

Very Latest Telegrams.

LONDON, March 20. Mr. Gladstone's bill to put an end to the establishment of the Church of Ireland and to make provisions in respect of the Royal College of Maynooth, came up again in the House of Commons last evening and was debated at great length.

Sir John Gray, Liberal, from Kilkenny, regards the established Church in Ireland as a badge of conquest, and asserted that it must be abolished.

Mr. Edward Willis, Liberal, from Bradford, also supported the bill in a speech of considerable length, and was followed by the Right Hon. Stafford Henry Northcote in opposition to it.

John Bright then took the floor and delivered a long and able speech in favor of the measure.

The established Church of England had the assent of a large majority of the people of England, but the question was whether that church was good also for the people of Ireland. The opponents of this bill had utterly failed to prove that the opinion of the civilized world was opposed to this measure as had been stated.

He reviewed the opinion of statesmen on the question and quoted Lord Stanley's remark, that Ireland was the question of the House. He referred to the conduct of Lord Mayo while Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the positions of other Tories to show that the party had no policy on the Irish question.

The bill now before the House, he continued, was acceptable to the mass of the people of Ireland, Catholics and Protestants as well, and was generally approved by the people of England. As had been before stated here the established Church in Ireland was a badge of conquest.

The Conservatives of the future would review the attitude of the present Conservatives on this question with surprise. He quoted Cavour's works on Ireland, where that author shows that the established Church prompts dissatisfaction and animosities in that country, and causes the peasantry to be in a worse condition than the slaves of Antilles, and that the Irish were continually protesting against it.

The majority of the Committee which reported the Constitution are favorable to the separation of Church and State. The minority propose that the Roman Catholic be retained as the religion of the State, with alterations for or against it.

The Cortes has passed a conscription law. A guard mobile has been organized in Andalusia to enforce the conscription and the collection of taxes.

Notwithstanding the recent official declaration that no more Fenian prisoners would be received, it is reported that General Latimer will be set at liberty shortly on his giving a guarantee for his good conduct.

Mr. Haviland moved that said Bill be read a second time that day three months, in consequence of its being an interference with the privileges of the House in relation to money matters. Motion carried unanimously.

It was then resolved, that on Thursday next, the House go into Committee on the despatch of Earl Granville, on the subject of paying the Governor's salary.

Mr. McMillan presented a petition from several hon. members touching the very laudable and diligent efforts of the Indian Commissioner, Mr. T. Stewart, in the discharge of his duties. House adjourned.

Hon. Mr. Laird presented a petition from several inhabitants of P. E. Island, praying for an amendment in the Election Law, setting forth that great injustice was done to the resident electors of the several electoral districts, towns and royalties throughout the Island by certain clauses in the Election Laws, permitting non-residents to vote on property held by them in the several districts, towns, and royalties.

Mr. Ramsay presented a petition from inhabitants of Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, praying for the establishment of a Small Debt Court at Lot 11. Ordered that said petition do lie on the table.

The petition presented by Mr. Ramsay, relating to West Point Wharf, was not received, on the ground that it infringed on the rule of the House, touching the initiation of money votes.

MONTEAL, March 27.

Judge Aylwin has brought a charge of forgery against a public Notary, for having inserted a marginal note to an inventory after the inventory had been closed.

The Education Bill of the Quebec Government is extremely liberal. It provides for a Council of Public Instruction of twenty-one members—fourteen Catholics and seven Protestants. This council to have two Secretaries, and to be divided into two Committees, to which all matters especially affecting Protestant or Catholic Education is in future to be divided between the two Councils, according to population.

Whenever ten of the Catholic members of the Council of Public Instruction, or five of the Protestant members, shall be of opinion that their interests require it, and Catholics should be separated, they may sign a document addressed to the Lieutenant Governor in Council and by order in Council the Council of Public Instruction shall be divided into two Councils—one Protestant, and one Catholic.

Immediately after its separation all Government grants whatever shall be divided between the majority and the minority, according to their respective populations. In Montreal and Quebec, Corporations authorized to raise money for School purposes—this money they shall pay the School Commissioners according to the assessment roll, as between Catholic and Protestant.

The Steamboat Companies have declined to modify the terms of their late Ocean contracts, suggested by the Post Office department.

The draft of the new constitution was laid before the Spanish Cortes on the 24th March. Its leading features are as follows:—The Government is to be monarchical in form with a Senate and Congress. The Senatorial term is limited to thirteen years. Senators are to be elected by Provincial Councils—four for each Province; and Deputies to the Congress are to be elected every three years by universal suffrage.

The reign of the King is to be limited to a term of 18 years.

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House of Assembly.

MONDAY, March 21. Mr. McMillan presented the petition of Charles Otto Winkler, of Summerside. Petitioner is a native of Wurtemberg, in South Germany, emigrated to this Island about four years ago, and now desires to become a naturalized subject. Committee appointed to report thereon.

Mr. Brecken presented a petition from W. E. Dawson and others, inhabitants of Charlottetown, setting forth that petitioners have it in contemplation to erect a seminary for the education of the youth, under the control of the Wesleyan Methodists; and asking for an Act of Incorporation. Committee appointed to report thereon.

Mr. McNeill presented a petition from Alexander McMillan and others, inhabitants of Wheatley River and vicinity, stating that a joint stock company, known as the "Wheatley River Lime Company," had been formed, and asking for an Act of Incorporation. Committee appointed to report thereon.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, relating to the appointment of Clerk of that body, was received and read.

The Attorney General, Mr. Haviland, and Mr. McAulay remarked on the nature and object of the bill, and said that it infringed on the prerogative of the House, touching the initiation of money votes; and also that, though they would urge no objections against empowering the Legislative Council to appoint their own Clerk, yet they could not sustain the Bill, on the ground that it interfered with the appropriation of money.

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The petition presented by Mr. Ramsay, relating to West Point Wharf, was not received, on the ground that it infringed on the rule of the House, touching the initiation of money votes.

Hon. Attorney General presented a bill to amend the Act for preventing frauds by secret Bills of Sale of personal chattels. Received and read.

Mr. Bell, from Committee of the whole on Supply, reported several Resolutions, which were severally read from the Clerk's table, and adopted by the House. Among the items of expenditure contained in said Resolution, were £5000. At the disposal of the Government in aid of subscriptions for the purpose of organizing a Poor House, or otherwise, £200. For the Volunteer Militia, under Statute, a sum not exceeding £1500, and also the usual allowance to the Board of Health, Government House Committee, Inland and Winter Mills, and other ordinary services.

Mr. Brecken, from the Committee on the petition asking to incorporate a Methodist School in Charlottetown, presented a bill to that effect, which was received and read.

Mr. McMillan presented a bill to incorporate the Baptist Church at Summerside. Received and read.

Mr. McMillan also submitted a Bill to naturalize Charles Otto Winkler, of Summerside. Received and read.

TUESDAY, March 23.

Hon. Mr. Laird presented a petition from several inhabitants of P. E. Island, praying for an amendment in the Election Law, setting forth that great injustice was done to the resident electors of the several electoral districts, towns and royalties throughout the Island by certain clauses in the Election Laws, permitting non-residents to vote on property held by them in the several districts, towns, and royalties.

That elections were carried in several parts of the Island by the votes of parties holding property, but not residing in such districts, and that in many cases the property thus represented was of very little value, and held only to secure and hold political influence, and that in some cases resident electors were debared the privilege of returning to Parliament the man of their choice, being outvoted by non-residents who had no interest in the local affairs of the District.

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House in Committee on Supply. Mr. Bell in the Chair.

The grants for Lights and Lighthouses elicited some remarks from several hon. members.

Mr. McMillan contended that a light at West Point was of very great importance; not only small vessels but ships were wrecked at the West Point. Vessels coming out of the different seaports of the north shore of New Brunswick, suffered severely for want of a light at West Cape.

Hon. Messrs. Callbeck, Howland, Davies, Hensley, and Mr. P. Sinclair severally addressed the Committee on the subject of Lighthouses, supporting the propriety and necessity of erecting Lights wherever practicable.

Hon. Attorney General submitted a Bill to amend the Act for preventing fraud by secret Bills of Sale. He explained the object of said amendment to be the lessening of the inconvenience and expense attending the marking of Bills of Sales satisfied in the proper offices.

Mr. Kelly presented a petition from J. F. White and others, Mechanics engaged in the Coopering business, praying for a Protective Tariff on Pork and Fish Barrels imported to this Island. A debate on the merits of the subject then ensued.

Hon. Mr. Howland moved the House into committee on the subject of salmon fishing. He said the cultivation and protection of Salmon demanded the best attention of that Committee. Favorable results followed in other places in that branch of fishing. In the sister Provinces and in many of the New England States, experiments had been attended with success. He would, therefore, move that a Committee of three be appointed to report on the state of the salmon fisheries of this Island.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL. Sir:—As Education has been the subject of so many lengthy articles of late in the public papers, I have been expecting, week after week, to see something in favor of starting a female Seminary. But it seems the attention of our able writers is principally taken up about the education of the males, while our females are left to pick up their education in common schools, or otherwise enter a Convent, which does not suit the minds of protestant parents in general.

Is this as it should be? While our Catholic neighbours can build Convents in different parts of this Island, we Protestants cannot boast of even one female Seminary on the whole Island, when I believe, Sir, we should have at least three, that is one in each County.

The time has arrived, when we can not only build them but fill them with young women as capable of making progress in educational attainments as any other country under the sun.

I have been informed, that there is likely to be a female School started in Charlottetown. Now, Sir, is there not enterprise and unity even in the protestants of Prince County to start one, on something the same principle; all it wants is some persons of influence, to take the lead.

I believe, Sir, that Prince County is not behind either King's or Queen's Counties for men of ability or means to carry out any project that may tend to improve the young and rising generation, and certainly this can not be better done than by having proper colleges or schools, where every man's child may attain a suitable education on reasonable terms. Let us up and be doing—let it not be said that we are behind Queen's County, rather let us be ahead.

This subject, Mr. Editor, has taken up considerable of my attention of late, but as I have neither time nor ability to do it anything like justice, I trust that some other person of ability, will, at an early day, furnish your readers with some remarks on the subject.

A FAIRBairn. Bedouque, March 4, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL. DEAR SIR:—In reading the Speech of Sir Robert Hodgson, Administrator of the Government, on the opening of Parliament, on Wednesday last, I was somewhat surprised to find that not one word was said on the subject of Education. Scarcely another thing of any importance escaped a notice.

Now all this is very good, and tends to show that one of our own men who understands the wants of the people, is the right person to be at the head of our Government, but still I can see no just reason assigned for not directing their attention also, to the defects of our present system of Education. Is it because they think it already perfect; or is it because they have so many "other things" to attend to that they cannot find time for the consideration of a subject so important as Education; or has it been inadvertently overlooked? The latter, I presume to be the most valid, and if so, I hope that such measures will yet be devised as to lead to the consideration and improvement of our present system of Education.

The defects in the Education Act being so numerous, I will not be able in the time at my disposal to mention them all; I will content myself for the present, therefore, by referring to one—the inadequacy of the salaries of teachers.

The remuneration received by teachers for their services is so small, that no one possessing the least spark of ambition will remain over two or three years in the profession, consequently, none but those who are not clever enough to aspire to anything higher, will remain in it and follow it as a profession.

Now, until the salaries of teachers will be raised sufficiently to induce young men to follow teaching, our system of Education will not be perfect. Every one knows that the longer a person remains in any business, no matter what it be, the more expert he will be in it, and the more competent to discharge the duties devolving upon him. Now, in teaching—this is doubly so. Not a day—not an hour—but a teachers mind will be gradually opening to the nature and responsibility of his calling—not a day but he will have an opportunity of cultivating his talents for the great work in which he is engaged. Is it not a pity to see young men of unquestioned ability, as teachers, after spending a year or two in teaching, abandon it as a business not remunerative. And yet they are not to blame.

They see that it will not pay to follow teaching as a profession, and accordingly leave it when a situation more remunerative offers itself. The fact is, we want ambitious young men—young men who will follow the profession and take an interest in it, but these we will never have until enough salary will be offered as an inducement for them to do so.

Now I know it will be said by some, that teachers receive sufficient remuneration, otherwise, not so many would attend the "Normal School" in order to qualify for teachers. This, as every intelligent person well knows, is bald rubbish. All the more credit is due to a young man, who knowing that the remuneration is so inadequate, will apply himself to study, in order to aspire to something higher in the world than the position which he now occupies, so that the fact that so many qualify for teachers, instead of proving that teachers receive sufficient salaries, merely proves that there is a great deal of ambition in the young men of our Island, and it is a pity that this ambition is not encouraged.

The only argument that can be advanced in defence, is that the Island cannot afford to devote a larger sum to Education than it has done hitherto. I shew! The Island can afford to waste about £1,000 in the public printing, over and above what it might easily be done for—the Island can afford to waste money in senseless delegations, entailing thereby, unnecessary expense—the Island can afford to keep over a half dozen messengers to wait upon the M. P.'s, during the "setting of the House," when less than one half would do equally as well—the Island can afford to keep a few special friends in fat offices, but cannot afford to pay for the education of the youth of the Colony.

If there were a little more economy practised, and a better regard had to the wants of the people, the Government could well afford to raise the salaries of teachers. We should remember that the youth of our Island—the school-boys will ere long be in positions of trust and responsibility; and there is nothing will add to the prosperity of a country to such a degree, as to have wise, judicious, and well-educated leaders. We see this fact exemplified in the present day. When the present leaders were "school-boys," there were not such facilities for receiving a good education as even now; hence, in a great measure, the injudicious expenditure of the public money.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1869.

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.

THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY. Is it fair that we the people of this Colony should be compelled to pay the salary of our Lieutenant Governor? This is a question which is now being discussed with considerable warmth in this community. Unlike most others which occupy public attention, it is a question which appears to have but one side to it. No one, whether in public or in private, in the Legislative Chamber or by the fireside, seems inclined to answer the question in the affirmative. On the contrary, an emphatic negative is the unhesitating reply of nearly every native, whatever may be his abilities, or whatever his station. The attempt to compel the people of the Colony to pay the salary of their Chief Magistrate is looked upon by most of them as an unjustifiable piece of tyranny. If they do pay it, it is because they feel themselves powerless to resist the will of those who demand it, and to prevent what most of them consider a greater evil being forced upon them, and not by any means because they acquiesce in the justice of the claim. They must pay this salary, therefore they will pay it. RIGOR must, in this instance, as in many others, give way to MIGHT.

A sense of injustice, however, rankles in the bosom of the injured Islanders. They feel that they are imposed upon. They are convinced that in this matter, as in many others, advantage is taken of their weakness and insignificance as a community. Whether right or wrong, they believe that if they were strong as they are now weak—if they numbered one million souls instead of a poor one hundred thousand—they would receive very different treatment at the hands of Downing Street Officials.

Another grievance is about to be added to the many of which the people of this colony very justly complain, and loyal men see with sorrow the pains which the Home Government are taking to alienate the affections of a people strongly attached to the Parent Country. It is the last feather which breaks the camel's back. A light imposition—a small slight added to the burden which is already sufficiently heavy and sufficiently galling may convert a loyal Colony into a discontented and a rebellious one, eagerly watching its opportunity to sever its connection with the Mother Country. It is with sincere sorrow that we view this estrangement of our fellow-colonists from the land of their fathers; yet, when we view the circumstances of their case, we cannot but see that they have many reasons for the dissatisfaction which many of them so loudly express. The treatment which this colony has ever received from its Imperial rulers, has certainly not been such as was calculated to make its people loyal and contented. That government in the plenitude of its power, granted away the lands of the Island to some of its servants, civil and military, as a reward for their services. Those lands in the condition in which they then were, were totally valueless to their possessors. They could not be made available for the purposes of the agriculturist without great and exhaustive labor. The Imperial Government consequently shifted the burden of rewarding a portion of its public servants off of its own shoulders on to those of a poor and struggling people, who by hard and constant labor in the midst of difficulties and discouragements were engaged in converting a howling wilderness into a country capable of yielding subsistence to a numerous population. It is allowed by all that the land when cleared is not intrinsically worth more than the labor expended upon it. Those whose opinion is worth anything have decided that the people who reclaim the wilderness have a perfect right to her soil. The lands of this Island then, by right belong to the people of the Island. That the Government held those lands as their trustees for their use and benefit. The public lands of the colony—that is the unsettled lands—should have been sold (if sold at all), for the benefit of the people who had settled on them. The settler on forest lands needs every assistance and encouragement that the government can give him; and the Colony from which the public domain is wrested, is unjustly and even cruelly treated. Did not the Government of this Colony, we ask, in the days of its early settlement, require some fund to enable it to open up the country, and to assist in the development of its resources. What could it not have done had the unsettled lands of the Colony been at its disposal? It would have had a source of revenue from the very beginning wherewith to effect the necessary improvements which are essential to the progress of every new country. But the early settlers of the Island, when with much labor they forced out of her unwilling soil a bare subsistence, were compelled to bear all the burdens of their little state, and also to pay debts which they had never contracted. They in addition to the great labor of ridding the soil of all encumbrances, and opening up the country for settlement, were obliged to send out of the country a considerable portion of their scanty earnings, to support those from whose labours they received but a very indirect and an infinitesimally small benefit. As time progressed this portion became larger and larger. The people felt keenly the injustice which had been done them. Their whole public history is a record of their unsuccessful attempts, on their part, to induce the Home Government to remedy the evil which it had ignorantly and without due consideration imposed upon them. The colonists assured of the justice of their cause, were persistent. The Home authorities, influenced by their well known sympathy with landlords at home, and by the interested representations of colonial proprietors, were unyielding. No redress could