

thirteen exceptions, members of that church. In the province the necessity of education for the better classes was felt at an early period. A college was incorporated by a colonial charter about the beginning of the present century. It had grants of lands for its endowment as well as grants of money. In 1828 a royal charter was granted, and provided that the Bishop of the Diocese, and for the time being should be the Visitor. The Archdeacon was the President, and the Council was to be composed of persons who should subscribe to the 39 articles of the Church of England. This state of things was not satisfactory to many persons, but at that time the friends of the institution contended that the Legislature could not alter or amend a royal charter. In the course of time denominations commenced to come in and ask for grants to provide for education for those in whom they were interested. The Baptists got a grant of £200 which was subsequently increased to £1,000, and latterly to £1,200. The Wesleyans got £360 for a Male Academy, and subsequently for a Female Academy, they obtained £1,200. At a later period the Congregationalists and the Presbyterians came in and got grants. In connection with the University there was another institution, but for a different object, and that was the Madras School for the education of the humble classes. The Bishop, Rector and Churchwardens of the Trinity Church, were at the head of this institution which also held a royal charter. The only person connected with it, who was not a member of the Church of England, was the Presbyterian clergyman of St. John. His successor, however, was not provided for. This matter gave the same cause of complaint to the humble classes that the University had given to those interested in higher education. The first grant that was made was in 1841, and I give the exact words—"To the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of St. John, £250, towards the support of a free school established in the said city unconnected with the Madras Board." In 1842 the grant was continued in exactly the same words. At that time no denomination is mentioned. In 1843 the Act read—"To the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of St. John in aid of individual subscription toward the support of the Roman Catholic School established in the said City, and now in most efficient operation, the sum of £150." In 1843, the first year I entered the House of Assembly, a petition came up from Portland, which is almost a part of St. John, from the Rev. Mr. Dunphy, which

was referred to a Committee on School Petitions of which I was a member. I may observe as a proof of the kindly feeling which existed at that time towards the Roman Catholics that though there was not a member of that body in the House of Assembly, the five individuals who were on the Committee recommended the grant, and it was made in these terms: "To the Rev. James Dunphy, of St. John, in aid of the individual subscription to establish a free school in the parish of Portland." This is a grant similar to that made two years before to the Justices of the Peace. The object was to establish free schools where the teachings should not interfere with their religious convictions. The Madras Board had a number of schools scattered over New Brunswick, at important points, and other schools gradually sprang up in the same neighborhood, and was supported by the grants in question. These began gradually to be school grants to Roman Catholics, and they went on increasing from the time I have mentioned. In 1856 the amounts stood on the statute book as follows:—The Baptist Academy £150; the Wesleyans £700; Madras School £400, and there was a grant made to a very worthy clergyman in St. John of £50 more. The Milltown Academy in connection with the Congregationalists had £200. At that time the Roman Catholic grants stood thus: Chatham, £50; St. John, £150; Portland, £30; Memramcook, £150; Fredericton, £150; St. Stephen's, £100; St. Andrew's, £75. These grants of 1856 are the last that appear on the Statute Book of New Brunswick as made to any particular denomination. After that the moneys were granted for educational purposes and the Government distributed them. There is not a line in the Statute Book to show that there was any grant for religious objects up to the present time. In 1870 the Baptists received \$1,200; the Wesleyans, \$2,800; the Milton Academy, \$600; the Madras School, \$1,600. The Bishop of Fredericton had \$200 for a free school; and there was one Church of England free school in St. John that received \$200 and another that received \$70. The grants to the Church of England, therefore, amounted to \$2,070. The Presbyterian school at St. Stephen's had \$150; the Academy at Chatham, \$500, and \$500 at Woodstock. The grants to the Roman Catholics had raised, for they were receiving \$300 for a school at St. Andrew's, \$600 at Fredericton, \$600 at St. John, \$400 at Milton, \$240 at Carleton, \$600 at Chatham, \$400 for the Madawaska, \$300 at Woodstock,