

the said schools as they shall deem necessary, in order that there may be a more uniform system of Education throughout the Province.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all engagements, contracts, or subscriptions entered into by the subscribers to any common school in any District of the Province, with any person or persons, for the erecting, building or keeping in repair any school house for the purpose aforesaid, or the payment of the teacher thereof, such subscriber or subscribers shall be liable to be sued for their subscription, by the said Trustees to such common school, or their successors in office, in any court of this Province, having competent jurisdiction.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Trustees of the common schools, in each and every district of this Province, and they are hereby required once in each and every year, to report to the Board of Education for that purpose herein after appointed in each and every district of this Province, the state of the common schools, which such trustees aforesaid shall have the direction, of the number of scholars, the state of education, with the different branches taught in the said school, and all other matters and things that may tend to cherish the prosperity of the said common schools, or that may in any wise benefit the same, in order that the said Board of Education may report the state of the district common schools to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government, that the same may be laid before the Legislature at its first meeting, for their inspection.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government, to appoint, not more than five, fit and discreet persons to compose a Board of Education in each and every district of this Province, three of whom shall be a quorum, who shall have full power to superintend such common schools in the Districts of which they are appointed, and shall annually report to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government, the state of the said common schools, to be laid before the Legislature at their meeting.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the monies granted by this act shall be apportioned to the teachers of the several common schools in each and every district of this Province, to be paid to the teachers yearly, or half yearly, (as may be directed by the said Trustees, in proportion to the number of scholars educated in such school as aforesaid.)

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the teacher of such common school, established as aforesaid, in any town, township, village or place in each and every district of this Province, producing a certificate signed by the Trustees of any such common school, stating his having well demeaned himself as teacher of the said school for six months, with the number of the scholars educated in the said school, being not less than twenty in such school as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurer of the District to pay to such teacher his proportion of any sum or sums of money that may be granted by the Legislature of this Province for common schools in the respective Districts thereof, during the continuance of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the District Boards to be appointed in each and every district of this Province, to apply such part of the money hereby granted to the several Districts, not exceeding one hundred pounds, as they shall see fit, for the purchase of proper books, for the use of the said common schools; and after having purchased such books, to cause the same to be distributed for the use of such schools, in such manner as to them shall seem meet.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the board of Education to be appointed by virtue of this act in each and every district of this Province, shall have full power and authority to proportion the sums of money for the common schools of the said districts; and after proportioning the same, to each of the said schools, to send to the Treasurer of the said District, a copy thereof, in order that the Treasurer as aforesaid, may discharge the certificates granted to the teacher as aforesaid. Provided always, that no allowance to any common school in each and every District of this Province, shall exceed the sum of twenty five pounds annually. Provided always, nevertheless, that no allowance whatever shall be paid to the teacher of any common school in any district of this Province, unless the Trustees of the said common school report to the board of Education agreeable to the provision of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when two adjoining districts may find it convenient to compose such school as aforesaid, a portion of the

scholars of which may reside in each district, that the Trustees of such school shall have full power to make the necessary repairs as are required by this act, and receive an equal proportion of the monies so granted for the support of such schools from each of the respectable districts, in proportion to the number of scholars sent to the said school from each District.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several sums hereby granted to the several Districts of this Province, shall be paid by the Receiver General of the Province, to the Treasurer of each District respectively, in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall from time to time be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, and shall be accounted for by the Receiver General, to His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, thro' the Lords Commissioners of His Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall be, and it is hereby declared to be in force for and during the term of four years.

Commons House of Assembly,
21st March, 1816.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Boston, May 21.

From Spanish America.

The latest accounts from Carthage on the Spanish Maine, are via Jamaica. They say, that the Royalist Army had been greatly weakened by the small pox, and dysentery; that they had been repeatedly defeated in attempts to march into the interior; that the Revolutionists had burnt the town of Zaragoza on the approach of the Royalists; and the latter had butchered 1500 people, including women and children, in a town called Zimity, in retaliation for a guard of 15 being put to death that they left there. The Revolutionists at Los Remedios had taken vengeance on the Royalists, prisoners for their 1500 brethren thus massacred. A royal expedition was still striving to get into the interior of the country. The war, like most civil wars, is of a most sanguinary nature.

Capt. Duntun, at Philadelphia, in 70 days from Monte Video, informs that several hundred men sent from Buenos Ayres to reinforce Rondeau, had joined the Royal Army. The Revolutionary cause does not appear to be in so prosperous a train as formerly.

Kingston, Jam. April 2.

By accounts received in this city from Panama, we learn that Admiral Brown, with the Insurgent Squadron from Buenos Ayres, had doubled Cape Horn, and got into the South Sea, where he had made several valuable prizes from Spain, on board of one of which the new Governor of Guyaquil was a passenger. Brown then proceeded, on the 17th of Feb. off Panama, and after forcing the batteries which defend the entrance of the river, left his heavy vessels and went up for the purpose of bombarding Guyaquil, but his vessel got ashore on the 18th, and he was made a prisoner. It was however said, that he was to be exchanged for the Governor.

French Policy.

From a file of late French papers we observe that on the 8th Feb. there were two ordinances of Louis XVIII relative to premiums on the cod and whale fisheries.

For three years all the vessels employed in the codfishery, near the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and on the coast of Newfoundland, called the great fishery, are allowed a premium of 50 francs per man, from the captain to the cabin boy. Those fishing on the Dogger Bank, and the great Bank of Newfoundland, have a premium of 15 francs, from the captain to the cabin boy.

There are also various premiums allowed for French vessels exporting from France or from the fisheries, codfish to the French colonies, into Spain, Portugal, Italy or the ports in the Levant.

As regards the whale fisheries, vessels employed in that trade are allowed a premium of 50 francs per ton; and in case the vessels have doubled Cape Horn, or crossed the straits of Magellan and fished in the Pacific Ocean, having been absent for upwards of sixteen months and less than twenty six, the merchant or owner is allowed a second premium of 50 francs per ton, on her safe arrival into a port of France.

Merchants engaged in this business are allowed, for three years, to make use of foreign vessels, which shall be nationalized French before their departure, without any expense; and two thirds officers and crew are allowed to be foreigners.

London, March 26.

Letters from Rome announce a piece of intelligence important to all friends and

admirers of antiquity, namely, the discovery of an ancient building in the neighborhood of Palestine. A broad marble stair case, descending 60 steps, has been already uncovered, and a place or room, in which several statues are still standing upright in their niches.—The further results of this discovery are eagerly expected.

From the Baltimore American of May 15. It is with pleasure we record the following instance of noble fidelity and generosity, so honorable to the character of Frenchmen.

M. de Lavalette, flying with his deliverer, had approached the frontier. The Postmaster in examining his countenance, recognized him through his disguise, and instantly a postillion was sent off at full speed—M. de Lavalette urged his demand for horses. The postmaster had quitted the house and had given orders that none should be supplied; the travellers fancied themselves discovered, and saw no means of escaping, in a country with which they were unacquainted; they resolved upon defending their lives dearly. The postmaster at length returned unattended, and addressing himself to M. de Lavalette, he said, "you have the appearance of a man of honor, you are going to Brussels, where you will see M. de Lavalette: deliver him these 200 Louis, which I owe him, and which he is no doubt in want of," and without waiting for an answer, he threw the money into the carriage and withdrew, saying, you will be drawn by my best horses, a postillion is gone on to provide relays for the continuance of your journey."

Baltimore, May 10.

FROM CAPE HENRY.

By Captain Gatechar, of the sloop Milford, from Cape Henry, Hayti, we learn that the Americans are treated there with great disrespect, and some of them imprisoned for the most trivial cause. The King's ministers about February 1st had publicly declared that no vessels arriving at the Cape, not having cleared directly for that place, should be admitted to an entry.

Extract from the Milford's Log Book.

May 2, at 2 P. M. latitude 32, 30 long 74, discovered a sail in the N W standing to the E. took her to be an American sloop, apparently desirous of speaking us. At 2 P. M. within gun shot she hoisted an English ensign and fired a gun to windward, which struck within a few yards of our cut water; when within hail ordered me under his lee, to get my boat out and bring up papers on board; at this moment four persons, dressed in military uniform, were manned by Spaniards, but finding it impracticable to make my escape, got out my boat and went on board with three hands—immediately on my arrival, I and my crew were ordered out of the boat, which was instantly manned with 5 Carthaginians, armed with pistols and cutlasses, who boarded the Milford, and after having mustered all hands, commenced plundering, which they did to a considerable amount.

In the mean time, (after a consultation among the officers of the Pirate,) I was informed it was their intention to burn the Milford, and was told I might either stay on board of them, or with my crew take my boat and proceed on my way. After remonstrating with the commander some time, stating that part of the schooner belonged to me, that I was a young man with a family, just beginning the world, and the loss of the schooner would be the total ruin of me and my family; I was told, after a second consultation among themselves, that on account of my family they would allow me to proceed on my way.

At this moment I perceived those on board the Milford, hoisting out the bold some cases of valuable dry goods. I immediately turned to the commander and informed him that those goods belonged to a young man passenger on board, and the loss of the goods would be his certain ruin. After pleading in this manner a considerable time, he ordered his men to return immediately with what they then had, but before they left the Milford they broke open one case of dry goods, and took about one half of the contents with them.

On the arrival of the boat, I and my men were allowed to go on board the Milford, and proceed on our way.

The Pirate left us under a press of sail standing on his course. At 5 P. M. made sail and stood on our course; at 6 P. M. lost sight of him.

The above schooner was formerly the Thetis of Baltimore, now mounting 6 long pieces, carriage guns, and one long 18 on pivot.

They made particular search and enquiries after Spaniards. They said they were just out of Havana, bound on a cruise off Montevideo. They also stated that they had burnt four American vessels since they were out; the names of which they did not chode to give.

I recollect perfectly well of having seen the Captain of the schooner in Baltimore, frequently.

FRANCIS GATECHAR.

London, April 2.

We believe we can vouch for the accuracy of the following statement:—

As Marshal Soult was proceeding a long one of the public walks at Hamburg, an old Hamburg merchant, who had suffered severely by Davout, came boldly up to him and said—"Is thy name Soult? Hast thou brought back to us any of our bank money?" Receiving no answer to his queries, he struck him a blow, and then caned him soundly. The Marshal made off, and with difficulty reached his Hotel with the mob at his heels. Post horses were ordered directly and he set off for his ulterior destination.

Lon. Courier.

A private letter from Paris says, how truly we know not, that a letter written by Bonaparte, from St. Helena, has been intercepted at Paris. Its contents and the manner in which it was intercepted, are not mentioned—nothing beyond the circumstances of such a letter having been intercepted.

From the Norfolk Beacon of May 3.

More Spanish Atrocity.

In the brig Mohawk arrived here yesterday from Jamaica, came passengers capt. Matthews of the schooner Adeline of Baltimore, Philip Chartand of do, and several seamen.

Capt. Matthews has furnished us with the following statement of the villainous and inhuman treatment, by the Spaniards of all those who unfortunately fell into their hands. He sailed from Baltimore on the 4th of Dec. 1815, in the schooner Adeline, and on the 16th spoke a sloop, from Santa Martha bound to Porto Rico, and was informed of the surrender of Carthage to his Catholic Majesty's troops under Gen. Morillo.

On the 19th saw the Highland of Carthage, and made sail for it, saw a frigate at anchor a little to windward of the town, and shortly after saw 5 more vessels at anchor to leeward of the port. He came to anchor with the schooner in 2 1-2 fathoms water, the Citadel with the Republican flag flying about 3-4 of a mile distant; three boats made for us from their frigate, their schooners at the same time running in, the batteries of the town fired on them: we were hailed from the shore to send our boat: mean while two launches full of armed men came off, boarded and took possession of the Adeline in the name of the Spanish Government. The officer and crew were plundered and stripped of every thing; ordered into the boat, sent on shore, driven on before them to a miserable prison, and beaten with the butt ends of their muskets till they reached a prison, where they found 165 Americans and British, who had in like manner fallen into their hands since the fall of Carthage, and who had experienced similar treatment.

The prison being exposed to the weather, together with the filth with which the floor was covered, caused a daily removal of some of their comrades to the hospital, from whence few ever returned. The scanty rations allowed them were sometimes kept back for two or three days, and the applications to Gen. Morillo, met with no attention; on the contrary it only served to increase the abominable and atrocious conduct of the officers and soldiers, which has never been equalled by that of the Algerines.

On the 16th Feb. we were to be sent to Santa Martha for trial. Mules were prepared for the sick (about one third of our number) and escorted by an ensign, 2 sergeants and 50 men. we took up our march of about 200 miles by land, and two days and one night through lakes and creeks to reach our place of destination. Frequently on the march when the men could not keep up with these barbarians, who were all mounted on mules, they would knock them down with their muskets; and three of them actually died with fatigue. We reached Santa Martha on the 10th day.

We were separated into two prisons, and a strong guard placed over us, being allowed one rial and a half for our subsistence.

During our stay at Santa Martha (which was one month) Admiral Douglas had made several applications to Montalvo, the Vice Roy of Nueva Grenada, for the release of the British subjects.

On the 30th of March, 1816, the British brig Forrester, Capt. Henry, arrived, with orders to demand their subjects, when the crews were all given up, except Masters, Officers, Supercargoes and Passengers, whom they positively refused to deliver. From this we had reason to suspect something serious was intended against us. Accordingly on the 4th April, eleven of the masters, officers &c. of the American and British vessels, attempted to force the guards, nine of whom succeeded in getting down to the Forrester's boat, which was waiting for their reception.

Unfortunately, J. Smith, chief mate of the Adeline, in the attempt, was run through the body with a bayonet; and the soldiers beat out his brains with the butt ends of their muskets. One other,

a British subject was wounded and taken back to prison.

The number of prisoners left at Santa Martha, in close confinement in the stocks, were twelve, viz. Mr. Cooper, Supercargo of the Adeline, and three of the crew; Captain Alfred Eastin, of the schooner Charles Stewart, of N. Orleans, his supercargo Mr. Stunley, and two of the seamen; the others British subjects.

The situation of Capt. Eastin was peculiarly deplorable, he having experienced the most severe treatment from them in consequence of information being lodged against him by a Portuguese sailor, (without foundation too) that he intended to make an attempt to cut his schooner out—He was immediately put in close confinement, and threatened that he should never come out alive; the execution of which threat was rendered doubly probable after the escape of the others.

The conduct of Capt. Henry, of the Forrester, surpasses all eulogy, and merits our eternal gratitude: he received the Americans as free as the British subjects, and his humanity to them after they had got on board was conspicuous.

The narrative given above by captain Matthews, is, we think, well calculated to excite the indignation of every American who feels tenacious of his country's honor, and sympathizes with those who are the unfortunate victims of Spanish barbarity. We hope our government will not lose a moment in demanding the immediate release of our captive country men, and the most ample redress for the lawless and brutal conduct of the Spanish Royalists.—Capt. Matthews states, that a single frigate would be sufficient to lay Santa Martha in ashes.—Surely then, no time will be lost in sending out a force competent to chastise their insolence, and enforce a recognition of our rights.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

Sir R. Wilson, Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson.

The last French papers contain the following articles:—

Paris March 25.—The affairs of Messrs Bruce, Hutchinson, and Wilson, will be definitively tried next month. It is thought the cause will be brought before the jury early in the month. Several questions of laws having been proposed by M. Dupin, the defenders of Sir R. Wilson, and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, they have been officially transmitted to London, and answered by three English Lawyers, in the following letter addressed to Lord Castlereagh.

My Lord, I beg to inform you by a letter from Mr. Hamilton, dated the 7th, transmitting to us several papers from Sir Charles Stuart, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of France, relative to the Course of proceedings which it is proposed to adopt against Sir Robert Wilson Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, and to which our attention is chiefly called with relation to the questions which conclude the statement of M. Dupin. Your Lordship calls upon us to furnish the official statement required in answer to these questions. Eager to obey your Lordship's orders, we have the honor of observing, that when a foreigner is accused of a crime or offence against the law of England, he is tried according to the rules of that law—his guilt or innocence is established according to the established maxims of the English law.

"With respect to the right of being tried by a Jury composed partly of English and partly foreigners, this right is secured to the accused by the Statute 20th Ed. III. chap. 18. & for daily recognized by the Statute 8th Henry VI chap. 20.

"When a foreigner under accusation is called to defend himself against the charges brought against him, he has the right of demanding that the Jury by whom he is to be tried shall be composed half of foreigners, and half of English subjects. It is not necessary that the foreigners should be of the same country with the accused; if however, a sufficient number of the same country are to be found within the Bailiwick, or officer charged with returning the Jury Panel, they are always chosen in preference. If it should happen that there are not a sufficient number of foreigners of the same country with the accuser, the number may be completed by means of English subjects.

"It is the Sheriff, or the Officer whose duty it is to return the list of foreign Jurors, and he ought to take care to select twelve of every description, in order that six of each twelve may be chosen by ballot to serve on Juries. It is not necessary that the foreign Jurymen should have the same qualification with regard to property as the English Jurymen. This is provided for by the statute of Henry VI to which we have alluded.

If a foreigner and an Englishman are included in the same indictment, and the foreigner demands the Jury of half aliens, the persons accused may be tried separately, in order to secure to the foreigner the advantage of a Jury of half aliens, and to the Englishman that of an English Jury.