

of the inferior Courts, whose salaries are determined by the Executive—to maintain Jails and Common Schools—to the fixing and paying of the salaries of District and Township officers—the managing of the Commutation of statute labour and erecting of Toll Gates on public highways,—and all this *only if agreeable to the Executive Government.*

The public conduct of unjust or corrupt Judges and Magistrates, Sheriffs, or other public officers—the operation of oppressive and unwise laws—or the necessity of enacting others which the country may require—cannot form any part of their deliberations however favorable the occasion for united action by petition or address.

The people have no alternative now but to grapple with the law, and if possible keep the working of it in their own hands lest their enemies should scourge them with it. The Church Dominant Factions are in the field and will labour to get possession of the first Councils if for no other purpose than to secure the establishment of the system of Education to be set in motion by the Councils under the late Common School Act.

#### NEW COMMON SCHOOL BILL.

This is one of the most important measures of the first Parliament and as it deeply concerns the community both as to its bearings upon the moral condition of the youth and as the grounds of a new tax, a brief synopsis of the Law is beneath given :

1st. A School Fund is to be created from the School Lands and Jesuit's Estates, which together with a grant from the Legislature shall amount to £50,000 annually, to be divided among the Districts for Common Schools.

2nd. THE DISTRICT COUNCIL to be a Board of Education to divide townships into School Districts—to report the same to the Superintendent, Examiners and Commissioners—to apportion monies to School Districts—to make assessments—to apportion money to build School Houses—to purchase books, and to report annually to Superintendent.

3rd. The Governor appoints a "SUPERINTENDANT OF EDUCATION" and Secretary for the whole Province, with fixed salaries.

4th. The Superintendent appoints five persons in each Municipal District to be called "*the Board of Examiners,*" two of whom must be *Clergymen.*

5th. The people elect annually at the Town Meeting four *Common School Commissioners*, besides whom the District Councillor (or the Senior, if there be two) shall be Chairman.

#### *Powers and Duties of the Provincial Superintendent.*

6th. Apportions Legislative grant to Municipal Districts according to the children therein over five and under sixteen years of age. Advises, the Receiver General, and Treasurers of the Councils of those amounts in order that each District may raise as much before receiving any appropriation, and prescribes forms for all school business, and reports annually to the Governor,