

entitled, since the act provides that dissentient trustees shall receive, in the same proportion as Common Schools, according to the number of pupils. Taking Judge Short's view of the law as correct, all moneys arising from taxes levied on Corporations and non-resident landholders, would go to the Common School fund, and very justly so. But if our Legislature shall decide that sectarian schools are to take the place of Common Schools, if the majority of the inhabitants of a municipality so decide, then we must insist on the law being altered, since these taxes were never intended to be applied for the support of sectarian schools, and in Upper Canada, as we learn from Dr. Ryerson's pamphlet, never are so applied. He says :

"The principle of the school law in respect to school rates in Upper Canada is, that as the property in each school section or district derives its value chiefly, if not entirely, from the labours and enterprise of its inhabitants, such property should be liable for the education of the youth whose labours in connection with those of their parents, give it its value.

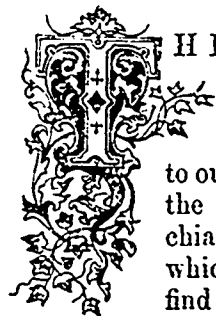
The property of *absentees* in any school sections or divisions is liable to be rated for the support of the *public schools*."

The fundamental mistake then, which, we think, has hitherto been committed in this educational agitation in Lower Canada, has been in finding fault with details instead of directing our attacks at the principle involved ; in going to parliament and asking to have sectarian (Roman Catholic) schools recognized by the law of the land, as entitled to claim the position and demand the rights belonging only to Common schools. It is not yet too late to remedy this mistake, since we are now informed that no school bill will be brought forward this session. Let us then, before parliament again meets, endeavour to place the whole matter before the public in its true light, and go to the legislature, not as petitioners asking for favours, but as claimants for rights to which we are justly entitled.

The last paragraph of the answer of the Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, to the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, may fitly conclude this article.

"If the schools of the majority in Lower Canada are as impartial, liberal, and unobjectionable to the minority as are the schools of the majority in Upper Canada, then, it appears to me, that the only inequality under which the minority there labour, is their not being able to unite in different school districts to establish and support one school for themselves.

But if the schools of your majority are substantially Roman Catholic Church schools, having the symbols and the services, and publicly teaching the catechism and other religious books of the Roman Catholic Church, then, it appears to me that the schools of your minority (as they are not peculiar to any one religious persuasion) are more analogous to the schools of the majority in Upper Canada, than are the schools of your majority. On this point I have not the information, and do not profess to judge."



THE Tenth Report of the Barony Congregation, Glasgow, for 1863-4, presents an admirable model to our congregations. It shows the real working of the Parochial system, and the means by which it is conducted. We find that the parish is divided into twelve districts, each under the charge of a certain number of elders and deacons, varying according to the extent and population of the district. From the Report we take a few figures and statements to shew the work done and being done under the influence of the indefatigable Dr. Norman McLeod, the parish Minister.

Since 1853, the number of elders has increased from ten to twenty-one, besides whom there are twenty-two deacons. In 1853 a Committee of Education was formed, and there are now under their charge about two thousand scholars. Two schools built by the Committee are now taken charge of by the Churches of Sandyford and Park, the number of scholars in them not being included in this report. The Sabbath scholars in 1853 were 1001, with seventy teachers ; there are now 1413 scholars, with 128 teachers ; but there is actually a greater increase than this would show, as 395 scholars with fifteen teachers, included in the first Report, have been taken charge of by the congregations of the churches erected in the district in which these schools are placed. One mission-church has been built, and is now free of debt, another is in course of erection. During the year the sum of £2,300 stg. has been raised for the latter, which will be finished this winter, free of debt, and afford accommodation for 900 sitters. The parish mission employs five male and three female missionaries and one colporteur. As a result of winter evening services, begun seven years ago, between 300 and 400 persons have been united or restored to the church. Other benevolent schemes