

this province, to be paid by warrant of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor out of the public treasury, in trust, for the purpose of encouraging or assisting in the establishment of schools in the different parishes of their respective counties.

II. And be it further enacted, that the sum of ten pounds to each parish hereby granted in trust to the said Justices of the General Sessions of the Peace in each county, shall be by them with discretion apportioned and allotted to each parish in such a manner as shall best assist in maintaining such schools as may be already established or as shall induce the establishment of other schools where they may judge the same necessary.

III. And be it further enacted, that the said Justices shall make report to the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly at the next meeting of the General Assembly, how the monies granted have been laid out, and how far the purposes, hereby contemplated, have been used.

I assent to this Bill, enacting the same, and order it to be enrolled.

[Signed] THOS. CARLETON.

Meanwhile the question of secondary education was not entirely lost sight of, and on the 16th February, 1803, as we learn from the journals of the House of Assembly, Col. John Coffin, a member for Kings County, brought in a bill for establishing a public grammar school in the city of Saint John, which was read a first time. The bill, however, did not become law till two years later, when it passed with the somewhat more ambitious title, "An Act for encouraging and extending Literature in this Province." The preamble lays it down as an infallible truth that the "education of Youth is of the utmost importance in Society, and Public attention to that object has by experience been found to be attended with the most beneficial results."

The act provided for the establishment of a public grammar school in the city of Saint John, the corporation appointed to control its management including the rector of Trinity Church as President, the Mayor and Recorder of the city, and six of the inhabitants (whose names are given in the act) as trustees and directors. The board of directors were empowered to procure a proper place whereon to erect a building for the school, and to superintend the erection thereof; to provide a master and one or more ushers or tutors; to make regulations for the government of the school, and to enforce the same by fines and expulsions, or other public censures, as they may judge proper. The president and directors were further directed to hold public examinations of the school on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in September in each year. Provision was made for the admission of eight free scholars to the grammar school without any charge for their tuition.

The sum of £100 per annum was granted from the province towards the support of the master. The Legislature also voted £100 towards the erection of a school house. The idea of *endowment* of educational institutions seems to have prevailed at this time, and the trustees of the grammar school were empowered by the act to receive and hold "gifts and grants of lands and real estate, and to accept and receive donations for the erection of a building and for the endowment of the said school."

The House of Assembly were desirous at this time to promote common school education, and on March 11, 1803, it was ordered that Archibald McLean (member for York) and Robert Pagan (member for Charlotte), be a committee to prepare a bill for the establishment of county schools throughout the province. This bill, however, failed to pass, and for ten years the journals of the legislature are almost a blank as regards educational matters.

The next act dealing with the subject of education to find a place on the statute book was that for the establishment of a grammar school in the town of St. Andrews, in the county of Charlotte, passed March 11th, 1816. This act is almost identical with that by which the St. John grammar school was created. The rector of St. Andrew's church, together with eight of the inhabitants of the county of Charlotte (whose names are given) were appointed trustees and directors.

In the act of 1805, establishing the St. John grammar school, it was provided, as a matter of prudence, that when the income from all sources amounted to £600, the annual grant of the province should cease. At the expiration of ten years it was found that so far from there being any prospect of a decrease in the government grant it was necessary to supplement it, and accordingly an act was passed March 11th, 1816, the preamble of which states that the sums heretofore granted to the governor and trustees of the college of New Brunswick and to the public grammar school of St. John have been found insufficient for the purposes intended. Accordingly, there was now granted to the college an additional £150 per annum "towards the support of an usher, for the instruction of youth in English grammar, writing, arithmetic and book-keeping;" and to the St. John grammar school a like sum of £150 per annum, in addition to the former £100, for the support of the master of the school and contingent expenses.

The experience of the St. Andrew's grammar school was very similar to the two institutions just mentioned. Four years after its incorporation by Act of Assembly it was necessary to appropriate an additional £100 per annum towards the support of the school.