

any thing, and are incapable of joining in general conversation;" nor have mingled with intelligent society,—taking the place of others who have "a happy method of imparting instruction."

Mr Duval is opposed to grants to sectarian institutions. He says: "While sums have been voted for aiding the erection of denominational and other school buildings, the normal school has had to assemble in some unoccupied building, that the proprietor may choose to let for the purpose." He recommends "the erection of creditable and spacious premises, in a populous and central neighbourhood . . . that we shall refer to with satisfaction." Mr Duval urges the necessity of teaching the resources of the country with practical agriculture.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—"That the Bible should be excluded from schools, is what none should demand, or, if the demand were raised, should never be

submitted to. . . . Protestants have a right, if they please, to have their children taught from the sacred scriptures: but they have no right to force the reading of them, or any particular version of them, on Catholic children.—It would be tyranny in Catholics to prohibit the use of the Bible to Protestants; and it would be tyranny in Protestants to force it on Catholics." This we hold to be a just view of the matter. Mr Duval very justly condemns separate common schools. He says that "men who should be brethren, would grow up to be strangers to each other, and religious differences would be widened and perpetuated."

With regard to the assessment principle, he says: "All legislation without it will be defective and unsatisfactory."

Such is a brief synopsis of this valuable publication. There are other matters contained therein which we may turn to in future.

## NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL BILL OF 1858.

THE following is the substance of the Bill for the better encouragement of Parish Schools: now [March 24th] on its passage through the Legislature.

BOARD.—The governor and council with the chief superintendent, is to constitute a provincial board of education. The salary of the chief superintendent to be £300 per annum, exclusive of travelling expenses and contingencies of office, which will in all probability swell the amount to £500. A clerk is to be appointed with a salary of £150.

There are to be four inspectors for the province in place of fourteen, one for each county, as under the last law; each inspector to have a salary of £250 per annum—making *one thousand pounds* for school inspection. The training and model systems to be continued as before. The board "to make regulations for the organization, government and discipline of parish schools, and the examination, classification, and mode of licensing teachers, and the mode of certifying the time taught, and paying them."

The board to appoint examiners of teachers, hear appeals, prescribe duties

of inspectors, apportion the legislative grants for schools among the different parishes, and "provide for the establishment, regulation, and government of school libraries, and the selection of books to be used therein; but no works of a licentious, vicious or immoral tendency, or hostile to the Christian religion, or works on controverted theology shall be admitted."

The board has also the power to make school-house regulations; apply all monies arising from the sale of books, maps, etc., in procuring other books, etc., and appoint persons to sell the same under their directions; and divide the city of Saint John into two parishes for school purposes.

"The SUPERINTENDENT shall have a general supervision and direction of the inspectors, the training and model schools, and the parish schools, subject to the order of the board of education. He is empowered to enforce the regulations made by the board; collect information on education; hold public meetings on the subject of education; give instructions to officers connected with