

dren of that class of the Inhabitants of this Island, on his producing, or there being produced on his behalf, the Certificates hereinbefore required, as to his moral character, and of his having taught Twenty scholars for Twelve Months, in a suitable building, shall be entitled to the sum of Five Pounds, payable in manner aforesaid, out of the Treasury of this Island, although such Teacher may not have passed the said Board of Education, as duly qualified in other respects required by the foregoing provisions of this Act.

27. And be it enacted, That in all cases where the Schoolmaster and Trustees of any School shall not otherwise mutually determine and agree, the vacations of such School shall be three in number in each year and at the respective periods following: (that is to say)—the first for one week, commencing on the First Monday in June; the second also for one week, commencing on the Second Monday in October; and the last from the Twenty-fourth day of December to the First day of January following, both inclusive; and no deduction shall be made from the Salary agreed to be paid to such Schoolmaster, nor any time added to the period of his service, on account of such vacations being allowed.

28. And be it enacted, That during the continuance of this Act, each District Schoolmaster receiving the benefit of this Act shall always teach gratis, four pupils, who are to be chosen from time to time by a majority of the Trustees of each respective District School; and such last mentioned scholars shall be so taught for a period not exceeding Two years each.

29. And be it enacted, That all Schoolmasters who have not been out of employment as Teachers for the space of Two years at the passing of this Act, and who have received Certificates of qualification from the Board of Education, constituted by virtue of an Act passed in the Seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled *An Act for the encouragement and support of District and other Schools, and to repeal the Act formerly passed for that purpose*, shall be deemed qualified for the classes for which they may have respectively been admitted by the said Board; and all such of the said Teachers as shall be engaged under any agreement for the teaching of a School entered into since the passing of the said recited Act, and which agreement shall be subsisting at the period of the passing of this Act, shall be entitled to the same allowance from the Treasury of this Island by virtue of said agreements as they respectively would if the said recited Act had continued in force until the execution and completion of such agreements—any thing in this Act contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

30. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Council, to nominate and appoint annually One fit and proper person, whose duty it shall be to visit and examine Three times in each year the different District Schools throughout the Island; and who shall have power to call meetings of the respective Trustees connected with such Schools; and such Visitor shall make a Report of each visit to the Board of Education, of the state of each School, stating the method practised, the number of Scholars, the proficiency generally made by the Scholars, state and description of School-houses, and such other information as he may see it necessary to give, or that any branch of the Legislature may require; and such Reports shall be published in the *Royal Gazette* and *Colonial Herald* Newspapers, and be laid before the Legislature within Fourteen days next after the opening of each Session; and such Visitor shall be allowed and paid the sum of One hundred Pounds per annum for his services—to be paid quarterly—the same to be drawn for by Warrant, under the hand and seal of the Administrator of the Government for the time being, upon the Treasurer of this Island.

31. And be it further enacted, That the sum of Seventy-five Pounds per annum shall be paid during the continuance of this Act to the Trustees of Saint Andrew's College, for the use and benefit of that Institution.

32. And be it enacted, That every Teacher who shall produce a certificate from the Trustees of his School, or any Justice of the Peace, or Commissioner of Small Debts, that he had under his tuition any pupil, the child of Micmac Indian parents, and had provided him or her with the necessary Stationery for a period of at least Six months, shall be entitled to receive at the Treasury of this Island the sum of Thirty shillings, including the price of Stationery, and a like sum for every period of Six months he may have had such pupil under his tuition.

33. And be it enacted, That the allowance to Teachers in the Town of Charlottetown under the operation of this Act shall extend to the four first established Schools, and no more, exclusive of the National School and Schools taught by females.

34. And be it enacted, That this Act shall be and continue in force for and during the space of Two years, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of the General Assembly and no longer.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture not only gives riches to a nation, but the only riches she can call her own.—DR. JOHNSON.

FARMING.—If one half the zeal, energy and expense which have been exhibited for electioneering purposes were bestowed upon agriculture—if the people were half as anxious to improve and beautify their fields, and half as angry with their thistles, thorns, and bad fences, as they are with their political opponents, we should have more productive fields, less complaint of poverty, more ability for charity, and abundantly more good feeling. The real benefactor of mankind is he who causes two blades of wheat to grow where one grew before; his fields are his morning and evening theme, and to fertilize and improve his farm is his prime temporal object. All national aggrandizement, power and wealth may be traced to agriculture as its ultimate source—commerce and manufactures are only subordinate results of this mainspring. We consider agriculture as every way subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, but to good morals and ultimately to religion. We regard the farmer, stripped to his employment and cultivating his lands, as belonging to the first order of noblemen; we wish him bountiful harvests, and invoke upon him the blessings of God in all his undertakings; may peace be within his walls.

ROCKS, STONES, CLAY, &c.—The use of stone and rock upon sandy land is not sufficiently appreciated by Farmers. Stone in dry weather protects land from drought by condensing the atmosphere upon its surface, in consequence of being of a lower temperature.

Rocky mountainous lands never suffer from drought, and stony lands suffer less from drought than lands free from stone. Pile a few stones around some hills of corn on dry land, and contrast them with other hills having no stone; the difference will be plainly seen in the increase. Clay is very useful on sandy land; it retains the moisture, and sand on clayey land adds to its warmth and fertility. Farmers would be great gainers in the increase of the products of their lands by carting clay upon sandy land, ploughing it in—and vice versa. Salt, mixed with clay, and thrown upon dry soil, attracts moisture, and will be found to a certain extent very useful. In many sections of the United States dry lands are found with swamps and big meadows interspersed; those swamps and meadows have been accumulating the wash of these lands for ages, retaining it in a cold wet state. If this is taken out, dried and mixed with clay, salt and lime, in suitable proportions, and thrown upon the surrounding dry land, it will be found a most useful and valuable manure. I have examined some of the swamps and meadows, and have found them underlaid with beds of clean gravel and sand, and around the roots of fruit trees are found very small pebbles. The large red ants are very useful and valuable on many farming lands and in gardens. They destroy great quantities of vermin that prey upon vegetation. Birds also do great good; legislative enactments should be made to protect them from being destroyed. The intelligent farmer will, on little examination and enquiry, be convinced of the correctness of the facts and opinions set forth and expressed in this brief paragraph.—N. Y. Mercury.

MANURING PINKS.—A friend manured some pinks very freely with rotten woollen rags, and the improvement in the appearance of the bloom was astonishing. In fact, it quite altered the character of the flower. To such of your readers as are fond of the pink this may be information worth having.—Correspondent of the Gardener's Chronicle.

Statistics of the United States.—The people of the United States had, the last year, more than three hundred and seventeen millions bushels of potatoes, and upwards of thirteen millions neat cattle, which furnished them milk, butter, and cheese, &c. to the value of more than thirteen millions of dollars. They had at their command the labor and services of more than three millions of horses and mules and upwards of a hundred and six millions bushels of oats, and nine millions of tons of hay, on which to feed these and their other cattle. To sweeten whatever seemed acid or bitter to the taste, they had more than two hundred and eighty millions pounds of sugar. Their land yielded to them for their indulgence, more than seventy-seven millions pounds of tobacco, and upwards of two hundred and seventy thousand gallons of wine with which to cheer their hearts. Such is the income of their soil only; and yet they are over head in debt. The public debts alone, in a time of profound peace, are estimated at near two hundred millions dollars. Surely there has been very bad calculation somewhere.—Journal of Commerce

PUSEYISM—ITS PRINCIPLES AND PATRONS.

Though the public journals have, for some time past, devoted so much of their attention to "Puseyism," the principles which constitute that creed are not generally known. It is one of its leading doctrines that the authority of the church is superior to that of the Sovereign or the State, and that consequently the legislature has no right to interfere in ecclesiastical matters. The Puseyites maintain, that all children baptised by the church are converted at their baptism, and that there can be no saving repentance for sins after persons have reached the years of maturity. They admit, however, that there may be reconversion by means of the Sacraments. They repudiate every thing of an evangelical nature, and place the whole essence of religion in the observance of external forms. They are great sticklers for fasts, and attach greater importance to them than to the Sabbath-day. They deny the right of the common people to read the Scriptures, unless they have first read the Common Prayer Book, and are prepared to interpret the Scriptures by it, instead of interpreting the Prayer Book by the Bible. They also set up tradition as a sure and infallible guide in all matters of religion, and view the inspired volume as subordinate in authority to it. "Puseyism" regards the Virgin Mary as, in one sense, divine, and consequently worthy of worship. The Puseyites further maintain that departed saints are to be prayed to, and that prayers are to be made for them. They believe, in other words, in a modified form of purgatory. Their opinions on the subject of transubstantiation are substantially the same as those of the Roman Catholics. They look on all beyond the pale of the church with a harsh and uncharitable eye, and though they do not go so far as to say that no dissenter can be saved, they assert the right of the church to compel conformity to her ritual. They do not disguise the fact, that if they were armed with the requisite civil power, they would exercise that power for the purpose of extinguishing dissent. Such are the leading principles of "Puseyism." The party has increased with astounding rapidity within the last five years. It is an ascertained fact, that a great majority of the students of divinity in the University of Oxford are deeply imbued with the spirit of "Puseyism." The leading clergymen in Oxford have identified themselves with the new faith are Dr. Pusey, Professor Hebble, Professor Sewell, and Mr. Newman. In Yorkshire its most zealous abettor is the Rev. Dr. Hook, of Leeds, son of Mr. Theodore Hook, the novelist. In London its most popular advocates are the Rev. Henry Melville, of Camden Chapel, Camberwell; the Rev. Sanderson Robins, of Charlotte Chapel, Pimlico; and the Rev. William Dodsworth, of Trinity Chapel, Regent's-Park. In the Legislature only two gentlemen have openly identified themselves with "Puseyism," namely, Mr. Gladstone, the member for Newark, and Sir Thomas Acland, member for Devonshire. The former hon. gentleman has written an elaborate work in its defence, under the title of "Church and State." But though the two members just mentioned are the only members who have openly embraced "Puseyism," it is well known that there are several others who are its private abettors. Sir Robert Peel is suspected of having some leanings that way, and the Puseyites make no secret of the circumstance that, in the event of his coming into office, Dr. Hook, of Leeds, is on his list for the first vacant bishopric that may occur. The Puseyites have several influential organs in the public press. One morning paper, every one knows, has identified itself with their cause. The "Quarterly Review" has fairly committed itself with them. The "British Critic," another quarterly review of great influence and circulation, is entirely under their control, being edited by Mr. Newman, the editor of the "Tracts of the Times," and the author of No. 90 of those Tracts, which has excited so much attention. The "British Magazine" is also a Puseyite publication, and the *Liverpool Mail*, and several other provincial newspapers, have been specially retained to promote their principles. The Puseyites are, in short more numerous and formidable than is supposed.—London Observer.

MISSIONARY DISASTER.—Twenty-six lives lost.—We are indebted, (says the *New York Commercial Advertiser*), to the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, agent of the American Board of Foreign Missions, for the subjoined extracts from a letter recently received by his lady from the wife of one of the American Missionaries in the Sandwich Islands. It is a letter full of interest; and the account of the wreck of a Sandwich Island vessel, and the prayer-meeting of a portion

of the crew while drowning, are without a parallel in the history of missions or of man.

"Hana, Maui, Sandwich Islands, July 21, 1840.

"We have just returned from our general meeting at Honolulu. Our passage was made in a canoe to Lahaiu, a distance of eighty miles—a perilous undertaking, for the sea was high, and fearfully threatening to our little bark. From this place we obtained a passage with our friends,..... Honolulu. We had a pleasant meeting with our friends. About the time of our leaving home a sorrowful providence occurred. The brethren at Honolulu, fearing that we should not venture upon a canoe, engaged a vessel, which was to go to Hawaii for Mr. Lyons, to call on its return and take us. The vessel made its passage to Hawaii, and when near its place of destination, was capsized, and lost. All on board, consisting of thirty souls, were drowned, except four. These seemed to be miraculously preserved to tell the sad tale of the fate of their companions..... When the accident occurred, they were near the shore, but the wind and current were against them, and, thinking it vain to attempt to reach Hawaii, they congregated themselves upon the rolling billows, and there, together in their distress, offered up their supplications to Him who alone could preserve them from the threatening deep..... They attempted to swim to Kahoolura, some thirty miles on the opposite side of the channel. One man and his wife took a covered bucket and tied it to their bodies, and, in this way, swam until the bucket came to pieces. The female swam for some time, but on turning, she saw her husband becoming too weak to support himself. She stopped and rubbed him until he could proceed. They went on until Kahoolura was full in sight; he then became too feeble to proceed without assistance, and supported himself by holding to the long hair of his wife's head. In this way she towed him for some time; his hand soon let go the hold, and she tried in vain to rouse him. She told him he must pray—he commenced, but only uttered a few words. She put his arms around her neck—held him with one hand, and made for the shore. When within about half a mile from the shore, she found he was dead, and was compelled to let go her hold to support herself. They had then been in the water about thirty hours. When she landed, she was three days before she saw a human being, and was without food. At last some fishermen found her, and conveyed her to the village, where she is now in good health. The captain of the vessel was a foreigner, and could swim but little; his wife saved herself by the assistance of an oar. The others disappeared from time to time until all perished but the four.

PAPERS BY THE CALEDONIA.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Prince Albert has been invested with the insignia of the order of the Golden Fleece.

NEW BARONET.—We understand that, in acknowledgment of the public services rendered by Major-general Sir George Arthur, during his administration of the government of Upper Canada, he is about to be raised to the dignity of a baronet.

COMMODORE NAPIER.—It is stated upon very good authority that this gallant officer will become a candidate for the borough of Marylebone at the next election.—*Morning Herald*.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR LAURENCE WILLIAM HALSTED, G. C. B.—We have to announce the demise of the above gallant naval officer, who died on Thursday week, at his residence at Plymouth, at an advanced age, after a glorious career of upwards of 60 years in the service of his country.

General Sir Rufane Shave Donkin, M. P., K. C. B., terminated his existence at Southampton, on Saturday last, by hanging himself.

It is understood that the situation of Surveyor General of the Ordnance, vacant by the death of Sir Rufane Donkin, will be filled up by the appointment of Colonel Fox, at present Secretary to the Master General of the Ordnance. The Duke of Richmond has succeeded in establishing in the American Courts, the claim of the town of Fochabers, to the bequest of the late Alexander Milne, Esq. in behalf of the place. The sum is above £20,000, besides a number of legacies to individuals in the town.

Lord Cardigan's conduct in causing a soldier to be flogged on Easter Sunday, has drawn forth the following general order from the Commander-in-Chief—

Horse Guards, April 22d, 1841. "The attention of the General Commanding-in-Chief has been called to the punishment of a soldier of the Eleventh Hussars, in the Riding-house at Hounslow, on Sunday the 11th April.

It is well known that it is not the practice of this country to carry the penal sentences of the law into execution on the Lord's-day; neither is it the practice of the Army whether employed abroad or at home.

The General Commanding-in-Chief is therefore surprised that an officer in the situation of Lieutenant-Colonel commanding a regiment should have carried such a sentence into execution on Sunday.

The General Commanding-in-Chief desires that it may be clearly understood, that the sentences of Military Courts are not to be carried into execution on the Lord's-day, excepting in cases of evident necessity, the nature of which it cannot be requisite for him to define.

By command of the Right Honourable the General Commanding-in-Chief. (Signed)

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

THE ARMY.—It seems to be admitted on all sides that the army must be increased, to meet not only contingencies, but actual warfare. The state of India is such that it will no longer be possible to keep our possessions there with our present feeble force.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

It now affords us much gratification to communicate to the army our belief that captain Anthony Reynolds, of the 11th Hussars, will next week be brought to full pay of the 14th Light Dragoons, selling out in the same Gazette, to Lieut. Tonger.

It has been intimated to Lord Cardigan, from the Horse Guards, in consequence of his recent Sunday punishment, that he is at liberty to sell out of the army.

After a debate of three days, Ministers were twice defeated upon their Irish Registration Bill, having on the first division been left in a majority of twenty-one, and on the second of eleven. The Bill was then withdrawn.

Mr. Luke Hansard, printer to the House of Commons, breathed his last on Wednesday evening, at his country residence. Mr. Hansard was in his 61st year.

In all the numerous arrivals of to-day there is not one that brings the slightest intelligence of the steamer "President." A meeting was called, at Willis's Rooms, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to deliberate on the means of creating a fund for sending Bishops out to the Colonies. The rooms were more crowded than they have been on any occasion for several years. There were present, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Lichfield, Salisbury, Chichester, Hereford, Bangor, and Landaff, several dignitaries of the Church; the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Earl of Harrowby, &c. &c. The resolutions were all carried unanimously in favour of the proposal, and large subscriptions were announced.

Accounts from Corfu, dated the 30th March, give Sir Howard Douglas's reply to the address of the senate, with its resolution to place his bust in the hall of that assembly.

The *Westphalian Mercury* states that Kunapfel, the murderer of the Bishop of Frauenburgh, has been condemned to be broken alive on the wheel, beginning with his lower limbs. When asked if he intended to implore the mercy of the king against this sentence, he replied, "No; I have freewheel." Kunapfel is visited daily by the priest, and benediction of religion while he is present but makes a mockery of religion as soon as the priest has quitted him.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

FRANCE.

Paris Journals of 24th April inform us that the French Government has dispatched a frigate and corvette to China, to demand the establishment of direct relations with the Court of Peking on the same footing as those promised to

Great Britain. It requires no great foresight to predict confidently Commissioner Lin's seizure of the opium will in a short time produce a moral revolution in China. If France insist upon direct relations with the Court of Peking, the United States will do the same, and their example will be followed by all States trading with the Celestial Empire.

PARIS, April 27.—BONA, AFRICA.—The mail from Constantine arrived on the 8th with news which has produced an extraordinary sensation here. The following are the particulars which we have learnt: "On the morning of the 2d of April, Gen. Negrier had caused eight Arabs to be beheaded, who had been condemned to death for assassinating some French soldiers. Great terror prevailed in the city. The Arabs were condemned and executed, as our letters inform us, within twenty-four hours. But the most extraordinary fact is, without contradiction, the condemnation of the famous Ben-Assia, knight of the legion of honour, to twenty years hard labour, having been accused and convicted of coining base money. This important chief is named the *Serpent of the Desert* (whose son was sent to Paris soon after the taking of Constantine), has been degraded and sent to Toulon, where he is to undergo his punishment. His beard has been shaved, a punishment a hundred times more painful to an Arab than twenty years' imprisonment and hard labour. The operation took place in the presence of an immense crowd, and in this state the prisoner was conducted through the city.

SPAIN.

DEATH OF QUIROGA.—General Don Antonio Quiroga, the leader of the Spanish insurrection in 1820, died suddenly at Santiago, on the 26th of March. General Quiroga has died a poor man, but bequeaths to his widow and daughters a good name.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies on the 19th rejected a motion by 123 against 50, that the vote for the regent or regents should be taken by ballot. The partisans for the triple regency gained ground on the deputies, but the majority of the senate was for the sole regency of Espartero. 50,000 men are around Madrid to preserve order. The dispute with the Pope becomes daily more complicated. The Queen Christina was still at Lyons on Sunday last.

The *Gazette* publishes a decree of the regency, dated the 19th, enjoining the judges of first instance and constitutional alcaldes, not to permit the circulation or publication of any bulls, briefs, rescripts, monitories, or any other document whatsoever, emanating from Rome, which should not have been presented to the government, and furnished with its authorisation. The archbishops, bishops, diocesan governors, provisors, vicars, and other ecclesiastical authorities, were to be held answerable for any infraction of the laws and regulations relative to the publication of those documents. The circular was followed by a decree, abolishing the Society of the Propagation of Faith in Spain, and ordering the civil and ecclesiastical authorities to prevent its members from holding meetings, to stop the circulation of their writings, and to seize their funds wherever they were to be found.

The intelligence from Spain is favourable to the designs of Espartero. The publication of his celebrated letter, desiring in pretty plain terms the legislature to elect him sole Regent, backed by the presence of a large military force, and aided by intrigues of which as yet we know but little, has had its effect. In the Senate it is asserted that about seventy members have decided to vote for the sole Regency of Espartero, while the advocates for a triple Regency do not amount to more than twenty or twenty-five. The Moderado Senators, amounting to about twenty, who at first intended to vote for the return of Christina, have since been convinced, by what arguments may readily be conceived, that it would be best to vote for the sole Regency of Espartero. The decision of the question cannot now be long delayed, as on the 13th inst. the Chamber of Deputies came to the resolution, by a majority of eighty to forty-four, that the Government should be "invited immediately to submit to the Chambers the question of the Regency."

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

TURKEY.—The *Austrian Observer*, of the 10th ult., announces that a change had taken place in the councils of the Turkish Sultan. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Reuschid Pasha, had been dismissed by the Sultan, and replaced by Rifaat Bey, the ancient Ambassador from the Sublime Porte to the Court of Vienna. The Minister of Commerce, Fethi Achmet Pasha, had been likewise replaced by the Captain Pasha, at present Said Pasha, brother-in-law to the Sultan; and Tahir Pasha had been appointed High Admiral. The above change is important, inasmuch as Reuschid Pasha is the friend and supporter of all the recent reforms in the Turkish Empire, and his removal is believed to be connected with, and intended to pave the way for granting the demands of Mehemet Ah, in respect to the succession, the tribute, and the officering of the army. The recommendation of the Allied Powers to the Porte to modify the "hatti scheriff," had had the effect of upsetting in Constantinople that minister and that party most attached to the liberal ideas of the west. The new ministers are believed to be very incompetent men for the management of public affairs.

The *Augsburg Gazette* mentions that the Sultan has sent new instructions to Cheikh Effendi to consult the London conference as to a modification of the hattis scheriff. The divan seems willing to convey to Mehemet the sultan's power of choosing amongst the sons of Mehemet, or amidst the other grandees of the empire, who shall be his successor. The choice of the successor to be, however, consented to by the Porte. The Turks object to hereditary right descending necessarily to the eldest son. Indeed, in the law of the Ottoman empire, primogeniture does not exist.

By letters from Constantinople up to the 24th, it appears that a general consternation prevailed in that capital in consequence of several couriers having arrived there with dispatches announcing that the whole country about Diarberk was in a state of insurrection. The militia had been dissolved, the civil and military authorities put to death, and rebel tribes. Every one at Constantinople was anxious to learn what counsels the sultan would adopt in consequence of the new and unexpected turn which affairs had taken in the East.

Advices from Constantinople, dated the 31st March, contain a narrative of the circumstances which attended the recent changes in the Turkish Cabinet. Nothing has yet been done in regard to the hattis scheriff, but there is no reason to doubt that it will undergo the promised modification. The rumour that the Divan have agreed to refer the settlement of the Eastern question to the London Conference is confirmed.

Lord Ponsonby, according to our letters, will probably resign, being dissatisfied with the concessions to the pacifiable antipathy.

Rear Admiral Sheppard died at Malta on the 4th, and was buried on the 7th, the funeral being attended by the fleet and garrison. Our letters from Alexandria to the 7th contain nothing of importance. The pacha continued his armaments, although no more fighting was expected. The plague was on the increase. The health of Ibrahim Pasha was improving.

PERSIA.—An article, dated Teheran, Feb. 14, conveys the important information that the differences existing between Persia and Great Britain had been satisfactorily arranged, the Schah of Persia having declared himself ready to cede the fortress of Gurian taken by his troops in the last war." It was consequently expected that the British embassy would return to Teheran forthwith.

ALGIERS.—A grand campaign against the Arabs is fixed to take place in May, and great preparations are being made for it by reinforcements of men, provisions and ammunition from France. The expedition will have for its object to desolate as wide an extent of country, burn as many towns, and slaughter as many of the inhabitants as possible. The expedition is intended to remain out two months, and its commander, General Bugeaud, is exhorted, by his government, to strike a decisive blow. The Arabs are on the alert, and seem to have accurate intelligence of the movements of their enemies. While General Duvivier was