

the extent of that provision, it would be much safer to allow too much than too little; for as the application of the funds will always be directed by the beneficent wisdom which has created it, the excess may at any time be applied to other purposes, equally worthy of the original intention, and equally conducive to the happiness of the Province; but it will be difficult and perhaps impossible if the present moment be neglected to find at a future period the means of effecting the object before us, without much expense, and a delay almost subversive of the purpose.

Under this impression the Board proceeded to consider in detail the purposes to which the proposed fund should when raised be applied, and seemed to be unanimous in thinking that they may be reduced to three.

1st. The erection of the necessary buildings.

2nd. The payment of the salaries of the masters.

3rd. The keeping of the buildings in repair, the purchase of Books, and Philosophical apparatus, and other purposes essential to places of Education, but in general too costly to be provided by individuals.

1st. With respect to the sum to be expended on the erection of the necessary buildings, the Board conceived that taking the average price of labour in the four Districts of the Province the sum £3000 Provincial Currency will be sufficient to erect a plain but solid and substantial building, containing a school room, sufficient to hold an hundred boys without danger of their health from too many being crowded together; and also a set of apartments for the master large enough not only for the accommodation of his family but also for the very desirable purpose of enabling him to take a few of his pupils as Boarders. some few out buildings may also be necessary for the use of the master which if they will not come within this estimate will not much exceed it and may easily be provided for hereafter.

2nd. As the extent of the salaries of the masters is expressly reserved for the Royal consideration, we do not presume to mention any particular sum as sufficient for that purpose; but as it is necessary for us in making our estimate, to calculate upon some given sum, and as His Excellency the Lieut. Governor thought the sum of £100 Provincial Currency a sufficient allowance for the Master of the school erected under his auspices at Kingston, we beg leave to take that sum as an average, for the salary of the master of each school and half of it for the salary of an under master in case it should be thought expedient to have one.

3rd. The sum of £30 per annum seems to be a sufficient sum for keeping the building in repair. The provision for the purchase of books, Philosophical apparatus, &c. relates to the endowment of the University rather than to that of the Grammar School, and is only mentioned that it may not appear to have been forgotten in our calculation.

It appeared therefore to be the general opinion of the Board, that a sum not exceeding £3,000 Provincial Currency, and an annual income of £180 will be amply sufficient for the establishment and support of a free Grammar School in each District. The next object was to consider the mode by which that sum and that income are to be raised.

With respect to the former, the board had but one opinion; viz: that it can only be raised by the sale of part of the waste lands of the Crown. If the institutions in question are to be deferred until they can be provided for from the annual income of any quantity of Land that can be appropriated for them, they will be deferred either until they have been superseded by other institutions, or until four or five generations of ignorance and vice have rendered them useless.

The annual income must equally be derived from the waste lands of the Crown, and may, in the apprehension of the board, be raised by one or other of the four following modes.

1st. By the sale of so much of those lands as will raise a sum which if invested in the British funds will produce the sum of £180, as interest.

2nd. By reserving such a portion of those lands as when leased will produce that sum as rents.

3rd. By appropriating to the same purpose such parts of the present Crown reserves as are capable of yielding a present rent: or,

4th. By selling a portion of the waste lands of the Crown (always distinguishing between waste lands of the Crown, and Crown reserves) and laying out the produce in the purchase of lands which from their quality, local situation, or state of cultivation either yield or may be made to yield a present rent.

On each of these modes, the Board begs leave to submit the following considerations:

With respect to the first it observes, that besides the disadvantage of the daily decreasing value of an income which is to be applied to a permanent purpose and which arises from money, or is reserved in money; it will require the sale of a quantity of land considerably beyond any that the board would venture to mention, to raise a sum which at the rate of five per cent. per annum would yield the sum of £180 as interest.—