

Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

The *Western Planet* of the 31st ult., in speaking of the new central School-house, thus remarks:—"This building was opened for the reception of pupils last February, and is really an ornament to the town. It is capable of accommodating 500 pupils, and attached to it are four teachers, two for the male, and two for the female department. It is built of brick, with cut stone corners, and at a cost of £1100."—The Schools in the township of Sandwich are supported on the Free School principle the current year.—The inhabitants of the township of Grantham have availed themselves of the provisions of the 20th sect. of the School Act, and have organized their schools and a township board of School Trustees, the same as in cities and towns.—In reference to this change the St. Catherine's *Constitutional* remarks that:—"It is the intention of this Board to establish eight schools and to appoint to them only first-class teachers, to whom just salaries will be given. This course, if pursued, will argue much in favor of the Trustees individually, and will tend greatly to the improvement and stability of the schools.—At the recent examination of teachers by the Board of Public Instruction for the county of Simcoe, the chairman, (Judge Gowau,) through the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, presented to the best teachers who had obtained second and third class certificates, a valuable book each. No first class certificate was granted by the Board.—The Bathurst *Courier*, of a recent date, speaks in high terms of the new stone School-house, designed for the Perth Public School.—The Roman Catholic Seminary of Quebec has been constituted a University, by a Charter of Queen Victoria, dated the 8th December—the anniversary of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin. The same had been decided upon on the 19th March last, the Feast day of St. Joseph. The degrees conferred by the University of Quebec will be valid in Great Britain. The Seminary have decided, out of thankfulness, to procure a portrait of the Queen, and to have it hung in the principal room of the establishment, along side with those of its benefactors.—The *North American* remarks, in reference to the very gratifying examination of the pupils attending the Adelaide Academy:—"We rejoice that we have in this city an establishment so eminently fitted to bestow a sound practical knowledge on our young ladies."—"A friend to Free Schools" thus concludes his communication to the *Niagara Mail*;—"I hope the time is not far distant when all the Common Schools in Upper Canada will be made Free Schools by Legislative enactment. I have two reasons for this: first, I believe it would be a great blessing to the country at large, and secondly, that we may no longer be insulted by hearing our children called paupers, and our schools mean and contemptible schools, they would then be designated, our National or rather Provincial Free Schools."—The Hon. Dr. Widmer has been inaugurated Chancellor of the University of Toronto.—The Hon. Mr. Hincks has introduced a measure into the Legislature to repeal the Toronto University Act, and to reorganize the institution on the model of the London University.—A public meeting has been held in the city of Hamilton to adopt measures for establishing a College in that city. Isaac Buchanan, Esq., has offered to contribute £100 towards the object.—At a meeting of the Council of the University of Trinity College, held on Thursday, the Hon. Chief Justice of Upper Canada was unanimously elected Chancellor, under the Royal Charter. The Rev. the Provost is Vice-Chancellor by statute. The Rev. Professor Perry was elected Public Orator; and the Rev. Professor Irving, Registrar.—We learn that the Royal Charter, conferring on Bishops' College, Lennoxville, the power of granting Degrees, has been received by the authorities of that Institution.

SCHOOLS IN PORT HOPE.—The following Resolutions were submitted to the meeting recently held in Port Hope, and unanimously carried:

1st. Moved by Dr. Perks, seconded by D. McLeod, Esq., and Resolved,—That this meeting, deeply interested in the education of the children of Port Hope, request that the Board of Trustees for Common Schools, to have the two new School-houses finished as soon as possible for two free elementary Schools, in accordance with the Resolution passed by the Board a year ago.

2nd. Moved by R. Maxwell, Esq., seconded by J. Might, Esq., and Resolved,—That as the two new School-houses are not sufficient for the accommodation of the school going-children of Port Hope, a central School-house be built, at a cost not exceeding £500, containing three class rooms for the Master of the Grammar School, and two first class Common School Teachers, and also to procure a suitable site for the same.

3rd. Moved by John Might, Esq., seconded by Mr. William Mitchell, and Resolved,—That all attempts, from whatever cause proceeding, to erect or endow sectarian Schools at the public expense, have for their object the *destruction of general education*, and should be met with the most firm and determined resistance from the population of Canada West.

PROMOTION OF EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.—The following resolutions have lately passed the House of Assembly on motion of the Hon. Mr. Morin:—"That it is expedient to define by law the amount which ought to be appropriated out of the Jesuit's Estates Fund, for the years 1852 and 1853, towards making provision for the remuneration of the School Inspectors for Lower Canada, and for the establishment and maintenance of a Normal School; the balance necessary for such services being taken out of the unexpended or unclaimed balance of the Common School Fund for Lower Canada, as provided by the Act of the 14th and 15 Vic., cap. 97.

"That the said amount out of the Jesuits' Estates Fund be fixed at the sum of two thousand pounds currency for each of the said years.

"That it is expedient to appropriate out of the said Jesuits' Estates Fund as an investment at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of January, 1853, a sum not exceeding £4,500 currency, for the purpose of a site and building for a Normal School in Montreal, and a further sum not exceeding five hundred pounds currency, for the necessary repairs thereto; the interest as aforesaid to be paid in half-yearly payments into the said Fund, out of the said unexpended or unclaimed balance of the Common School Fund for Lower Canada, as the first charge thereon, and out of any moneys which may be hereafter otherwise appropriated by law towards the said Normal School."

SEPARATE SCHOOL LAW—MR. HAGARTY'S OPINION THEREON.

1843. By the statute 7th Vic. ch. 29, sec. 55, it was enacted that in all cases where the Teacher of a School was a Roman Catholic, the Protestant inhabitants might have a School with Protestant teacher, on application of 10 resident freeholders, &c., "of any School district, or within the limits assigned to any Town or City School," with like privilege to Roman Catholics where the teacher was Protestant.

1849. The statute 12 Vic. ch. 83, repealing former School Acts from 1st January, 1850, makes no apparent provision for Separate Schools, except in the case of Colored People (see sec. 69) in whose favor the Municipal Council of Town or City may establish any number of Schools that they may judge expedient, for children of Colored people.

1850. The present School Bill, 13 & 14 Vic., ch. 48, expressly repeals the two preceding Acts, and by the 19th sec., authorizes the Board of School Trustees, on application of 12 resident heads of families, to establish one or more separate schools for Protestants, Roman Catholics or Colored people, and to prescribe the limits of the divisions or sections of such schools, with various provisions in the same section, as to voters for election of Trustees of separate schools—as to share in school fund, and especially that no Protestant separate school should be allowed in any school division, except when the Common School Teacher was a Roman Catholic—nor any Roman Catholic School, except where Common School Teacher was Protestant.

1851. The School Act 14 & 15 Vic., ch. 111, declares that doubts have arisen in regard to certain provisions in 19th sec., of preceding Act, and that it was "inexpedient to deprive any of the parties concerned, of rights which they have enjoyed under preceding School Acts for Upper Canada, and then enacts that each of the parties applying, according to the provisions of said Act, shall be entitled to have a Separate School in each Ward, or in two or more Wards united, as said party or parties shall judge expedient in each City or Town in Upper Canada. Provided always that each such School in its establishment and operations, shall be subject to all the conditions and obligations, and entitled to all the advantages imposed and conferred upon Separate Schools, by the said 19th section of the said Act."

In my opinion, the only effect of the last Act is to enable the parties applying, to obtain a Separate School in each Ward, or in two or more Wards united, if they so desire it—instead of leaving it to the Board of Trustees to prescribe the limits of the divisions or sections of such Separate Schools, and I consider that all the provisions of the 19th section in other respects remain in force, and that no Roman Catholic Separate School shall be allowed in any Ward, unless the Common School Teacher be a Protestant, and *vice versa*.

The Act of 1843 gave a similar privilege to parties desiring a Separate School in each Ward, but subject to the last named restriction, dependant on the religion of the Teacher. The Act of 1850 did deprive them of this right as to each Ward—and the Act of 1851 expressly passed to prevent parties from being deprived of rights enjoyed under preceding School Acts of Upper