

all is right enough. At the end of every half year the fees are expected to be paid promptly. Are they so? Is it a fact that people pay their bills the instant they become due? Does any trader receive his money from every customer the instant he sends in his account? We know that teachers who have finished their half year's services, at the appointed time send in their certificates, and in due time draw their money. The people then must appreciate the services of their schoolmasters much more than the goods of their grocers.

The pecuniary interests of the teachers in both of these classes depend on their returns. General experience tells us that the people in any part of the province are not always ready to pay their liabilities, however honest they may be. Therefore when we find it certified that the teacher has been actually paid his fees exactly to time, and when we know that without such certificate he could not receive the government aid, we have a right, or at least will, arrogate to ourselves the liberty of suspecting that he is not in a proper position, and is obliged to conceal the true state of affairs. He is expected to impress on

the minds of his pupils the principles of morality and justice, and, in the words of the present law, "all the virtues which are the ornaments of human society;" and to go farther, he is expected to practise the higher virtues, insomuch that if some of his employers find it impossible to pay their bills he will tell it, and thereby not only lose the sum itself, but a like sum from his government salary. Allowing all the virtues possible, I am disinclined to allow the twenty-six thousand.

I shall pursue the subject, if you consider it likely to be of interest to your readers. Formerly persons actually acquainted with the law and its workings have kept quiet, and allowed others to discuss the merits and demerits of our school system; but with your permission I shall traverse the whole field, piece meal, and give a teacher's opinion upon the difficulties that will obstruct the working of any law, and the troubles that our law-makers have collected in their course of legislation on this subject. Not knowing how much room you can afford such an epistle as this, I conclude. Yours, &c., N. R.

LINES ON ART.

"All things are finished, and the plenteous plains,
 And sunny valleys and green pasture lands,
 Are peopled with their tribes of sentient life,
 And all is good." The Deity thus spake,
 Complacent viewing o'er His varied work,
 As He completed His most God-like task;
 And those approving words, how just they prove,
 The more we gaze on nature's loveliness!
 All we see there is fitly formed to fill
 Its sphere of action, and is such that none
 Could add or take from it advantaging,
 Or without marring it. When man awoke—
 The link that bound the animal to soul,
 The tie where matter weds to reasoning thought—
 He found all beauteous. To his raptured sense
 Stole daintily the zephyr with its scents
 Of fragrant blossoms; from the branches hung
 The luscious fruit to tempt his taste; while sounds
 Of melody from nature's myriad choirs,
 In mingled notes, swam jubilant with delight
 Along the gale. But chiefly then his sight
 Was blessed. Entrancing forms enriched his eyes.
 As he drank in the scenes of beauty round—