

It need scarcely be remarked that the Doctor's anticipations regarding the ultimate destiny of Fry's Island have not as yet been realized.

Dr. Paine was one of the members for Charlotte County in the first House of Assembly and his interest in the cause of education was not entirely confined to the future prospects of his own children, as is seen in the fact that in the month of December, 1785, prior to the first meeting of the House of Assembly, he presented a memorial to the Governor in Council praying that a charter of incorporation be granted for the institution of a Provincial Academy of Arts and Sciences. The memorial having been duly considered, it was ordered that the Attorney General and the Solicitor General of the province be directed with all convenient speed to prepare the draft charter for the establishment of the said institution. It would seem that the member for Charlotte was the first instigator of the movement to which we are indebted for the University of New Brunswick. Dr. Paine was also appointed, June 14th, 1786, one of the original Board of Commissioners of the New England Company for educating and Christianizing the native Indians of the province, whose subsequent operations we have already very fully considered in this series of articles. Dr. Paine removed to St. John, and subsequently returned to the United States, but his interest in the cause of education in the early days of New Brunswick should always be named to his praise.

There were, doubtless, private schools established in St. Andrews and St. Stephen almost from the first, and the names of their teachers long since forgotten.

The list of the pioneers in the field of education that will now be given must of necessity be imperfect, but it will serve to preserve the names of at least some of those who, amid difficulties and discouragements, hard for us to realize, toiled on with small recognition of their labors.

We proceed then to consider, first of all, the old school masters who taught under the rules and regulations of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The first of these was Samuel J. Andrews, son of the Rev. Samuel Andrews, rector of St. Andrews. He was appointed in the year 1787, on the recommendation of his father, at a stipend from the S. P. G. of £15 sterling. He acted both as school master and catechist. He was a young man twenty-two years of age and it was understood he was to retain the position until he should enter the ministry for which he was preparing.

In 1790, James Berry was appointed S. P. G. school master on the Island of Campobello, at a stipend of £10 sterling. He removed to St. Andrews the following year and was succeeded at Campobello by William

Green, who had previously taught at St. John. His advertisement copied from an old newspaper, which has already been given to the readers of the REVIEW in a former number, shows that he was an accomplished teacher. He edited the *British American Almanac* printed in 1792 by C. Sower and J. Ryan of St. John, from which fact we conclude that St. John lost her leading mathematician by his removal to Campobello.

In 1806 Rev. Mr. Andrews strongly recommended that a grant be made by the S. P. G. for a school master at St. Stephen, which, he says, "is the largest and most flourishing town in the county." In reply the Society stated "that they will grant a salary of £15 to any person Mr. Andrews shall nominate to be school master." Accordingly, Samuel R. Clarke, son of Rev. Richard Clarke, then living at Gagetown, was appointed to the position. Two years later Rev. Mr. Andrews wrote: "The school at St. Stephen flourished under the care of Mr. Clarke who had more than forty scholars, but he removed last June to his father's to complete his preparation for holy orders, and I was not able to supply his place till the 1st October (1808), when I placed, with the approbation of the district, Mr. Ebenezer Bugbee in the school house, who complies with the directions of the Society, is a good English scholar, of a sober life and conversation, and gives full satisfaction in the school."

About the year 1812 Ebenezer Bugbee removed from St. Stephen and became school master and catechist at St. Andrews. He was succeeded at St. Stephen by William Todd.

In 1818 Albert Robinson was the school master at St. Andrews and David A. Rose at St. Stephen. Mr. Robinson was succeeded at St. Andrews by George Millar in 1823 and Mr. Rose was succeeded at St. Stephen by James McBride in 1825.

Two school masters were appointed on Grand Manan Island in 1822, viz. Cochran Craig and John Snell, at stipends of £15 each, and in 1827 Thomas Redmond was appointed as a third S. P. G. master there.

William Gray, in 1823 was appointed school master at St. George, under the supervision of Rev. Samuel Thomson.

About the year 1820 the Madras or National School System began to prevail very generally throughout the province and the S. P. G. schools, as a rule, adopted that system. The first Madras School in the County of Charlotte was established at St. Andrews, under the supervision of Rev. H. Jerome Alley, D.D., in 1820. It was patterned after the Central Madras School recently opened at St. John and "open to all denominations of persons." The school did not gain a hold upon the people until the system was properly taught by George Millar, in 1823, and a girls' department opened on the same plan, under Mrs. Millar.

At St. Andrews, as elsewhere, the Madras System proved wonderfully popular. The school that just before had a miserable attendance of only about a dozen pupils, on an average, increased to a hundred pupils in the two departments.

Mr. and Mrs. Millar were efficient teachers, having been trained at the Central School, and appear to have given very general satisfaction.