

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

EDITORIAL WANDERINGS.

EARLY on Friday morning last we undertook a journey to the Metropolis. Hearing that the Town Road was not in the very best condition, we determined to go by way of Bedouque, and the Anderson Road. In order to reach the former beautiful settlement by the shortest route it was necessary to take a drive of some five or six miles on the ice. Now travelling on the ice in the latter end of March is not the pleasantest thing that a nervous man or woman could do. In fact it requires considerable experience and a thorough knowledge of the safe and unsafe places of the bay one is travelling over in order to prevent such a person from being conscious of a number of exceedingly disagreeable sensations while making the passage from land to land. The numerous flocks of wild geese over head kept continually warning us, in trumpet tones, that there were openings and soft places ahead and on both sides of us. The long and wide cracks that yawned here and there, showing the black water below, were by no means pleasant to contemplate, nor altogether safe to cross. Considerable faith had to be exercised in order to be convinced that the ponds of water that lay in the track had for a bottom one or two feet of solid ice. In wading through them our state of mind was such that we would not have been at all surprised to have seen the horse break through and give us the pleasure of dragging him out if we could. There in several places on both sides of the track there were spots two or three feet in circumference that looked ominously black, and made us wish to be once more safe on dry land. We can assure the reader that we gave a long drawn sigh of relief when we found ourselves on terra firma once more. We saw, while on the ice, quite a number of mud diggers at work, and when we were fairly ashore we found ourselves driving between two ranges of mud mountains. The Bedouque friends seen determined to avail themselves of the stores of fertilizing matters that bountiful Mother Nature has for thousands of years been laying up for their special use and benefit. The mud that lies at the bottom of most of our bays and rivers is of more real value to our island farmers than veins of gold bearing quartz. By its means the yield of their farms will be very greatly increased, and they, in consequence, will be able to surround themselves with many comforts and luxuries which are now beyond their reach. Bye and bye we have no doubt the mud will be raised by steam. The cost of a dredging machine is not so great that a number of well-to-do farmers, by clabbing together, could not purchase one. The labor of raising the mud would then be diminished more than a hundred per cent., and it could be obtained by those who wished to lay it at a much cheaper rate than at present. CO-OPERATION is a word that we Islanders scarcely know the meaning of. We hope that we will ere long, as a people, be able to realize that many things can be effected by combined action which never could be done by individual effort. The bees, since the creation, have instinctively acted upon this truth; but mankind have been for thousands of years coming the lesson, and have not yet learned it perfectly. The scenery of even the most beautiful parts of the Island is, in winter, exceedingly tame, and even dreary. The greater part of its surface is covered by a mantle of unvarying whiteness, and the woods and groves are either of a dull sombre brown, or of a gloomy black. Though at this season of the year nature appears in her most melancholy and forbidding aspect, yet the observant traveller need not find the road long, as it is neither wearisome or uninteresting. There are many things in the country through which he passes to engage his attention. The appearance of the farm houses and their surroundings, the state of the fences, the condition of such of the live stock as can be seen, the general aspect of the country, to say nothing of the look of the people whom he passes and whom he meets, all afford material for observation and food for comment. We believe that there is not a people in America so well and comfortably housed as are the farmers of this Island. The improvement made in their buildings during the last few years, is really astonishing. One will travel for a whole day without seeing a single hut, such as those which formed the dwellings of whole settlements a few years ago. In the older settlements, large and handsome houses and rooey barns, with quite a profusion of smaller out-buildings, may be seen on almost every farm; and in the more recent ones the log houses of the original settlers have very nearly quite disappeared, and in their places are seen tidy cottages and well finished barns. The improvement in the breed of cattle, sheep and hogs, cannot fail to impress itself on the attention of the most unobservant. Long-legged, short-woulded sheep are no longer to be seen on the road sides, and the pigs do not look as if they were kept for sporting purposes. The horses, too, are very good, some equal to any in the Province, but we must say that we believe this most useful of all animals are very much neglected and often ill-treated. The cows and oxen too, have a sleek, well fed appearance, very different from the sickly, miserable looking creatures which we remember to have seen the very pictures of misery, standing around the farm houses, in our early boyhood. It was very pleasant to see the children going to and coming from school, so rosy, so smiling, and so comfortably clothed. Every one of those who we saw looked, as children should always look, happy and well fed. In the school house too, we noticed a very great improvement.

The miserable cabins with broken windows, and whose gaping walls by a hundred openings let in the wind and the rain, are no longer to be seen; they are replaced by large well built, well lighted school houses. A neat well painted, well finished school house is one of the surest indications of the advanced intelligence of the people of the settlement in which it is found, that we know of. Another sign of the enlightenment of the inhabitants of a country is the state of their churches and meeting houses. Who can think very highly of a people who suffer the house dedicated to the service of God to remain unfinished and unpainted. If men take a pride in making their own dwellings handsome and commodious, should they not be at some pains and expense to make the house especially dedicated to the service of their Maker, at the very least a decent, well finished, well preserved structure. A traveller who sees a place of worship in a neglected, unfinished condition, is apt with very good reason to conclude that the congregation to which it belongs is lamentably deficient, if not in piety at least in good taste and wise liberality. We were much pained to see on our road a grave yard unfenced and uncared for in other respects. Surely the last resting place of those whom we have loved is no fit feeding place for the beasts of the field. The condition of a burial ground certainly does not effect the dead, but we do not envy that man his feelings who can see without emotion the sod which covers the grave of his mother, his wife, or his daughter and others of his kindred, rooted up by the pigs, and defiled by the beasts who make the church yard a feeding ground. We cannot think that feeling or superstition which leads men to make their burial places beautiful. Many other objects were presented to our view as we passed along, but space will not permit of us saying more. As we neared the city we saw many new and handsome buildings, but as the city deserves an article by itself, we will not do it the injustice of placing our impressions of it at the tail end of this one, we will notice it next week.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—We had the pleasure of being present at the annual Wesleyan Missionary Meeting, held in Charlottetown, on Monday Evening last. The large and beautiful church of that body was well filled with attentive hearers. The chair was ably and efficiently filled by an old and worthy member of the Wesleyan Church, Robert Longworth, Esq. The Report, which was carefully prepared, and contained much valuable information in reference to the progress of the work of Missions, was read by the Secretary, W. E. Dawson, Esq. The Rev. and lay gentlemen who moved, seconded, and supported the resolutions, were the Revs. Messrs. Richey, Chappel, Scherland, Davies, Rogers, Hon. George Beer, Hon. Dr. Young, and William Beard, Esq. Want of space will not permit of us giving the briefest outline of the speeches; but we must say that they were excellent, and the appeals made on behalf of the Missionary cause were very earnest and pathetic. It was one of the most interesting meetings of the kind we have ever been privileged to attend. We have not heard what amount was collected on the occasion, but if the collection was in keeping with the rest of the meeting, it was certainly good.

We have been requested to publish a correspondence between Major Pollard and the Commander-in-Chief, which appeared in some of the City papers. Want of space will not permit of us this week doing so. We have however read it, and from what we learn from it, and what we have heard, we are inclined to believe that the Major has not received that courtesy due to him, nor yet that right which belongs to him, and should be given, to every British subject—a fair and impartial hearing. It is now, we believe, some five or six years since Major Pollard first formed a Volunteer Company. He was then, by a unanimous voice of the members of that Company, selected and appointed Captain. Both officers and men at that time had to clothe themselves, which they did at a heavy outlay. On all public occasions when the Volunteers were required, the boom of the cannon told the public but too plain that the Artillery were "turned out." Well do we remember the morning when General Williams inspected the Company, and spoke in the highest terms of the military training evinced by the men, and paid a high compliment to Captain Pollard, their then only drill instructor. Many times have we, when in the ranks, heard the Commander-in-Chief compliment Captain Pollard on the efficiency of his Company; and when the Prince of Wales visited our Island, the highest and most honorable position to be filled by Volunteers was awarded to Captain Pollard and his men. We mention these things merely to show the position that officer then stood in, and that he having been promoted to the rank of Major, has acquired a Military reputation, at home and in the Provinces, for who has yet forgotten the handsome prize he carried off from Truro, N. Scotia. During all this time that officer, we believe, received no pay; and not only that, but when an office was required to be filled, which had the handsome salary of £300 attached to it, to be paid out of the pockets of the tax-payers of this Island, that worthy and qualified officer was overlooked, and it was given to a perfect stranger. And now when Major Pollard asks for a Court of Enquiry to investigate a charge made against him, he is denied it. We trust the Volunteer Artillery will stand by their old and much loved Captain until he obtains that right he now demands.

The Prospectus of a new French paper, to be called the *Moniteur Acadien*, has been received. It is to be published at Clatham, N. B.

The main portion of the town of Bothwell, Canada, was destroyed by fire on Monday the 19th ultimo.

Govt's Lady's Book for April has been received. The fashions are very beautiful. The steel plate engraving, "In the Woods," is well worth the whole price of the Book. The wood cut "The Hoop Man," is very amusing. The literary contents are spicy and moral in tone. Every lady should at once send in their order to Bertram's or Harvis's Book Store.

The wild geese have come, and if we may judge by the large number we seen offered for sale here, they are pretty plenty. One man had forty on a sleigh yesterday, some of which sold as low as 2s. 6d.

Correspondence.

TO THE ELECTORS OF P. E. ISLAND

Fellow Colonists:

It is with some degree of reluctance that I venture on an expression of thought relating to the vexed question of Confederation. Its great importance—its close connection with our future welfare or degradation, urges me to lay before you what I conceive to be a solution of the controversy, and which some one much better qualified should have done long ere this.

We have spent two years in tearing to pieces the Quebec Scheme, and abusing its authors or friends. The merest quibbles have engaged the pens of our great writers, rather than great principles; and personal bickerings, with no small admixture of spiky slang, have occupied public attention instead of the important questions actually involved in Confederation.

Canada has had her full share of abuse at our hands for attempting to thrust upon us a scheme which we are unwilling to accept. Her grasping, domineering, reckless character has afforded large supplies of material to the imagination of some of our prominent politicians. I have yet to learn that this treatment is deserved.

Long before Canada had expressed a thought upon Confederation, these Lower Provinces had sought a Legislative Union, and it was only when that Scheme was about being consummated, that Canada stepped in and proposed the Union of all the British Provinces. Two reasons urged the propriety of this action on her part. The terrible war through which our neighbors in the United States were passing, had unfortunately developed such a hostile disposition against these Provinces, that, under Providence, nothing less than our utmost exertions, backed by the strong arm of Great Britain, could have prevented our having been overrun by the lawless unprincipled gangs which emerged from that war. The threatened abrogation by the United States of the Reciprocity Treaty which had so amazingly improved every branch of trade on both sides of the line, compelled our statesmen to seek for a closer commercial bond between the British Provinces, and then unitedly search after other markets in which our rapidly expanding commerce should find a safe and profitable field of action.

Through all the negotiations which have since taken place between the great political leaders of these Provinces, I have discovered no attempt on the part of Canada to overreach the Maritime Colonies. When a departure from general principles has occurred—to the credit of Canadian politicians be it said—it was invariably for the benefit of one or another of the smaller provinces, and unquestionably to the detriment of the interests of Canada. For instance, when it was represented that Newfoundland had no agricultural or other interest to fall back upon, whenever her great fishing interest failed, it was at once conceded that this was a fair exception; and on the ground of giving up to the General Government her mines and minerals, the sum of \$150,000 was added to the portion of that Colony. It was also shown that New Brunswick needed additional help, beyond the fixed scale, in order to meet her local expenditure. Here again the difficulty was met by an extra allowance of \$65,000 per year for ten years. Ever since the Quebec Scheme (which was based on the principle of even-handed justice to all) was agreed to; although all the Maritime Provinces have endeavored to obtain a modification of the terms for their own special advantage, we have not heard one syllable from Canada pleading for better terms for her own benefit; but rather the determination to abide by the Quebec Scheme in its entirety, proving that she, at least, had no desire to seek an increase to her own local revenue, at the expense of the Lower Provinces. Now, observe how our politicians and scribblers have used this determination of Canada to keep close to the Quebec Scheme, not by way of commendation, but as a strong argument against our confederating; on the ground that not one of the provisions of the Quebec Scheme could be altered. What are the facts? Not only has it been altered in some of its most important points, but the Lower Provinces have just obtained large concessions in their favor, which has already put quite a new aspect on the Scheme. The 80 cents per head has been virtually changed to the following ratio, taking the estimated population on the 1st January, 1867, as the basis, it gives

Table with 3 columns: Province, Population, per head. Upper Canada, 1,802,556, 60 cents. Lower Canada, 1,288,860, 74 cents. Nova Scotia, 358,781, 88 cents. New Brunswick, 295,084, 110 cents.

What now becomes of the stale cry of our Leaders? We can get no other terms! As to the terms we might have gained through the influence of the Colonial Office, if we had only sent a suitable delegation there, as we were invited to do, it is useless to predict. The above retortition assertion is not always proof, and that it is possible for a people to listen to a popular cry so long as to become oblivious to other and far more important interests in the desire to ride their little hobby.

The Union of these British Provinces is a subject which has engaged the most profound thought of the greatest minds on both sides of the Atlantic. All shades of politicians in the mother country have given their unqualified approval of the plan. In the United States, some of her best men see in this union the only method by which British rule and influence can be perpetuated on this continent; and the best means of counteracting some of those gigantic evils which are unheappily accumulating in their midst, threatening to sweep down every moral barrier and bring all that is good and noble down to a degraded level. In these Colonies the most reliable and trustworthy men are on the side of Confederation, (excepting of course P. E. Island) not excepting the great Leader of the Anti-Confederates, whose eloquent speeches in favor of the union of all the Provinces from Newfoundland to Vancouver's Island, still ring through the length and breadth of the land, and have undoubtedly had a large share in bringing this question to its present condition.

The great differences between our Confederate and Anti-confederate leaders is, after all, of small importance. The former honestly acknowledge that a scheme of union might be devised for this Island which would result in the prosperity and rapid improvement of all our interests. The latter would willingly agree to fair terms, but, as they allege, these cannot be obtained. They determine not to admit the principle on any terms. Now let us ask one question. If both parties are agreed to accept fair terms, then, in the name of common sense, and on behalf of the imperilled interests of this Island for generations to come, why are not the terms proposed? Why keep up this bitter strife and agitation, if it is apparent that we shall ultimately become part of the Union? Let

us hope that, now the election is over, there will be less occasion for mere political clap-trap; and that this great question, stripped of all party strife and animosity, will come home to the fireside, be thoroughly understood and honestly decided.

The objections against the Quebec Scheme on our part are chiefly financial. That the allowance for our local purposes is not sufficient for our wants, or proportional to the other Provinces—that a greater Revenue would be raised under the new tariff; and that a large portion of it would be spent on the public works of the other Provinces, from which we would derive but little benefit. Some propose to enter the union and contribute our full quota towards the general defence, say \$25,000 per year, provided we are allowed to keep and disburse our own Revenue. If the Island is satisfied to submit to such a miserable scheme as this, and beside all other disadvantages, be content to exist with less than half the revenue we may have by fair terms with the union, perhaps it may be accomplished. It is believed that we may now obtain terms of the most advantageous character, which, if gained, will place us in a most excellent financial position, and which must be followed by a state of prosperity to our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests, such as we have never even dreamt of.

In giving up all their revenues to the General Government, each Province required, in the first place, a sufficient sum for local wants. It was agreed that, in addition to the great public works, general laws and defence of the country, the General Government should take upon itself the disbursement of certain salaries; the expenses of small services, impost and customs, volunteers, and militia, light-houses, &c. &c. That for province local requirements, each Province should retain the revenue arising from Crown Lands, mines and minerals, and that they should receive in addition from the public chest, 80 cents per head, according to the population of 1861, for all time to come. Now this would have worked well enough, had the resources of each Colony been on a par, but this is not the case. New Brunswick has a revenue from crown lands, mines and minerals of \$109,000 a year, Nova Scotia \$107,000, and the Canadas \$1,300,000, while P. E. Island receives from these sources literally nothing! Here lies the secret of the difficulties which, for many years, we have had to grapple with, while the other Colonies have enjoyed their revenues, handed over to them by the British Government when the responsible system was introduced. Great Britain had no equivalent for us. She had long before granted away all our lands to certain proprietors, and we had to work our way as best we could.

Here then was a fair ground for compensation, when an invitation was given to us to enter upon equal terms a Union of all these Colonies. When could a more favorable opportunity be presented than was open to us, if we had only sent a suitable delegation to the Colonial Office, of laying our just claims before the British Government, and asking as the first condition of union, an equivalent for the loss we had sustained by the granting away all our lands.

On referring to the Quebec Conference, we find a proposition was offered by the Hon. George Cole, that the sum of £200,000 stg. should be given to P. E. Island to buy up the lands remaining in the hands of the Proprietors—both leasehold and wilderness. The principle involved in this request appeared so outrageous, that no one else would, for a moment, entertain the thought. Had not the Proprietors' rights been acknowledged by the British and Colonial Governments? and, were their leases worse than prevailed all over the country? Why, then, should a large sum of money be taken from the other Colonies for the special benefit of a class in one Colony? It is, however, the request had been based on the facts above stated, that we had neither Crown Lands, mines, nor minerals, from which to derive the least revenue, and that, if we were to be placed on the same level as the other Colonies, in our liability to contribute our equal portion to the general revenue, that it was only just and fair to this Island to place us on an equal footing with the other Provinces, as to our local revenue. If the Crown Lands, mines and minerals of each Colony had been given up to the General Government, we should then have no fault to find on this point; but, to allow upwards of one million and a half dollars to be divided among the other members of the Confederacy, and for this Province to receive nothing, was a principle that never would have received the sanction of the Conference or the British Government, if properly laid before them.

Still more recently, the delegates from the Maritime Provinces, while in London, reconsidered our peculiar position, and concluded that we were entitled, on this ground, to a liberal grant. They proposed that \$800,000 should be paid to this Island, in addition to the allotment of the Quebec Scheme; and, had the proposal been endorsed by Canada, in all probability our late Elections would have returned a large majority in favor of Confederation. Canada, however, did not see fit to confirm, at that time, this departure from the Quebec Scheme. It was in perfect consistency with her previous position. We cannot blame her. Since then, however, she has agreed, with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to make some important alterations in the Quebec Scheme; which are also for our benefit, on entering the Union, and gives us good ground for believing that, on a proper representation, for the absence of Crown Lands, &c., will be accorded to. Our financial position will then be as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Per-capita tax, 80 cents, per head, \$64,800. Interest on assumed debt, less actual debt, 90,427. Fees from Public Offices, Licenses, &c., 3,200. Fines and Penalties, 320. Estimated yearly proceeds of Public Lands, 3,200. Land Assessment, 14,400. Quebec Scheme allowance, \$176,347.

In addition to the above allotment, the Maritime Provinces have had granted, and to which we are also entitled:— 1st.—An additional yearly allowance; in proportion to New Brunswick, our quota would be 15,674. 2nd.—New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are to have their per-capita tax, according to census every 10 years, until their respective population shall reach 400,000. Our proportion of population would be 132,000, and our increase of per-capita tax, 49,800.

Ultimate Local Revenue, \$232,821 or in P. E. L. currency, £72,756 11s 3d. In addition to the above, the General Government are to defray the following salaries and charges, which are estimated to be at least 40,000 per year, Island currency:— Salary of A. Governor, Judicial expenses, Salary of the Judges, Management of Indians,

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Postal Expenses, Light-houses, Buys, Beacons, &c., Marine Hospitals, Buoys and Customs, Insane Asylums, Volunteers and Militia, Penitentiaries, Interest of Public Debt.

The contrast between revenue under Confederation, and our present revenue, may be thus stated:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Permanent local revenue under Confederation, £ 72,756 11s 3d. Items defrayed from public purse estimated at, 40,000 0 0. Total revenue under Confed., £112,756 11s 3d. Total ordinary revenue for '66, 76,851 14 1.

Balance in favor of Confed., £35,904 17 2. But, if we follow the advice of those who urge us to keep out in the cold, and pay the General Government our portion of the cost of defence, &c., the contrast would stand thus:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Total revenue under Confederation, £112,756. Present revenue of P. E. I., £76,851. Less our quota for defence, 25,000.

Making our net local revenue out of Confederation, 51,851.

OR A YEARLY LOSS TO P. E. ISLAND, OF £60,905.

We presume the other Provinces will consent to pay us, on entering the Union, \$800,000, as an equivalent for the loss of Crown Lands, mines and minerals. With this sum, our Government will at once be in a position to buy out all the large Proprietary interests that remain in the Island, and pay off the obligations incurred for Estates recently purchased from Proprietors. We may then, by the sacrifice of about £50,000, convert all the leases into feeholds, at such a price as will satisfy any reasonable mind, and prevent the necessity for Tenants Leagues or kindred combinations. If, Fellow-Colonists, you are really desirous to see peace and prosperity existing thro' the length and breadth of this beautiful Island, the opportunity now afforded is calculated to produce this result.

The incidental benefits resulting from Confederation would suffice to fill a long letter. Who can sufficiently estimate the value to this Colony of unobstructed intercourse with all the other Provinces,—no barriers to trade or commerce, by Custom House restrictions or duties,—access to all those great and noble institutions, the Universities and other Provinces justly boast, which would freely open up to our young men a new world of thought and action? On the other hand, what great disadvantages will fall to our lot, if by a continued refusal to accept fair terms, a duty is imposed by the other Colonies on all our produce, cattle, horses, manufactures, fish, &c., &c. In the Union virtually, yet liable to all the restrictions imposed on foreigners, we would have none of the advantages that may be derived by our position as a British Province. Should we persist in rejecting such terms as are fair and just to P. E. Island, we shall deserve to remain, a spectacle for the amazement of all intelligent men, a dishonor to our Mother Country, and a reproach to our Island for ages to come.

Trusting these thoughts and figures may have some little influence in placing this important subject in its true and proper light, and in leading you to a right decision. I remain, Fellow-Colonists, Your obedient servant, WILLIAM HEARD, Charlottetown, 21st March, 1867.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

In looking over the Journal yesterday evening, my attention was attracted by the notice of a meeting held some time ago, in the Normal School room, Charlottetown, 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.

I heartily coincide with my conferees in their noble determination, but at the same time, I would beg leave to offer a few observations on some of the suggestions set forth at their meeting. That we need a reform in the present Education Act, is a fact which no individual will have the hardihood to question; but it should be based on such principles as not to make the matter worse than it now is. Vesting, for instance, in the Professors of Prince of Wales College, at the request of the Trustees of a District, the power to dismiss a teacher, a *volonte*, is, in my humble opinion, a measure which our Legislators will not, in their wisdom, allow to become law. In the event of any differences arising between the Teacher and the Trustees, there is a provision in the present Act, by which the Teacher is enabled to appeal to the Board of Education, in order to have the matter properly investigated; whereas should the suggestion alluded to be adopted, the order of law, it would leave the Teacher in the unhappy position of losing his school at any day, at the pleasure of the Trustees, and sometimes for very frivolous reasons, as it often happens.

The next point to which I wish to refer is the increase of salary according to the length of service. I, for one, although I would reap a good share of benefit by such change, cannot see any justice in allotting a higher salary to the master who has taught ten years, than to the one who has labored at a school but twelve months ago, merely because the latter has taught nine years longer than the former. This would be the means of keeping up a certain class of incompetent teachers who make school teaching a trade, but who were never called to such vocation. We are living in an age of progress, and progress should be appreciated at its real value. Let the salary be increased according to the teacher's competency. The branches required of those who will qualify for the First Class, and a liberal allowance granted to such class. Let extra sums be given to any teacher of said class, who may make himself competent in any of the higher branches, according as he will qualify in each, before a Just Board of Education. Let this be done until he has made himself fit in all the branches required for the Second Class Teacher, then be recognized as a Second Class Teacher, and be entitled to the salary granted to such class, without any consideration to the length of service.

Unfortunately, we see some teachers who have superintended schools for a number of years, and who have not yet rendered any of their pupils fit to appear before the Board of Education; whilst there are young teachers, who, by their assiduity in the art, have made some of their scholars able to occupy very respectable positions in society. To these, then, award the prize of merit; and not to those who make school teaching a mere routine.

There are several other points on which I would wish to speak, but having already occupied too much of your valuable space, I will conclude by entreating most earnestly our Legislature to give due consideration to a question so important as that of Education, and to devise some scheme to ameliorate the poor teacher's hard lot. Yours, etc., Bloomfield, March 30th, 1867.

unless one has seen, to imagine this freshness—flowers just bursting into bloom—only the morning rose with its pure and delightful tints, with its petals studded with dew-drops can give an idea of this. Far in advance, this, of the beauty of France, with its distinct, finished fixed intou, constituting a definite design. Here all reminds us of the fragility, delicacy and continual flow of life; eyes full of candor, blue as violets, looking without consciousness of what they are looking at; at the slightest emotion the blood effuses itself over the cheeks, the neck, even down to the shoulders, in pure pleasured waves; you see emotion flitting on these transparent flashes, like the varying tints that play upon their meadows; and this virgin purity is so genuine that you feel an impulse to lower your eyes in respect. And yet, all natural and artless as they are, they are not languid and listless; they enjoy and can bear actual service like their brothers; with their hair floating in the wind, they are to be seen, when only six years old, galloping on horseback and taking long walks. In this country a life of action fortifies the plegmatic temperament, and the heart becomes more simple while the body is becoming more round."

Latest from Europe.

By the English Mail which arrived here on Saturday last, we have European news to the 16th inst. The news is not of a very important nature. Below will be found a few items:—

THE INSURRECTION

The American-Irish have made a fatal mistake. Men who have left Ireland twenty or thirty years ago in affliction, have cherished the memory of their sorrows and ignored all that has since been done to relieve the distress of their countrymen whom they left behind. They have not cared for the efforts successfully made to improve the political and social condition of the people and to establish a conviction of a general desire to redress the grievances which are justly complained of and concede all reasonable demands. Whatever may have been the case formerly, there is no unwillingness now to render justice to Ireland; and the discontent is disappearing under wise laws and judicious arrangements, which statement of all shades of opinion concur in. The Fenian insurrection which created so much alarm and is still the subject of uneasiness, must fall because the people of Ireland generally have no faith in American leaders, of whom little more is heard than that they flaunt in ribbons and tall feathers, where there is little danger, and tell their unhappy followers to "go in" and fight where the fire is hot and heavy. These unhappy insurgents are dupes of the "braves" in feathers, who themselves are dupes of their own ignorance and ambition. The one believed that an immense power was coming over the sea to help them to obtain something which they cannot better define than by the use of the word "rights," and the others were vain enough to suppose that on their appearance the whole country would rise against the Government. The penalty of these errors will be serious, and while the misguided Irishmen who have followed American leaders will be pitied, no commiseration will be given to foreign adventurers who have so cruelly led them astray. These leaders are described as men "who having become unfitted for steady industry by the habits gained during the four years of war, are now bent upon gratifying their propensities at our expense. The peasantry and labourers who make up the bulk of the Fenian levies, follow these men with implicit obedience; they find them bold, valuable, confident in assertion; they see they have good clothes and plenty of money; and they believe they have the strength, not only of the American Fenian organization, but of the United States themselves behind them." Whatever may be behind them, they find a powerful Government in front, and the respectable and reflecting population siding with the authorities. The case was different in former rebellions when Irish gentlemen came out and stood at the head of insurgents fighting and dying for their cause. In this Fenian rising we find only poor labourers following the feathered adventurers, and a hundred or so of Dublin shop-boys, who, missing at the commencement of business on Ash-Wednesday put in their appearance in the afternoon, when the prospects of insurrection were darkening. The fact is, the real people of Ireland without abating one iota of their claims for redress of grievances, are unwilling to join the out of work "generals" and "captains" who have come across the Atlantic in search of fortune.

The agents of the different fire insurance companies in Liverpool on Thursday held a meeting, and it was agreed that every means should be taken to prevent the action of incendiaries. The managers of all the local banks have received a warning to the effect that they must keep a good force at night on their premises, in order that any attempt to break open the banks might be prevented. The magistrates have also been provided with a copy of the Riot Act; and four steamers are reported to have been chartered by the Government and manned by marines from Her Majesty's ship Donegal, at present anchored in the Mersey, for the purpose of preventing any attempt to destroy shipping in the river, or any Fenian landing.

Some curious weapons, unmistakably Fenian, have been found near Mallock. They are a sort of javelin, a sharp spear with a cane handle, and might be thrown skillfully so as to inflict a severe wound. These spears are spoken of as American.

Forty prisoners, including Burke, have been committed for high treason by the Lincoln magistrates. A copy of an oath was found on Burke binding the acceptors not to take up arms against the Irish Republic or give information to the authorities. This oath is supposed to have been administered to such persons as refused to join the insurgents.

The Londonderry Journal reports a recent agrarian outrage in Tyrone—an attempt to assassinate the Rev. Dr. McTear, of Newtownstewart.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

The Morning Advertiser publishes the following extraordinary statement:—"It appears to be believed that Mr. Adams, the United States Minister, has, by direction of his Government, brought before Her Majesty's Ministers the neglected condition of Ireland, and pointed out in perhaps not the most conciliatory tone, the course which whom Mr. Adams represents declare should be immediately adopted with the view of removing the existing causes of Irish disaffection, and of allaying that feeling of intense irritation known to exist among the large Irish population in America. The events of the last fortnight in Ireland, including the arrest of some American citizens, though not native Americans, are stated to form features in Mr. Adams's correspondence with Lord Stanley; and report says, that while they are alluded to in a manner calculated to secure for the United States President and those immediately about him the good opinion and loyalty of the Irish-American element spread over the Great American Republic, it is not likely the remonstrance made by Mr. Adams, when its terms and suggestions come to be discussed, will create anything but feelings of indignation and contempt." We do not believe, the American Government capable of anything so absurd as this.