

passing of this Act, the sum of two thousand and one hundred pounds sterling; which said sum of money shall be annually distributed and applied in the following manner and proportions, that is to say—Towards the support of the Schools established in this Island by the Newfoundland and British North America School Society, the sum of Three hundred pounds; in aid of the Orphan Asylum School at St. John's, the sum of one hundred pounds; and in aid of the St. Patrick's Free School at Harbor Grace the sum of one hundred pounds; in aid of the Presentation Convent School at St. John's the sum of one hundred pounds which said sums of money shall be paid to and applied under the directions of the Superintendent for the time being of the Schools of the Newfoundland and British School Society, and of the respective Trustees or Committees of management for the time being of the said other Schools; and towards the establishment and support of Elementary Schools throughout the Island, to be appointed and expended under the superintendance of Boards of Education, to be appointed in the several Electoral Districts in the manner hereinafter provided the sums following, respectively, that is to say—For the District of St. John's, Two hundred Pounds; the District of Conception Bay, Four hundred pounds; the District of Ferriland, one hundred and twenty five pounds; the District of Placentia and St. Mary's, Two hundred pounds; the District of Trinity Bay, one hundred and twenty-five pounds; the District of Bonavista, one hundred pounds; and the District of Fogo, one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

2d—And be it further enacted, that shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, immediately upon the passing of this Act by warrants under his hand and seal, to nominate and appoint, in each of the nine Electoral Districts of this Island, thirteen persons who shall be a Board of Education for every such District, in which Boards shall be included the senior or superior Clergyman of each of the several religious denominations, being actually resident within the District; and such Boards of Education shall respectively have full power and authority, so soon after their appointment as may be, from time to time to meet and assemble together in their respective Districts for the purpose of making Bye-Laws, Rules and Regulations for the establishment and management of the Schools within their respective Districts, and the apportionment and Distribution of the respective sums of money hereby granted for the purposes of Education in their respective Districts, and of such further sums as may from time to time be granted towards the maintenance of such Schools; Provided always, that seven at least of such persons shall be present at such meetings, and that five at least of the Members of each Board shall consent and agree to such Bye-Laws, Rules and Regulations, which shall forthwith be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor for approval.

3d—And be it further enacted, that an annual meeting of each respective Board shall be holden on the first Wednesday in July in each year for the purpose of choosing Chairmen and other Officers, auditing accounts, and transacting all other business connected with their respective Institutions, and that the Chairman of the said Boards of Education respectively shall as soon thereafter as may be, transmit to His Excellency the Governor, or the Administrator of the Government for the time being, for the information of the Legislature, a report of their proceedings and a detailed account of the number of schools and scholars, and the cost and expenditure attending the same.

4th—And be it further enacted, that the annual and general meetings of the said Boards of Education shall be holden at the following places, that is to say—At the Town of Saint John's, for the District of Saint John's; at Harbour Grace, for the District of Conception Bay; at Trinity for the District of Trinity; at Bonavista for the District of Bonavista; at Twillingate for the District of Twillingate; at Fogo for the District of Fogo; and at Placentia for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's; at

District of Placentia and St. Mary's; at Burin for the District of Burin; and at Harbour Britain, for the District of Fortune Bay; and that General meetings of the said Boards of Education may be held at any time on the requisition of three or more members of the respective Board.

5th—And be it further enacted, that the said sum of money hereby granted shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Colony in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as shall from time to time be issued by the Governor or Administrator of the Government, in favor of any person or persons to be applied to the purposes of this Act.

A TRUE MISSIONARY.—Although Archdeacon Wix is a Minister of the Established Church, and supported more than by the spontaneous contributions of his flock, yet he strikingly illustrates the enthusiastic power of the voluntary principle, and by contrast, the humbling effects of great riches. Employed as a Missionary by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, he has lately been appointed to Newfoundland; and he felt it part of his duty to visit his province, not for the sake of overlooking his clergy,—for there are few of them,—but in order to administer spiritual consolation, and to perform the necessary religious offices to his scattered flock. A visitation in Newfoundland is however, a very different thing from that in England. Instead of bowing, kneeling, and protected from the slightest breeze, the Archdeacon started on foot, at the latter end of winter, as travelling over the snow is less difficult than in the month of March than walking over land is at any other season of the year.

This spiritual overseer carried his knapsack, which his guide restricted to fourteen pounds weight. As long as the snow was hard, they marched pretty merrily, save when its slippery state or the descent of precipices induced falls; but in crossing arms of the sea to escape a lengthened detour, they had continually to leap interstices in the ice, at great personal exertion, and with the probability of a ducking. Where the sea was open enough to allow the use of a boat, and a boat could be procured, the swell of the Atlantic on that rocky coast, generally drenched the Archdeacon before he reached his destination. As the season advanced and the snow became soft, the labours of walking increased; and the power of the sun being so considerable in the middle of the day as to render the cloak a burthen, the contrast was far from pleasant when our spiritual traveller and his party had to dig a hole in the snow, light a fire with forest wood, and sleep in the open air. To the elements Archdeacon Wix was also exposed; he could rarely have a dry rag upon him, and when he arrived at the end of his journey, he was contented if he lodged even as well as a pauper,—although sometimes in the larger stations, he might meet with a degree of colonial comfort. Add to all these hardships an occasional attack of illness, an inflammation of the eyes from the reflection of the snow, and a constant round of praying, preaching, marrying, christening, churching, or burying,—with exhortations to the dram drinking and dissolute man in their lives—and the reader will have a truer picture of an apostle than would be yielded by the whole Bench of Bishops.

INFLUENCE OF NAPOLEON IN FRANCE.—M. Thiers did not fully explain what he thought in the Tribune, for in the Hall of Conferences he said, "I desire no better than to have the mortal remains of Napoleon brought to France; but then you will first of all assure me that three millions of people will not accompany them from the place of landing to the column in the place of Vendôme." These words, which are the fairest tribute to the memory of Napoleon, are not destitute of truth. The French have an extremely lively imagination, and it is impossible to say what a powerful effect might be produced at a given time by the presence of the mortal remains of Napoleon.

The Dutch Papers contain accounts

from Bosnia which state that in consequence of the extremely unsettled state of that principality, produced in a great degree by Russian intrigues, Prince Michael had declined the Sultan's invitation to be present at the festivities of his daughter's marriage at Constantinople.—The Prince was laboring incessantly to organize a force to put down the disturbers and restore tranquillity. On the subject of Cracow, the SWABIAN MERCURY, in a sort of apologetic article, assumes to take credit for the forbearance with which the Great Powers had acted, since so serious has the danger been so long felt in that quarter, that it had been decided to alter the place two years before. That step was now precipitated by the Poles themselves; but those inculpated had been treated with great mildness. It is thought that this explanation will satisfy England and France as regards Cracow; but the Mercury seems to expect that very urgent remonstrances will soon be made by the other owners against the new Russian settlement at the Sulina, in the mouth of the Danube; and in this Austria is likely to concur, as it thinks its commerce will be injured by that settlement.

The Belgian Papers state that Baron Evian's resignation of the War Ministry was certain. It would seem that some changes connected with the management of the army will have led to this step. His probable successor is M. Rogier.

SOCIETY AT SIERRA LEONE.—The white men are chiefly bachelors. Of those who are married all do not desire to expose their ladies to the chances of the climate or the tedium of a small and dispersed community, but, leaving them at home in Britain, live as bachelors. The tone of society is affected by this circumstance. The ten or twelve ladies who have had the heroism to accompany their lords to this part of Africa have little opportunity of intercourse amongst themselves, partly from etiquette, which even here intrudes to split the number, already so small, into different circles. During my continuance in Freetown I never on any occasion had the happiness of meeting so many ladies as four, even at parties at Government-house; and one unmarried white lady only existed throughout Sierra Leone.—Major Rankin's Visit.

THE CROUP.—The American Medical Surgical Journal recommends to mothers and nurses, when a child is seized with that dangerous disease, the croup, to apply immediately and perseveringly, until medical aid can be obtained, to the throat and upper part of the chest, sponges or napkins dipped in water as hot as can be borne, and wrung out so that the water may not ooze from them. The remedy was first suggested by a German physician, and has been practised with decided and uniform success.

A new Club is in contemplation, to be called "The Commercial Club;" it will be erected in an eligible site in the city of London. It is principally intended as a place of resort, where reference can be made, in those numerous and bustling interests which are called into action in this great mercantile country, and where the most ready, extensive, commercial information can be depended upon. It has this novel feature over all other Clubs, that it is intended not only to include all the accommodation usual to Clubs, but likewise a dormitory of at least one hundred beds, each bed-room to be so formed as to be used, if required, as a sitting-room. The members are to consist of one thousand two hundred.

When the navy estimates came before the House of Commons, we observed that no provision was made for the Navy Pay-office. It is now understood that that department is to be wholly swept away; and that in future seamen's wages are to be paid by pursers of ships, under the inspection of the Commanding Officers and the Admiral or Captain Superintendants of the various ports. Pensions of all descriptions and allotments, are to be paid by the collectors of Customs, and Dock-yard wages most probably by checks on the branch bank of England.

In doing away with the Ordnance Establishment, it is the intention to put its civil Departments, of Barracks and Commissariat, under the charge of a

Board of Commissioners, the President of which is to be a Cabinet Minister.—The same board, strange as it may seem, is to have the entire superintendance of the Post-office Establishment, to the exclusion of the Postmaster General, Secretaries, and the most highly paid officers. The regiment of artillery and engineers will be transferred to the Horse Guards, and one of the first reductions will be to place on half pay two thirds of the Field officers, who, though at present receiving full pay and allowances, have no duty to perform. Nothing is known of gun wharfs, but as their principal use is a naval depot, they will most probably be transferred to the Admiralty.

WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION.—The quarterly meeting of the preachers, leaders, and officers of this association was held, last Monday morning, in the Committee-room. The business connected with the objects of the society exhibited the most satisfactory and gratifying results. The total number of members in Liverpool and its subsidiary branches at Prescott and St. Helens was ascertained to be 1281, which shows a net increase of 149 upon the quarter. The financial statement was such as will satisfy the most sceptical minds as to the means and capabilities of the association. During the quarter the amount received in subscriptions, quarterage, and class money was £484; and, after discharging the out-standing demands upon the association, there remains a balance of £70 in the hands of the next treasurer and stewards, to be carried to the account of next quarter, besides £300 in book debts owing to the association at the present time. Accounts have been recently received, that the association is rapidly extending itself throughout the kingdom; and there is now the utmost moral certainty, that the reforms which it contemplates in the Wesleyan body must very speedily be conceded to.

THE REVENUE.—We are glad to hear that there is a very considerable increase of the Quarter's Revenue, to the amount of the month, over that of the corresponding quarter for last year. The Revenue for the whole of last year will turn out to be of much greater amount than that of the preceding year.

Two Turks recently arrived in this country, are to be entered in the Portsmouth Naval College, to be instructed in the branches common to the establishment; and two others have proceeded to Woolwich for the purpose of making themselves familiar with machinery, &c. They are not ignorant of the English language.

PRAGUE, April 3.—Charles X lives most retired at Headsca, where he will probably remain until the preparations for the coronation be made. He will then go to Toplitz, and afterwards to Buschitschrad. The Duke of Bordeaux, who now goes out much oftener, is growing up and appears to enjoy the best health. The Duke and Duchess d'Angoulême, and even Mademoiselle, seldom appear in public. The Duchess de Berri is said to lead a very pleasant and bustling life at Gratz, where she receives all the nobility of the capital and of Styria. It is not thought she will return to Brant, though all her effects and several works of art of great value be there. The Chevalier d'Hardivilliers, formerly painter to the King, and who has since fallen into disgrace through his attachment to the little Court at Brandeis, has repaired to France, and thence goes to Scotland.—Augsburg Gazette.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1836.

The JULIA, Nathaniel Taylor, Master, being the last of the vessels out from this port on the sealing voyage returned yesterday. The master reports that fields of heavy northern ice still continue to block up the coast of Labrador and a part of the French shore. The weather there, still continues very cold, and several of the Harbours on the French Shore remain frozen over, not having been broken up this spring.—Numbers of French Fishing Vessels are waiting for the ice to be blown from the coast so as to admit them into their fishing sta-