

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNALS.

House of Assembly, 9th January, 1829.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration that part of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Speech, at the opening of the present Session, which relates to the Institutions of Education, with instructions to enquire into their present state, and the best means for making them more generally useful, submitted a report, which was read, and is as follows:—

"The attention of your Committee was first directed to the University, now established by Royal Charter, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, by the name of King's College; and they have prepared a Bill to provide for the Endowment of the same, in conformity to the previous Resolutions of the House.

"As the Grammar School at Fredericton was established by the Governor and Trustees of the late College, and will now of course be under the superintendence of the new Corporation; your Committee have deemed it proper, that the annual sum granted, should be at their disposal, to be applied to the Endowment of the University and establishment and support of collegiate Schools; conceiving that the sum of 1100*l.* pledged by the Resolution of the House of 25th Feb., 1826, was intended to cover the expense of both Establishments, so far as Provincial aid could be extended.

"Your Committee having next examined the several reports made of other Grammar Schools in the Province; find from these, and the information they have obtained from other quarters, that great objection is made to the present site of the Grammar School in King's County; and that in Northumberland, the Inhabitants of Newcastle are desirous that the Provincial allowance should be applied to the support of two Schools, one on each side of the River.

"As no Petition has been presented to the House, on the subject of either of the above Schools; your Committee are not prepared to say whether or no the suggested alterations should be made.

"The following is an abstract of the School reports:—

"In *Kings County* School, the Scholars were, in August, 1827, 7 Boys, 2 of whom were for English only, and 4 Girls. No free Scholars.

"*Queens County*, Nov., 1823, 17 Boys, and 11 Girls, one of the Boys was a free Scholar; but the report does not state what number were Grammar Scholars.

"*Sunbury*. The report dated May, 1823, states, that in the course of the year, 36 Boys had attended the School, 11 of whom were free Scholars: the number of Scholars in the School at any one period is not stated, neither are the number of Grammar Scholars specified.

"*Charlotte County*. The report is not dated, but gives the number of Scholars to be, 10 Grammar, and 2 English.

"*Northumberland*, May, 1823. 12 Grammar, and 5 English.

"*Westmorland*, May, 1823. 3 Grammar, and 21 English.

"There are no free Scholars mentioned in either of the three last named Schools: The Bye Laws of the several Schools seem to afford all proper facilities for the admission of free Scholars; and that so few of that class embrace the opportunity afforded of obtaining good education, is to be regretted, tho' your Committee beg to observe, that they see no cause to impute to the Trustees, or masters, any blame on his head.

"Your Committee observe, that in Westmoreland and Sunbury, the Schools are taught by the Rectors of the Parishes: That persons holding those stations are eminently qualified by their learning and characters, to have charge of Schools, is most probable, but how far the constant attendance necessarily required of Schoolmasters is compatible with the due discharge of their sacred functions, may be questioned: Altho' cases may occur in which these objections would not be insurmountable, your Committee have no hesitation in saying that in general such an arrangement should not be encouraged.

"There are no returns before the House from the Grammar Schools at Fredericton and St. John, the Act of Assembly not requiring them to render such, but your Committee are informed and believe the number of Scholars continues nearly the same as for some years past, and that the Schools are conducted in an unexceptionable manner.

"Your Committee are fully convinced of the benefit derived to the Province from the Establishment of Grammar Schools; and the expediency of still contributing largely to their support from the public purse; but after a full consideration, they are of opinion that the sums now provided by Law, are larger than the present circumstances of the Country, and state of the Revenue will admit. As the arrangements for the present year have probably been made with the full expectation of the Schools receiving the sums specified in the several Acts of Assembly, your Committee think that it would operate unjustly, to make any great reduction in the Appropriation at this Session; but they have prepared a Bill to provide for the gradual reduction of the public expenditure in this respect, in which they have inserted some other provisions appearing to them advisable.

"The attention of your Committee was next directed to the Schools established on the Madras system; and altho' they are fully satisfied of the great advantage of these Institutions, in Towns or thickly settled places, where a greater number of poor children are collected, than could receive instruction in the ordinary way, yet they have great reason to doubt whether any benefit has been derived from the adoption of this system in the common Parish Schools; neither do they think it necessary that these Schools should be encouraged by an additional premium, to place themselves under the Madras regulations.

"The Parish Schools established under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, and in which the great bulk of the people are mainly interested, appear to be rapidly extending their usefulness in the different sections of the Province: Founded as they are on the wise principle of giving the blessings of education to the children of the poorer classes, they still, in the opinion of your Committee, deserve and require the fostering care of the Legislature.

"Your Committee have prepared a Bill for making some alteration and amendment in the existing regulations, which will, they hope, if enacted, be found beneficial in its operation.

THE Glebe Rent having become due on the 24th March last, it is requested they be forthwith paid into the hands of Jedediah Slason, Esquire.

GEORGE BEST, Rector.

Fredericton, April 8, 1828.

FOR SALE.

A Set of Mill Irons and a Mill Saw.
Enquire at the Royal Gazette Office.
May 27, 1828.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts immediately; and if not in their power to pay, to give satisfactory security; Those who neglect to comply with the above request for three months from this date, may expect to have their accounts placed in the hands of proper authority for collection.

D. B. SHELTON.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 13, 1829.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, HENRY SMITH, ESQ.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

HENRY SMITH, ESQ.

By Authority.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor having found it necessary to bring under the consideration of His Majesty's Government, the present system of disposing of the Crown Lands in this Province, with a view to the obtaining of further Instructions thereon, has thought proper for this purpose to suspend the same; Public Notice is therefore hereby given, by order of His Excellency, that no more Sales under that system will take place, after this date, until further orders.

Fredericton, 10th January, 1829.

ERRATUM.

In the second Oration by Dr. Somerville at the opening of King's College, the proceedings of which we reported in our last, instead of the paragraph "That the President of the College should be a Clergyman of the Established Church, and that the Professors should be Members of the same Communion, can be no objection with any candid mind, as the Established Church, from the very nature of an Establishment, must have certain rights and privileges above all other religious Denominations whatever;" it should be "That the President only of the College should be a Clergyman of the Established Church, can be no objection &c."

This mistake we have been informed by Dr. Somerville, arose from the Doctor's misconstruction of the Charter in that particular.

The English Mail has not yet arrived.

An interesting article, in a letter addressed to the Editor of the Quebec Gazette by Authority, will be found in this number.

THE NEW ROAD LAW.

The rule of the road is a paradox quite,
For in riding or driving along,
If you drive to the left you are sure to drive right;
If you drive to the right you drive wrong.

We sincerely hope the benevolent intentions so manifest in the following Communication, will be properly appreciated; and that the public will evince their conviction (for they must be convinced) of the importance of conforming to the new Road Law, in the particulars specified.

Before the Law now adverted to was passed, it seems that the "rule of the road" which formerly was considered a sort of "paradox," was no paradox at all with some of the worthy inhabitants of this part of the globe.—They took that direction which was "right" in their own eyes. Conceive an individual attempting such a thing in CHEAPSIDE; or in any of the principal Streets of LONDON.—Why he would be pulverized—Carriage, Horses, and all—in less time than it might have occupied him to crack his whip in making the fatal experiment. We well remember once, in ignorance of the Law, keeping the left hand side of the road, (driving in the vicinity of London,) in passing an immense waggon that was going before.—We were quickly made sensible of our mistake; for the waggoner, perceiving our intention, instantly drew up; and the consequence had nearly proved fatal to more persons than one.—The man was unquestionably right, and we were wrong.

We conceive it to be a paramount duty with every individual, to make himself well acquainted with the Law in question; not only for the sake of ORDER, which one of our poets beautifully terms "Heaven's first Law;" but more especially for the sake of HUMANITY; because it is impossible to calculate the consequences that might happen from one single deviation, either through ignorance or otherwise, from "the rule of the road" as it is now legally established.

Mr. Editor,—

At the last Session of the General Assembly an Act was passed to regulate the manner of driving and riding on the public Roads, assimilating the