

recently it was almost true, that there were no schools for the common people of the French Canadians, out of the cities of Montreal and Quebec; and gentlemen of long and extensive acquaintance in Lower Canada, have repeatedly declared, that *not one in ten* of the French Canadians, could read or write.

In the country parts, the state of the farms, the farm houses, and their agricultural instruments and modes of husbandry, all betray a people whose enterprise and skill, whose intelligence, and thrift, have been kept down by some cruel and enormous pressure.

These plain facts are left for the consideration of the reader.

*Church of England.*—Very soon after the cession of this Country to the English Government, in 1763, and the consequent influx of a Protestant population, efforts were made to introduce the established religion of the parent state. At present, the clergy of the Episcopal Church are more numerous than those of any other Protestant denomination. The two Canadas compose one diocese, under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of "The Honorable and Right Reverend Charles J. Stuart, D. D. Bishop of Quebec." The number of Episcopal Clergy in the province, is thirty-six, according to the register of 1836.

The Bishop of Quebec is *ex-officio* member of His Majesty's Honorable Executive and Legislative Councils. He is thus called upon to exercise the three functions, of Privy Councillor, Legislator, and Bishop.

*The Episcopal Clergy are not elected by the congregation to whom they minister.*—When a parish becomes destitute, the Bishop selects and appoints the individual to fill the vacancy. His power is absolute; the congregation have no legal voice in the election. No doubt the Bishop would listen to the representations of the people, if they strongly remonstrated against any nomination to a vacant church, and would give all that weight to the expression of their feelings, which in his opinion was due; still with him lies the ultimate power of appointment,—he may receive or disregard all remonstrances.

*The Episcopal Clergy have been supported by Government.*—They are nominally missionaries of the "Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts." But that society has hitherto received an annual grant from the Imperial Parliament, and with the funds thus obtained, has been enabled to extend support to a large number of Episcopal Clergymen in the Canadas. The allowance given to each was Two hundred Pounds sterling, nearly equal to One thousand Dollars.

*Methodists.*—The number of Wesleyan Clergymen in the province is nine, as appears from a "Report of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society," for the year 1834. They are all missionaries of that society, appointed and supported by that body. The whole number of Methodists "in society," in Lower Canada,