

Male Teachers of the third class shall be qualified to teach spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic:

And Male Teachers of the first and second class shall also be qualified and enjoined to impart to their scholars a knowledge of the geography, history and resources of the Province of New Brunswick and of the adjoining North American Colonies:

Female Teachers of the highest or first class shall be qualified to teach spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, and common needlework.

Female Teachers of the second class shall be qualified to teach spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography and common needlework:

Female Teachers of the third class shall be qualified to teach spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and common needlework.

10. "And with a view to the granting of third class licences to Teachers who shall not attend the Training School;" The Board of Education are hereby authorized to grant such licences to such person or persons as the local Inspector shall certify to the Superintendent to possess the necessary elementary knowledge and other qualifications, and to be of good moral character.

11. All Teachers not already licenced, to be employed under this Act, shall apply for and obtain licence to teach from the Board of Education previously to their being recognised or engaged in any School district, and such licences shall be given by direction of such Board, and shall be signed by the Superintendent.

12. The Superintendent, under the sanction of the Board of Education, shall and may, by regulations to be by him from time to time made, altered or amended, enforce such system of education and instruction in the Parish Schools respectively as the said Board may deem right, and as is consistent with the provisions of this Act, and also select and determine the description of books and apparatus to be used in all the Schools established under this Act, and may in general take such charge of the same as shall lead to the prevention of abuses, and the promotion of a good practical education.

13. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint during pleasure an Inspector of Parish Schools for each County in this Province, and shall fix and regulate the salaries or remuneration of such Inspectors, which in no case shall exceed seven shillings and six pence for each inspection made, except in Counties where the remuneration shall by such computation amount to less than fifty pounds, which shall be the minimum allowance per annum for the inspection of Schools in any one County; and it shall be the duty of each Inspector so appointed, to visit and examine the Parish Schools respectively within his district four times in every year, and such additional occasions as the Board of Education may specially direct; provided that no Inspector shall be paid for more than four inspections of any School in any one year; and at the time of each visit to examine into the state and condition of the Schools, as respects the progress of the pupils in learning, the order and discipline observed, the system of instruction pursued, the mode of keeping the School Registers, the average attendance of pupils, the character and condition of the buildings and premises, and to give such advice as he shall judge proper; to see that all the Schools under his superintendence are conducted according to law, to prevent the use of improper and to recommend the use of authorized books in each School, and to acquire and give information as to the manner in which such authorized books can be obtained, and the economy and advantages of using them; and to use all in his power to persuade and animate Parents, Guardians, Trustees and Teachers to improve the character and efficiency of the Parish Schools; and to prepare and transmit to the Superintendent, on or before the first day of November in each year, a report of the state of the Schools in his district, in such form as shall be appointed by the said Board, and which shall state—

1st. The whole number of Schools and School districts in each Parish within the limits of each Inspector's district;

2nd. The number of pupils taught in each

School over the age of five and under the age of sixteen years; and the number between the age of sixteen and twenty-one years:

3rd. The length of time each School has been kept in each district by a qualified Teacher, the branches taught, the number of pupils in each branch, and the books used; the average attendance of male and female pupils in summer and winter:

4th. The amount of money which has been received and collected in each Parish during the year distinguishing the amount apportioned from the Provincial Revenue, the amount realized by assessment, the amount subscribed and paid by the inhabitants, and the amount received from any other and what source or sources; and also how such money has been expended whether any part remains unexpended, and from what cause; the semi-annual salaries of the Teachers, male and female with and without board:

5th. The number of School visits made during the year; the whole number of School Houses, their condition, the number rented, and the number erected during the year; of what character and by what means:

6th. The number of qualified Teachers, their classes, sexes, and religious persuasions; the number (so far as can be ascertained) of private Schools, and the number of pupils, and the branches taught therein; also any other information respecting the educational state, wants and advantages in each Parish within the respective districts, with such suggestions as may be deemed requisite, with a view to the improvement of Schools and diffusion of useful knowledge.

14. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent, under the direction of the Board of Education, to prepare suitable forms, and give such instructions as shall be deemed necessary and proper for making all reports and conducting all proceedings under this Act, and to cause the same, with other regulations for the better organization and government of Parish Schools, to be transmitted to the officers required to execute the provisions of this Act; also to cause to be printed from time to time in a convenient form, so many copies of this Act, with the necessary forms, instructions and regulations to be observed in executing its provisions, as may be deemed sufficient for the information of all officers and teachers, and to cause the same to be distributed for that purpose; and to collect information on the subject of education, and to diffuse the same among the people of the Province.

15. The balances of money and stocks of books, maps and apparatus purchased for use in the Parish Schools under the authority of any previous Act of Assembly relating to the Parish Schools, whether in the hands of the Secretary of the Board of Education or of the Agents appointed to sell the said books, maps and apparatus, shall be due to the Provincial Board of Education under this Act, and be recoverable in any Court of Record of this Province in an action of debt instituted by order of the Board of Education, and in the name of the Superintendent; and the said Board of Education is hereby empowered to apply all balances of money now due, and the funds that shall arise from the further sale of books, maps and apparatus on hand, in providing such books, maps and apparatus for the use of the Parish Schools as they may deem proper, to be placed in the charge of persons to be appointed for that purpose in the respective Counties, and sold for the use of such Schools at prices to be fixed by the said Board; and all persons appointed to sell such books and apparatus, shall on or before the thirty-first day of December in every year, make a return of the books and apparatus sold and also of the books and apparatus that may be remaining on hand, with an account of all sums of money by them respectively received during the year; the said returns and accounts to be sent to the Superintendent; and the several sums of money to be paid to the said Superintendent; which returns and accounts shall be laid before the Legislature within ten days after the opening thereof.

16. It shall be the duty of the Teacher of every Parish School to teach diligently and faithfully all the branches of education required to be taught in the School, according to the

terms of his engagement with the Trustees, and according to the provision of this Act; to keep a daily register of the School, to maintain proper order and discipline therein, and generally to conduct the same according to the forms and regulations which shall be provided; also to keep a visitor's book, and enter therein the visits made to his School by the Inspector and Trustees respectively; also to exert his best endeavours both by example and precept to impress upon the minds of his scholars the principles of Christian religion, morality, and loyalty, provided that no child shall be required to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion, which shall be objected to by his or her parents or guardians.—(Conclusion in our next.)

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1852.

JUDGING from the signs of the times, the political horizon of St John will again soon be overcast, and the people called upon to elect a fit and proper person to represent them in the Provincial Parliament. Report says that John Johnston, Esq., M. P. P., has been appointed to the situation of Police Magistrate, vacant by the death of Mr. Peters, this if true will cause a vacancy in the representation of St. John, and a new election will soon take place. The Radicals are already in the field, prepared to take advantage of any opening that may be left, to thrust in a man to suit their views. The *Freeman* asks, "Will it be thought of any consequence by the Liberal Party that a Liberal, a Reformer, and a man of principle should be returned?" That is, can any one be found strong enough or with cunning enough to obtain a seat, in opposition to the good sense of the people? No matter how selfish, absurd or ridiculous his political views may be, if he will only give the Government his unqualified opposition, he is a *Liberal*, a *Reformer*, a man of *Principle*, and as a natural consequence, the people's friend. The day has gone by when such stale baits as these can lead people astray. A thorough knowledge of Radicalism has been dearly bought by the people of New Brunswick, and they will be careful how they lend an ear to the designing and ambitious for the future. St. John does not want for honest intelligent men, and we are much mistaken, if the coming election does not prove that radicalism is at a low ebb in that quarter, confined almost entirely to the *York Point Press*. Nearly every child in New Brunswick now knows that *Radicalism*, or as it is generally termed *Liberalism*, has cost this Province, within the last ten years, enough to build, at least, two railways from Halifax to Quebec. Much time, paper and ink has been wasted to show the true meaning of the term *Radicalism*, but we think we can explain the whole thing in a few words. A man too lazy to work, too proud to beg, and too selfish to see others enjoy the fruits of their labor, has only to rail at the powers that be, and he is held up by those of his kind, as a paragon of excellence—a Patriot, a Liberal, and a Reformer. Such characters would be harmless, and beneath notice, if they did not too frequently succeed in gulling the people and obtain seats in the Legislature, where by their untiring exertions to reach places of power and emolument, immense sums of money are squandered, and the country kept in a continual state of excitement. We need scarcely say that these remarks are not intended to apply to the true reformer or liberal—they are purely anti-radical and will fit only those they were made for.

A WONDER.—The *Morning News* is right for once, in condemning the Navigation Laws—admitting American steamers on our river duty free—but we cannot see how such views can jingle with his *Free Trade* principles. This is only a taste of what he has been wrangling for, this long time, and if he is unfortunate enough to see *Free Trade* developed in all its beauties he will have further cause of complaint. He says:

"An important decision has been come to this week by the Crown Officers in this Province, in reference to American rights in British waters, or so far as New Brunswick is concerned. It seems that the small American Steamer *J. D. Pierce*, which arrived here a couple of weeks

since, to ply between Fredericton and Woodstock, was held by the Treasurer and Customs, to be liable for duty, she being of foreign build. The owners refused to pay, as they considered that the vessel was entitled to a British register under the amended Navigation Laws. They accordingly gave bonds for the duty under protest, and the steamer was allowed to proceed up river. Since then the opinion of the Crown Officers in reference to the point raised, has been ascertained—and it seems that these gentlemen have construed the intent and meaning of the British Act, to be favorable to American and English vessels alike. After this decision the Steamer *Creole* is at liberty to take out a British Register, as if she were built in an English port. Nay further, the owner of an American steamer, or vessel of whatever description, can come down here and compete with our shipbuilders to any extent. On the other hand if a Colonial built vessel were to ask for a register in Boston, or any other American port, the answer would be 'No!' Here is another beautiful example of Colonial treatment, by the mother country. She makes laws for her own immediate benefit, no matter how detrimental they may be to her distant possessions—and we are not allowed to have a single word to say—for or against. She opens our ports to our neighbors—while they, in an opposite spirit, are doing their utmost to keep their own closed against us; and this is called paternal care under the 'glorious old flag.'"

The weather here during the whole of the past month was uncommon dry, but changing from heat to cold with the rapidity of thought. We had but one shower of rain during the whole month, and the grass, grain, and root crops are suffering much for the want of it—Grass will scarcely recover sufficiently to yield a medium crop, even if wet weather should set in immediately, and other crops will in all probability be very late if not short. Fires have been raging in the woods for several weeks past, in all directions, and much valuable timber must have been destroyed. Lumbermen think they are suffering from the drought, but we differ with them, large quantities of lumber remain in the streams it is true, but that which does go to market, will bring as much as if the whole went. There was too much cut last winter entirely, and if the whole had gone down it would scarcely have paid expenses, now as there will be no more than enough to supply the demand it will doubtless bring a fair price. This of itself should teach operators to be more moderate in their speculations, and not by getting such large quantities, overstock the market and keep down prices.

The steamer *Reindeer* on leaving the wharf for Fredericton, on Sunday morning last, became entangled among some timber and drifted on the head of the island. The *John Waring* got up steam and went to her assistance, but as she could not get close to her, she broke several warps in attempting to get her off. The *Carleton* then got up steam and made several attempts to get her clear but failed. About two o'clock the *Waring* again went off and succeeded, in bringing her in. We learn that the *Reindeer* is much damaged, the hull and engine being both much wrecked. Her owners receive but little sympathy, as there was no necessity for Sunday travelling, and we wonder that our authorities have submitted to it so long.

In justice to our road commissioner we would state that he has been ill for some time past and unable to attend to his duties. We have always found him an efficient officer and were not a little surprised, until we learned the cause, that he suffered our streets to remain in the shameful state they are at present. We are glad to find however that his health is so far improved as to enable him to attend to his duties, and he is now actively employed in removing the cause of complaint. We learned these facts too late to prevent the appearance of "A Lucifer Match."

NARROW ESCAPE.—A young man, son of Mr. Benjamin P. Griffith, escaped a horrible death a few days ago in almost a miraculous manner. Fire from the woods had caught in a pile of cord-wood, and while attempting to extinguish the flames, a large tree, burnt off at the roots, fell and struck him on the back part of the head, he was thrown senseless in among the flames, but recovered so as to crawl a short distance from the fire, when he was seen and rescued by his father. He is terribly burned and bruised, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.