

we have received "El Eco del Neuva," and lots of communications, to the 21st ult.

The most important piece of intelligence by this arrival is the re-incorporation of the provinces of Panama and Veraguas with Neuva Granada. Both provinces have agreed to conform to the constitution and laws of the government of the Republic, and the latter assumes the debts of the former. This was promulgated on the 31st of December.

The next in importance is the settlement of all difficulties throughout the country.

On the 12th of December, the rebel party took possession of the English Brig Jane, and killed several patriots on board of her. The naval force of Neuva Granada and H. B. M. Schooner Charybdis immediately went in pursuit, and on the 15th captured them after a brief battle. Sixty of the rebels were killed, many threw themselves overboard, twenty three were wounded, two hundred made prisoners, among these Jose Antonio Padilla, who shortly afterwards died of the wounds received in this desperate fight. On the patriot side there were one killed and four wounded. This action, which was said by the "Eco del Neuva" to have been a splendid affair, ended the blockade of Cartagena. And the Neuva Granadians, overflowing with gratitude, presented to Captain De Courcy, of the Charybdis, the brig Marcellino, which was captured during the action.

WESTERN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual general Meeting of the Western Agricultural Society took place at Lot 13, on the 10th ult. The President, Mr. William Campbell, jun., on taking the Chair, opened the Meeting by earnestly impressing the necessity of supporting Agriculture, as the main spring of our prosperity.

The following Report was prepared and adopted:—

Your Committee having examined the Accounts of the Society feel pleasure in stating their satisfaction, as to the accuracy of the Accounts; there appears from them that there is a considerable sum in favour of the Society, but principally outstanding; there has been much done by this institution for its numerous supporters, and as well for the community at large wherein it is established, and its momentous usefulness is too well felt in this district not to appreciate its advantages.

Your Committee feel confident in remarking that the prosperity which is now becoming so predominant in this Colony for the advancement of the most efficient modes of husbandry, is productive of much good to the industrious and ambitious farmer. We hail with delight the happy results which are likely to accrue from the united exertions of our worthy Lieutenant Governor, Sir H. V. Huntley, with the different branches of the Legislature in the Colony, in patronizing all institutions adapted for forwarding the prosperity of the country.

Your Committee are happy to see, by the Report of the Central Board of Agriculture, that we are likely to have a Manufacture established in the country, for the purpose of dyeing and dressing cloth, &c., of the country make, which ultimately will be a saving to a great part of the inhabitants of the colony, particularly those who are found in the highly commendable and respectable capacity of farmers, who wear the native garb prepared by their own skill and industry.

Your Committee would recommend the attention of the Society to the growth of the Rohan Potato, which has been grown by the Secretary of the Society, Mr. D. Ramsay, last season; being planted in the same ground with other seeds, it has proved to be doubly prolific; from four ounces, the second crop is ten bushels.

Joseph Higgins, Esq., was furnished last spring with a few seeds, and he gave an extraordinary account of the increase. There is a probability of an improvement being effected in our stock of pigs and sheep, by the importation of four Rams and four Boars for the different Societies in Prince County by James Yeo, Esq., of a good breed.

After several Resolutions being passed, the following persons were chosen Officers-bearers for the ensuing year:—

Mr. William Campbell, jun., President, (re-elected.)
 Mr. Allan McLean, Vice President, (re-elected.)
 Mr. Norman McLellan, do.
 Committee.—Messrs. Donald Ramsay, John McLellan, Alexander McArthur, Murdoch McKinnon, Donald Ramsay, jun., Donald Montgomery, John Ramsay, Thomas Keys, Thomas Sullivan.

David Ramsay, Secretary & Treasurer.

General Statement.

Amount of debts due and Stock on hand,	£46 2 0
Amount of Receipts,	7 13 0
Expences on Stock, &c. &c.	18 3 10
	£71 18 10

EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

Sir;—In my first communication, I concluded with some remarks on the qualifications of teachers, and now proceed in the further discussion of the subject by asking, Is the paltry bounty at present granted by the Legislature, in addition to a scanty sum raised by subscription amongst the settlers, either sufficient to remunerate a qualified teacher for his arduous services, or to induce those of a higher grade in that line to come amongst us? Certainly not. Then, if not, we must content ourselves with such as we have, and Education remain as it is; but let us hold out a sufficiently reputable inducement, and very soon we shall see a favorable change. It was anticipated that when some of our Teachers were elected Members of the P. P., that this would have been effected; but instead of that, the reverse has taken place, for both bounty and requisite qualifications have been lowered; indeed, one of those Hon. Members, I am told, openly avowed, that he was pledged to his constituents to do so. Now, in my opinion, it is the duty of an M. P. to do all that lies in his power to promote the welfare of his country; and what can be more essential to the welfare of this, or any other country, than the blessing of a good Education? I would ask the Member so pledged—1st, Does he think that all respectable teachers would be content to lead the same solitary and penurious life that he does? 2dly, Are two-thirds of the constituents capable of judging of either the qualifications of a teacher or the remuneration he deserves? I am inclined to think not. But it appears to me that this Hon. Member wishes that the people should remain uneducated, in order that he might reign the SOLON of the vicinity wherein he resides. Having commented on qualification and remuneration, I shall suppose the first to have been accomplished, in a great measure, by means of the latter—for, as I have already stated, properly qualified teachers will not visit our shores without the prospect of sufficient remuneration; then how is this to be accomplished? I answer, by a general Taxation; and abolishing the present degrading system of subscription.

Here I would invite the attention of readers to what our School Visiter says in his last Report—"that although a partial taxation is countenanced, and has been in some instances adopted, the teacher has reaped no benefit: his number of pupils, with a consequent addition of labour, has increased; the burden of the inhabitants has diminished, while that of the former has been enlarged, yet without the corresponding remuneration." I would ask, why should not a teacher be as respectably supported as a clergyman? Yet some of the latter have Hundreds, per annum, whilst the poor preceptor must be content with £40, or, at the most, £60, per annum. Certainly it will not be denied, that his labors are more

incessant and arduous; and if he be possessed of those qualifications which I have enumerated in my first communication, he has more to do in the religious and moral instruction of youth, and more constant and favorable opportunities of doing it, than a minister can possibly have. Let not those Rev. Gentlemen think that I highly esteem their labors of love, or that I mean to offend by what I advance—far from it; on the contrary, I respect and honor them as the faithful stewards of the Most High; but I have often said it, and now repeat it, that a respectable teacher should rank next to a minister; but let his moral conduct, his creed and his example be ever so consistent, will his salary, in the present day, enable him to maintain the rank and character in society which his honorable avocation entitles him to? I answer, no; nor can he, so long as the present beggarly system be persevered in; but let this poverty-stricken plan be abolished, and a general Taxation be substituted, so that the teachers may be paid by the government, and matters will soon wear a better aspect.

I shall not presume, at present, to dictate a mode of Taxation; but surely one might be modelled by our senators, from those adopted in other countries, which would suit the exigencies of this Island. Since I have ventured so far, I shall now give a faint outline of the subscription system, viz: a teacher, being in want of a situation, hears of a vacancy; he repairs to the settlement, and introducing himself to one of the big men of the place, states the nature of his visit, and inquires respecting the amount of salary, &c. If the applicant be a married man, he must, of course, object to it, as being inadequate for the decent support of himself and family. "Oh!" says the Master of the house, "a single man will suit us, and we can get one for the sum specified in the School Act." After several protracted meetings, and a great deal of bowing, cringing, and coaxing, perhaps the poor man may squeeze out a few pounds more, and from mere necessity, accepts the liberal offer. And now, behold him installed in the office of Master!—Master, did I say?—I should rather have said slave; for he must not only endeavour to humour the whim and caprice of his subscribers, but he must also crouch to his pupils, for fear of offending the parents; and as the inhabitants of every District are, in general, allied by marriage or otherwise, if poor Dominie should be so unfortunate as to incur the displeasure of one father or mother, or their spoiled darlings, he may make up his mind to retreat as soon as possible, and leave behind him some Pounds of his hard-earned and beggarly pittance; but should he, by the most abject submission, hold on the uneven and irksome tenor of his way for one year, two must be the ultimatum; for variety is charming, and novelty must be gratified, even though it should be at the expense of the character, the feelings, or the pocket of the unfortunate teacher. True, there may be some exceptions—for there is no general rule without them. But how is he paid? Generally in produce, and that at the highest rate; so that what is nominally £40, is really not more than £30. On this, and £10 bounty, the poor man must endeavor to eke out a miserable existence for himself and family.

I shall mention one instance, which I know to be a fact: a Teacher being in want of provisions, and having not an inconsiderable portion of his fees due to him at the time, sent a polite message to one of his Trustees, stating his need, and received for answer, that "he did not care a d—n whether he had any thing to eat or not!" although the Trustees were bound, in their Agreement, to attend to those matters. Glorious encouragement for a man to exert himself! But, suppose he should be so fortunate as to get £60; will that suffice to feed and clothe his family decently, pay house rent, and purchase fuel? I answer, no—not with the most exact economy. Some may be inclined to ask, What salary should be paid to a Teacher? I would answer, to a single man, £80, exclusive of the bounty, and to a married man, £100, exclusive of the bounty, with a house, garden, and fuel; less, I am certain, would be insufficient to support his family, and to make even a tolerably decent appearance. Then let each teacher be assessed a sum, in ratio to his salary, to raise a fund for the support of decayed Teachers. Thus far for District schools.

I shall now turn my attention to Schools in Charlottetown. I would recommend that the Town should be divided into Districts, so as to support the following Schools, viz:—1st, An Infant School; 2d, the National School; 3d, the Academy, together with two respectable male seminaries, for the accommodation of those parents who wish and could afford to keep their children apart from those whom they might think objectionable; and in addition to these, as many reputable female schools as the population might require.

I shall now venture to say something respecting the Academy. What is the reason that this respectable and costly institution has dwindled away to what it now is? I have heard it said, that the masters are inattentive. I cannot credit such an assertion, for I believe that each of them is too honorable and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, to admit of so base an insinuation. If the contrary be suspected, why not give them an honorable trial, and if guilty, apply the proper remedy? But do not stab them in the dark. In my opinion, the falling off proceeds from the following causes, viz:—there being too many schools allowed in the Town—the rate of tuition being too high—the parents of the highest rank in society not wishing their children to mix with those of a lower grade—and last, though not least, the want of co-operation of parents with the Teachers; and I venture to assert, that the Masters of the Academy, as well as those of other schools, are trammelled by fear of giving offence. For instance, it is supposed that pupils have lessons to learn at home; but the generality of parents never inquire into the matter, nor exact the performance of those tasks, but, after and before school-hours, will allow their children to run at large through the streets, picking up and imbibing all sorts of pernicious habits; and when the pupil makes his appearance at the school next morning, the tasks are not learned, and a written or verbal apology substituted; but should the master dare to exercise his authority, and inflict the punishment, the child is withdrawn, on account of non-improvement. What is this but to train up the young Tyro in ignorance and deceit. But let parents do their duty at home, and Teachers be allowed to do theirs in school, and matters will soon change for the better.

I now hasten to conclude, by remarking, that if the Central Academy must be conducted as an Academy should be (I mean to the full extent), it will require more than two qualified professors to teach the different branches usually taught in such Seminaries—to accomplish which, a much larger sum would be requisite than is at present granted, to pay the respective salaries; and as I consider that such extra expenditure would be incompatible with the present resources of the Country, I would advise the re-adoption of the old Grammer School,

under the superintendence of one Teacher—said Teacher to be allowed to be Master, in the true sense of the word, with full power to exercise his functions as his own prudence may dictate—subject, nevertheless, to the inspection of a Committee of Trustees.

I hesitate not to say, that by a just taxation, this Town can afford to support an Infant School, a national school, and a Grammer School, provided that only a sufficient number of Schools be allowed, and that parents be obligated to send their children. I subjoin a Schedule, stating the number of pupils for each School, rate of salaries and fees. This Schedule being meant only for the Town, I would suggest the propriety of requesting the aid of our worthy School Visiter, to furnish a Schedule for the District Schools throughout the Island, as he is the only person capable of doing so, and which I feel certain he would willingly do in time for the next sitting of the Legislature, at a fair remuneration for this extra service:—

Infant School,	Pupils.	Fees for 12 months.
50 pupils to be taught free,	150	£26 13 4
100 do. at 3s. 4d. per quarter, 4 qtrs.		
National School.		
50 free,	100	75 0 0
50 at 7s. 6d. per quarter, for 4 qtrs.		
Academy.		
30 free,	100	140 0 0
70 at 10s. per quarter, for 4 qtrs.		
Total No. of pupils, 350*		£281 13 4
To which add, the present Grant to Academy, Do. to National School,		300 0 0
		35 0 0
Salaries to be paid.		£616 13 4
Grammar School,	220 0 0	
National School,	150 0 0	
Infant School,	150 0 0	
		520 0 0

Balance to keep the Buildings in repair, £36 13 4

I would remark, that no extra expense need be incurred on account of a Building for an infant school, as there is room enough to spare in the Central Academy; but as this communication has exceeded my intended limits, I shall reserve my remarks on infant education for another number of your valuable periodical, and shall merely say, that I think such a School would be an incalculable blessing to this community; and, lastly, I would suggest the propriety of establishing a Normal School in connection with the Academy, for the training of District Teachers.

As this communication has been penned in the midst of arduous and incessant duties, I trust the critic will make allowance for any errors it may contain; my only aim being, that some good plan may be adopted, so that both Teachers and Education may be raised from their present degraded state, and be made a blessing to the young and rising generation, which is the sincere and ardent wish of,

Sir, your obedient Servant,
 PHILOMATH.

*It will be seen by this Scale, that a much larger number of scholars may receive instruction in those three Schools than heretofore, and no more Legislative aid be required than what is at present granted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; In looking over the Herald of the 8th instant, my attention was, for a few moments, arrested by a short article under the signature of A FREEHOLDER, calling in question the conduct of the Deputy Receiver of Land Tax for the District of Princetown Royalty. Now, Mr. Editor, it decidedly appears to me that this compassionate FREEHOLDER should not have gone ahead quite so fast, when he took his pen in hand; he should, in the plenitude of his tender mercies and commiseration for the lamentable sufferings of his neighbours, have stated facts, and not falsehoods; for I must positively say, I never did exact or receive of any man 3d. discount on the English Shilling; but I have to say, that I have from a few persons exacted the half of that sum, viz: 1½d. on the shilling, not with a view of pocketing a few of my neighbours' coppers, but merely that it might have the effect that I expressly told each person I wished it to have, which was, to cause them to bring Notes in; and it very shortly had the desired effect, for they cheerfully paid in that way, until I was at last obliged, for my own convenience, in order to make change, to take a few shillings occasionally, even at the high rate of exchange, say 1s. 6d. So much for the "inconsistency and singular conduct of the Receiver." Now, if it is inquired on what grounds of justification I, for a short period, exacted 1½d. discount on the shilling, I have, first, to observe, that I hold no particular instructions on that head from the Honorable the present Treasurer; but I received a letter from a Gentleman in Charlottetown, officially connected with the Land Tax collection, during the time of the Honorable T. H. Haviland's Treasurership, guarding me against taking the British coinage at the rate they passed for in general. In addition to this, I have to observe, that I, in the early part of this season, refused to take the Land Tax from some individuals, saying that I had not yet made myself acquainted with what the British coin would pass for at the Treasury; and being informed by those persons that they had paid at other times to the Deputy Receiver in Charlottetown, and to the Deputy Receiver in St. Eleanor's, and if I would receive on the same terms they would be obliged, namely, 1½d. on the shilling, this I did, and made it, connected with other circumstances, a sort of guide for the present. Mr. FREEHOLDER states that the Receiver assigned, as a reason for such (his) conduct, that the Notes of every description were taken from the bag, and the silver returned, because they were charged at 1s. 6d. This, although not so glaring and barefaced a falsehood as he first started with, is nevertheless a misstatement of words. I said, on different occasions, that I had found all kinds of Notes to answer equally well at the Treasury; but that the last Six Pounds which I sent down, last Winter, which were chiefly in silver, came back to me; and until very recently I was under the impression that their being silver was one reason why they came back; but, upon more minute inquiry, it turns out to be otherwise—still, it must be recollected, that I had sufficient reasons to justify my suspicion as to the legality of the coinage alluded to. I cannot close these hasty remarks, without observing, that while I freely acquit the gentleman who carried my money to Town and back for me of any sort of blame, I must at the same time observe, that owing to some untoward circumstance or other, it would appear as if the money never had been tendered at all.

With every hope, Mr. Editor, that you will excuse the unavoidable length of my reply, on this occasion, I take leave of Mr. FREEHOLDER by saying, that I hope his sympathetic mind may not seriously suffer on account of the loss sustained by the good people of this District, as I can assure him, that the whole discount exacted by me did not amount to more than 3s.

I am, Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 T. M. N.
 Deputy Receiver of Land Tax for the District of Princetown Royalty.

Ashton Hill, 14th Feby. 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir;—Among the many and different inconveniences which are to be met with in a new country, the scarcity of good household servants is not the least. It is, indeed, not only an inconvenience, but, in particular instances, experience proves it to be a severe and costly evil. Notwithstanding this, it is really remarkable how many persons are to be found who suffer all the annoyances and injuries of a bad servant, when they have within themselves, in a great measure, the means of effectually avoiding them. If every

person who holds any pretensions to housekeeping were to admit no servant within their employment but such as produced a satisfactory written character from their last employer, how different, in a short time, would be the class of servants to that which necessity now too often drives us to the choice of! In the Old Country, we would as soon think of accepting a servant without the right hand as without a written recommendation of character; to do otherwise would, in short, be to put the deserving and worthy servant upon a par with the wicked and worthless, who are constantly moving from one place to the other, the better to screen their immoralities. Let all housekeepers, Mr. Editor, and particularly those in Charlottetown, adopt this rule with more strict attention in future, and it cannot fail to promote among them a mutual advantage to one another.

I am, yours, &c.
 AN EMIGRANT.

Charlottetown, March 3d, 1842.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, at Fort Augustus, after an illness of 17 days, Catherine, wife of Mr. Francis Kelly, aged 34 years. She was a kind and virtuous wife, and was highly esteemed by all her neighbours and acquaintances.

Yesterday, at Craggan Farm, Hillsborough River, Mr. John Ferguson, aged 90 years. He was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and emigrated to this Island in the year 1807. The funeral of the deceased will take place from his late residence, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday next.

On the 23d ultimo, at the residence of his son, in the Township of Leeds, Mr. John McCallum, formerly of Prince Edward Island, aged 82 years.—Quebec Gaz.

At Souris, on Wednesday, the 23d ult. Benjamin Bears, aged 46 years.

AUCTIONS.

By H. W. LOBBAN,
 ON TUESDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, on the Premises, the

STOCK AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
 of CHARLES BRADDOCK, Esq., Nans Villa, consisting of 5 Oxen, 1 Bull, 3 Heifers, 4 Calves, 15 Sheep, 10 Pigs, 2 Ploughs, 1 Cart. Also, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Window Curtains, Venetian Blinds, Bedsteads, Fire Irons, Kitchen Utensils, Carpenters' Tools, a quantity of Potatoes, and many other useful articles. Terms made known on the day of Sale.
 Charlottetown, February 17th, 1842.

AT GEORGETOWN—WITHOUT RESERVE,
 BY WM. SAUNDERSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,

ON TUESDAY, the 8th day of March next, and following days, until the whole is sold off, a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, Paints, Bar and Bolt Iron, Bolt Copper Spikes, &c. &c., a new large Cooking Stove, complete; a very excellent Letter Copying Press; Patent Weighing Machine; large Beam and Scales, Weights, &c.; part of a set of Standing Rigging, for a Vessel of about 250 tons; Blocks, Sheaves, Dead Eyes; a few articles of Household Furniture; a Jaunting Sleigh, almost new; with a variety of articles, which will be inserted in Bills of the Sale. Sale to commence each day at Twelve o'clock, noon. Terms of Sale, Cash on delivery of Goods; all amounts above Five Pounds will be received by Notes of One month after date, being backed with security; Ten Pounds and upwards, Two months, in same manner.
 Georgetown, 26th Feb., 1842.

SALE OF VALUABLE
 HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK, CROP, &c.

BY MR. DESBRISAY,
 ON THURSDAY, the 17th day of March next, at the residence of John Livett, Esq., who is about leaving the Island, all his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK, CROP, &c. A Catalogue of which will be published, and may be had at the Auctioneer's any day previous to the Sale.
 Charlottetown, Feb. 12, 1842.
 N. B.—The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue every day until the whole is disposed of.

BIRCH TIMBER.

FOR SALE.—From 100 to 400 Tons very large well squared Birch Timber—deliverable either in Crapaud or Charlottetown, as may be agreed on—can be purchased for Spring exportation, on application to Mr. C. C. Davison, Charlottetown, or to Mr. John Hall, Tryon,
 March 2d, 1842.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, until the 10th March next, for sinking and reeling with Stone a WELL in Prince Street, near the Premises of Mr. Theophilus Rodd—said Well to be four feet in diameter at the bottom, when completed. Also, for sinking deeper the Well in front of the Wellington Hotel, Great George Street.
 CHARLES BINNS, junr.
 Charlottetown, Feb. 25th, 1842.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of James Quinn, late of Charlottetown, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts, duly attested, for adjustment, within Eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof; and all debts due to the said Estate, are required to be paid to Patrick Gaffney, on or before the first day of April next, otherwise legal steps will be taken to recover the same.
 M. REYNOLDS,
 PATRICK GAFFNEY, } Executors.
 JOHN WALSH,
 Charlottetown, 7th January, 1842.

WHEAT AND OATMEAL.

WANTED, for cash on delivery, a quantity of OATMEAL, and 10,000 bushels WHEAT, of good quality, free from rust or smut, deliverable at Charlottetown; or parcels of Wheat, of 500 bushels and upwards, deliverable at Messrs. Joseph Cunard & Co's. Steam Mill, Chatham. Apply to
 JOHN DAVIS, Junr.
 Queen Street, 10th December, 1841.

ABOUT Three Tons second hand CHAIN, well adapted for Ox or Railing Chains, for sale Cheap for Cash.
 J. M. TUCKER.
 Queen Street, February 25, 1842.

TO FARMERS.

MR. IRVING having procured Tradesmen from Scotland, acquainted with the construction of the most approved Implements of Husbandry, including Drill Machines for sowing Grain, Turnips, Beans, and Mangel Wurtzel, Scufflers and Cultivators, Chaff and Turnip Cutters, Winnowing Machines, Horse Rakes, &c. &c., begs to inform the Farmers of Prince Edward Island, that Mr. Macgowan, Secretary to the Agricultural Society, has kindly offered to receive and transmit orders for any of the above articles, and that on application to Mr. Macgowan, specimens may always be seen at his Store.
 Bonshaw, 12th June, 1841.

ALL PERSONS found trespassing, in any manner whatever, on Lot or Township No. 66, the property of the Subscriber, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.
 CHARLES WORRELL.
 Morel, 17th Dec., 1841.

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!! HERRINGS!!!
 ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 BARRELS Newfoundland HERRINGS, in Prime Order, for which good merchantable Shingles and Laths will be taken in payment.
 WILLIAM CULLEN.
 Pownal Street, February 7th, 1842.

WANTED to purchase, 10,000 bushels of OATS, for which Cash will be paid on delivery, at the Store of Mr. Compton, Richmond Street, nearly opposite the Store of Mr. David Wilson.
 Charlottetown, Feb. 11th, 1842.

WANTED, a steady active MAN, who understands working a Saw Mill. A person of steady habits will be preferred. For particulars, apply at the Colonial Herald Office, or to Mr. EDWARD POOLE, Post Office, Pinetow.
 January 13th, 1842.