

4. On the subject of Accounts, the Committee are not able, at the present moment, to give so particular and satisfactory a statement as they wish, partly owing to the want of returns from distant parishes, and partly to the large demands that have been made upon them in the last year, for gratuitous supplies to poor settlements. They have, however, than fully acknowledge several very liberal contributions at Halifax, St. John's, Fredericton, St. Andrews, and other places; and they rejoice in having been enabled, since the date of the last year's Report, to remit Bills to the Parent Society in London, to the amount of £384 9 4 Sterling.

5. On the subject of education the Committee have infinite pleasure in communicating the following particulars:—

At the close of the last year the endeavours of this Committee to establish a National School at Halifax, as well for the dissemination of the National system of Education throughout the Diocese, as for the perfect instruction of the children of the capital of the Province, had so far succeeded, that a very able Master had been sent from England, in the service of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel.—He had commenced his labours in a temporary School Room, which had been hired and fitted up for the occasion; and in one month seventy boys had been admitted into the school.—Its early promise was flattering, and hopes were entertained that a more suitable Building might be erected, and provision made for the education of Female Children also, if the expectations that were raised should be realized.

Long before the close of the year, the Committee were satisfied that the hopes they had entertained from the beginning were not delusive. The excellence of the system of Education, as exhibited in the discipline of the School, in the progress of the Children, and in the unremitting attention to their religious Instruction and Behaviour, had received very general admiration; and the Committee considered it a duty to push forward by every possible exertion, the erection of the proposed Building.

A most convenient and valuable lot of ground in the centre of the Town was given to the Trustees of the school, in the most gracious manner, by His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie, subject only to the payment of thirty pounds a year, during the life of an aged person, formerly the occupant of the ground. It was determined, in August, 1817, that on this lot of ground a commodious Building should be immediately erected, capable of accommodating six hundred children of both sexes, in apartments as completely separated from each other as if they were in different parts of the Town.

It was necessary to appeal to the well known liberality of the Inhabitants of Halifax; and the Committee have to acknowledge, with the liveliest gratitude, that this liberality was never more nobly exhibited than on the present occasion. Notwithstanding the extraordinary pressure of the times, which bore heavily on every class of the Community, more than One Thousand Pounds was readily subscribed for this undertaking.

The work was begun with alacrity in September, and on the 13th day of January following, the Committee had the happiness of seeing the Building opened, in the presence of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, who had been its most distinguished Benefactor, attended by his Lordship's Family, and more than two hundred Visitors.

On this interesting occasion numerous rewards were distributed from his Lordship's hands, to the Children who had been distinguished by their punctual attendance, their diligence and progress in learning, and their general good conduct during the last year; and the Committee have reason to hope that every person present was highly gratified.

The Building, which contains two rooms 40 feet square and 12 feet high, besides sufficient space for the accommodation of the Schoolmaster, and Mistress; and convenient Offices, has been thus rapidly fitted in the most substantial manner for the comfortable reception of the Children. The debt incurred in bringing it to its present state, after the expenditure of the money subscribed, does not amount to more than three hundred and fifty pounds, and the whole Building may be completely finished for three hundred and fifty pounds more.

The Committee are sanguine in hoping that some sources will be opened to them, for the supply of such further assistance as they may require. The advantages of the School are distinctly visible. Nearly three hundred Boys have already been received into it, and many of their parents have thankfully acknowledged the remarkable benefit which has already been conferred on their children; and it is very comfortable to the Trustees to be assured, that the endeavours they have made, in fulfilment of their promise to the public, to enforce the regular attendance of all the children, at their respective places of worship, have already produced much good effect, and are likely, with the blessing of God, to produce more.

Besides several persons who have obtained partial information at the National School, a full knowledge of the System has been afforded, gratuitously, to six Schoolmasters during the last year; and these have successfully introduced it into their several Schools, in different parts of the country, with great benefit to the children under their care, and with great satisfaction also to the parents of those children. Five other School-

masters are receiving similar instruction at the present time, besides a respectable Schoolmistress and her daughter, who have been selected by the Trustees, for the charge of the National School for Girls. This School will be opened in a few days, under the superintendance of several Ladies, who have kindly consented to give some attention to this branch of the Institution.

Nor are the advantages of the National System of Education likely to be confined to this part of His Majesty's American Colonies, for the Committee have heard with great pleasure, of the active exertions which have been made in New-Brunswick, under the very liberal patronage of His Excellency Major-General Smyth, for the establishment of a National School at St. John's, where a large sum of money has already been subscribed for the purpose, and measures have been taken to procure a competent Master.

The Committee cannot omit to offer their most grateful acknowledgements for the constant and valuable attention of the Building Committee, during the progress of the work, which has rendered very important services to the Establishment and to the Public.

Nor can they neglect, in the most public manner, to declare the benefit which has been derived from the indefatigable zeal and exertions of Mr. West, the National Schoolmaster, to whose very skillful and faithful discharge of all the duties of his office, they thankfully acknowledge, that the prosperity and usefulness of the School are chiefly to be attributed.

The Committee have pleasure in communicating part of a very interesting letter to one of their Members, from a Schoolmaster who received Instruction in the National School, and is now placed in the service of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel, at a very remote settlement on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—It will serve to show how intimately all the objects of the Committee are linked together.

"I feel it my duty to state to you the present situation of this infant settlement. They have no place of worship, neither did they ever assemble together in any private house, to perform any kind of worship, before the last Sabbath day, when I thought it consistent with my duty, to offer to read prayers to them. Forty persons were assembled, exclusive of children, who all seemed desirous to attend public worship on the Sabbath; but I am sorry to state that I have found only one bible and two prayer-books in the whole settlement. Many persons have made application to me to procure these books for them."

Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books, with a copy of Bishop Wilson's Sermons, to be read to the inhabitants on Sunday, and some other Books and Tracts for distribution, were immediately forwarded to this settlement, by the Committee; and it is their very anxious desire to be enabled to supply every place, under similar circumstances, with abundant means for Religious Instruction and Improvement.

For the successful prosecution of their work in the very ample field which thus opens before them, the Committee earnestly solicit a continuance of the valuable assistance with which they have hitherto been favoured; and they invite all other benevolent persons to lend their aid in so important and so extensive an undertaking. But most especially they request, that all good and pious men will heartily join in their prayers, for that blessing from Heaven, which alone can prosper their poor endeavours, and can make them minister to the glory of Almighty God, and to the temporal and eternal happiness of their fellow-creatures.

CHARLES MORRIS,
BRENTON HALLIBURTON,
D. ROWLANDS,
JOHN INGLIS, Sec. } Committee of 12
Trustees.

Halifax, 31st January, 1818.

* * * The following 31 Names have been added to the list of Members, since the last Annual Report. The whole number at present is 229.

- Aitken, Rev. R. Lunenburg.
- Almon, Wm. B. Esq. M.D. Halifax.
- Blowers, Hon. S. S. Chief Justice of Nova-Scotia.
- Boggs, Miss — Halifax.
- Brown, Wm. Esq. Cape Breton.
- Bazalgette, Capt. Brigade-Major, Halifax.
- Carruth, Mr. John, Halifax.
- Clarke, David S. Esq. do.
- Crowdy, James Esq. Cape Breton.
- Douglas, John Esq. Halifax.
- Etter, Mr. Benjamin, do.

- Evans, Mr. Evar, Surgeon, R.N.
- Eaton, Mr. George, Halifax.
- Gschwindt, John F. T. Esq. Halifax.
- Gormain, Thomas Esq. Lunenburg.
- Harris, John Esq. Annapolis.
- Inglis, Mrs. Charles, Dartmouth.
- Johnston, James Wm. Esq. Halifax.
- Kidston, Richard Esq. do.
- Leaver, John Esq. Cape Breton.
- M'Kay, Major J. New-Brunswick.
- Morehouse, Major D. do.
- Price, Thomas Esq. do.
- Richardson, Matthew Esq. Halifax.
- Sands, Mr. Richard. St. John, N.B.
- Sterns, Wm. Esq. Halifax.
- Stewart, Hon. Mr. Justice, Halifax.
- Tremain, Mr. James, Halifax.
- Viets, Rev. Roger, Digby.
- Wiggins, Mr. Samuel, St. John, N.B.
- Wright, Henry Esq. do. do.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

[From the Bombay Courier of April 18.]
PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Baronet and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

ROBERT BROWNRIE.

Whereas rebellion has broken out in several of the Candian provinces and districts belonging and owing allegiance to our Lord the King, and martial law has been proclaimed and ordered to be executed therein; and whereas the plots and endeavours of evil-disposed and disaffected persons are daily exerted to seduce from their allegiance the inhabitants of the provinces hitherto in tranquillity, and hostile incursions have been made into the same from the provinces already declared in rebellion, and it is therefore necessary to provide more effectually for the maintenance of His Majesty's Government, and the protection of his loyal subjects against such evil disposed traitors and rebels, who either have or may withdraw themselves from their lawful allegiance.

We have therefore thought proper, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in us by his Majesty, to proclaim and command, and we do hereby proclaim and command, that martial law shall forthwith be administered and executed throughout the whole of the Candian provinces against all persons within the same, who shall at any time after the publication of our Proclamation, commit any treason, treasonable or seditious practices, robbery, or other outrage or misdemeanour whatever; and we do hereby authorise the Officers commanding his Majesty's forces in the respective provinces, to proceed against all and every such persons, and to punish the same by death or otherwise, as to them shall seem right and expedient for the suppression of the present rebellion, the maintenance of his Majesty's authority, and the restoration of good order in these provinces.

Provided that this our Proclamation shall not be construed to suspend or destroy the authority of the ordinary Magistrates and Jurisdictions, where the same can be peaceably exercised, restraining the same, however, to civil actions only.

Given at Candy, this 21st day of February, 1818, by his Excellency's command.

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN,
Sec. for Cand. Provs.
God save the King.

SECOND PROCLAMATION.

ROBERT BROWNRIE,
Whereas Ellepola, formerly Adikar, has by his flight from the town of Candy, without our permission, and by joining the rebels in arms against our Lord the King, incurred the penalties of treason.

Now it is hereby ordered, that all the lands and other property of the said Ellepola, wheresoever the same may be, and the same arms, confiscated to his Majesty's use, and he, the said Ellepola, is declared out of the protection of the law and his life forfeited; and a reward of 1,000 six dollars is offered to any person or persons who shall bring and deliver him to any officer in command of his Majesty's troops.

Given at Candy, this 2d day of March, 1818, by his Excellency's command.

(Signed) G. LUSIGNAN,
Sec. Cand. Provs.
God save the King.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Extract of a Letter from a Sailor on board the Alexander, to an old Shipmate at Driford. — Dated Davis's Straits July 11.

"We arrived at the entrance of the Straits, on the 20th May; and got on with little or no obstacle in regard to ice, until we came near the island of Disco, where we were detained about three weeks, owing to the great quantities of ice that had set into the Bay. However, we got so far north as seventy-four degrees, and have not met with much ice. The land is much lower than what is laid down in the Charts; and to the best of my belief, we have every prospect of being successful in the performance of our undertaking. We find the land to be nearly two degrees farther west than the charts have described it to be. This is the country of the famous Esquimaux, who did such wonders at Defford, when the ship was lying there. All the inhabitants are very much alike; they frequently come off in their canoes, but what they get to subsist on, I am at a loss to discover; for the land produces no kind of herbage. There are numbers of fowls which they are fond of hunting. There are also great quantities of partridges, and other birds in the Straits, but very few fish; seals abound in great numbers. There have been about thirty sail of fishing vessels in company with us since we left Disco; but up to this time they have had very poor success. A day or two ago, we sounded two ice bergs; one was grounded in one hundred and twenty three fathoms; and the other in one hundred and ten fathoms. The packers being now making up, a vessel in sight, I must close this, in hopes that in my next, I shall be able to give you better information."

It is now hinted, that the Allied powers will interfere in the South American quarrel no farther than to offer their guarantee for the terms proposed to the revolted by the King of Spain. We shall be glad to hear this more confidently and more distinctly said. It can only be a commendable use of power to employ it in adding credit to propositions for peace. However equitable those of the King of Spain may be, they would certainly have little attraction with the South Americans if nothing could be pledged for them but his word. The greater part of the revolted would think, that they had gone too far to recede upon the mere security of their offended Sovereign; or, if they were inclined to trust their arms in his hands, a terror of the experiment would be easily impressed upon them by those, who have an interest in their perseverance. Thus the Spanish propositions might be prescribed, not for their inadequacy to the reasonable expectations of the Insurgents; but for their supposed want of validity. If the Allies can remove the obstacle to reconciliation, they will use their credit well, in bringing the parties to negotiate under the guarantee of the Congress. We doubted whether this be in their power, since the Revolted may fear, that the trustees of the Contract will be too distant to superintend its fulfilment; but let every effort be made for the termination of blood-shed, which shall not begin as an armed interference would, by blood-shed itself. Let it also be understood, that the Allies are not bound to enforce success; that they will strike no blow upon their interference, and they will derive no inducement to hostility from the rejection of terms offered under their recommendation.

Prescription for Bonaparte's Liver Complaint.—Unobserved exercise, especially at night! Unresisted escape to an American vessel. Unexpected landing in France. A procession to Paris. A levy of eight hundred thousand men for a march to Berlin and Vienna in behalf of the peace of Europe! After taking—these places, the patient will find himself considerably better. Let him next prohibit English ships from the ports of the Continent and English manufactures from all the markets. His cure will then be complete, and his health may be sustained by daily doses composed of accounts of English distress and English Reform!

An article from Brussels, dated Sept. 20, says, "According to authentic accounts from Carlsbad, his Highness Prince Blucher is entirely recovered, and intends shortly to leave that place."