

cational ranks, and in the dissemination of moral and intellectual culture among the youth of the land. We hope at no distant day it will be placed on a more sure footing.

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KING'S COLLEGE, Fredericton, N. B.—The legislative grant to this institution is to cease on the first of November next, and the amount annually paid is to be deposited in a fund for the purpose, it is said, of endowing a provincial university, to be erected in some central part of the province.

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A SENSIBLE SPEECH.—Mr McAdam, in the New Brunswick Legislature, said, he was as strong an advocate for education as any man in the house: but he thought it was a poor foundation on which to build a system of education, to establish colleges before proper provision was made for common schools. The college at Fredericton had a fair trial; if 20 years was not, he did not know what would be. He was in favour of a good system of common school education, supported by a direct tax, and if a higher institution could be established that would meet the requirements of the country, he would support it.

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HON. J. H. GRAY, on the discussion of the New Brunswick school bill, said, an essential part of the education of every child was the teaching a knowledge of his own country, its resources, history, government, divisions, etc., and also those of the adjoining colonies.—The tendency of the public mind was to a union of the colonies, and it was right that the way should be prepared by giving the children a knowledge of these colonies.

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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, New Brunswick, on the discussion of the school bill, said.—In 1857, the sum of £27,889 11s. 6d. was appropriated to education, including all the educational establishments. This was in a population little over 200,000. £21,000 of that had been used in parish schools alone. . . . Now, according to our population, some 32 or 33 thousand children

ought to be attending the schools; in 1857, he found, by returns now before him, that over 29,000 were receiving instruction in 773 schools. . . . As to the principle of assessment, he was sorry they could not make it compulsory. The country, however, did not yet appreciate it, and as one man could lead a horse to water, and all the world could not make him drink, so they could not compel the country to adopt the system."

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THOMAS WALKER says "it is a great art in the education of youth to find out peculiar aptitudes, or, where none exist, to create inclinations which may serve as substitutes. Different minds are like different soils: some are suited only to particular cultivation; others will admit any thing; others adapted to a round of ordinary products; and a few are wasted, unless they are reserved for what is most choice."

Special Notices.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We invite to our columns, brief articles, touching the interests of education throughout the provinces. All communications, in order to receive attention, must be addressed to the Editor—post paid,—with the name of the author, which will be suppressed, if required. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views of correspondents.

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 We take the liberty of forwarding copies of "The Parish School Advocate" to a number of gentlemen in different sections of these colonies, and pray that they will do us the kindness to put them into the hands of such persons as will take an interest in obtaining subscribers, and forwarding their subscriptions to the Editor, at Bay Vert, New Brunswick.

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