

the case of a School district,) shall agree to raise any sum or sums of money by assessment, either for the support of the Teacher or Teachers of such Parish or district, or for the purchase of lands whereupon to erect a School House or School Houses, or for supplying such School or Schools with fuel, light and other necessaries, or for the building or repairing of any School House or School Houses, or for the purchase of any books, maps or other apparatus for the use of the Parish Schools in the Parish or district, or for any or all of such purposes; then shall the Trustees, or any two of them, transmit the vote of the said meeting to the Assessors of Rates; and the sum or sums so voted shall be assessed upon and collected from the inhabitants of the Parish or School district in which the Teacher or Teachers are to be supported, the School land is intended to be purchased, the School erected or repaired, or supplied with fuel, light or other necessaries, or books maps or other necessaries to be provided, in the same manner as taxes for the support of the poor of the Parish or district are by law assessed and collected; and when collected, the money shall be paid into the hands of the School Trustees of such Parish or district, to be by them laid out and expended in strict accordance with the desire of the majority voting at such meeting, as expressed by their written resolution; and the Trustees are hereby required to expend the money so assessed and collected, under a penalty of twenty pounds for each and every omission or neglect, or for any misapplication of the money so placed in their hands, to be recovered with costs by an action of debt at the suit of any resident freeholder of the Parish or district in which the offence shall be committed, who may choose to prosecute for the same; which penalty when recovered shall be applied, one half to the prosecutor and the other half to the benefit of the Schools of the Parish or district in which the default took place.

23. In every Parish or district in which the assessment principle shall be adopted, and put in operation under the provisions of this Act, and the sum required to be paid by the inhabitants of the Parish or district to entitle the Teacher or Teachers to the Provincial allowance shall have been assessed and paid as required by the proceeding section of this Act, each of the Parish Schools in said Parish or district shall be entitled to and shall receive annually thereafter, so long as such assessment shall be annually continued and paid, an additional allowance of twenty-five per centum over and above what is allowed to Parish Schools of the same class in Parishes or districts in which the assessment principle has not been introduced and the tuition money of the pupils attending such Schools shall thereafter not exceed the sum of two shillings and six pence per quarter.

24. All the provisions of this Act, whether they regard the engagement, qualifications or duties of Teachers, Trustees, Inspectors or other officers, or any other matter or thing, shall extend and be applied to all Schools established under the assessment principle, so far as the same are applicable thereto.

25. In all the Counties that shall or may be incorporated under the provisions of the Municipal Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province," the taxation and assessment for the support of the Parish Schools shall and may be governed and regulated thereby, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, so as not to interfere with the amount to be assessed.

26. Every Trustee of a Parish School who shall knowingly sign a false report, and every Teacher of a Parish School who shall keep a false School Register or make a false return, and every Inspector who shall make a false report shall for each offence forfeit the sum of ten pounds, and may be prosecuted before any Justice of the Peace by any person whatsoever and convicted on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, and if convicted, the said penalty, shall, if not forthwith paid, be levied, with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, under warrant of such Justice, and paid over by him to the Trustees of Schools of the Parish in which the offence shall be committed, to be by such Trustees applied for the benefit of the Parish Schools therein; and for want of goods and chat-

tels whereon to levy, the said offender shall be committed to the common gaol of the County, there to remain for a period of thirty days.

27. The Superintendent, under the direction of the Board of Education, may, in cases where he may deem the same necessary, require sufficient security to be given by all officers or persons to whom shall be intrusted any money or granted under the provisions of this or any other Act for the benefit of Schools; and see that no deduction be made by way of commission or other charge on account of the receipt or expenditure of such moneys, or other services, beyond which may be allowed by the Board of Education.

28. Any person who shall wilfully disturb, interrupt or disquiet the proceedings of any School meeting authorized to be held by this Act, or any School established under its authority, or shall wilfully injure any School House by breaking the windows thereof, or in any other manner, shall for each offence forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings, and may be prosecuted before any Justice of the Peace by any person whatever, and convicted on the oath of one credible witness other than the prosecutor; and if convicted, the said penalty, if not forthwith paid, shall be levied, with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, under a warrant of such Justice, and paid over by him to the County Inspector for the benefit of the Parish School fund in the Parish in which the offence shall be committed; and for want of goods and chattels whereon to levy the same the offender shall be committed to the common gaol of the County, there to remain for the space of ten days.

29. The Superintendent, under the direction of the Board of Education, shall in each and every year prepare an abstract of all the School returns received from the Inspectors, and also a report of the actual condition and efficiency of the Parish Schools, embracing therein all the information he may be able to collect touching the educational system of the Province, and from what source the same shall be derived; which shall be laid before the Legislature in a printed form within ten days after the opening thereof.

30. In order to divide the Parishes into School districts for the purposes of this Act, the Trustees shall express by words on paper the limits of each district by known and well defined boundaries, with or without reference to a plot or plan, and no actual survey shall be deemed necessary; they shall then file the written descriptive memorandum in the office of the Clerk of the Peace in the County in which the districts are situate, together with the Plot or Plan, if any such shall have been referred to; and a copy of the said memorandum, and of the plot or plan, if any, therein referred to, certified under the hand of such Clerk, shall be good evidence for the purposes of this Act in any Court of Justice or elsewhere, of the laying off of such districts by the Trustees therein named and of the bounds thereof.

31. "And whereas under the provisions of this Act no allowance is made for the expenses of pupils who shall hereafter attend the Normal School," It shall and may be lawful for the Board of Education, in their discretion, in all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the said Board that any pupil or pupils so hereafter attending such Normal School, has or have attended for the bona fide purpose of becoming instructed therein as Teachers of Schools in this Province, after they shall have respectively passed their examination, and received a licence to teach, and shall have commenced teaching as a Teacher or Teachers under the provisions of this Act, to allow the said pupils respectively, towards the payment of their expenses, a sum not exceeding ten shillings per week each during the time they may have attended such Normal School, not exceeding in any case twelve weeks.

32. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, is hereby empowered, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, from time to time to issue Warrants on the Provincial Treasury for the payment of the several allowances and salaries specified in this Act.

33. After the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for any Teacher of a School in this

Province to make application to the Legislature by Petition or otherwise for any appropriation or sum whatever, for teaching, unless recommended by the Superintendent and sanctioned by the Board of Education.

34. This Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of May which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—Wednesday last was the day appointed for the inhabitants of this County to accept or reject Municipal Corporations.

The meeting was held in the Court House in our Shire Town, over which the High Sheriff presided; but it was not so numerously attended as it should have been by the friends and advocates of the measure. They, in consequence, had the mortification to learn that it was defeated, when by shaking off their too long indulged apathy to public matters, and by a little extra exertion, the day would have been won. We cautioned the public against this mode of proceeding, but they heeded it not, and the business of the county, in consequence, will continue to be conducted for some time longer, after the old unsatisfactory fashion.

There was a large majority of the meeting in favor of adopting Municipal Corporations, but as the law required a two-third vote in favor of the measure, it was lost by the small number of fourteen.

The meeting was a stormy one, and much was said that would have been better had it remained unsaid. This must ever be the case, while persons take with them into public meetings, their personal feelings and private antipathies, which invariably lead to recrimination and ill-timed remarks. This retards and mars our public business, and will continue so to do until the people in a decided manner set their face against all such unseemly displays, and act unitedly in putting them down.

At a more appropriate season, when the public mind has cooled down, and enabled to take a dispassionate view of the matter, we shall again refer to the subject, and give our view of the causes which led to the defeat, and the course which should be pursued at a future day, to ensure the adoption of this important measure in the county.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—A small negro, probably not over ten years of age, living in Charleston, being desirous of paying our town a visit, got under the guard of the steamer Gladiator, just aft the wheel, and placing his feet on the spondyle of the boat (a large beam near the water line, designed to keep the craft upright and steady), and clasping a brace which stood conveniently near, came over safely. When discovered he was endeavoring to reach the shore at the depot, and looked bright, although decidedly in a moist condition. His escape from death was almost miraculous, for, from his position, he must of necessity have experienced a succession of immersions in the briny wave. The distance from Charleston to this town is about 170 miles; the night was dark, although not tempestuous. He said, when the boat got out to sea he was terribly alarmed, and screamed lustily, but nobody came to his assistance, and he succeeded by clinging to the brace as high up as he could, in keeping his head out of water. On being asked if he slept during the night, he replied that he didn't have time.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.*

THE ARCTIC SHIPS.—*New York, May 29.*—Mr. Grinnell's ship Advance has just left the sectional dock, where she has been put in the most perfect trim, and is now fully ready for sea. Mr. Grinnell is ready to fit out another expedition to search for Sir John Franklin, provided the government will give him officers and men, and of these there are hundreds ready to volunteer, if the can get leave of absence. Mr. George Peabody, of London, the well known American banker, has authorized Mr. Grinnell to draw upon him for \$10,000, if necessary, to start such an expedition.

Macaulay will clear at least \$50,000 from his History; Dickens more than half as much from a single novel; and Bulwer, James and others; pocket from five to ten thousand dollars on each of the many books they write

ENGLISH NEWS.

Arrival of the America.

By Telegraph to the Sentinel News Room.

HALIFAX, June 8.—The steamship *America* arrived at 2 1-2 o'clock P. M. to-day. She left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on Saturday May 29th.—She brings 88 passengers and a large freight—37 of the passengers landed here; of the number are Hon. Messrs. Hincks and Chandler, Railway Delegates representing Canada and New Brunswick. These facts have been ascertained—that the Imperial Government has refused aid to the Valley of the St. John Railway on military grounds, that the delegates as an offset have obtained most advantageous offers from eminent English capitalists and contractors for the construction of the European Line from Halifax to the Maine frontier and from Quebec to Hamilton in Upper Canada.

Steamer *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool on Monday evening the 24th and the *Baltic* shortly before 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning 26th.

The British have taken Rangoon and 150 pieces of cannon.

Commercial advices from Central Europe are favorable. Trade in Paris active.

A committee has been appointed in the Commons to enquire into the cause of the frequent explosions in the Coal Mines.

The British Consul at Ancona has been instructed to use every means for the pardon of Murray, a British subject under sentence of death for political offences.

Lord Stanley states officially that Britain lays no claim to the Lobos Guano island, but the admiral on the station has sent a ship there to protect British interests.

Gold continues to arrive from the Australian placers. The *Himalaya* and *Sarah Anne* from Port Philip bring about 41,000 ounces valued at £150,000.

The following is a list of the stations of the Wesleyan Ministers of the New Brunswick District for the present year.

St. John South,—Rev. Richard Knight, Rev. J. Allison;
" *North*,—Rev. William Smith;
" *West*,—Rev. Wm. T. Cardy, Rev. Wm. Tweedy;

Fredericton,—Rev. Charles Churchill;
Sheffield,—Rev. William Smithson;
Milltown,—Rev. Robert Cooney, M. A.;
St. Stephen,—Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe;
St. Andrews,—Rev. William Temple;
Sackville,—Rev. James G. Hennigar;
Point de Bute,—Rev. George Johnson;
Petitcodiac,—Rev. William Allen;
Hopewell,—Rev. Robert A. Chesley;
Sussex Vale,—Rev. Joseph F. Bent;
Woodstock and Andover,—Rev. Arthur McNutt, Rev. Mr. Phinney;

Annapolis,—Rev. George M. Barratt;
Digby and Sissibo,—Rev. James Taylor;
Bridgetown,—Rev. Michael Pickles;
Aylesford,—Rev. Christopher Lockhart;
Miramichi,—Rev. John Snowball;
Richibucto,—Rev. Robert A. Temple;
Bathurst, &c.,—Rev. John Brince.
Wesleyan Academy,—Rev. Humphrey Pickard,
Mount Allison,—A. M. Principal, Rev. A. Westmorland, } Desbrisay, Sup'y, Chaplain.

The next District Meeting will be held in the City of Fredericton, commencing at 10 A. M. on the first Thursday in June, 1853.—*Reporter.*

"TURNING THE FIRST SOD!"—It is with much pleasure we announce, that it has been determined to celebrate the commencement of the works under the contract lately entered into with Messrs. Sykes and Co., for the completion of the whole Railroad to Woodstock, and that the ceremony of "TURNING THE FIRST SOD," will take place near Bartlett's Pond, on the Frye Road, on Friday next, the 4th inst., at 12 (noon) when a goodly number of the friends of this great undertaking will be present.

We sincerely hope that the day will be fine, and that it will be kept as a "holiday" in order that all desirous of witnessing the interesting ceremony, may be present on the joyful occasion. The ceremony of "turning the sod," will be the prelude to the further prosecution of the work, which cannot now be much longer delayed, for we learn that vessels have sailed from Great Britain with the men, and materials required in the construction of the road; and Mr. Brookfield is resolved to carry it on with spirit.—*St. Andrews Standard.*