

What is the
state of
Canada with
regard to
religion?

What is said
of
education?

How is
Canada
governed?

What is
necessary
before laws
can be
binding?

What share
has Eastern
Canada in the
Representa-
tive
Assembly?

How is
Canada East
divided?

How are
these
Districts
divided?

29. Canada is distinguished for its liberality in religious affairs. A fund, called "the Clergy Reserves," is shared among the different denominations. Education is rapidly advancing, colleges are increasing, and good schools are now found in almost every town. The Government schools are improving, and the people, who have borne the "burden and heat of the day" are now awakening to the importance of giving their children those advantages which many of themselves did not possess.

30. Canada has a Governor appointed by the Sovereign of England and representing Her Majesty in the colony, a Legislative Council appointed by the Sovereign, and a Legislative Assembly appointed by the people. Before any laws can be binding, it is necessary that they be passed by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, and receive the assent of the Governor in the name of the Sovereign.

31. Each county returns one member, who, with two from each of the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and one from each of the towns of Three Rivers and Sherbrooke, make the share of Lower or Eastern Canada in the representation of the Provincial Legislature to amount to forty-two.

32. Canada East is divided into the three principal Districts of Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal, and the two inferior Districts of Gaspé and St. Francis. These Districts are subdivided into Counties.