

people made a false prophet of me. I had protested a thousand times that this thing never would be done in Kerry. When there was a question of sending military men twelve months ago, I resisted it, and went bail for your good behaviour. Yet, I was not altogether mistaken. When I positively asserted that there were no Fenians in this country, I expressly made the exception of some wild and thoughtless boys, and I know that since that time some apostles of iniquity have been at work amongst us. I said that the country would never rise, and it never will. What was the extent of the insurrection? The highest number stated has been 300. I have sent to make the most particular inquiry on the line of road traversed. I have the authority of three of our judges who saw the insurgents and spoke to those who had their belief that they were never more than sixty, and that before the close of the day they numbered only thirty-five. Whatever difficulty there may be about ascertaining the exact number of detached bands, one thing is certain, that not one of the peasantry joined them on the way. On the contrary, I have the most certain assurance that the peasants fled from their homes at their approach, and many slept in the mountains for fear of being pressed into the Fenian ranks.

Is it not evident that this must have been the full extent of the insurrection? That very night the military were in pursuit. For several days a thousand men were in pursuit, and not one armed man has been arrested. We know the country that is searched. Here is a rebel-bomb promontory, its few issues by sea guarded by coast guards or gunboats, a base line of only twenty miles. We know every path, ford, and together in it. Now, without wishing to say anything ludicrous, I will ask if there was only one fox, or even one rabbit, in that whole promontory, should not a thousand men have started it in the space of three days? And yet, there are people absurd enough to say that the country is in insurrection, and some hundreds of men in Paris and New York. The respectable swindlers who care not to endanger the necks of the men who trust them, who care not how many are murdered by the rebel or hanged by the strong arm of the law, provided they can get a supply of dollars either for their pleasures or their wants. O God's bravest curse. His withering, blasting curse is on them. I preached to you last Sunday on the eternity of hell's torments. Human reason was inclined to say—"It is a hard word and who can bear it?" But when we look down into the fatuousness of this insurrection on the heads of the Fenian conspiracy, we must acknowledge that eternity is not long enough, nor hell hot enough to punish such miscreants.

One word about the prime movers of all this mischief. If we must condemn the foolish youths who have joined in this conspiracy, how much must we not execrate the conduct of those designing villains who have been entrapping innocent youth, and organising this work of crime. Thank God they are not our people, or, if they ever were, they have lost their Irish character in the cities of America; but beyond them there are criminals of a far deeper guilt. The men who, while they send their dupes into danger, are feasting on the spoils in Paris and New York. The respectable swindlers who care not to endanger the necks of the men who trust them, who care not how many are murdered by the rebel or hanged by the strong arm of the law, provided they can get a supply of dollars either for their pleasures or their wants. O God's bravest curse. His withering, blasting curse is on them. I preached to you last Sunday on the eternity of hell's torments. Human reason was inclined to say—"It is a hard word and who can bear it?" But when we look down into the fatuousness of this insurrection on the heads of the Fenian conspiracy, we must acknowledge that eternity is not long enough, nor hell hot enough to punish such miscreants.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 20th Feb., relates the following:—

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave their inaugural banquet last night. The Roundroom was specially decorated very tastefully for the occasion. The Lord Lieutenant, the Marchioness of Abercorn, and the Ladies Hamilton were the chief guests. About 500 ladies and gentlemen were invited to meet them, the most distinguished of the guests being Cardinal Cullen, who appeared in his Cardinal's robes, and wearing his red cap. It was the first time that ever a Cardinal met the Lord-Lieutenant in the Dublin Mansion-house. It was certainly startling to see "a Prince of the Church" ascending the dais next to the Lord-Lieutenant, having on his arm Lady Rachel, sister to Earl Russell, and chatting pleasantly with Abercorn in a room which was once the very temple of Protestant ascendancy. The old Tories could have imagined that there would be over a live Cardinal at a civic banquet in that room they would not doubt have fought more fiercely than ever they did against Catholic Emancipation. There is reason to think, however, that some of our high Conservative functionaries did not like so startling an innovation, and were consequently absent. Yet at a critical time like this the appearance of the head of the Irish Roman Catholic Church at the same social board with the Queen's representative, and uniting with His Excellency in the denunciation of Fenianism, seems to augur an era of reconciliation and union in Ireland. It is the more gratifying that such a meeting should be brought about by a Protestant Lord Mayor, and that one of the chief parties should be a Conservative Vicar. It was, in truth, a very memorable meeting, and there was something suggestive in the tune appended in the programme to the toast of "Cardinal Cullen."—"And doth not a meeting like this make a man?"

The cable has announced the death of Charles F. Browne, known to every newspaper reader in America as "Artemus Ward." Mr. Browne was a native of Waterford, Maine, was a printer by trade, and probably about 33 years of age. He was for a long time local editor of the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer. His first humorous effort was a hap-hazard one. Late one night he found an empty space in the local column; he was short of news, and hastily dashed off a letter from an itinerant showman, announcing that he would soon visit Cleveland, which he signed "A. Ward." This first unpremeditated effort opened the vast field which Mr. Browne afterwards so well cultivated. The school of humor which he worked in was peculiarly his own, and although many critics have denied that it was a new merit, that "Ward" has had so many strong imitators, that at least that his writings took strong hold upon the popular intellect, and imagination. His quaint sayings, and sarcastic references to current topics, will ever be pleasant reading. Mr. Browne, some years ago, made the overland journey to California, and from the exposure, contracted disease from which he never wholly recovered. He went to England some months ago, delivered lectures and wrote papers for Punch. His writings for that periodical showed that illness was making havoc with his mental powers. They lack in originality, and notwithstanding their assumed sprightliness, there is a melancholy tone running through them all. His health gradually declined, and he wasted away slowly but surely. He died at Southampton last Thursday. His remains were buried in Kensal Green, London, and were followed to the grave by a great number of literary gentlemen and friends, including many Americans. His mother and many of his surviving relatives reside at Waterford. To her he has left the bulk of his fortune, and at her death is to go to found an asylum for aged and decayed printers. In private life Mr. Browne was greatly esteemed, his intimate friends loving him dearly.

STATISTICS OF NEW ZEALAND.—From the financial statement made by Mr. Jolliffe, late Colonial Treasurer, on the 8th of August, we (Times) find that the exports for the year amounted to £4,639,152, against £3,168,766 in 1865-6. The imports amounted to £5,379,972, or £213,622 less than the imports of the previous year. The general ordinary, territorial and customs revenue of the colony amounted, in round numbers, in 1865, to one million and a half sterling—a very large amount of taxation for so small a population, seeing that it does not include local municipal taxes. The latest census gives the European population of New Zealand, exclusive of the military and their families, at 199,067. The military and their families brought it up to 201,792. There are about 25,000 aboriginal natives, principally in the province

of Auckland, but, except in the northern portion of this province, they do not contribute much to the revenue. The sale of the Crown lands produces the territorial revenue; but the balance of one million sterling is a tax upon industry. The following was the European population of the various provinces on the 31st December, 1865:—Auckland, 49,605; Wellington, 19,155; Nelson, 23,290; Canterbury, 48,168; Southland, 7,916; Taranaki, 4,478; Hawke's Bay, 4,302; Marlborough, 5,465; Otago, 46,539.

AUSTRALIA.—From a return issued by the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, and recently published, we (Times) find that the value of British and Irish produce exported to the colonies in Australia last year exceeded by rather more than £3,000,000 the value of material imported into the United Kingdom from that country. Of this latter wool is the staple commodity, being represented by a sum amounting to nearly £2,000,000, which is more than four-fifths of the whole value of imported merchandise. Nearly as large a relative proportion of the exports is made up of miscellaneous articles, such as wrought leather, haberdashery and apparel, all of which are taken to these colonies from the mother country in vast quantities.

A FREE FIGHT IN A LEGISLATURE.—The Omaha (Nebr.) Herald of the 19th inst. gives the particulars of a free fight which occurred in the Nebraska House of Representatives on the preceding day. Somebody appealed from a decision of the Chair, and moved the appointment of a new presiding officer pro tem. The motion prevailed. The new presiding officer pro tem attempted to take the chair, but was prevented by the Speaker. The Sergeant-at-Arms interfered, when the Speaker drew a revolver and threatened to blow out the brains of the unfortunate officer. The Sergeant struck at the Speaker with his mace, and knocked down an innocent member. The innocent member knocked somebody else down, and the entire body gradually went into an earnest and spirited contest.

The Eastern Chronicle learns that the fire which has been burning for some time in the pits at Albion Mines, has been extinguished, and the waters of the river have been turned off.

## Correspondence.

### TEACHERS' MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a large number of the teachers of Queen's County met in the Normal School, Charlestown, 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 he had been chiefly instrumental 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 an path to the correctness of his journal, maintaining that it was a piece of the most unparalleled 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 scholars 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 were 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 clearly 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 three, 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 inadvertently 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 increase yearly, for a number of years, and then to become fixed; and having spent twenty or thirty years at the occupation, he should receive a retiring allowance to assist him in old age.

Mr. James McDonald advocated the appointment 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 granting large 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 more regular attendance of scholars at school. He advocated the granting of a salary of £55, at the very least, and expressed his opinion that the efficiency of young teachers 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 more regular attendance of scholars at school. 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