

because their children are deaf and dumb, or because they are so distant from a school that their children cannot attend. Poor districts may receive not more than one-third more from the provincial grants per teacher, and one-third more per scholar from the county fund. The rate-payers of the district, in an annual school meeting held on the 2nd Tuesday of January elect, in the first place 3 Trustees, one going out at the end of 1 year, one at the end of 2, and the other and all future trustees serving for 3 years, one only being elected thereafter at each annual meeting. The rate-payers also elect an auditor of school accounts. Special meetings may be called by the Trustees to fill a vacancy or for any purpose except voting further money. It can only be called for that purpose on requisition of a majority of the rate-payers. In case of a failure to elect or a vacancy not filled up as above, the Inspector appoints on requisition of 7 ratepayers. The Trustees are a body corporate and are vested with all the school property of the district. They may expend the moneys raised for the acquisition of land necessary, the erection of school houses, and purchase of furniture, apparatus, &c. They may expropriate land necessary for a school lot not larger than forty square rods, with a school site (in rural districts at least 10 rods from any other house)—the selection subject to the approval of the Inspector. The price to be fixed by a jury of five, empannelled by a J. P. for the purpose. It is the duty of the Trustees to provide school privileges free of charge for all persons from 5 to 20 years of age in the district. They may expel pupils reported by the teacher for persistent disobedience or vice. They must visit the school once a month. If parents do not provide proper books for pupils, the Trustees may do so at their expense; but poor persons may be exempted. The Auditor audits the account of the Trustees 2 weeks before the annual meeting, reporting to it. In case a district establishes a superior school with a teacher reported competent by the Inspector, and raise \$200 or upwards for his support, a like sum not exceeding \$300, may be paid from the provincial funds, but not more than one can be so supported in a parish. The Superintendent may give a sum (but not exceeding \$20 per an.) equal to one-half the amount raised in the district for a school Library. The Trustees of a county Grammar school may unite with a district to maintain it. For the next two years no proceedings may be had in any Court to set aside proceedings of a school meeting for irregularity, &c., but an appeal lies to the Inspector and from him to the Superintendent. After that time the County Judge will have jurisdiction. The cities of St. John and Fredericton each form a separate school district. The L. G. appoints 3 Trustees, one of whom is chairman and the Common Council 4 others. They may appoint a Secretary at a salary of \$800. They may borrow money on 25 years, 6 p. c. debentures, for the purchase of sites and erection of school houses—not to exceed \$100,000 for St. John, or \$40,000 for Fredericton. They notify the Councils of the amounts required to be raised for school purposes, each year, previous to the order of assessment for general purposes,—but this is not to exceed twice the amount received in the previous year for schools from the Province and County. The Council thereupon levy it with their other rates including the \$1 poll tax as elsewhere. They may

make annual arrangements with proprietors of existing schools, but can only give them public funds if they submit to the Act and make their schools free. The Council appoints 2 auditors of school accounts. Any incorporated town may, if the Town Council decide to ask for it at a special meeting, come under these regulations for the cities—the maximum amount to be raised by loan to be \$40,000 payable in 10 years. The Act comes into force on 1st January, 1872.

Cap. 22—Another CIRCUIT COURT shall be held in KING'S COUNTY on the 4th Tuesday of February each year.

Cap. 23—The Corporation of ST. JOHN may levy TOP WHARFAGE on any articles landed on or shipped from the wharves held by it—and may exempt any articles from such wharfage. This is not to affect the franchises acquired by the Western Extension of the European and North American R. R. Co., or the Carleton Branch Railway Co.

Cap. 24—Authorizes the J. P. for CHARLOTTE COUNTY to erect a LOCK-UP HOUSE at WELCHPOOL in the Parish of Campo Bello, and raise \$600 for the purpose, by assessment. Prisoners (including seamen, violating marine laws) may be committed there for 48 hours,—or longer if the weather renders communication with St. Andrews unsafe or impossible.

Cap. 25—Amends the law relating to the GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL of ST. JOHN and other Public Institutions there. The Annual Statement of their affairs is to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace in February, to be accompanied with vouchers for the inspection of the County Auditor and Grand Jury. The former shall examine and report on these as on other County and Parish accounts. The statement is to be submitted, with his report, to the Grand Jury at the March Sessions. Penalty for failure to furnish report, &c., \$2 per day.

Cap. 26—Amends the law respecting COMRS. OF SEWERS FOR SACKVILLE. King's Marsh, now part of District 4, is to form a new District No. 7, and a Comr. is to be elected for it with the same powers as the others.

Cap. 27—Amends the law respecting ASSESSMENTS IN ST. JOHN. The Common Council may determine on or before each 1st April, what sums, not exceeding \$60,000, shall be levied upon the rate-payers on the eastern side of the harbour, and during the present year they may levy and assess there \$10,000 more than has already been done. Mortgages are not taxable as personal property. The mortgagor declares under oath the amount of mortgages, pays the taxes on the whole property, and obtains a certificate from the Clerk of the amt. of taxes paid on their value, and he may then deduct that from the interest payable to the mortgagee, unless otherwise agreed between the mortgagor and mortgagee.

Cap. 28—Authorizes the Senate of the UNIVERSITY of NEW BRUNSWICK to open a new road, built through their grounds at FREDERICTON, and close the old one alongside it, assuming possession of the land. But they must open a road from the new one to the lot occupied by Michael Neville.