

time, to the great terror of the poor woman, whose habiliments were disordered in the contest, and it was not until she was dragged out from the hind part of the carriage that Mr. Rouse ultimately succeeded in placing her in his own vehicle, in which he then rapidly drove off to North Curry: The head of the establishment still continues to flout about the neighborhood in a carriage and four, with outriders in rich livery, and escorted by blood-hounds. It is not improbable that Mr. Rouse will seek to recover his property, and obtain redress for his coerced detention. It is stated that several other inmates have avowed their determination of quitting the establishment.—*Times*.

**APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION.**—The perpetual right of presentation to the rectory of Whittington, near Cheltenham, was offered to public competition by Messrs. Shuttleworth & Son, at the Auction Mart, not long since. Its value in the King's books is £13 5s 8d; by the 'Clergy List,' £279; but the vendor estimates its annual value at £406 14s. The population is 234, the duty stated to be easy, and the present incumbent, the Rev. W. Hicks, is in the 73rd year of his age, and non-resident. The church is described as very ancient, and the parsonage an ancient stone edifice, of the Elizabethan era, richly mantled with ivy, in a vicinity abounding with delightful scenery, and in a neighborhood of great respectability. The 'Clergy List' states that the patronage belongs to R. J. Neville, Esq. After a most spirited competition it was knocked down for £2,300.—*Richmond Advocate*.

**SCOTCH KINSFOLK OF THE FRENCH EMPRESS.**—We understand that the ancestry of the Empress of France is now ascertained as connected with the family of Kirkpatrick, possessing lately the estate of Conheath, in the neighborhood of Dumfries. Miss Kirkpatrick, an old lady at Nithbank, is the only surviving sister of William Kirkpatrick, the British Consul at Malaga, who was the grandfather of the Countess of Teba, now the Empress of France. There are also connexions of the same illustrious individual in Dumfries. Mrs. Prondfoot of Craigieburn, near Moffat, is the daughter of a brother of the said William Kirkpatrick. We understand also that the mother of the present minister of Maryhill, the Rev. Mr. Johnstone, is a daughter of Alexander Kirkpatrick, another brother of the late Consul at Malaga, who died, and, we believe, is buried there. Of the twenty-two children—nineteen sons and three daughters—we believe there is only one alive, the present Miss Kirkpatrick of Nithbank, near Dumfries. The sons were scattered over the Continent, where more than one of them filled the honorable position of Consul.—*Glasgow Constitutional*.

**THE CALORIC ENGINE A SCOTCH INVENTION.**—The *Kilmarnock Journal* says that the Rev. Dr. Stirling, of Galston, when one of the ministers of Kilmarnock, was the patentee of this principle, and had several engines constructed—the motive power of which was the expansion of heated air. This ingenious gentleman, in conjunction with his brother, had premises erected at Morton Place, and several such engines were manufactured. Dr. Stirling's brother afterwards went to an engineering establishment in Dundee; and engines, where the moving power was air—on the same principle as that by which the Ericsson is propelled—were put up there. A good many were made, but, from some cause or other, never came into general use.

**CAUTION TO PARENTS.**—Last week an inquest was held at Ashford on two brothers who were poisoned by eating the painted ornaments of a tiffin cake. Professor Taylor said that, upon making an analysis of the stomachs of the deceased children, he found there a large quantity of arsenic, which had caused death. During the last two years he had met with ten fatal cases from children eating these ornaments.—*Times*.

**THE INSOLENCE OF MONEY.**—At the Marylebone Office London, on Thursday, Captain Henry Hugh Clayton, residing at No. 1, Woodfield-terrace, Harrow-road, and upon whom summonses had been previously issued, was brought up by Whipp, S6-D, on a warrant charging him under very peculiar circumstances with having assaulted Eliza Remington, a young woman of prepossessing appearance, and about twenty-six years of age. She was housemaid to the defendant.

Complainant on being sworn—Said on the morning of the 4th of November last the captain made overtures to me of an improper nature, which I repulsed. In the afternoon of the same day, while I was cleaning the fire-grate in my bed-room, he came up, saying he was going to kiss me, and on my telling him that I could not suffer him to do anything of the kind, he said, "if you will only consent to my wishes, I'll settle upon you so much a year. I have been in the habit of doing it with all my servants, and why can't you and I agree?" I told him that I could not think of agreeing to his scandalous and offensive proposal, when he patted me on the shoulder, and, after ringing the bell, said that if I did not accede to his wishes he should kick me down stairs. I pushed past him and went below, declaring that I would quit the house on the same day.

Mr. Long—You have summoned Captain Clayton here for assaulting you. Let me know what you have to say upon that.

Complainant—In the afternoon, while in my bed-room, and in the act of packing up my clothes, Captain Clayton came in and said I should not go till the next day. I told him that my mind was made up to go instantly, when he rang the bell, and I then rushed down stairs into the kitchen. The Captain told the cook that she had corrupted me, and he then thrashed me with a cane with such violence that marks were upon my person for several days. He has repeatedly made to me improper solicitations, and I have upon every occasion repulsed him.

Mr. Long (to the defendant)—What answer have you to this?

Defendant—She made some improper and insolent remarks as a servant, and I gave her a slight tap with the cane.

Mr. Long—The assault—and you do not deny it—has been proved, and for that I shall fine you fifty shillings and costs.

Captain Clayton (pulling out a well-filled purse) said—Did you say fifty pounds?

Mr. Fell, the chief clerk—The penalty is not fifty pounds, but fifty shillings.

Captain Clayton—Oh, very well!

He paid the penalty with much *sang froid*, and then quitted the court.

**SHOCKING BRUTALITY.**—At the district petty sessions held at Devises, a man named John Webb, residing at Market Lavington, was brought before the bench, charged by Mr. Stratton, of Gore-farm, with cruelly ill-using his four children, the eldest of whom is only 11 years of age. It appeared that the poor children had recently lost their mother, and since her death

they had been entirely at the mercy of a drunken father. An intelligent, pretty looking girl, about eight years of age, in a very timid manner made the following statement to the magistrate.—She said that her father night after night had come home drunk, taken her out of her bed, beaten her, and thrown her across the room. Mr. Stratton stated that on the night of the 29th of December last, about 7 o'clock in the evening, as he was returning through Market Lavington, he heard fearful screams proceeding from a house.—"Don't see, father, don't see, father; oh, don't see, father, screamed a child in the most piteous voice." He drew up his horse and looked through the window, when he saw the defendant punching the head of a little girl with his fist. He made some enquiries of the neighbors, and was informed that this was a matter of almost daily occurrence, and that the four children were constantly subjected to this vicious and cruel treatment of their father. The screams of the child, he said, were of the most heart-rending description, and when he went to the place next day the neighbors flocked around him and begged to take the case up. The defendant was in an independent position, being in the receipt every week of an income of 30s. a-week. Several witnesses then came forward and gave evidence of the brutal treatment the children had received. Their grandmother expressed her thanks to Mr. Stratton for bringing the matter before the magistrates, for no one could tell how the poor children had been treated. She had seen the bedclothes on which they had lain saturated with blood, which had been drawn from them by their immaternal parent. The magistrates unanimously considered that the defendant was wholly unfit to have the care of his own children, and as he was not disposed to allow any portion of the income he received for their maintenance, they should require him to find two sureties of £100 each, in addition to his own surety of £200, to keep the peace towards his children and every one else. As the sureties were not forthcoming he was committed in default. While in prison his income will be applied to the maintenance of his four little children. He was then removed in the custody of the police.—*Times*.

Thomas Mackett, a bricklayer's laborer, was produced before the Marylebone Magistrate, on Tuesday, on the charge of murdering Eliza Lea, a young woman who had lived with him for six years. He had recently married another woman, Eliza Lea was drowned in the Regent's Canal on Monday night; her cries were heard; Mackett was met coming from the canal; he returned with two persons who had heard the cries, but he sneaked away before the body was got out.—*Remanded.*—*Spectator*, Feb. 12.

On Thursday, Feb. 10, John Parrott was tried for the murder of his wife, in Spitalfields. There was no doubt that he shamefully misused the poor woman; but there was a doubt as to his intention to kill her.—So the jury gave him the benefit of the doubt, and convicted him of manslaughter only. He was sentenced to be transported for life.—*Ibid*.

**THE ORKNEYS IN PAWN.**—Dr. Clarke mentions a curious circumstance, which was related to him in Norway, by a Bernard Auker of Christiana. He stated that Great Britain had the O. Islands only in pawn. Looking over some old deeds and records, belonging to the Danish crown, at Copenhagen, Mr. Auker found that these islands were consigned to England, in lieu of a dowry for a Danish princess, married to one of our English kings, upon condition that these islands should be restored to Denmark whenever the debt for which they were pledged should be discharged. Therefore, as the price of land, and the value of money, have undergone such considerable alteration since this period, it is in the power of Denmark for a very small sum, to claim possession of the Orkneys.—*Notes and Queries*.

The following is a list of clergymen (resident in Great Britain and Ireland) who have been received into the one true Catholic and Apostolic Church within the last four years, or from the 1st of January, 1849, to the 31st of December, 1852:—

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| The Ven. Archd. Manning      | Rev. J. R. Shortland, M.A. |
| The Very Rev. W. C. A. Mac-  | Rev. H. D. Clarke, M.A.    |
| laurin, M.A.                 | Rev. Henry Bedford         |
| Rev. Wm. Dodsworth, M.A.     | Rev. J. L. Patterson, M.A. |
| and D.D.                     | Rev. Alfred Dayman         |
| Rev. H. W. Wilberforce, M.A. | Rev. T. L. Coghlan         |
| Rev. H. J. Marshall, M.A.    | Rev. W. Hutchings          |
| Rev. Wm. Masbell, M.A.       | Rev. C. B. Garside, M.A.   |
| Rev. Thomas Munster, M.A.    | Rev. Thomas Dykes          |
| Rev. J. H. Jerrard, LL.D.    | Rev. James Stewart         |
| Hon. and Rev. Towry Law      | Rev. Francis Balston, M.A. |
| Rev. T. N. Harper            | Rev. H. G. Beasnell        |
| Rev. L. B. Harper            | Rev. George Case, M.A.     |
| Rev. John Collins, M.A.      | Rev. Robert Delany, M.A.   |
| Rev. Edward Wallford, M.A.   | Rev. H. Billeston          |
| Rev. Edmund Coffin, M.A.     | Rev. J. A. Stewart         |
| Rev. J. H. Woodward          | Rev. F. S. Barff, B.A.     |
| Rev. J. H. Pollen, M.A.      | Rev. James Orr             |
| Rev. H. J. Colveridge, M.A.  | Rev. James Stratton, M.A.  |
| Rev. John Bodwell            | Rev. Thomas Stratton       |
| Rev. W. H. Anderson, M.A.    | Rev. Edward Ballard, M.A.  |
| Rev. J. H. Wynne, B.C.L.     | Rev. J. Bodley, M.A.       |
| Rev. C. Lippmandaye, M.A.    | Rev. J. C. Earle           |
| Rev. A. J. Hammer            | Rev. J. Watson, M.A.       |
| Rev. Richard Ward            | Rev. H. James              |
| Rev. T. W. Allies, M.A.      | Rev. G. Norman             |
| Rev. J. J. Butler            | Rev. Mr. Johnson           |
| Rev. J. C. L. Crawley        | Rev. Mr. Vale              |
| Rev. S. P. Rooke             | Rev. Mr. Henn              |
| Rev. F. W. Trenow            | Rev. Mr. Keene             |
| Rev. Henry Gounbes           | Rev. Mr. Parry             |
| Rev. R. A. Johnstone, M.A.   | Rev. Mr. Scott             |
| Rev. W. M. Lewthwaite        | Rev. Mr. Rogers            |
| Rev. Fred. Hathaway, M.A.    | Rev. Mr. Todd              |
| Rev. E. S. Battlurst         |                            |

UNITED STATES.

**THE TRIAL OF THE ERICSSON.**—The caloric ship Ericsson arrived at Alexandria on Monday last.—The ship put to sea from Sandy Hook on Wednesday, the 16th inst., in the face of a strong gale and heavy sea. After sailing eighty miles and thoroughly testing the capabilities of the ship, Captain Lowber stood on shore again. During the trial, the engines worked with the utmost regularity. After thus proving the powers of the ship and engine, Captain Lowber shaped his course for the Chesapeake. He arrived at the mouth of the Potomac at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday morning, having encountered a heavy snow-storm in the Chesapeake. The engines had then been in operation for seventy-three hours without being stopped for a moment, or requiring the slightest adjustment, only one fireman having been on duty at a time during the whole trip. The consumption of fuel was under five tons in the twenty-four hours.—*N. Y. paper*.

At New Orleans, Feb. 8th, Lola Montez was arrested on the affidavit of her servant girl, charging her with assault and battery. When she was brought into Court, Lola went in a hysterics and then fainted. After she was restored, she had to give bail for her appearance.

**CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.**—A petition has been, or is about to be presented to the legislature, from the incorporated New Orleans Catholic Free School Association, praying for an appropriation of public moneys for the establishment of Catholic schools, or rather; that an equitable distribution of the public school fund be made among the different religious denominations.

Mr. Davis's bill to settle the fishery difficulty is not satisfactory to the South. Florida will not consent to throw open her fisheries to the world, in order to benefit the New England fishermen; and therefore Mr. Mallory intends to introduce an amendment to Mr. Davis's bill, expressly disclaiming any intention to authorize foreigners to fish within the waters of any State contrary to the laws of such State.

**A CASE FOR MR. CASS.**—The *N. Y. Tribune* says:—"Four Mormons from the Great Salt Lake city, Utah, had arrived in Kingston, but had met with no favor. Upon their first arrival in Kingston they met with great opposition from the municipal authorities, who refused to allow them to lecture on their tenets. They however made application to the executive, who decided that they might lecture as long as they kept within the bounds of decency and morality." Here is an outrage on the religious liberty of Americans abroad! And the wonder is, that it is inflicted upon independent citizens, by our evangelical co-partner, in the Madiai mass—the enlightened British Government. Our fellow-citizens of Utah find in the Bible that the Patriarchs were permitted more than one wife, and taking that for their rule of faith, they go, inoffensively into the territory of a friendly power, to propagate polygamy and Protestantism according to the Prophet Smith. Is it to be borne, General, that they should be refused leave "to lecture on their tenets?" Is it to be borne that they are to be despotically confined "within the limits of decency and morality?" These limits, you are aware are not the same in Jamaica and Salt Lake, yet our fellow-citizens will not be permitted by the authorities to go outside of the limits, laid down by the said authorities? by what right do the Jamaica authorities, prescribe them what to preach and what to avoid? Really this is as bad as the Duke of Tuscany's case, if not worse. We suggest to General Cass to move for a ship-of-war to bombard Kingston, and that Dr. Bethune, have command of the Marines, with Mr. Kirwan Murray for Purser, and Mayor Westerfeld for Sailing Master. We await the General's response, with much anxiety.—*American Cell*.

**PROTESTANT SECTS IN THE U. STATES.**—The latest hierophant in this city is a man by the name of Finney, who was recently carpenter in a country town, but has become an inspired teacher to tell us that there can be no such things as inspired teachers! He sits awhile in reverie before his address, and then rises and pours forth a mass of verbiage, which he says is given him by spirits. He informed his audience that the Bible was false, and denied all supernatural inspiration, and of course his own into the bargain. About a thousand people assembled in one of the largest halls of the city to hear these blasphemies. If the test of a system is by its fruits, spiritualism is anything but good or spiritual, twenty persons being in the Insane Hospital in this State, and eighteen in Indiana, who are deranged by it.—*N. Y. Christian Inquirer*.

**A NEW BIBLE.**—We (*Catholic Instructor*) learn from *Catholic Telegraph*, that the Swedenborgians are about to bring forth a new bible. Why not? If the old fashioned bible does not please them, and the many counterfeit or pretended copies in circulation, are not exactly in accordance with their religious views, they have the Protestant privilege of manufacturing a Bible that will. One of the preachers of this sect, the Rev. Mr. Stuart, says, of the project:—"It is what all New Churchmen want; nothing will so effectually define our position, as to the world, as a revision of it, and a publication by itself. It will bring on the very war that we need—that we must have—before we can stand out as a distinct church."

To the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada.

Sir,—By a circular issued from the Education Office, Toronto, on the 10th January, 1853, you convened a county school convention, in the town of London, on Tuesday the 8th ult., and I, as a common school teacher, accepting your general and public invitation, attended on the occasion. You are aware of this, I am sure. You are also aware of your conduct towards me, then and there. But fearing the public might possibly, through neglect or absence of the reporters of the press, lose the opportunity of getting a true and faithful report of the treatment which I received from you, I thus respectfully claim the privilege of addressing you in this manner, with a view, not alone of bringing the matter before the public eye, but also of making some general remarks, and recalling to your own mind, in your cool and collected moments, the impropriety of your language and actions. I do this candidly and honestly, with the best conviction that I am doing what public justice demands, although I am assured you are a perfect Leonidas in the art of drubbing with the quill, and that, in thus making my grievance known, I am only subjecting myself to your powerful and gigantic lash. However this may be, it is not my nature to shrink before the shadow of any phasm of futurity. I will relate my case, caring not for your power of language in holding discussions on paper, nor yet for that power which you assume to possess in directing the wisdom and authority of the Province. I will speak openly, unequivocally, and undisguisedly, and await the results with perfect confidence. On your motion, and with the hearty concurrence and approbation of all those assembled at the convention, the Hon. Mr. Goodhue presided, and, in the course of his opening remarks, alluded to the claims which the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the Province were advancing, stating distinctly and unhesitatingly, that he would support, with all his approbation, the granting of fair and equal justice to Catholics as well as Protestants, in the school arrangements of the country. He would grant to Catholics, who are in a minority, the same privileges which he, as a Protestant, would probably claim, were he placed in their position. He would give them perfect control over the education of their children. These sentiments, so creditable to the heart of the honorable gentleman, were well received by the meeting. When he had resumed the chair, you came forward to explain yourself, and now it is with the nature of your observations that I wish particularly to deal. After having said something upon the general objects of your visit, you referred to the subject alluded to in the foregoing terms by the Honorable Mr. Goodhue; but I am sorry to have to say that your language and allusions were, in my humble opinion, highly improper and injudicious. You said that the "sentiments which the Roman Catholics at present entertain, on the school question, have been forced upon them," or words conveying the same meaning. You will remember that I at once called you to order, stating that I considered myself personally insulted, and that your language was insulting to the entire Roman Catholic body. You, with a significant frown, stated that you did not consider yourself bound to give any satisfaction to an individual like me, who neither owed nor paid obedience to any monarch save the Pope of Rome, or words to the same purport. When I got a chance of speaking after you had concluded, I demanded your authority for making this gross attack upon me, and you then gave the name of a gentleman with whom I have not the honor of being personally or otherwise acquainted; in fact, a man that, in my opinion, I had never seen during my life. Now, Sir, I ask you, as chief

superintendent of the common schools for Upper Canada, was this your official mode of retracting a wanton insult upon me, as the representative, on that occasion, of a large proportion of the people of this county? I think you will find, on reflection, that it would be more in conformity with your duties, as a well paid public functionary, to retract at once, without adding injury to insult. Your offensive and undignified demeanor cannot, by any possibility, advance you in the estimation of the intelligent and respectable auditory, while your imputations upon my personal conduct I look upon as far beneath the dignity of the office which you chance to occupy. Whatever may have been my expressions, made publicly or privately, in joke or earnest, I assure you, Sir, that I hold my personal and private character to be equally as good as yours, barring the reverence, and I challenge you to prove aught to the contrary. Mind you, I do not mean to say that, in my intercourse with my fellow-men, I have never used unguarded and perhaps impolitic expressions. On the contrary, I have no doubt but, in many instances, language may have escaped my lips which probably would call forth the censure and disapproval of the solons of the day. But, as far as actions are concerned, or words which might have a tendency to improper proceedings, I am not aware that I have ever, directly or indirectly, been connected with such actions, or expressed such words. But, dropping the individual and personal portion of my subject, let me inquire by what authority you presume to say, the opinions which the Catholic people entertain, have been forced or imposed upon them? Do you pretend to say you are a searcher of the consciences of men? or are you prepared to say that Catholics, although men, are not gifted with reasoning faculties, as well as any of your several classes of professing Christians? Granting that Catholics are men, and also allowing that most of the Catholic inhabitants of Upper Canada are natives or descendants of that unfortunate island, in several parts of which your sanctified Wesley could meet with no Christians; is it likely that they, as Catholics and men, are all so destitute of the reasoning faculties and mental endowments which have adorned the renowned men who have been natives of Ireland for centuries, even before England was either civilized, or Saxonised, and not possess just as much reason and common sense as will lead them to understand that the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, chief superintendent of common schools for Upper Canada, is not the only proper person to guide, direct, and promote the education of their dearly beloved children; but that, in fact, they must, from that rev. gentleman's abuse of them, consider him not exactly their friend, nor yet an individual under whose supervision they are bound to place those in whom their future hopes are centred. I hope they will not be forced to acknowledge your unlimited supremacy, in a question involving the constitutional liberty, as well as the eternal well-being of the human race. Parental authority has had its existence from the very commencement of the generations of men, and as it is the symbol and bond of all human society, it is sincerely to be hoped that we have not arrived at that stage of the world's progress, when a single man, armed with the variable pen of a *sophist* and *tactician*, is able with a few strokes to annihilate it for ever.

You boast of the influence which you can exercise over the legislature of the country. This I consider to be exceedingly great lack of modesty on your part. I have heard persons speak many strange things, on several occasions, concerning you, that is, with regard to your relations with the government, but I have not credited all I heard. It has been repeatedly said, by very many persons with whom I happened to be conversing, during the past five years, that the members of the Canadian government are afraid to interfere with you, and, in reality, keep you in your present office, for the purpose of keeping you on their side. They say your talents are so versatile, that, in case you were dethroned, you would, with your literary artillery, smash into pieces the bulwark of the government. I do not believe all this, and did I believe that any member of the present government would be capable of entertaining such notions, I would hold them in the utmost contempt. But believing, as I do, that, on the whole, the government is composed of gentlemen of integrity and intrinsic worth, I cannot refrain from observing that, if they have allowed you to step beyond your official boundary, it was, perhaps, through the apathy of the public mind, with regard to your dictation. I am a supporter and admirer of the government, and cannot, to justice to my own feelings, with regard to the members thereof, be induced to believe, they are so utterly incompetent to manage the public affairs of the Province. Did I believe so, I would unquestionably hold them in detestation, and would, so far as my humble, individual influence extends, give them all the legitimate opposition in my power. However, it certainly does not look exactly right, that you, a public servant, should be at liberty to take upon yourself the privilege of making suggestions to parliament, or framing school laws. If the assembled wisdom of the Province be not adequate for the task of framing and enacting the public laws, without your interference, why, I would at once say, it is a disgrace to the character and standing of the honorable and learned gentlemen who are selected to superintend and direct our Provincial concerns. You have *forced* me to express myself in this manner, and I hope you will feel satisfied with my mode of conveying my ideas. But I have not yet concluded. I must reveal to your mind some other circumstances. In speaking of my supposed want of loyalty, you said I owed allegiance to the Pope, as the sovereign of Rome, and to no other person or authority. I repudiate this assertion. But let it be for a moment supposed that such was the fact, what matters it, so far as my connection with the common schools are concerned, when your annual school report, made to parliament, records the names of local superintendents who are neither British subjects, nor yet subjects of any form of monarchy, but natives and citizens of the United States of America. I can prove this to be a fact. The sovereignty of Rome is generally looked upon as the byestone and prop of the several monarchies of Europe, and I am sure the greatness of the British nation is more to be attributed to the favors and patronage of the Pope of Rome, in bygone years, than to the gratitude or conduct of the American Revolutionists. You are habitually incorporating, into the common school system of Canada, the usages and principles of the United States school law, however disloyal they may look. Hence, it would seem you are not a deadly enemy of republican institutions. But, when you think you can make a *fling*, you come out in bold style, with plausible pretensions of loyalty, never dreaming that the public eye is upon your very accommodating intercourse with the citizens of the States, and your imputations of republican principles. I do not, for a moment, question your distinguished loyalty—far from it; I admire the superlativeness of it in the proper time and place.

You compare the system of common school education, now established in Canada, to that which is in Ireland. I deny the justness of the comparison, knowing, as I personally do, the vast and material differences. The system of national education, adopted in Ireland, is administered by a board, consisting of men of the highest grade of literary qualification, representing, in very fair proportionate numbers, the religious professions of the people of the country. There are Protestants, Catholics and Presbyterians on that board, but, in the sense of Wesley, there are no *Christians*. The board has no such functionary attached to it as you. They have two secretaries, gentlemen of the highest order of intelligence, and instead of a chief superintendent making a big and costly report to parliament annually, the commissioners of national education, as an incorporated body, make their report, and affix to it their seal. The secretaries, who collect the statistics, and carry on the correspondence to all parts of the country, by order of the board, are, although discharging similar duties as you, but the paid servants of the commissioners, they cannot, like you, stand forth and sing out, like Robinson Crusoe, "I am monarch of all I survey; my right there is none to dispute?" When your official power is checked, and proper restraint kept upon your public pretensions, and when you are made the humble servant of such a body of gentlemen as form the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, then the Canadian system will be assimilated a little nearer to that of Ireland.

(To be concluded in our next.)

BRANDY, GIN, WINES, FOR SALE.

- Martell's Brandy, in Bond
- Do Free
- DeKuyper's Gin, in Bond
- Do Free, and in cases
- Wines, in Wood and Bottle
- Teas, a few good samples
- Tobacco, &c. &c. &c.

G. D. STUART,  
154 1/2, St. Paul Street,  
Opposite the Hotel-Dieu Church.  
Montreal, December 16.