casioned by it was most horrible and mourn-The Princess Paulina von Schwart-rg, the mother of eight children and to give birth to a ninth, was discover-The the ruine of the prostrate hall-a a scorched mutilated corpse, scarcely to be recognised, and verified only by a necklace on which the names of her children were engraved. The Princess von Leyen had all her clothes consumed on her hack and her clothes consumed on her back, and died of her burns. The Princess Schwart-zenberg was dreadfully injured; so also the Russian ambassador, Prince Thurakin.---The wife of the Austrian ambassabor had fallen down and been trodden under foot. but still lived. Over twenty persons

fallen down aut over twenty persons but still lived. Over twenty persons either died at the time or soon afterwards, under agonizing sufferings from their buras, and a much larger number was more or Diamonds, precious stones, less injured. Diamonds, precious stones gold and pearls, scattered like useless rub bish, were either lost or secretly fell into greedy hands. The damage amounted to everal millions of francs. That conflagration was worth of comgreedy

That confligration was worth of com-parison with the hand-writing on the wall, at the fosst of Belshazar; its warning Mene flashed prophetically upon the eve of the great psteriate, though he wanted no Daniels for its interpretation.

RAILROAD ALONG THE SOUTH SHORR OF LAKE ERIR .- The construction of a rail-road from Buffalo to Toledo is now occupythe attention of the people along its ing bids fair to be completed at an early day.

The length of line from Buffalo to Toledo ts 828 miles, and is divided into sections, cial life, the greatest fury of political warfare, and is under various stages of progress, as and the most revolting atrocities of the battlefield follows: From Buffalo to the Pennsylvania line,

70 miles, an efficient company is organised a considerable portion of the stock sub-scribed, the surveys made, the line located, and soon to be put under contract. From the Pennsylvania line to Cleveland,

75 miles, a company is organised, and sub-scriptions are being taken up on the road. From Cleveland to Sandusky, 55 miles,

rion Circuin to Standard, to Toledo, 50 miles, the roads are under the control of the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad company, and will be completed as moon as the rest of the road is ready, as it will be for their interest ad to them oper

The en'ire Lake shore road is therefore

Tract to be finished by September 1st. Between Laports and Mishigan City the engineers are in the field. From Michigan to the Illinois line the read will be located by April 1st. n this point to Chicago the road will.

be constructed under the general law of Illinoie.-Railroad Journol. THE BOSTON TRAGEDY-SINGU-

LAR STATEMENT. At a late hour last night we received the

annexed very curious despatch. We give it just as it was received and, for the present let it go for what it is worth; Boston April 1, 1850.

The rumor that Dr. Webster was discoed over the dead body of Dr. Parkman by a medical student, proves true. The student was returning to the lecture room for his over-shoes, and found the door locked. He then went down through the base-ment into the lower laboratory, and passed up stairs to enter the lecture room by Dr. Webster's private door.

The second second

beler's private door. s he got into the upper laboratory, he Dr. Webster standing over the corpse Parkman. Either by entreaty or threats As he f Parkman. the student was induced to take a solem rder.-He called for a clergyman, and asked him if he was bound to keep such an oath as he described. The result was that he divulged all to the minister, who came to Boston and in

to the Canadian public that it is his intention to present the sum of one hundred pounds sterling (or medals of that value) as a prize or prizes to the exhibitor or exhibit pounds stering (or means of that while has a prize or prizes to the exhibitor or exhibit-ors of the best specimen or specimens of Canadian produce or industry which shall be exhibited at the grand Industrial Congress. His Excellency reserves to himself the power of determining at a future period between the service of determining at a future period whether the sum hereby offered shall form one or more prizes, and it is his intention to request the Judges of the Exhibition to award it or to name competent persons to

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obdt. humble servant, R. BRUCE, Gov. Sec His Worship the Mayor of Montreal.



## HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1850.

THE SECTARIAN STRUGGLE. THE darkest page in human history is that which records the acts and outrages of Sectari anism, and the benevolent mind is shocked with the fact, that the most virulent bitterness of social life, the greatest fury of political warfare are, in some way or other, associated with what men are pleased to call religion ! It is certainly

strange, but is nevertheless true, that, altho' religion, properly understood, should be a pure embodiment of colm forbearance, patience, sympa-

thy, and universal love, yet, it is, of all others the subject upon which men virtually go mad, and become angry, uncharitable, cruel, jealous, and positively wicked. Had the truths of religion been demonstrable to the external senses, like the truths of physical science, or had all human beings received the same mental constitution, then, we might have expected that the opiroad is ready, as it will do for normalization with the roads of the East on the one hand and the have been as manimous as they are in regard to like the faces of men, naturally differ from each

"The entire Lake shore road is therefore certain of construction within a reasonable ine." Morros to Hillsdale, 68 miles, the road is already in operation, and from Hillsdale to tions of Scripture, the religious notions of mangree, and to the same extent as they differ in mong mankind in reference to abstractions and

> ful-that it has produced these results, is a paindicate the ways of God to man," and who are

jealousy which may safely be placed in the van kind, is unnatural-it is not in harmony with the common known feelings of humanity ; because, in all other speculations men differ in opinion, and are perfectly good friends—in business or commerce, the farther a man differs from us in his

opinions and pursuits. we are the more pleased with him ; but when a man differs from us in religious speculations, this at once means that we should not only hate him, but damn him. We the student way house of the bad seen, and the next day he left home for down east. A short time since ho was taken with therefore conclude that this jealousy—this with ering poison of sectratianism, which we declare to be unnatural, is created, in the first place, by UNCOLN F the intolerant dogmatism with which th

pacy. The shuffling dishonesty of this transac tion, however, has likewise been sufficiently en ed to the reprobation of the Canadian public nd, from the general feeling now awakened broughout the length and breadth of the coun try, it may be confidently expected that these Reserves and Rectories will, at no distant peri d, be restored to the public, to be be applied ublic purposes. At present the settlement of the Reserves

Rectories question is beset with some very serious difficulties, in so far at least as the action o the Colonial Government is concerned. And had we no other proof of the excistence of these difficulties, the very fact that a respectable por tion of the Tory Press is uniting to force the

amediate settlement of the question, upon th Government, would of itself convince us that there are some formidable obstacles in the way. As a question of principle involving much of the future peace and prosperity of the country-s question of common justice, (the rancorous agi-tation of which distracts and impedes all useful nd wholesome legislation, ) the Reserves and Rectories, as an instalment of a dominant sectarianism, merit an immediate consideration.-In fact, as a question of principle, affecting the interests of posterity, we are willing to regard his sectarian struggle as the first in importance

But, as a question of practical advantage to the present candition of the country, or even to the resent generation, we cannot regard it as the question of the first interest; we cannot regard it is the second, nor the third, nor the fourth question of interest to the present condition of the country. variance with the opinions of a large portion of the Reform Press, but we cannot help it. We have never been in the habit of allowing others

to think for us,-we think for ourself, and the opinion which we now express may possibly be no lover of sectarian exclusiveness nor of sec tarian dominion, we loath them as the bane of society-the pestilence of common life. W make no prophetic apology for the present Ministry on the supposition that they intend to neglect or pass over the question of the Reserves and Rectories. The Ministry can neither be much benefitted nor injured by anything we can Western railroad on the other, will be the principles of geometry. But while the minds, write or think, and we have no inclination to

excuse their shortcomings. We think it is the duty of the people to put the principles and sincerity of the Government Thence, further on, from Toledo and modating nonsense of metaphysics, rather than to the test, but we regret that the Reserve question should be adopted as the test. We may perhaps be wrong, but we are nevertheless an Coldwater, 22 miles, the road is under con-kind will just continue to differ in the same decrer in believing that the great mass of the peo ple of Upper Canada have been led to expect their mental constitutions, Whether this differ-ence of opinion which Nature has established a-question, results to the immediate prosperity of the country, which cannot possibly be realizedspeculative doctrines, was intended to produce or and our candid conviction is, that an equitable must necessarily produce jealousies and bitter feeling, and malice, and murder, is very doubt-tion Bill-the immediate sale of the Public Lands on reasonable terms-a sweeping reduction in ful fact that constitutes the easence or the bulk of human history. And as we have always been thorough system of retreschment in the public the extravagant formalities and costs of Law-a among that number who are not afraid to " vin- expenditure-the Reciprocal exchange of produce with the United States, or any other measure ever willing to discover in human conduct, the calculated to encourage industry and extend the cause of human suffering-the " origin of evil," commerce of the country, will be of more imme--we unequivocally declare that this religious diate importance and of much greater practica advantage to the present people of Canada, than of all the social curses that have afflicted man- the settlement of the Reserves and Rectories question. Still, we say, that as a question of principle-a quesuon of common justice-a ques tion that stands in the way of all uzeful, practica Lezis'ation, and fills the country with bitter, unhallowed contendings, the present Governme are bound to settle it if it is in their power.

(F To ARR:VE .-. The Steemboat Frank-in Moore is advertised to be in Goderich on Saturday morning next, and will leave on Sunday morning for Detroit, touching

LINCOLN ELECTION.

Amherst established Military Courts of Justice. In September, 1764, Governor Murray established, by ordinance of Coun-cil, English law in the province; but much discontent having been thereby excited, in November of the same year, he passed an ordinance that in all actions relative to the incurse of lands and rights of inderitants. vision for the canductes. their respective churches. "6. That it is essential to the origin and institution, that a enure of lands and rights of inheritance nuccess of such an institution, that a nociety be incorporated for the purpose;

ame into force in Canada on the 26th Dec.

the laws and usages of Canada should be observed as the rule of decision. A Court of King's Bench, and a Court of Chancery were established the same year. Printing was introduced into Canada in 1764, for the first time, by Wm. Brown and and that the charter wisely provide against the perversion of the institution, to any sectarian pecularities ; leaving free scope, for cultivating the general circle of the Thomas Gilmore, who established the Quebec Gazette, a journal still in existance, ciences. In the course of the correspondence nd which has been conducted with respec 

tability throughout. No Roman Catholic Bishop had been in the Province since 1760, but in 1766, Bish op Briand had verbal permission to return. He held a bull from the Pope as Bishop of

Quebec, but took the oaths of allegiance. In 1763, the Council sent a recommendation to England that there should be a coadjutor to the Bishop, (styled the Superintendent of the Roman Catholic Church) and named M. D'Eglis as a suitable person. In 1774, an Imperial statute was passed

tion heretofore referred to and the Province have been found by experience to be inapplicable to the state and circumstances the said Province, the inhabitants where amounted, at the conquest, to above sixtyfive thousand persons, professing the religi on of the Church of Rome, and enjoying an established form of constitution and system We are aware that this opinion is at of laws," &c. ; and the said proclamation, and all the ordinances and other proceedings of the Council are therefore "revoked, an nulled, and made void." The French Ca nulled, and made void." The French Ca-nadian Civil Law was recognized under this Act, and the English Criminal and Commercial Law. The following clauses bear on the matter before us '---

V. Ard, for the more perfect security and By this Act, the province was divided into two portions—Upper and Lower Cana-da—with separate Governments, modelled upon the British system, and a Governor in each. The members of the Upper House ease of the minds of the inhabitants of the said province, it is hereby declared. That his Majesty's subjects, professing the reli-gion of the church of Rome of and in the said province of Quebec, may have, hold and enjoy, the free exercise of the religion of the church of Rome, subject to the King's supremacy, declared and established by an were to be appointed by the Crown, for life, and to be not fewer than seven in Upper Canada, nor less than fifteen in Lower Ca-pada. The Lower House was to consist act made in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, over all the dominions and countries which then did or thereafter of no fewer than sixteen members in Upper should belong to the imperial crown of this realm; and that the clergy of the said church may hold, receive, and enjoy, their accustomed dues and rights, with respect to such persons only as shall profess the said

VI. Provided nevertheless, That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs o cessors, to make such provision out rest of the said accustomed dues and rights, for the encouragement of the protestant religion, and for the maintenance and sup-port of a potestant cirgy within the said province, as he or they shall, from time to

time, think necessary and expedient. VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That his Majesty's cons oaly as should profess the said religi-sons oaly as should profess the said religi-to and an eubjects, within the Province of Quebec, the religious orders and communi-te ties only excepted, may only hold and enjoy with all customs and usages relative abere-their property and possessions, together all arge, ample, and beneficial manner, as incres, and other acts and instruments had not been made, and as may consist with stime their a religion, and for the said accustomed dues and rights, there all arge, ample, and beneficial manner, as into the said proclamation, commissions, ordi-time their allegiance to his Majesty, and subject all arge, shall be ad to the laws of Canada, and that in all matters of contro-ling the said that in all matters of contro-tion to the order and province to the said growine of the said sevention in the said growernor, lieut to add that in all matters of contro-al arge and that in all matters of contro-tion to the crowers and parliament of Great and all causes that shall be active to rights, to direct; to Guy Carleton, Esquire, now to direct; the failer of the said province of guebec, his and and for the said province of guebec, his appointed within and for the said province of Quebec, his appointed within and for the said province of guebec, his appointed within and for the said province to the design of the same appointed within and for the said province to appointed within and for the said province of guebec, his appointed within and for the said province to by his Majesty was pleased, attrongst other things, stall the varied or altered by any ordinances that shall, from time to time, be parsed in the said province by the governor, Lieuter-the said province b

gracious intentions as aforesaid, and of providing for the due execution of the hame in all time to come, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs or suc-cessore, to authorize the governor or each of the said provinces respectively, or the person administering the government therein, to make from and out of the lands of the aroun within such exclanates of the crown within such provinces alutment and appropriation of lands, for the support and maintenance of a proterof lands, for

tant clergy within the same, as may bear a due proportion to the amount of such lands due proportion to the amount of such lands within the same, as have at any time been granted by or under the authority of his Majesty: and that whenever any grant of lands within either of the said provinces

shall hereafter be made, by or under the authority of his Majesty, his heirs or suc-cessors, there shall at the same time be "Tithes are not (in Canada) so vigorous-ly exacted, nor in the same propertion as in Europe. Here they are only the 26th able allotment and appropriation of lands part of wheat, oats, and pease; 'tis true they must be brought to the Parsonnge House. To this are reduced in Canada what are called in England predisi tithes.— Respecting the mixed tithes collected upon hogs milk, wool, &c., and the personal tithe, collected upon manual labour, or shows proceeding from industry, such as latogether unknown and disused in this country." The agitation for a Constitution and Government on fixed and liberal principles, cessors, there shall at the same time be made, in respect of the same, a proportion-The agitation for a Constitution and Government on fixed and liberal principles, gradually acquired strength, and was crowned with success in 1790. The draft of a Bill was prepared by Mr. Secretary

revolution of the success in 1790. The draft of a Bill was prepared by Mr. Secretary William Wyndham Grenville, and sent to such grant, equal in value to the seventh part of the lands so granted. XXXVII. And be it further enacted by the Governor General for his remarks .-The draft was returned with additions and amendments, and having been laid before Parliament by His Majesty's Ministers, the authority aforesaid, That all and every the rente, profits, or emoluments, whish may at any time arise from such lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, shall passed through the several stages and received the Royal Sanction. The Act be applicable solely to the maintenance and support of a protestant clergy within the province in which the same shall be situated and to no other use or purpose whatever XXXVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforessid, That it shell and may be lawful for his Majesty, his here or successors, to authorize the governor or licutenant governor of each of the said pro vinces respectively, or the person adminis-taring the government therein, from time to time, with the advice of such executive

Canada, nor of fewer than sixteen members in Upper Canada, nor of fewer than fifty in Lower Canada; and to be chosen by parties hold-ing freeholds of the yearly value of forth, beirs or successors, within such province, for the affairs thereof, to consti-shillings sterling per annum, or renting a dwelling-house at or over £10 sterling per annum. Out of this Act arcse the Clergy Re-erve question, which has so long and so neverely agitated the Province; and we therefore crave particular attention to the following clauses: XXXV. And whercas, by the above mentioned act, passed in the fourteenth and appropriated as aforesid, in respect of year of the reign of his present Majesty, it was declared, That the Clergy of the church of Rome, in the province of Quebec, might hold, receive, and enjvy, their accustomed lands as may have been allotted and appro-priated for the same jurpose, by or in virpriated for the same purpose, by or in vir-tue of any instruction which may be given by his Majesty, in respect of any lands granted by his Majesty before the comdues and rights, with respect to such per-pria sons only as should profess the said religi-tue on; provided nevertheless, that it should by

crown within the or acts shall, previ fication of the Kit fore both houses of and that it shall no his heirs or succes assent to any such a case either hous the said thirty da heirs or successant and houses, or to a la case either hous the said thirty da heirs or successant sent from such act shall be vall or af poses, within eithe the legislative cou vince shall, in the shall have been sented to the gov person administer province, an addr that such act conts said purposes here said purposes here and desiring that, same, such act she land without delay, before parliament, of his Majesty's ass In these clauses In these clauses a for the claim of dom of England in Uppe In a Provincial ment of Parish an July, 1793, we find VII. And also manner aforesaid, to VII. And also manner aforesaid, to serve the office of t township, reputed soon as there shall performance of divi use of the Church c minister duly appu-inhabitant househol nate one person, and shall nominate one shall jointly serve t and their successon a corporation, to rep of the township or r a property is goods the said parish, and or defend, in all pr actions, for, and on of the said parish. And in 1823 the f passed:--

tioned or shall in a

ing, imposing, or stipends, or emul or for the use of

teacher, according of worship, in res tion; or shall in a

England, amongst thereof within the

manner relate to o touching the gra crown within the

been suggested that land might still b incumbent duly in parish; which doubt deing of this colony the King's most exc. the King's most exc the advice and conse and assembly of the p constituted and asser the authority of an a of Great Britain, ent tain parts of an ac year of his Majesty's making more effectu ment of the province es, and to make furth ment of the said pro

ty of the same, Tha emanded, or receiv within this province to the contrary notwi Commn

## COMMO

To His Worship the of the Town Coun GENTLEMEN, -As GENTLEMEN,--- As will no doubt soon t tion, I use the freede suggestions. Being rich should be disting lish School, which w beyond its limite, a system could be foll. It is not for the be school be spoken of i approbation, and it v promerive. that the t

prosperity, that the tire confidence of the

deference, then. you fare of the Town, st

matter, and devise

good substantial En tained in Goderich,

In making the

inhabitants have act

a free school elevates checks whim and co

text for keeping child be hoped, then, that

continue as at pres the power of every

however, and con Town, a much large ed than what the r

the important con

Teacher properly duties of such a s

the alphabet and ju or 60 children—tha

in its bounds.

formed the government, but it was to late to use the evidence. VIDETTE. BECOND DESTATCH.—The name of the modical student is Hodges. He belongs to Bridgewater, and is the son of a minister .-During the excitement and trial he has been in Maine, but is now in Boston. This report is on good authority,

## SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.-REPORT OF HIS SAFETY

We are indebted to Mr. John Randall fur merchant in Water street, for the fol-lowing information forwarded by his agent or correspondent at St. Paul, Minnesota "ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, March 12.

"A dog train arrived here yesterday from some distance above Lake Superior, bringing news that an American vessel had been seen by some of the Indians, and had sent letters saying that Sir John Franklin and will continue to result from State religions was found. The particulars I cannot learn.

These evils have been detailed and discussed du However, they say he is safe." The writer of the letter is the brother of Mr. Randall, and we have seen the letter containing the intelligence. Both are genring the last twenty years, with a zeal and a cantlemen of high respectability.—He writes by every mail, so that we have through his latter the most recent news. Our former letters the most recent news. Our former advices from St. Paul were to the 6th of March. The dog-train mentioned some ton days ago as having arrived at St. Paul, was from Selkirk settlement, which lies quite in another direction from Lake Supe-It will be perceived that the information

is given as a report which reached the writer at the moment of closing his letter, and he had not time to inquire into its truth. As such we give it, not feeling at liberty to withhold any thing communicated in good faith on so interesting a subject.—.V-Y. Specator.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION .- We have been favored with a copy of Col. Bruce's lotter to the Mayor of Montreal, to which we ad-Verted in our last, it is as follows :- Pilot. GOVENNMENT HOUSE, Toronio, April 9, 1850. Sir,-The Governor General has observed

Sir, --- The Governor General has observed with pleasure the exertions which are being made at Montreal and elsewhere to have Canada fittingly represented at the Grand Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, which is to be held next year in the City of ments. The fifty-seven Rectories may also be

With the view of seconding these lauda ble and patriotic efforts, His Excellency bogs to intimate, through Your Worship, public wealth to the supreme comfort of Episco-

hoods of the various sects have been accustom

Notwithstanding the efforts of a few Toto denounce each other's creeds, as heretical or ry papers to raise some sort of opposition to Mr. Merritt's election, there will be no op-position. The appointment of Mr. Merritt to the department of public works was, from the formation of the present governhetrodox, a practice which we gladly acknowledge, is becoming every day less common and less respectable-and, in the second place, by the invidious and unjust civil policy of establish ment, always urged by Mr. Cameron. ing some one sect as the Church of the State. It arrangement is entirely satisfactory to the "clear grits." If any opposition should be got up, the "clear grits" by throwing their weight into the scale in favour of Mr. Merwould perhaps be uncharitable to assert that the object of all civil Governments in establishing State religions is political power-neither are w Duste reingions is political power—aritor are we weight into the scale in lavour of Mr. Mer-prepared to affirm that all the various set weight into the scale in lavour of Mr. Mer-tarising man, and may hereafter render solution. But it is not now a question in dispute that several of the scale have a different periods and in different countries, been favored with the proud appellative of the "National Church," and the several of the scale may hereafter track weight into the scale in lavour of Mr. Mer-tarising man, and may hereafter render good service to his country. His address is not just what it might have been ; but he is well qualified for the office, and his pam-phlet shows him to be on the right track with respect to retrenchement. We have with respect to retrenchment. We hav booked Mr. Merritt for future usefulness i the result of the experiment has shewn that they all equally acted as political machines, and disthe line of progressive politics, provided he keep the track upon the question of religi-ous equality. The freemen of Lincoln played the same offensive, intolerant, overbearous equality. The freemen of Lincoln would do well to require an explicit avowal ng towards the other less favored sects. It is wholly unnecessary in the present day of his sentiments upon this subject at the nomination.-Eraminer. ater into a detail of the evils that have resulted,

## HISTORY

dour that have brought all intelligent men to the conclusion that the civil establishment of any pe-TION IN UPPER CANADA. conclusion that the civil establishment of any pe-culiar Sectarianism, is the unfortunate blunder of

No. II.

Legislation-the greatest positive evil which By the treaty of Paris of 10th Februar civil Government can inflict on Society. Not ecause it is an unjust and extravagant waste 763, Canada having permanently attached to Great Britain, King George III. issued a Proclamation dated 7th Oct. 1763, ostab-lishing a settled government in the country, under the title of the Province of Quebec, the public funds, nor because it enfeebles the in dividual exertions and energies of Christian zeal, but because of the bitter jealousies and animosiunder the title ties which the injustice naturally engenders in the minds of those who are compelled to pay for the propagation of what they conscientiously be-lieve to be event with a State religion, but ies which the injustice naturally engenders in not likely to be cursed with a State religion, but mit thereof, they shall, with the advice and consent of the mombers of our Council, summon, and call general assemblies with-

not intery to bring her under this bondage consent or the summon, and call general assemblies with-have been so numerous, so hidden, treacherous, in the said governments, respectively, in dishonest and formidable, that nearly the whole time, talents and exertions of her ablest States-time, talents and exertions of her ablest States-ted in those Colonies and provinces in America, which are under our immediate er to the said Governors, with the consent of our said Councils, and the representatence. The Clergy Reserves consisting of one eventn part of the whole lands of Upper Canada tives of the people, so to be summoned as

was, at least, a bold and daring attempt to es-tablish a dominant Church ; but the persevering aforesaid, to make, constitute, and ordain aloresaid, to make, constitute, and ordain laws, statutes and ordinances for the pub-lic peace, welfare and good government of our said Colonies," &c. Major-General Murray was proclaimed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, in August, 1764. By his instructions he was empowered to permitte a Council of eight exertions of the friends of freedom succeeded in neutralizing the tyranny of the intention; and the Reserves, as they now stand, may be viewed as an abortion in the scheme of Church endow

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Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, in August, 1764. By his instructions he was empowered to nominate a Council of eight members to make laws or ordinances. Immediately after the conquest, General ate its institution, for cultivating the liberal taken as an underhand, but a pretty successful attempt to subjugate, not the public mind, but the

the said province by the governor, Lieutenant governor, or commander in chief, for the time/being, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council of the same, to be appointed in manner hereinafter

mentioned. Under the same Act, the supreme power in the Province was vested in the Governor and a Council, not exceeding twenty-three in number, nor under seventeen, to be ap-In house, nor under scherchen, to be pro-pointed by the crown. In 1773, an agitation was commenced for representative institutions. In 1775, the invasion of Canada by the

or possessions occupied by a province to the received in the said province of a protestant clergy in his majesty's calteton, be actually resident within the same, and not otherwise and inable to the receiver and inable to the said province the rights, profile, and ecclesistical juriadiction and such in the same, and not otherwise and inable to all rights of institution, and all the receiver and inable to the same and not otherwise and inable to the receiver and inable to the same and not otherwise and inable to all rights of institution, and all the receiver and inable to all rights of institutions. The receiver and receiver and inable to all rights of institution and according to such directions as the said province, should receiver from his Majesty's royal authority be lawfally granted by his Majesty's royal authority be lawfally granted wither to the receiver and receiver and in the said provinces, or either of them respectively, by the said bishop of Nova Scotia, or by any such area of Nova Scotia, or by any other person are persons, according to the receiver and rece his Majesty's royal letters patent to the bishop of Nova Scotia, or which may hereafter, by his Majesty's royal authority be lawfully granted or appointed to be administered and executed with-in the said provinces, or either of them respec-tively, by the said bishop of Nova Scotia, or by any other person or persons, according to the laws and canons of the church of England, which are lawfully made and received in England. XLI. Provided always, and be it further en-acted by the authority aforeaid. That the aspec-

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they require, and give to the advan-like number-comp embracing the mess and the terms used: ( tory, Geography, a what is required in it the Teacher satisfact the department that have the requisite tim parting a knowledge keeping under the sy mands his exclusive; No sore, acquainted? that all this can be ever, zealous and per-A school of betw childrea under the Teacher, will produ good English scholar Geographical knowle an improved system an improved system thoughiless monitor others a very superfi-learning, but it never friends of education careless by the appea expectation beyond even the Teacher wi cannot give the time fal for expanding at

fel for expanding at mind. Now, to overcome dispensable that the c should be placed und zealous and active Tr ter abould have the c for the Fourth and F Series, and for the G graphy lessons : and to exercise a gener school ; that the set those under his care, second and third boo had marry in the s

the payment, recovery, or enjoyment of the accustomed dues or rights hereinbefor