

church should undergo very heavy penalties, or forfeit all future claim to support, out of either the church or school funds, and in the latter case would be viewed as one of the insignificant sects thereafter. But this might be objected to as intrusting the privileges of the future as well as the present generation to individual temporary managers.

As to the *School Lands* the Provincial Legislature might consider whether or not it would be well to adopt the following mode of application—viz., to adopt the church assessment roll as pointing out the strength of the different parties in the Province, and to authorise, by an act of Parliament, the central agent for Religion to draw each year from the *Educational Fund* a sum equal to the amount, or half the amount *which he draws for particular churches for religion*, to be by him paid over to the executives of said churches for the maintenance of *Common Schools* under their superintendence, such amount to be received might be curtailed for want of funds in the same way, as in the case of Religion. Some very general restrictions might be added, such as that no schoolmaster should be allowed over a certain salary, and that no part of the money should be applied to colleges. Government's views with regard to *Schoolmasters* might be explained to be the same as it entertains on the subject of Clergymen, that a Schoolmaster should be made *so far independent of the people*, and liable to be turned out only by some constituted discriminating and *educated* authority, within the District, and not by the people generally, but that as an *inducement to exertion*, on his part, the balance he should collect from his scholars by means of a small fee restricted by the statute.

The act regulating religion, as has been said, would be a permanent one, but in the case of education the Provincial Legislature ought to be allowed, at each session, to appropriate for colleges and other educational purposes, a sum of money out of the *School Fund* not exceeding the sum drawn during the previous year, for *those common schools superintended by the churches*. The parliament being only allowed to do this in case a part of the realised fund remained on hand after supporting the Common Schools, equal to three times the sum used by them the previous year, *so that common education may have no interruption*.

In bringing to a close the foregoing humble attempt, the writer begs to repeat, that he undertook it from no persuasion of his being able to propose a perfect system. Could he mean by such a supposition to insult the Legislators of Upper Canada, or pretend to convict them of having winked at the state of these momentous questions instead of having been hitherto baffled with their adjustment? No; He was attracted to these subjects by observing the feeling wide spread in the Province, that on their being *immediately set at*