I am happy to say, that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and langour, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Cancers	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Skindiseases
Burns		Scurvy
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Fistulas	Sore-nipples
	Gout	Soft Corns
	Glandular swellings	Tumours
Coco-bay	Lumbago	Ulcers
Chiego-foot	Piles	Wounds
Chilblains	Rheumatism	Yaws.
Chapped hands	Scalds	

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 3s 3d, and 5s each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patietients every disorder are affixed to each pot.

GEORGE. T. HASZARD Agent