## "THE ACADIAN RECORDER," JANUARY 16-1913. 1813-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

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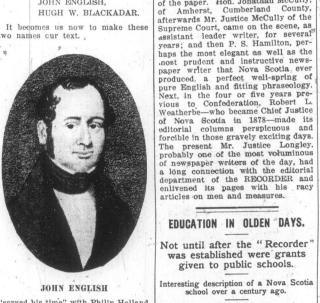
eminence, and that the two parts which are always found in every pop-ular government, have been the means of rousing and bringing into action those talents which made their coun-try to flourish, their paper shall altry to flourish, their paper shall al-ways be open to essays upon import-ant political subjects, expressed in decorous language. And although they do not pretend that they shall never be affected by party feelings, yet as the cause of truth requires that both sides should be heard, and as good and wise men are often found in opposite parties, they pledge them-selves always to publish opinions with fairness and impartiality. and impartiality.

fairness and impartiality. As it is generally believed that there is great room for improvement in our agriculture, and as discoveries are frequently made by individuals which would be very useful if they were pub-hished, they would gladly devote a portion of their paper to comunica-tions of this kind. If their country friends would be so kind as to furnish them with them. proprie THE EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT Has included some prominent men. There was the renowned Dr. McCul-

agriculture, and as inscoveries are frequently made by individuals which would be very useful if they were pub-lished, they would slasity devote a portion of their paper to comunica-tions of this kind, if their country friends would be so kind as to furnish them with them. In addition to information upon this most useful of arts, they will be thank-ful for any hints upon subjects im-portant to the fisherman or the me-chant, or upon the means of furnish-ing profitable employment to the laboring class during our long win-ters. It will be perceived that they are disposed to beg for much, but should they be so fortunate as to receive it the shope and trust that it will not make the givers the poorer. Whether this will apply to their solicitations for subscribers to their paper will, as before observed, be decided hereafter; but they of all men, should least ven-ture at present to hazard a conjecture upon this subject.

JOHN ENGLISH.

HUGH W. BLACKADAR. It becomes us now to make these two names cur text.



served his time" with Philip Holland. Ie was known as a type of man hat is rarely to be seen now-days. Cherry, steady, energetic, good printer, as well as an ble writer he moulded and should a-days. opinion had great weight, upon all the\_public questions of the day. He could write, to use the words of the Morning Chronicle of that date, "tersely, grammatically, and to the point." Whatever matters of interest were transpiring during the week, the public waited patiently for Saturday in night to come. in order that they boint." Whatever matters of interest were transpiring during the week, the public waited patiently for Saturday night to come, in order that they editor. In those days there were very grave subjects taxing the energies of those who conducted newspapers, we are non-structure the such as refrom the gavarnment the daughter surviving him. His widow died about eight years afterwards, his daughter having married previous to mother's death Mr. John Wallace of Halifax; she also died a short time after her mother's death. The publication of the RECORDER hinued in his own name by

nees has yielded to the opinions of numerous and respectable friends. They are mersily two friends about to establish themselves in the built uses a perfect Encyclopedia of information to which they have been brought up, and which they hore to conduct in a subfactory manner, who come for-ward as humble subtro to solutions to solution to personality unknown. They know that the character of their paper, and that it would be ridiculous to boast of the additive with which they here to be added in publishing the value. The control of the two they are personality unknown. They know that the character of their paper, and that it would be ridiculous to boast of the additive with which they near to acted in publishing the value. The attracter of their paper, and that it would be ridiculous to boast of the additive with which they mean to be added in publishing the value. The attracter of their paper, and that they which to state the principles by which they mean to be addited in publishing the value. The attracter of their paper, and died there. The attracter being in very precarious and ride they which the deal they are been only the difficulties that the solution and that the value. The attracter of their paper, and died there. The attracter being in very precarious and incidental proportion of full. The Control General Sessions of the and that the attracter being and free the full attracter being in very precarious and that the attracter of their paper. The builts will be the vehicle. The attracter being in very precarious and incidental proportion of the court of General Sessions of the and that the attempt to be attempt to the attempt to be attempt to the attempt to th

Shortly before Mr. English's demise, (the latter being in very precarious health for quite a while), Mr. P. S. Hamilton, a contributor to this paper, becaffe associated with it as a "Co," but this arrangement only continued for a few months; and after the death of Mr. English, Mr. Blackadar continued the business under his own name until his demise, June 13, 1863, leaving a widow (who died in 1880) and eight children. The publication of the RECORDER was continued by Mr. Blackadar's and incidental proportion of fuel. Six were to be elected from whom the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County should select THREE to be trustees of the school. If fifty pounds were raised for a school the Province would contribute twenty-five-and in the same propor-tion for a lesser sum. The Act in full contribute of the school. Dr. Sell, while Superintendent of the Military Orphan Asylum at Ma-contribute of the school.

ontained ten sections.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL ACT OF 1811 powered the Governor to appoint

the Military Orbital Statistical and the Military of the idea in 1791, and published hig book on his return to England in 1797. As a clergyman of the church of England, he iaid great stress on teaching its religious system of the Netheral school and the Statistical Stat The publication of the RECORDER was continued by Mr. Blackadar's eldest son, the present Postmaster of Halifax, until 1869, when C. C. Blackadar became a partner in the

In 1874, Hugh W. Blackadar was In 1874, Hugh W. Distantial appointed Postmaster of Halifax, and C. C. Blackadar and H. D. Blackadar formed a partnership which continued until the death of the latter, in 1901, when C. C. Blackadar became sole

empowered the Governor to appoint three trustees in each County or Dis-trict to form a board to organize, di-rect, and support by donations, tui-tion fees, etc., a school in which 'he scholars shall be taught English Grammar, the Latin and Greek lan-guages, Orthography, the use of the Globes, and the practical branches of the Mathematicks, or such other use-ful learning as may be judged neces-sary." The Province would grant £100 for the Master, and when the scholars should exceed thirty, 250 additional for a second Master. Bight or Dhams or poor children were requir-du to be admitted if qualified and taght free in each Grammar School. taught free in each Grammar School. the old systems. Religious instruct taught frèe in each Grammar School. This Act contained eight sections. Not until after the Acadian Recor-der was established had any public money been regularly paid to support education, except to the Grammar School in Halifax and the Academy and College at Windsor—£594, 4s., 6d. in 1812. In 1813 the Common and Gram-mens Schools throughout the Province mar Schools throughout the Province school was erected for it. and about under the Act of 1811 drew for the 400 children were in attendance. The first time an additional total of £2,-105, which annual amount was not exceeded until 1816. The Act of 1811 gave power for the ince, understood to have been writ

By THE YEAR 1821
The Trustees of the "Catholic of a college in receipt of a college in receipt of a college in terms of the armony stood as well as the Acadian and the National schools. In rural communities is the academy and College at the Mills, Yarmouth, told by an old friend.
"When I attended Master O'Neil's school it was an ordinary practice for the boys to bring their potatoes about half an hour before noon; this liberty the teacher kindly allowed us. They were quickly cooked in the ashes of the open fireplace. We had no a fancy for the flavor of a boiled potato. The available means of obtaining a livelihood were then small and the yaers laiter than of the even inferior flour was selling at the rate of twenty dollars per barrel, in consequence of the American war. So on the american american the american ame

## The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE commenced business in 1867 with a capital of \$1,000,000. During the fortyfive years which have elapsed since that date it has grown to be one of the prominent financial institutions on the American continent.

At the close of its first year of business the Bank showed total assets of \$2,997,081, which have since grown to over \$245,000,000, and the deposits have increased during the same period from \$1,302,000 to over \$195,000,000.

The Branches of the Bank are now 365 in number, covering every important place in the Dominion, and including four offices in the United States, and branches in London (England), Newfoundland and Mexico.

Relations are also established with correspondents in all the chief cities of the world, thereby facilitating the Bank's numerous transactions with foreign countries and enabling it to supply its customers with every convenience for obtaining money when abroad.



THE following is mittaded from a letter of a Gentleman who is perfelly mafter of the fubjets, who is in poffettion of the most authen Mc means of information, and whofe flate. ment may be relied in at ftrupaloufly corres. SIR At your sequed I give my opin-ion of the caule abthe capture of two of our Frigates, fingle-handed, by two Amer-ican fingle-decind thips : for Frigates they cannot jurity be called, as they are larger than many of our 74's. The Bellona, which mult be well knowy to the inhabitants of this town, is 1615 tons ; the Conflicution The town, Brock, American (hips, are from TO40 to r670 tons. The largest Frigate ever built is England is the Endymon, 127 tons, mounting 26 were y-four pounders on the main deck. (the chief battery). The largelt fingle-decked thip belonging to Eng-fand is the Egyptienne, 1434 tons mounting es twenty four pounders on the main deck. Our cut down 64's are 1384 tons, mount-

deck. Not one of our 38 gun frigates ( the largest of which does not exceed 1100 10ms) uld carry 24 pounders ; their beams and fidee would not bear the weight of fuch heavy pieces of orduance in had weather, much lefs in action. The American fh ps alluded to, carry 30 twenty-four pounders on she main deck A celebrated foreign Engineer, ( Vauban) speaking of the comparative power of guns of different calibers to effect a breach, fays,

sitat he does not think ten eighteen poundcrs are equal to fix twenty four pounders. And in a recent letter from an officer near Burgos, he fays, " we have only three 18. unders, we want twenty-four pounders." then, we gimedue credit in the opinion of Vauban, whole greet knowledge and ex-perience july entitles him to our respect ; twenty four pounders are equal to 50 ispounders, and coulequently the fuperiority in weight of meral, of the Confli-hition and the United States, over the Guerriere and Macedonia, was equal to twenty feat home the Victory; and, as his prefeacer was fill neceffary at Wingo until Admiral Hope, his fucceffor, fhould arrive, he fhigh-ed his flag to the Pyramus frigate, Captain Denie eighteens or twelve twenty-four pounders, each; on the main deck alone !. They were each, on the main one a stone and tonnage and had double the number of men. Deaus Dundas, in which hip he intende Notwithflambing this manifeft fuperiority

to ictura of fize, metal, and men, with the example of Ad. BERKELET. Previous to the Hon. Admiral Berkeley quitting the command of his Majefty's foun-dros as Lifbon, he received addreffer from two hips bleady captured, before their eves yetr the Captains of our Frigates on this flation are full feeking the American forly-forther and Lwill venture to fay, they will the British Conful General and Marchanti of that chy ; also one from the Bisinh Mer chants of Oporto ; of which the following all fabitanciate the answer of the British Amballadog to Erederick the IL King of Prof. fia, who at a review of his Guardia afked if an equal number of English would beat them? to which the ambasfador modestig

is a copy :-Litbon, July 9, 1814. SIR,-We, his Majelty's Conful Gene al and Britifh Merchants refident in this Coreplied, " that he did not know, but was fure

The state of the s

A Gentleman, Mr. M-, a refident of Portlea, has fubmitted to Government a venge ; Captain Bateman to the Stately : Captain Rechan, to the Bina ; Lieutepant Shell, that, at the immense diftance of thr miles will explore zo balls of combuflible Commander ; Licutenant J. Simplon (3), to the Vigilent ; Licutenant Pedder, to the matter of three inches diameter, and upwards of 1000 mufket and piftol balls : the fe will be Nemen; Lieutenant Milne, to the Argo; Mr J. Norcook, Purfer of the Argo, to Ceylon; Mr. Young to be Purfer of the Argo; Mr. W. Davifon, Purfer of the St. Alban's, to the Culloden; Mr. Hayden to scattered on the horizon within a circl whole diameter is 1400 yards .- The weigh of the shell will be upwards of zi cwt. There are at prefent 2000 men and up wards at the Army depor in the Ide of

Wight, under the command of Maj. Gen. Taylor, ready to be embarked for different be Purfer of the Greyhound. Portsmouth, Nov. 7. deftinations on foreign fervice.

Portsmouth, Non. 7, The Victory, 100, Captain Dumartly 1 and Daphne, Captain Pipon, arrived yel-terday from the Baltic. — They left Wingo Sound on the 27th ult. The Ruffan Fleet On Monday a Court Martial was held on ofeph Giblon, feaman of 'HMS Loire, for flabbing with a knife Lieut Richard Croker officer of the Watch on the morning of the was daily expected to arrive at Gottenburgh; as Sept. on the paffage from St. Helena to England. It appeared on the evidence that Lieux Croker had reported the con-duct of the prifoner to capt. Brown, for making use of a vile expression toward the and if the thips thould be found (ufficiently feaworthy to crofs the North Seas, they would proceed on to England. This der termination of the Emperor of Ruffis to fend his Fleet to a British port for fecurity, is, we are affured, to be regarded only as Signal Midshipman. He was found guilty an indication of that firmnels of mind with and adjudged to fuffer death. which he has entered into the prefeat contell

Ycfterday the Nemetis, Hon. Capt. Maude with Bunaparte-his language being con-ftantly-" He (Bonsparte) may take Mos-cow, and I will burn it-but Moscow failed from Corunna, with a detachment of 150 Sappers and Miners, to join Lord Wellington. Richard Allen, Elq. his Ma-jelly's Conful at Corunna, and family went and Peterfourgh are not the Ruffan Em-pire."-Though no action of importance had lately taken place, the tide of events was affengers. His Majelly's faip Huffar, capt Crawford, while cruising of the East point of Java in Nov. 1811, fell in with a French febooner of confidered entirely in favour of the Ruffians. The Daphae was lying at Riga not being figer, when the Officers of her witheffed the

32 tons, bound to Soutabaya, from the coaft of 32 tons, owna to Soutavaya, from the cools of New Holland. On fearching this listle wel-fel, the captors where molt accreably furprised to difcover, what her fine certainly gave no promife of, that file was a very valuable prime, The most prudential means had been taken to enfure the fafety of bur flips out of the Baltic abis featon. Sir James Saumarez; in conformity with the arrangements, has or fle bad on board 202,480 Spanyle dis.



Editorial Department.

AS the efforts of the Recorder commence usarly at the commencement of the Year, it will not be improper to review the Times that are pall ; that we may be better qual draw probable inferences from a comparison of the present fate of human

nor wickednets in the trial, we may induce the hope that Sicily will again berom a be granary of Europe, cuttivated by an inductr-ous. grateful, and happy people. In Spain, feveral Provinces have been wrefted from the grafp of the enemy, and the laft year will form a rich portion of Bri-difficultary made illuftions to Brill full.

tifishiftory, made illustrious ny arisin issue and bravery ; exhibiting the animated and "durally fulfung feenes of varied wetteries; the tremeadous florming of Budajoz, and the glorious climax at Salamanca ; the effects of tiffishiftory, made illuftrigus by. Britifh fkill which, the energy has not been able to re-cover fron, and we feel a confidence he never will; that Lord WELLINGTON and his brave army will finally drive the demons of deftruction out of Spain, and leave with its inhebitants, an imperifhable monument, of

the generofity and valour, humanity and of their deliverers. The laft year will alfo, be rendered ever orable by the final determination of the Ruffians to refift the domination of the Ufur-

Runaus to tent the domination of the Ulur-per ; The general leope and direction of whole ambition appear plainly to have unfolded themfelves. From his oblinacy of contention he feems determined on the fulljugation of Spain ; he has compleatly broken the Pruffian monarchy ; he has crippled and entangled Auftria in his trammels ; and taking advantage of Ruffia when her arms were engaging a far diffant enemy, (the Turks) with an army of 300,000 men be expected to atchieve that vaft empire by a coup de main : having compleated its over-throw, and bound it falt in his difgraceful fetters, he would, like another Alexander conquer Perfia; roll on his inundating tide of devallation over the continent of India, and finally drive the English from all their rich policifious : being them mafter of more than half the globe, he would conclude the eft as eafy of attainment, and ultimately feel lecure of his darling object, in the deftruc-tion of Great Britain. But the flood of his

ambition feens to have reached its height, and we hope a higher power has already pronounced " hitherto fhalt thou come, but no farther ; and here shall thy projid wayes be stayed"-His attempts to have his way by enveiging Perfia into his measures, baye been entirely defeated by the preponder-ance of our influence at that Conrt... The infertible perference of the Spaniard, the continued repulses her has met with and the loffer be has infining on the Spaning of the former of the spaniard. fula, have to checked his power and longerd his military fame, that the world may now fee he has no exclusive claim to immine bility : por will forzuse change her character, that fac may be constant to one-favorite. Perhaps, when he leaft expected ity certainly contrary to his calculations, the Turks made eace with the Ruffand, jug as he ed his attacks upon them & who' in Read of meeting his withes by rafbly oppofing his Indden impetuofity, have cantioully retreatad. drawing him on through a devallated country, impeding him by numerous obftacles, walting his means, affoulting him fuccefsfully at every advantage, and by a de-fensive and protracted mode of warfare frul-trated all his plans to altonilh and confound by overwhelming rapidity of motion. A race of bardy wa riors, grown by experience wife enough to adopt a cautious fyelm of military ractics will not furely be defeated; and a nation pofferfing that fublime enthufialm, and there decifion of character) which has induced them to factafice their antient cap tal rather than permit it to be an affylum for their enemy; is a nation that may for time be plundered, may be deprived of every comfort, may luffer every cvil, may be reduced to the utmost degree of mifery; reduced to the utmost degree or milery; but fuch a nation cannot be conquered. That reinforcements from all parts joining the veterans returning from the frontiers of Turkey, may fo ftrengthen their arms, that they may be enabled to ally to route the myrmidone of the tyrant, and drive hims home, as Britain did from Egypt, is the are deut defire, not without hope, of every friend. to mankind. Laftly, the United States, have done their part to make the departed year remarkable. It will not be foon forgotten that in the year 1812, America enlifted under the baner of the fecond Attila, and declared war againft her kindred and friends. .. Some exule might be found for the nations in Envi rope who have fubmitted to the Ufurpers. ower ; from the influence of example immediately before them, from various local isterefts connecting them with their profirate neighbours, and indeed, fome from their inability to elcape the pange of the opprefform but America, separated by a wide ocean from a people totally different from her own n manners, cuftoms; habits and language : America, whole government profelles to be in its nature as widely oppoled to France and vice is to virtue ; with no local or natural attachments, or congenelity of any kind whatever; for America, to join fuch a new tion, governed by fuch a man as Bonaparte, and take a part in his. yile fehrmes of fraud

columns perspicuous and orcible in those gravely exciting days. sent Mr. Justice Longley. The present Mr. JUSTICE Longiey, probably one of the most voluminous of newspaper writers of the day, had a long connection with the editorial department of the REOCRDER and enlivened its pages with his racy rticles on men and measures. EDUCATION IN OLDEN DAYS. Not until after the "Recorder was established were grants given to public schools.

Interesting description of a Nova Scotia school over a century ago. By DR. A. H. MACKAY, (Superinten-dent of Education.)

uished pens enriched the columns f the paper. Hon. Jonathan McCully, Amherst Cumberland County,

prudent and instructive news-writer that Nova Scotia, ever

paper writer that Nova Scotta, ever produced, a perfect well-spring of a pure English and fitting phraseology. Next, in the four or five years pre-rious to Confederation, Robert L. Weatherbe—who became Chief Justice

Nova Scotia in 1878-made its

litorial

When the first issue of the ACAa-days. Cherry, steady, energetic, a good printer, as well as an able writer, he moulded and shaped the RECORDER from the time of as-suming its joint proprietorship, in 1837, to within a short time previous to his death, twenty years later. Dur-ing his career as a djournalist he com-manded the respect of all parties; was looked upon as an authority, and his oplinon had great weight, upon all the public questions of the day. He those who conducted newspapers, such as responsible government, the Mining Associations monopoly of all the Coal Mines in the Province, &c., and Mr. English dealt wisely and the Srd July, 1857, and his remains were followed to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross by one of the largest fun-eral processions that had been seen in Halifax. He left a widow and one daughter surviving him. His widow that the annual grants for 1808, 1809 and 1810, amounting to £450 be now paid. Evidently Provincial funds were even harder to obtain in the olden days than now. King's College at Windsor had for twenty-two years been drawing a Provincial grant of £444, at first col-letted form a special tax on import that he was unable to nerform this Provincial grant of 244, at instead, increased to such a degree lected from a special tax on import-ed sugar. The public school grants later were at first collected from a special tax on wines and liquors. King's was also receiving annually since 1802 from the Imperial Gov-transport of 2000 control of the scholars to assemble." since 1862 from the Imperial Gov-ernment, £1,000 sterling, and about the period of our story had four or five new students on an average en-tering each year. Yarmouth and Col-chester were not yet among the nine counties. Pictou was in Halifax County; but Dr. Thomas McCullock had already for at least seven ycars been awakening the educational con-sciousness of Pictou town and dis-trict and planning an eacademy. Wal-ter Bromley was preparing to open

The Act of 1811 gave power for the life, indexcool to have been well as employing teachers. But from 1232 at Port Royal (Annapolis) land wesset apart for the schoolmaster as well as of Halifax six schoolmasters as well of the school was established by Mr. Bromley, 31st July, 1813, since which of Halifax six schoolmasters as well as six ministers were planned to be sent out. But while the ministers were to receive a salary of £70, the schoolmaster was only to receive £10, In 1751 "two year old" Halifax, with a population of perhaps 6,000, had a school building for orphan children and a public hospital. But throughout the country schools But throughout the country schools

anu a public hospital. But throughout the country, schools were kept in rooms of private houses, often in forms useless for practical purposes, drill rooms, court houses, obsolete meeting houses. The first school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of training school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of training school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of the purpose school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of the purpose school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of the purpose school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of the purpose school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of the purpose school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of the purpose school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of the purpose school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of the purpose school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of the purpose school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of the purpose school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of the purpose school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of the purpose school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of the purpose school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of the purpose school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of the purpose school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of the purpose school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of the purpose of the purpose school at Milton Vienneth for the purpose of the purpose o school at Milton, Yarmouth, in 1798,

HUGH W. BLACKADAR.

Regarding whom we cannot do betthan quote the following from a graphy in "Campbell's History of

"Hugh W. Blackadar born in January, 1808, being a grand-son of one of the loyalists who left the United States at the time of the The bellion. He became a printer's boy at the age of twelve, in the office of John Munro, who at that time and for many years subsequently, pub-lished the Halffax Journal. In the Blackdafe became year 1837. Mr. Blackadar became nnected with John English in the onduct of the RECORDER, which established as early as 1813. Holland, and contin of that journal till his death. Blackadar was identified with

Reform movement, inaugurated in a Scotia by Joseph Howe, and Nova Scotia by having been a fellow apprentice of that gentleman naturally followed his gentieman naturally followed his didard in the crusade for respon-e government, devoting the col-hation of the RECORDER to the dis-ination of the views of the new Minister of the locality or in his abstandard in the crusade for responsible government, devoting the umns of the RECORDER to the disthinking of the views of the new ty. The paper, under his manage-nt, was conducted with much abil-and numerous communications sessing high literary and argumen-ive power appeared in its pages.

ity, and humerous and argumen-tative power appeared in its pages, while in point of typography and accurate reading it had few superiors. In England. Although Mr. Blackadar did not personally come to the front in the keen political contests of the day, he wielded great influence, being confidentially consulted by Mr. Howe and prominent polticians about ques-tions i of importance as they arose. His extensive political knowledge and sound judgment carried great weight in the deliberations of the party with in the deliberations of the party with which he was identified. Mr. Black-adar had a rich store of anecdotes connected with the stirring events of the period referred to. He died, deeply regretted, after an honorable career as a public journalist, at the comparatively early age of 55 years." Mr. Blackadar was born in his majesty's dockyard, his father being on the resident staff of the yard—then on the resident staff of the yard-then

complete establishment. At that me, 1808, the town proper exvery treet, and "Dutch-town" was fully distinct a locality, if not more so, than the North West Arm is now. so, than the North West Arm is now. It was the custom in the district bounded south, say by Cornwallis Street, to make up parties of young people in the evening to "come to town," so desolate was the stretch between, Mr. Blackadar's family were principally connected with the Dockyard, in various capacity of artizenship, and it was within the gates of that place that most of his

rtizenship, and it was within the THE ACT OF 1811 ates of that place that most of his however, was the first to establish an outliful days were spent. Having

triget and planning an academy, was ter Bromley was preparing to open about six months later, the Acadian School on Argyle Street, introducing the Lancastrian monitorial system, which had for ten years been exciting all England, and had only six years before received the introduction to the state of the state as follows:

beyond Jacob 1766 against Catholic teachers.

required to be furnished with Dil-worth's Spelling Book, and the New Itestament, and they were thorough-ly equipped. The Spelling Book was quite an encyclopedia; it contained "His, mental attainments were not most remote region of the overseas dated. The the community; but in most parts o quite an encyclopedia; it contained, in addition to what is usually found in such works, reading lessons of prose and poetry, fables, maxims, prose and poetry, fables, maxims, ies for King's College, laid out in its Scripture lessons, educed by questions statutes of 1802, shows that even in

Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry and the Conic Sections, with their application in mechanics and oth er useful and practical Sciences, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Ethics. General Jurisprudence. The Law of Nature and Nations, he Civil Law, and the Theory Municipal Laws, Political Science, Economy, Metaphysics. Metaphysics, Geography and Chronology, modern, History ancient and m Anatomy,

Botany, Chemistry, The Materia Medica, and the Prac tice of Medicine in all clinical Lec-tures. We can therefore understand that Mr. Bromley looking back over the accomplishments in education for the ten years following his debut in 1813, Mr. Bro had some foundation for the ing paragraph on page 151 of his his-

be number would sty. Jan. 5. : Yours, &c. It is faid, that the American towarty-four It is faid, that the American towarty-four pounders are of the French caliber, if for the will weigh twenty nine pounds.

-----GLEANINGS FROM LATE ENG. LISH PAPERS.

LISA PAPERS. London, Nov. 4. War Office, Nov 3. 9th Reg. Light Drog. Capt. P Savage to be Majur. 14th Reg. Foor, Lt. A Adam-fon, from 80th Fron, to be Captain. 18th do. Capt J., MacNeal, to be Major : I.t. J Aitkin, to be Captain. 2816 do Lits. W. Y. Taylor, and W. H. Hartman, to be Captaina. 5016 do, Major C. Morland, from 9th Li. Drag- to be Col. 7916 do, Capt. D. Cameron, to be Major; Licut. J. M'Neil, to be Captain. Royal York Rongers Interefts, and that of the British Trade Capt J. Ewart, from the gad Foot, to t wifhes for the bealth, happinef ., and :" Major. Brevet, Capt G. Chardua Tinceus, of the 2d Batt of the Line, to he Major in

d amiable family : and with the togheit re the army. Staff, Major John John Gu, of the 86th Foot, to be Deputy-Adjutant Gen eft and confide to his Majefty's Forces in the East Indies Signed by the Conful General IOHN Office of Ordnance, Nov. 4.

orps of Royal Engineers Brevet major P. Hugher to be Lieuts Cal. mice Hay. At a dinner given by Sir G. Clarke, and diaburgh, after his election for Mid Lui 2d Capt Sir Geo, Hoffe to be ter, dec Capt vite Hughes, promoted. aft Lieut hian, the Lord Provoft of Edinburgh re-John Grant to be ad Capt vice Holte, promoted. ift Lieut Wm F Dawfon to selled to give a toaft. He faid, that he e ditto, wice Williams, killed before the Cattle of Burgos.

Capt H. I. Baker'is appointed to the Conflict ; capt Porteus, to the Satellite Licut W. Smith, to command the Alert Licut Willon, to the Bahama prifon thip; Licut R. W. Yates, to the Baroffa; Mr. J. weft-her refidence, he believed, at prefent, was on the banks of the Volga-her fortune was made known, and the conditional of obtaining her fair hand had also been Towne is promoted to the rank of Lieut.

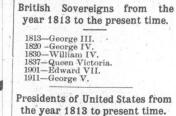
<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

affairs, with what they may be when anothe year shall have rolled over our heads. ty, being informed that your Excellency about to retire from the Command of his Majefly's Squadron on this Station, beg leave to offer our fincese acknowledgments With grateful fubmiffion to the Great Difpofer of the Fate of Nations, we venture o affume the polition, that the Brith Em ire never flood upon more extensive and im foundations of folid greatness, than the for the unremitting attention your Excellen cy has invariably frewn to the protection of does at this most eventual period. We can-not extend our views round the wide circle our Commercial Interests, during the period of your Command, particularly by the prompt attention your Excellency has even ofher diftant poffeffions without finding fume mimating prospect, or some circumstances to hewn to our applications for Convoys. We feel we fhould he deficient in Guty w fleviate the evils neceffarily refulting from a flate of wurface nwe to ourfelves, and to the nation to villeh we have the honour to belong, did we not

ified to

The opening of the Baltic, and the gradually encreasing vent for our colonial pro-duse, with the permifion granted to ufe thus publickly express our fentiments, and af-fure your Excellency that we shall ever enfucar in diffilleries will relieve and invigorat errain a greateful remembrance of the Zeal Well-India Islands in a degree that we ou have evinced in the promotion of au toult will foon be fenfibly felt and appreciated : While in the Eafterst quarter, of the general, in this Country. Permit us further to add our unfeigne: globe we are gratified with the knowledge has the forrit of outinous difaffection has t tally fubfided, that order and fubordination erity of your Excellency and much elicem are reftored, aud our valt Indian territorie n a flate of tranquil fecurity : that whateve We beg leave to fubscribe ourfelves our adive enemy has attempted by fecre agency, or diplomatic cunning, has been in effectual; and that, every port in the Indiar JEFPERY, Elq. & merchants of Lifbon) ocean and the contiguous illands are open to us, while the enemy cannot find a harbour to receive any of his velfels.

In the Mediteranean and its illands ou power and influence compleatly predores ate and the late bloodless revolution in Sicili hoped Sir George would not think in pre-furnption if he fhould for a moment interrupt the line of his toatts, by giving a young Lady I The Lady, he faid, was neither Brit-ish nor Irish-nor belonging to any of the British dependencies—either in the ceft of promifes great and permanent advantages to s mhabilants, as well as to England, whole is of government is taken for its model -Whether the British Conflitution which fo ages has been progreffing towards that de-gree of perfection at which it is now arrived, and which has been gradually adapted to the character of the English nation, may in its general form and effential principles be made to fit a very different people, is yet to be de-cided; but the nature of the experiment will be directly opposite to the generality of re volutionary experiments, which begin in de ftruction and end in tyranny; this, as it is a peaceful attempt to renovate a decayed flock, by grafting on it the vital principle of a fuor plant, one would think will require only the foftering care of its adopted parent 'to make it flourist ; but whatever may be the sevent, as there is neither prefumption, folly



1813-James Madison, Rep. 1817-James Munroe, Rep. 1825-John Quincy Adams, Rep. 1829-Andrew Jackson, Dem. 1837-Martin VanBuren, Dem. 1841-Wm. Henry Harrison, Whi 1841-John Tyler, Dem. 1845-James Knox Polk, Dem. 1849-Zachary Taylor, Whig. 1850-Willard Fillmore, Whig. 1853-Franklin Pierce, Dem. 1857-James Buchanan, Dem. 1865-Andrew Johnson, Rep. 1865-Andrew Johnson, Rep. 1865-Rudrew Johnson, Rep. 1867-Rutherford Richard Hay Whig.

ep. 1881 — James Abram Garfield, Rep. 1881—Chester Alan Arthur, 1885—Grover Cleveland, Der 1889—Benjamin Harrison, H 1889—William McKinley, R 901-Theodore Roo

1909—William H. Taft, Rep. 1913—Woodrow Wilson (President-

A New York physician was givin an informal talk on physiology upo the windy, sea-fronting porch of an Atlantic City hotel. "Also," he said, "it has lately been

nd that the human body contains sulphur." "Sulphur!" exclaimed a girl in

sulphur is there, then, in a girl's body? 'Oh," said the physician, smiling, ount varies the am "And is that," asked the girl, "why

me of us make so much better

matches than others."

blue and white blazer. "How much

Hand Press on which RECORDER was printed in 1813.