

and canonical pastor. There are three kinds of retributions—one for the first class of the pupils, the second for the second class, and the third for the pupils of the select school. The retributions are to be paid in advance, if possible quarterly, or at least every month.

Article 5th. Division of the Pupils:—

The pupils must be divided into two or three general classes and various sections.

The first general class comprises the pupils who begin to learn. They apply to study catechism (Catholic), reading, writing, spelling, and the four rules of arithmetic.

The second class comprises the pupils who are advanced. They have to improve in the knowledge of the things taught in the first class, and they study grammar, arithmetic, geography, history, and plain chant (the Catholic).

The third general class may be called a select school, where the following branches of learning are taught in addition to those of the second class—geometry, bookkeeping, classics, living languages, music, drawing, gymnastics, &c., &c.

Now, in each of these three general classes the pupils must be divided into various sections according to the time, and matters of study, and their capacity. These sections must be formed with great discernment and prudence by the schoolmaster.

Article 6th. religious training and vigilance for the Catholic pupils:—

The school duties to begin by the short prayers “Veni Sancte,” and end by the “Sub tuum,” in Latin, English, or Maori. It is a good practice at every hour to recite an “Ave Maria,” and if possible to sing two or three stanzas of a spiritual song.

The Catholic pupils must learn a lesson of catechism every day, and be instructed on it twice per week, during at least half an hour after the afternoon school of Thursday, and one hour on Saturdays. Two or three decades of the Holy Rosary are recited every day after the afternoon school, in such a manner as to have the five decades recited thoroughly in two days.

When the pupils return from school to their parents, it is desirable to have them going by sections two and three to their habitations, under the guidance of one, two, three of them appointed for that purpose by the schoolmaster; and each of the pupils leaves the ranks when arrived at his parents.

On Sundays and on the Feast of Obligation, the pupils of the parochial school assist together at the divine offices under the inspection of the schoolmaster.

It would be desirable that the pupils might come to mass, two or three from the schoolroom, where they should come first a quarter of an hour before the last bell.

The schoolmaster shall take care that the pupils above seven years old shall go to confession at least every three months, and according to the direction of the local pastor.

The schoolmaster shall use Catholic books for teaching, and never admit any which could injure Christian faith, since all the books of the school shall meet the approbation of the Diocesan Board of the Bishop for devotional purposes.

Every schoolmaster shall remember always the fundamental rule of his duties, which consists in giving education to his pupils by good advices, instruction, and specially by good example in the practice of the cardinal and Christian virtues, without which knowledge may become more injurious than useful to them.

Hence all public and grievous scandal given by a schoolmaster may oblige the Diocesan Board, or even the local and canonical pastor, to remove from him the title of parochial schoolmaster, and even to remove him from the parochial building of the school itself.

(For the truth of this document)

† J. B. F. POMPALIER,
R. C. Bishop of Auckland.

T. M. T.

FUNDAMENTAL RULES of St. MARY'S COLLEGE under the Diocesan Bishop's authority.

1st. All the pupils to be admitted belong to both the races of the Whites and Natives. They are under the immediate direction of a manager.

2nd. The manager is in the meantime the teacher of the pupils.

He is helped for their guardianship by pupils, monitors.

The manager has the responsibility of the lodging, instruction, education and health of the pupils, of the building and the glebe of the College, and of all the regulations approved by the Diocesan Bishop.

3rd. The wife of the manager to be the matron of the young pupils and the housekeeper of the college.

4th. The school of the pupils to be connected with the Board of Education in order to have a participation to the Government grant for common schools.

5th. The college will be connected also with a board of Catholic protectors and benefactors.

6th. The stores of the college to be kept carefully with cleanliness, steelyards and weights to be used for the daily distribution of provisions of food to the pupils, and not less for the acknowledgment of the provisions bought from the merchants, and accompanied with bills specifying the qualities and prices, not only by their totals, but also by their unities.

7th. No debts to be made by the manager without the written permission of the special inspector; for if some would be incurred without it, the manager would have the exclusive responsibility of it.

8th. Regulation for the food, the clothing and the schooling of the pupils to be well divided.

9th. The entrance and the departure of the pupils to be noted in a book.

10th. Regulations for the distribution of time to be fixed for the religious exercises of the pupils, for their studies and works by days, weeks, months and years.

11th. Regulations for the daily and weekly diet of the pupils.

12th. Regulations for the principal management of the glebe.

13th. The following account-books to be kept by the manager's administration:—

(1.) One for the general income of the college.

(2.) One for its general expenditure.

(3.) A daily journal of expenditure concerning the food, clothing and schooling of the pupils.