# The Parish School Advocate,

# AND FAMILY INSTRUCTOR:

# FOR NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

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### EDUCATION---NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick is divided, for educational and other purposes, into counties, pa ishes, and districts,—a very convenient division for the purposes intimated.

Since 1833, when the educational enactments "for the better establishment and maintenance of Parish schools" assumed a more definite shape, we have had no less than seven cnactments in the short space of twenty-five years.

The act of 1833 invested the trastees with the power of examining teachers, schools, etc., and certifying to the justices in session the schools in their several parishes where the teachers and people had complied with the requirements of the law. Male teachers under this law received twenty pounds, and female teachers ten pounds, per annum.

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This act continued in operation until 1837, when it was repealed, and another enacted, providing for County

Boards, whose duty it was to receive application from, and to examine all persons, desirous of teaching school, and to report thereon to the government.

In 1840, another act was passed, differing but little from the former, except in the increase of teachers' salaries.

The principal reasons assigned for the inadequate adaptation of these several enactments to the advancement of education, were: - The services had to be performed gratuitously by all the officers connected with the administration of the laws; the incapacity of trustees in some localities to perform the duties in consequence of the infant state of knowledge; the inhabitants not taking much interest in education; teachers being generally employed more with a regard to cheapness than to moral and intellectual qualification; and the small sum paid to teachers both by the legislatu e and the inhabitants generally, -in place