



TORONTO, MARCH, 1852.

REV. A. LILLIE'S TWO LECTURES ON THE GROWTH AND PROSPECTS OF CANADA.—We are happy to find that our own estimate of the great value of these Lectures when soliciting the respected author to prepare them for publication in the *Journal of Education*, is fully justified by the reception with which they have met from other quarters. Not only have they been favourably noticed and quoted by several Upper Canada newspapers, but they have been republished entire by two newspapers in Lower Canada. Mr. J. G. HODGINS, conceiving that a pamphlet edition of them might be useful, applied to parties likely to take some copies in that form. Mr. THOMAS MACLEAR, Bookseller in Toronto, proposed to take 1,000 copies; and F. WIDDER, Esq., in addition to supplying some corrections and additional statistics, requested 1,500 copies for the use of the Canada Company in England. Since then, Wm. MATTHIE, Esq., of Brockville, has written to Mr. LILLIE, requesting permission to reprint an edition of 1,000 copies for "gratuitous circulation in England, Ireland, and Scotland." Permission has, of course, been given; and Mr. LILLIE has collected and incorporated in his Lectures for the pamphlet edition a number of additional statistics. There are no copies of the pamphlet edition of the Lectures for sale in Canada, but those at the disposal of Mr. MACLEAR; and we hope he will be duly rewarded by the friends of Canadian progress for the spirited manner in which he has undertaken to promote the circulation of so useful a publication.

We know not of a more effective antidote to grumbling and defamation against Canadian institutions and progress, than Mr. LILLIE'S Lectures. Let assailants of Canada answer Mr. LILLIE'S facts and statistics if they can. Among the valuable additions of statistics which Mr. LILLIE has made to his Lectures, is a comparison between the progress of Rochester and Buffalo in the State of New York, and Toronto and Hamilton in Canada. Rochester possessing great water privileges, and Buffalo being the terminus of Canal navigation on the one side, and of western lake navigation on the other, and the great depot of travel and merchandize to and from the Western States, have peculiar advantages over Toronto and Hamilton; and we have often been pointed to Rochester and Buffalo, as exhibiting a growth of population to which nothing in Canada could be compared. Mr. LILLIE has made the comparison, including the famed City of New Orleans, and the results are as follow:

"New-Orleans had in 1810, a population of 17,248; in 1830—46,310; in 1850, 119,285. That of Rochester, was in 1820, 1,502; in 1830, 9,269; in 1850, 36,561. Buffalo contained in 1810, 1,508; in 1830, 8,653; in 1850, 40,266 (*Am. Alm.* 1852, p. 200). Hence New-Orleans numbered in 1850, somewhat more than two and a half times what it numbered in 1830; Rochester, nearly four times; and Buffalo, about four and two-third times; while Toronto contained, in 1850, all but nine times its population in 1830; and Hamilton about four and a half times what it numbered in 1836."

## OFFICIAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS PROPOSED BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.

(Continued from page 47.)

NUMBER 17.

A local Superintendent proposes several questions as to the respective powers of school meetings, trustees and others in a school section, the nature of which will be sufficiently apparent from the following answers returned to them:

"1. An annual or special school section has authority to say whether a school shall be supported by rate bill at a certain amount per quarter; but such meeting has no authority to say whether a child attending one week or one month shall pay for the whole quarter. The last part of the 8th clause of the 12th section of the School Act makes it the duty of the trustees to adopt a monthly, quarterly, or half yearly rate bill, as they may judge best. Under the resolution, a copy of which you enclose, the trustees can, if they think proper, impose a rate bill of one shilling and three pence per month, (which is at the rate of three shillings and nine pence per quarter) and raise whatever balance may be required to make up the teacher's salary, &c., by assessment, as authorised by the latter part of the 7th clause of the 12th section of the Act.

"2. To your second question, I answer that trustees have no authority to levy a rate bill for less than one month.

"3. It is not lawful for any school meeting to adopt a resolution against all school tax, as the latter part of the 7th clause of the 12th section expressly authorises the trustees to levy a tax on property, if necessary to make up the balance of a teacher's salary and other expenses of their school.

"4. If a majority of a special school meeting called for that purpose, does not resolve upon any method of providing the teacher's salary, then the trustees have authority to provide for the whole balance of the teacher's salary, over and above the amount of the apportionment from the school fund, by assessing the property of the school section, as authorised by the latter part of the 7th clause of the 12th section of the Act. Thus adopting no resolution at such meeting as to the mode of providing for the teacher's salary, is equivalent to resolving in favour of a *free school*; for, in such circumstances, the Trustees have no authority to impose a rate bill on parents sending children to the school; they must raise whatever balance they require under the authority of the clause last referred to.

"5. The trustees have authority, under the 12th clause of the 12th section of the Act, to call as many special school meetings as they please, and for any school purpose whatever.

"6. No other parties than the trustees of a school section have authority to call a legal meeting of the voters of such section.

"7. Each annual school meeting must be held the hour of the day, as well as on the day, specified by law. If any annual school meeting under your jurisdiction, was held at 6 o'clock, p.m., instead of at 10, a.m., of the day specified by law, the proceedings of such meetings are null; but according to the 5th section of the Act, the old trustee continues in office until his successor is elected, as authorised in the proviso of the 9th section.

"8. A trustee can be sued by no other than the majority of his colleagues for any neglect of duty. See 8th section of the Act. Therefore, if the majority of voters at a school meeting adopt resolutions according to which the trustees are of opinion they cannot employ a teacher and justly guarantee his salary,—(such, for example, as a rate of two dollars a quarter for pupils, or any rate bill so high as to prevent the attendance of the pupils) the trustees can, if they think proper, decline employing a teacher at all, and let the responsibility of having no school, and of losing the school fund (including the local assessment, part of it as well as the legislative school grant) be upon those who propose and support such unreasonable resolutions.

"I thank you for the energetic manner in which you co-operate in promoting the circulation of the *Journal of Education*—a publication from which I derive not a farthing advantage more than yourself, unless it be an advantage to be responsible for all expenses connected with its publication, besides the labour of editing it."

NUMBER 18.

In a school section where a *free school* was established, children from neighbouring sections (in which the schools were not free)