

“ one by the Sisters in the Lower Town. The schools kept in the coun-
 “ try parishes by missions from the congregated Sisters, must not be forgot-
 “ ten. They spread a great deal of instruction. These communities at
 “ their own charge support their respective schools; and they are also sup-
 “ ported and encouraged by the attention and vigilance of the superiors
 “ of the Church, who are careful to see that the intent of the Establish-
 “ ments be fulfilled. Above all things, the minds of the children in those
 “ schools are inspired with morality, and a love and veneration for Reli-
 “ gion, the principles of which they are taught to understand.

“ There are some English masters who teach schools at Quebec, Mon-
 “ treal and Three Rivers, but I do not know their different branches of
 “ instruction, nor their support.

“ *Question.*—Can it be true that there are not more than half a dozen
 “ in a parish that are able to write or read?

“ *Answer.*—Such a report, it is true, is publicly spoken of, and if I
 “ mistake not, maliciously spread abroad, to disgrace the Canadians. The
 “ imposition hath even reached His Royal Highness Prince William
 “ Henry. It would be difficult to practice such deception upon persons
 “ well acquainted with the province. For my part, I am convinced that
 “ upon an average, from twenty-four to thirty persons may easily be found
 “ in every parish who can read and write. 'Tis true the number of wo-
 “ men so instructed, exceeds that of the men.

“ *Question.*—The cause of the imperfect state of instruction.

“ What kinds of public and general tuition are established? What the
 “ funds? What the income? To what the uses and ends?

“ *Answer.*—Classical Learning and Rhetoric are publicly taught in the
 “ College of Montreal since the year 1773, and Geography and Arithmetic
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