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 or four priests who saw the insurgents and spoke to them, and they believe 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 bodies, 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 yet arrested. We know the country that is searched. Here is a rock-bound 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 togher 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 in arms. I did not wonder at the explanation given by a shrewd old woman—that it must have been an apparition of those phantom shades of the old chieftains who dwell under the lakes, and who are said in your legends to show themselves at rare intervals to some benighted people in Killarney, and then vanish into their fairy halls. I have been also told that the beggar-women of Killarney, who are not wanting in boldness and perseverance, have generously offered their services to scour the woods and bring in all the Fenians alive.

* * * * * *

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 fattening on the spoil in Paris and New York. The execrable 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 heaviest 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 fathomless depth of this infamy 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," whom the Penal Code was designed to annihilate, ascending the dais next to the Lord-Lieutenant, having on his arm Lady Rachel Hutten, sister to Earl Russel, and chatting pleasantly with Abercorn in a room which was once the very temple of Protestant ascendancy. If the old Tories could have imagined that there would be ever a live Cardinal at a civic banquet in that room they would no 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 Viceroy. 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 ascend?"

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 items, 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 possessed real merit, that "Ward" has had so many imitators proves 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 life 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. Jollie, late Colonial Treasurer, on the 8th of August, we (*Times*) find that the exports for the past year amounted to £4,669,152, against £3,168,766 in 1863-4. The imports amounted to £5,270,073, or £913,622 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 166,607. The military and their families brought it up to 201,702. There are about 215,000 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, 13,920; Canterbury, 48,168; Southland, 7,016; Taranaki, 4,478; Hawke's Bay, 4,302; Marlborough, 5,465; Otago, 46,559.

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 sterling 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 £9,000,000, which is more than four-fifths of the whole value of imported merchandize. 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 instant, 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 stuck at the Speaker with his mace, and knocked down an innocent member. The innocent member knocked some-body 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, 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 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 oath to the correctness of his journal, maintaining that it was a piece of the most unparalelled 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 *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 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 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 according to merit, and asserted that it was the duty of the State to provide for the education of every child, in support of which the Government should take upon them the responsibility of paying teachers' salaries in full. He applauded the framers of our Educational system, and said that, until the late alteration, it was the best in all the British Colonies.

Mr. Wm. 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 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 received 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. Reilly 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 said 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.

The Herald.

Wednesday, March 27, 1867.

OUR Confederate friends have, since the change of Government, resolved upon a forward movement to the cry of "On to Ottawa." The Rev. Dr. Richey's pamphlet appears to be the *avant courier* to a host of other appeals to the Legislature and Electors of Prince Edward Island to accept Confederation, and become rich and happy right off. But alas for the obtuseness and "petulance" of the Electors, they reject these appeals, clothed though they be in the most attractive style of language, and ornamented with all the flowers of rhetoric. Even Mr. Heard's glittering array of figures, so suggestive of dollars in our empty pockets, tend rather to mistify than to convince. We are not prepared this week to investigate the case presented by Mr. Heard; but we think we can inform him that before any terms would prove acceptable to this Colony, time to observe the practical working of the new constitution will first be demanded. If, after a few years experience, the Kingdom of Canada is found to be a success, Prince Edward Island may, perhaps, find it to her interest to ask for admission to enter into it; nor will the terms be changed for the worse to punish what is considered the contumacy of the smallest of the British North American Provinces. Under present circumstances, with the privilege in our own hands of either accepting or rejecting Confederation, it would be madness to rashly cast in our lot in an untried experiment, which we hope will prove a success, but which *may* end in failure and disaster. The people have rejected Confederation for four years at least, and we feel satisfied that all that Dr. Richey or Mr. Heard might write within that time would not materially affect that decision. We do not know what political jugglers may attempt to carry Confederation. Perhaps through the excitement and confusion of a new election, could they bring it about, they might retrieve their forlorn position; but we have every confidence that the Liberal Party will stand true to their anti-Confederate principles and pledges; and in standing true, the political wire-pulling and finesse which is even now carried to divert members of the Liberal Party from the path of honor and duty, will prove ineffectual for four years at least.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The Hon. G. Coles, who has to go back to his constituents to be re-elected, in consequence of having accepted the office of Colonial Secretary, met about five hundred of his constituents at the House of Mr. James McDonald, Fort Augustus, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, the 25th inst. The meeting was organised by appointing Alexander Robertson, Esq., to the chair, and Mr. E. Reilly, Secretary. The Hon. Mr. Haythorne, Hon. F. Kelly, D. C'M. Reddin, F. McQuaid, and John Allan McDonald, Esqrs., occupied positions upon the platform, and every section of the District was well represented among the assemblage. Mr. Coles explained the difficulty he experienced upon this occasion more than at any former time, in consequence of the new elements introduced into the Liberal party by the late election, of forming a Government. The old Liberals had to concede much to the new members, and it was only by mutual concessions that a Cabinet had been formed at all. The appointment of Mr. Whelan as Queen's Printer, which gave so much dissatisfaction to the electors of Fort Augustus, could not be helped. For two days the question had been debated, and it was only when the alternative of again placing the reins of Government in the hands of Tories and Confederates, was presented, that Mr. Whelan's appointment was sanctioned. Mr. Coles also explained that he was not responsible for the appointments already made, and others that have not been made. Most of the members were so anxious to get away, that they were satisfied to allow the incumbents of Public Offices to remain where they were until another caucus was held, and time permitted to select from among the Liberal ranks, men best qualified to fill public offices. At the present moment neither principals nor deputies could be dismissed without serious injury to the public service, but in a short time the utmost satisfaction would be afforded to all reasonable Liberals. Mr. Coles entered minutely into all the details of his present position, as also that of his party; and when he concluded, three hearty cheers were proposed for him. Various questions were proposed to him during the delivery of his remarks, and the wishes of the people with regard to appointments, etc., were fully made known to him. The fullest satisfaction was afforded by Mr. Coles, whose explanations seemed to add to his long continued popularity.

The Hon. F. Kelly followed in corroboration of Mr. Coles' remarks, and hinted that most of the opposition attempted to be raised against the Col. Secretary originated with disappointed office-seekers and a few Confederate gentry in Charlottetown. He wished the Government and the Leader to have a fair trial before being condemned, and with that object in view, he would request J. A. McDonald, Esq., to propose a Resolution to test the sense of the meeting.

John Allan McDonald, Esq., after a few appropriate prefatory remarks, submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Electors of this District, having returned our present members to the Legislature for four years, and a Liberal Government being now formed, of which the Hon. George Coles is premier, are not now disposed to withdraw our support and confidence from that gentleman to gratify the wishes of disappointed office-seekers and designing Confederationists; but, on the contrary, are willing to allow the Government to develop its policy before condemning its Honorable Leader, who is as fully entitled to our confidence and support as ever.

Mr. Patrick Hughes seconded the resolution, which when put from the Chair was unanimously carried.

The Hon. R. P. Haythorne made an excellent speech, in which he declared that he entered into political life in the hope that he would be able to assist the tenantry and make them free.

D. C'M. Reddin, F. McQuaid, and Alex. Robertson, Esqrs., and one or two other gentlemen, also offered a few well-chosen remarks, after which, a vote of thanks having been tendered to the chairman, the meeting dispersed by giving three hearty cheers for the Queen.

It was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers.

EDWARD REILLY.

At three o'clock the same evening, Mr. Coles met a large number of his constituents at the Ten Mile House. The same resolution which was put at Fort Augustus was also carried at this meeting, for a report of which we are indebted to the Secretary, Mr. Patrick McQuaid:—

As the seat in the House of Assembly of the Representative of the Third District of Queen's County has become vacant by the Liberal Government placing him in the position of President of the Executive Council and Colonial Secretary, a meeting of the Electors of St. Peter's Road, Lot 35, and the contiguous settlements, was held at Mr. James Fitzpatrick's, Ten Mile House, on Monday, the 25th inst., for the representation of the Third District of Queen's County.

Proposed by Mr. Alex. Robertson, and seconded by That Thomas McGrath, Esq. take the chair, and the undersigned be appointed Secretary.

Our esteemed Representative, the Hon. Geo. Coles, now a candidate, was the first who addressed the meeting. He was listened to with marked attention by the meeting. He explained various public questions, together with an explanation of the formation of the new Government, which afforded great satisfaction to his constituents.

Proposed by Francis McQuaid, Esq., seconded by Hugh McEachren—

Resolved, On the Resolution put at Fort Augustus, it was unanimously agreed that the same be adopted by this meeting.—Mr. Coles returning his sincere thanks to his constituents for the confidence they place in him.

Hon. Robert P. Haythorne next addressed the meeting in a manner which plainly showed that when the people of this District aided in returning him to the Legislative Council, they put the right man in the right place.

Mr. Edward Reilly then addressed the meeting. He spoke at a considerable length, and his sentiments were hailed with the greatest applause. His masterly style of language was very satisfactory. In his speech he explained various public questions.

Hon. Francis Kelly next addressed the meeting. His explanations were listened to attentively.

Francis McQuaid, Esq., made some observations touching several matters that were under discussion, in a style which met with the approbation of the meeting.

Dennis Reddin, Esq., next addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech. His remarks on the present state of political affairs appeared to be very correct. The meeting tendered to him their thanks.

Messrs. John Mooney and James McQuaid addressed the meeting.

Hon. George Coles ascended the platform the second time to answer some questions that were started, which he did in a correct manner, the people pledging themselves to secure his return at the coming election, not two exceptions on the ground.

Mr. Alex. Robertson also addressed the meeting, and his sentiments were kindly received.

Moved by Mr. Alex. Robertson, seconded by Mr James Connors—

That Mr. Thomas McGrath vacate the chair, and that the Hon. R. P. Haythorne be called thereto.

After which a vote of thanks was returned to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

Ordered that these proceedings be published in all the papers.

PATRICK McQUAID.

Lot 35, March 25, 1867

FROM all we can learn, there is going to be a lively contest in the Second District of King's County at the forthcoming election. Already the cards of four candidates for that constituency have appeared—namely, those of the Queen's Printer, and Messrs. Anthony McCormack, Robert Howlett and W. E. McEwen. The latter gentleman will receive a large vote, and from his character as an honest man and an intelligent supporter of Liberal principles, he is fully entitled to it. Before Nomination Day, one or two more candidates for popular favor in this District will have taken the field. In the First District of King's County, and in the Third District of Queen's County, it is not likely there will be any contest.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for February has been received. Its contents are: 1. The Army; 2. Ayrshire Curling Song; 3. The Gay Science; 4. Colonel Gordon's Chinese Force; 5. Eavesdropping at Biarritz; 6. The Turret-Ships of England and America; 7. The Working Classes; 8. Blackie and Jones—Democracy in America; 9. The Union Realised; or, The True Regimen for Irish Evils; 10. Brownlows.—Part II; 11. Note.

WE have received the Prospectus of a new paper, to be called the *Moniteur Acadien*, and to be published at Chatham, N. B., in July next, by Messrs. Israel J. D. Landry & Co., at the rate of $2 per annum. It will bear the motto: "Notre religion, notre langue, et nos coutumes," and will be more especially devoted to the interests of the Acadian French of the Maritime Provinces. Such a paper is, in our opinion, very much required, and we wish the enterprise every success.

ST. DUNSTAN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The regular Monthly Meeting of this Society will be held in St. Andrew's Hall on Monday evening next, 1st April, at which Mr. Alex. McDonald will deliver a lecture. The public are invited to attend.

W. C. GRANT, Sec'y.

March 27, 1867.

CHARLOTTETOWN LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.—The young men belonging to the above Society will have a second entertainment in the Temperance Hall, on Friday evening next, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. The evening will be occupied with Reading, Recitations, and short addresses varied with music by Mr. Galbraith's Band. Ladies admitted free: gentlemen on payment of three pence at the door.

P. S. MACGOWAN.

March 25th, 1867.

☞ American and Colonial Mails, were received at the General Post Office last night.

The Southport Parsonage Bazaar, as previously advertized in the public Journals, was held in the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 13th of March, The day having been fine, a large number of persons were in attendance, both at night, as well as in the day time. The sum realized, as far as can be ascertained, is £95—all expenses having been deducted. All seemed to concur that this was a very nice Bazaar—that there was a very good display of articles, considering that it was in aid of a country Parsonage, and got up in a short time. A very considerable proportion of the articles prepared for the Bazaar are still on hand, which the Ladies of the Committee propose again to exhibit for sale, at a tea party to be held next summer in the vicinity of Southport, in order, if possible, to complete the funds already commenced. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the ladies who acted as Committee for the Bazaar, and through whose indefatigable exertions so much has been done; and the many persons who so generously contributed towards this object should not be lost sight of. Both the Band and the young men who sang on the occasion deserve much praise for their gratuitious performances, which (as very many persons confessed,) added very materially to the enjoyments of the evening.—*Com. to Isl.*

We see by Proclamation in last Wednesday's *Gazette* that the Legislature is to meet for the *Despatch of Business*, on Thursday, the 18th of April. We understand that the partial Elections, consequent upon certain Members having accepted offices of emolument, will take place on the 17th April, the day previous to the meeting of the House. Nomination day will be on the 10th, and Declaration day, we suppose on the 12th, so that if any of the elections are contested, the members elect, in such cases, will be unable to take their seats at the opening of the session.—*Pat.*

In the Nova Scotia Legislature the following Amendment to the last clause of the Governor's Speech was moved by Stewart Campbell, Esq., on the 18th inst.

"On behalf of the free people of Nova Scotia we would respectfully submit that in relation to that question, the present is in our opinion, a most important crisis in the history of this Province; and imperatively demands the exercise of the wisest discretion in the administration of its public affairs. Thus firmly impressed, we deem it to be our duty to convey to Your Excellency our solemn protest against the action of the Delegates referred to, and most distinctly to claim and demand on behalf of Nova Scotia, that no such measure as that proposed should have any operation in this Province, until it has been deliberately reviewed by its Legislature, and sanctioned by the people at the polls."

The *London Telegraph*, in a temperate and sensible article on the Kerry rising says:—"Our conduct towards Ireland, even if she blazed with rebellion, ought to be as that of a strong sister towards a weaker one in a paroxysm of insanity—firm, unshaken, gentle, pitiful, hopeful. The history of our treatment of the country does not give us the right to launch curses at her, or to doom her children by hecatombs without a sigh;" and it warns the military authorities that if to suppress a rebellion "costs one drop of blood more than is necessary, no tears will efface that drop."

In a recent debate in the House of Lords, the Earl of Essex recommended the hanging of all persons who could be found to take part in the Kerry affair, and he protested against the military being at all responsible to law.

Sixty Catholic priests have arrived at New Orleans to open schools for freedmen. The Church only can really make them free.