

by 200 scholars. There are four teachers,—J. B. Calkin, Esq., Head Master; Mr. H. Webster, of Intermediate, Miss Sophia Christie, of Primary Department, and Miss Jane Greaves, teacher of sewing, knitting, &c. These schools are supported by the fees of scholars and an endowment of £200 by the Legislature and £25 by Commissioners of Schools for the district. The whole current expenses to the Province of the Normal and Model Schools and Superintendent of Education, &c., are £1111.

Lands for an experimental garden and farm on a small scale adjoining the Normal School have been purchased, but no money has as yet been granted by the Province for carrying out this project.

In the Report of the Superintendent of Education for 1857 it is stated that the sum of £45,435 7s. 6d. was expended in payment of the salaries of teachers of Common and Grammar Schools; £13,379 16s. 4d. of that sum by the Province, and £32,055 11s. 1d. by the people; making the average cost of each child receiving education 10s. 10d., being for the people 6s. 7d., and for the Province 4s. 3d.; and the average salary of each teacher £45 per annum; that there were 38,187 children receiving instruction, which, according to the last census, will give 1 to almost every 6½ of the population, or, according to the common increase since that time, 1 to about every 7; that the average time, in weeks, in which the schools were held, was, in winter, 18½, and in summer 21½, making, as near as may be, ten months in the year; that there were 273 schools in which neither Geography nor Grammar was taught, and thirteen of the Common Schools in which Classics were taught; that there were 44 Grammar Schools in operation, attended by 1476 in winter, 1738 in summer; that those studying Mathematics and Classics were 1074, and that the support derived from the people amounted to £2,453 10s. 5d., and from the Province £818 14s. 9d.; that besides Mount Allison Institution at Sackville, N. B., there were six Academies receiving more or less aid from the Province; that including Gorham College, there were seven collegiate institutions in the Province, all denominational; that, in winter, there were 905 teachers, of whom 655 were males and 250 females, and in summer 1099, of which 579 were males and 520 females; that 598 school houses were reported as good and comfortable, 171 as bad, and 186 as log school houses.

Under the present Educational Bill the Province is divided into 33 Boards of School Commissioners, who are appointed by the Government; the territory under each Board is divided into school sections or districts, presided over by trustees appointed by the inhabitants of these districts. The duties of the Commissioners are mainly these:—1st. To see that the school sections are properly defined; 2nd. To distribute the Provincial funds according to law; 3rd. To license the teachers. The duties of the trustees are mainly these:—1st. To take charge of school-house and property belonging to the district; to select and to engage the teacher; to certify that the teacher has done his duty, and to see to it that the terms of engagement with the teacher are fully implemented by the people.—*Journal of Education and Agriculture for July.*

A notice of the past history and present condition of Education in New Brunswick appears in the same number of the *Journal*.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

The Singing Student Boy.

Many years ago a student boy was seen and heard in the streets of an ancient town singing. He was a stout, plainly dressed boy, but his face was pale, and his eyes were sad and tearful. Every time he finished a song, he stepped to the door of a house and gave a gentle tap. When it was opened, he said in humble tones:—

"Please give a poor student boy a morsel of bread."

"Begone with thee, thou beggar's child," was the rough reply that met his ear as he shrank from the door steps.

Thus driven from door to door, he sang his sweet songs until his body was weary and his heart sad. Scarcely able to stand, he at last turned his steps homeward. Striking his noble forehead with his hand, he said:—

"I must go home to my father's house, and be content to live by the sweat of my brow. Providence has no loftier destiny for me—I have trodden out of its paths by aching higher."

Just at that moment, Ursula Cotta, a burgher's wife, who had heard his songs and seen him driven from a neighbor's door, felt her heart yearn with pity towards the helpless boy. She opened her door, beckoned to the young singer, smiled sweetly upon him, and in tones that sounded like heaven's melodies to his ears, said:

"Come in, poor boy, and refresh thyself at my table."

"Happy little singer!" With eyes half blinded with tears, he looked in the face of his friends and said:—

"I shall now pursue my studies without being obliged to beg my bread from grudging hands. I shall have you, sir, for a father, and you, sweet Ursula, for a mother. My heart will once more learn to love. I shall be happier than I can express."

After that day the singing boy studied hard and well. Years afterwards the world heard of him, for it was he who uttered his voice against Popery, and became the chief of that Reformation which gave an open Bible to the world. His name was Martin Luther.

Courage, then, poor boy! You may be friendless and unknown to-day—you may have to plod through trials and toils, uncheered by the smiles of even a sweet Ursula. But never mind! plod away; stick to study and duty. God cares for you. He has a work for you to do; and if you are faithful and true, He will in due season put you into your proper place. Toil on!—*The Appeal.*

Woman's Fortitude.

I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who has been all weakness and dependence, and alive to any external roughness, while treading the prosperous path of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune, and abiding, with unshrinking firmness, the bitterest blasts of adversity.—*Iraing.*

A New Key.

"Aunt," said a little girl, "I believe I have found a new key to unlock people's hearts and make them so willing; for you know, aunt, God took my father and mother, and they want people to be kind to their poor little daughter."

"What is the key?" asked aunt. "It is only one little word—guess what?" But aunt was no guesser.

"It is *please*," said the child; "aunt, it is *please*. If I ask one of the great girls in school, 'Please show me my parsing lesson!'"

she says, 'O, yes,' and helps me. If I ask, 'Sarah, please do this for me,' no matter what, she'll take her hands out of the suds. If I ask uncle, 'Please,' he says, 'Yes, puss, if I can.' And if I say, 'Please, aunt—'

"What does aunt do?" asked aunt herself.

"O, you look and smile just like my mother, and that is best of all," cried the little girl, throwing her arms around aunt's neck with a tear in her eye.

Perhaps other children will like to know about this key; and I hope they will use it also, for there is great power in the small, kind courtesies of life.—*Child's Paper.*

THE MONTHLY RECORD.

AUGUST, 1858.

Want of Gaelic Missionaries.

It cannot fail, we should think, to afford much satisfaction to our attached friends in the destitute Gaelic congregations and settlements, to learn that the Colonial Committee of the parent Church are making the most strenuous and persevering exertions to obtain the services of several Gaelic missionaries for these provinces. The committee, in their annual report, pressed upon the attention of the General Assembly the urgency of immediate provision being made for those portions of the colonies where the ministrations of the Gospel, in order to be effectual, must be conducted in the Gaelic language; and they have, since the meeting of the Assembly, given the strongest and most satisfactory evidence of their earnestness and sincerity in this to us most important and urgent business, by offering from their funds a premium of £100 in addition to the committee's allowance to any Gaelic preaching missionary appointed by the committee to labor in Nova Scotia. This is most encouraging. It convinces us that our applications for assistance have not been made in vain, and ought to arouse our countrymen to greater zeal and liberality in support of the Gospel, and more fervent prayers for the divine blessing upon the ordinances of religion.

Departure of the Rev. Francis Nicol for Scotland.

St. John's, N. F., July 21, 1858.

The Rev. F. Nicol, of St. Andrew's church, Newfoundland, took his departure