Wa. H. & Rost. E. Hunson the entire con-trol of the new system of Telegraphs for the United States. These gentlemen, so well known all over the country for their success in transmitting the earliest foreign and domestic intelligence from one end of the country to the other, have determined to usher in their new Telegraphic system by the imme-diate establishment of a Telegraph at Sandy-Hook, another on the Highlands of Staten Island, near the Narrows, and a third at New York, and as soon as may be, between New York and Philadelphia, and so on to New

The following extract from the forthcomin publication of Hochelage Depicts, or the History of the Island and City of Montreal, racter of the work :--

racter of the work:

"The circumstances attending the foundation of the new authement were thus far encouraging; and notwithstanding its exposure on all sides to the inroads of the bold, crafty, and revengelul frequois, it daily improved in commerce and magnitude; and many years elepted before any serious thoughts were entertained of fortifying it. The European intubitants were concentrated to lace confidence in their own heavers and military skill, that it was difficult for them to be convinced of the necessity of enclasing the town, with a steems and durable debravers and military skill, that it was difficult for them to be convinced of the necessity of encoloning the town with a steam and durable defence; and their comparative poverty rendered them less able to steet a fortification than to display their courage in the field. The Iroquois, perceiving the defenceless state of the place, and, above all envisors of its growing importance, renewed their attacks with increasing vigors and frequency; so that the new inhabitants of Montreal were at last persuaded of the reteasily of guarding themselves against the often meditated surprises of their enemies. An order to enclose the town was therefore given by the Chevalier de Calliers, brother to the colebrated statemens of Ryswick. At first, and for soarly firsty years afterwards, this barrier consisted of only slight palitades surmounted by a bastion, and a defective redough built on a little hill in the centre of the town, which served as bastion, and a defective redoubt built on a little hill in the centre of the town, which served as a bulwark, and which was terminated by a small quare. But so simple a defence, not promising y the town and its inhabitants that security high was so essential to their process. to the town and its inhabitants that security which was so essential to their prosperity and happiness, it was afterwards encompassed with the more powerful safeguard of a wall of mason. ry, not very substantial, however, but only sufficient to overcame the of Indians whose justous attention had been drawn towards. whose justous attention had been drawn towards the place, or to guard against any sudden attack which they might be disposed to make inponit. This wall was filtern feet; high, with battle-ments; having six or seven gates, large and small. Being thus enclosed and defended, the supali. Doing thus enclosed and defended, the inhabitants soon began to pursue their different avocations with a spirit, a sensidence, and an alacrity which excited canguine expectations of the future prosperity of the settlement. Nor were these expectations disappointed. The futured was the first which the Europeans carried on in Carela. It trade was the first which the suremeans carried on in Canada. It was begun and regularly established at the French solony at Tadonssac, a port situated thirty leagues below Quebes. The town of Three Rivers became a sleened shart for this traffic; but in process of time the fur trade centered almost entirely in Mantreah to which place almost all the inhabitants carried their forms and exchanged them; for Engrands mer. piece almost all the inhabitants carried their furs, and exchanged them for European merchandize. The skins were brought in cances, which began their movements in Jane each year. The number of Indians who resorted to the city increased, as the reports of those who visited it extended the knowledge of what was doing there. The account of the reception they had met with, the sight of the things they had received in exchange for their goods, all aparts. met with, the sight of the things they had received in exchange for their goods, all contributed to increase this traffic; so that whenever they returned with a fresh supply of fars, a new nation or tribe generally came with them. Thus, by degrees, a kind of fair was opened to which the several tribes of the continent resorted. The fair was held annually from the beginning of June till the latter end of August. Many solemnities were observed, at which the governor assisted, and guards were placed to observe good order among such a concourse of different savage nations, all of whom were extremely fond of apiritious singuors, and when intozinated opamuitted great excesses. Whatever benefits, is the way of trade, them natives of the goods. in the way of trade, these natives of the woods derived from their connection with Montrest, the introduction of the use of treent apprica-mong them is an evil which they have hed bundant reason to dealers.

undan reason to deplore.
"In a journal kept by the Jesuits, of the affairs the colony, there is an account of the price commedities, which affords some points of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BURNING COURIES.

Siz.—Allow me to introduce into the columns of your valuable, paper, a case of the greatest injustice that ever appeared in a newspaper, and for which I was called as a witness. This thereing a very respectable Grocer in Str Paul Street had a summons served upon him for having, as therein stated, "a cabbe before his premises," Which was a gross lie. It will be remandered, that in the former part of last week, the hottop-able Bellman gave notice, in his untal way, at every street end, "That all propristors of buildings would be fined on the coming Saturday, should they be found to have more than two fest deep of snow before his or their premises;" and be it recollected, in compliance with this edict of the Bellman, the unessed Grocer took some of the snow of the street in fruit of En with this edict of the Bellman, the ultersaid Grotetook source of the anny off the street in front of the
premises, and was at the appears of earling it truey,
to which I was an ope-winner. The same day the
saw was falling off the addening houses, which
caused the street to be higher on britis fide; houses,
in a few hours after, with the believe trajac-pressing

wa. H. & Roar. E. Hunson the entire control of the new system of Telegraphs for the United States. These gentlemen, so well shown all over the country for their success in transmitting the earliest foreign and domestic intelligence from one end of the gountry.

he did not not; has see pass no attention to the not-man, he would have saved the expense of both earing away the more and the summons.

Lask is this the way to get our citizens to keep the streets in good order? The thing answers for itself. No person can be more wishful than myself to have the streets freed from cabbe, and am always ready to ake the axe and fill one up, when I see one; but I take the are autoful one up, when I see one; out I sak again—can use have good roads, while some of the authorities prosecute the citizens for complying with the requisitions of others? I should like to have some information on this subject—whether we are to make our roads according to the proclamations of the Bellman, or wall till see are summoned to appear before the Magistrac and Mr. Dustille 1

N. B. a. Several of the neighbours were surprised that the period submitted such an act of imposition—7s. 6d. is not get with whistling. Montreal, Feb. 27, 1837,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURSES. Sin. I have noticed in the late numbers of the Transcript, the commencement of a controversy on the subject of "Total Abstinence." As a member of society, anxious for the well being of my fellow citizone, I feel a deep interest in this subject; and

therefore pleased at the prospect of its being dispassionitely argined by two persons whose acquirements seemed to fit them for the purpose.

From what has alreedy appeared, however, I am fearful that we have no good result to expect from their labors, without they will read, mark, learn, and in warfly direct the billowing tiles.

1. The terms in which the question in debate is expressed, and the precise point at issue, should be so clearly defined, that there could be no misunderstand-

ing respecting them.

The parties should mutually consider each other en standing on a facting of equality in respect to the subject in debate. Such should regard the other as possessing equal talents, knowledge, and desire for truth with hisself; and that it is possible therefore. that he may be in the wrong, and his adversary in the

right.

3. All expressions which are anmenning, or without effect in right to the subject in debuse, should be strictly avoided 4 25.89

4. Personal suffections on an adversary should in no instance be indulged?

nstance be indulged?

5. No one has a right to accuse his adversary of for the consequences of any doctrine are not to be charged on him who maintains it, unless he expressly

7. As truth, and not victory, in the professed object of controversy, whatever proofs may be advanced, on either side, should be examined with fairness and candour; and any attempt to spenare an adversary by the arts of sophistry, or to lessen the force of his resoning, by wit, cavilling, or ridicule, is a violation of the rules of homescale manifests.

I shall endeavour to apply some of the foregoing rules, to the emitreversy now in progress on the sub-ject of "Total Abstinence;" for without logical accu-racy, argument becomes sophistry, and will mislend and deceive those who from deficient education cannot detect it in its proteen shapes.

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

\* Maritime Insurance Case. New York, Feb. 21, 1837.

New York, Reb. 21, 1837.

Before his Hance Samuel Jones, Chief Justice.

Jacob Di Fouler & Co. vs. the Sac Issurence
Company.—This was an action to recover \$3000,
being the amount of a marine, policy of insurance effected by the plaintiffs on a vessel called
the Aberes, which was lost in the month of
December, on the coast of Newfoundland. The
plaintiffs made out their case by amply proving

Lower Canada. Lower Canada.

A robbery was committed in this city on Sanday afternoon last, at the residence of Mise Foretier, in Bleugy Street, during her jamporary absence. It was effected by some person entering by the rear of the house, and breaking open the back door. The third then opened a drawer, in which \$22 in money was kept, and walked out by the gate.—Mentreal Gazette.

Upper Canada.

Upper Canada.

Ve gladly correct an error we fell into, from quoting an official return made as of the votes on Mr. M'Kay's excellent Scott's Resolutions. Mr. Sheriff M Donell voted, it seems, with the Prophylericia, in favour or equal rights to all. It was a manip rote, and we trust it will accornect to be repaired of Toyento, Sci. 16, 1837.

Sir,—In your report on the debate or the The state of the s

Rectories you have inserted my masse with the Nays on Mr. M'Kay's assendment to the Reco-lutions moved by the Honorable Speaker. This is not correct; I voted in favour of Mr. M'Kay's amendment. Your obedient servant,

D. MACDONELL, M. P. P. the Bellman may cry, the authorities look to me for the keeping of good roads, and should the charge be defended, a hundred witnesses would not be able to gainany what I myself saw."

I would ask, Mr. Editor, what are the citizens to do! must they be fined for not keeping the roads in good order, and fined at the same time for complying with the requisition of the same authorities? This looks the requisition of the same actually got fixed for doing a thing which the fiellman and he would be fixed if he did not for it; had he paid no attention to the Bellman, he would have acred the expense of both carting away the same and he would be fixed if he did not for it; had he paid no attention to the Bellman, he would have acred the expense of both carting away the same and he would be fixed if he did not for it; had he paid no attention to the Bellman, he would have acred the expense of both carting away the same are all the charge of the fixed beautiful to the W. L. Mackenzie, Esq.

## Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS, Feb. 28 .- We have no improvement to notice in trade; every branch of business, so far as we can learn, is as dull as possible, without any prospect of material imrement before the opening of the navigation, supply of Wheat since our last has been very scanty, notwithstanding which, prices are rather looking down; the market, however, upon the whole, is much the same as last week. Pot takee are steady at 32s. @ 32s. 3d. for small bills: Pearls remain nominally worth 33s., but scarcely any thing doing. Pork and Beef are not sought for, unless in small parcels for immediate consumption. Of United States Tallow there has been a sale of 5 tons at 74d. W pound Exchange on England remains as last quoted. The rate for drafts on New York is lower, the Montreal Bank drawing at 2 4" cent, premium 3 dave sight.

We have New York papers of Thursday morning. The ship Nantucket has arrived at Soston from Liverpool, whence she stiled on he 10th of January. In England, there was an creased feeling in favour of a full and speedy estoration of confidence in the monetay circles; but we can glean no other commercia intelligence from the American papers, ineffecting to the trade here. The St. Andrew, the Sth anuary packet, was left at Liverpool by the fantucket, and was to sail on the 11th.

In the New York markets there was no important change ; stocks were better, and money pagier than it was in the latter part of the week before last.

We learn from the New York Express that the public mind in New York is much compi as to the method by which a reduction may be effected in the price of bread stuffs. Virious suggestions have been brought forward the most feasible of which, we conceive to be that of the New York Express, which says, that I the duty on Foreign Spirits were removed, it would, no doubt, have a controlling influence. Rum and Brandies now pay from 57 to 64 cents for tobject 3rd and 4th proof per gallon. If there was no outd, on Juty, Jamaica and other West India Rum could be imported and sold for 35 cents a gallon, first proof. This is much lower than Whishey now, and, it is said, as nearly as low as it could under any circumstances, be made for. This would effectually break up the distilling from domestic grain; and the thirty thousand b that are taken for that purpose every week would no longer be required.

> There arrived at New York, on Monday a Tuesday, last week, from Hamburgh, 193 lasts (15.640 bus.) of Wheat, and 150 brill of Flour: from Bremen, 4855 bags of Wheat : from Odessa, 160. lasts (12,800 bue.) : from Havre, 250 bags ; and one cargo from Tricate, the quantity which is not stated.

EVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE

Brockville Bank Bill.
Genthon Harbor do.
Snipply Bill.
Hastings District do.
Caledonina. Springs incorporation of Upper Cainada Lona and Trust do.
Ottawa River Survey do.
King's College Charter do.
Landon and Davenport Railroad at
Company incorporation do.
Newcastle District. Bank do.
Cobung Police do.
U. C. Lafe Insurance and Trust Co.
Eric and Outerin Bank do. Gore Bank amendment do. Colboine Harbor Company Louth Harbor Co. Loan do. Lyndhurst Mining and Man

Welland Canal do.
Willes and Ganamoque Navigation du.
Toronto Market Establishment do.
Tronto Market Establishment do.
Tronto Market Establishment do.
Tronto Market Establishment do.
Niagara District do. do.
District of Wellingston Erection do.
Port Darlington Harbor Co. incorporation
Goderich Harbor do.
Ortawa Navigation Co. incorporation do.
District Funds Expenditure regulation du.
Assembly Independence Security do. r Lomes do. das and Waterloo Turnpike do.

38 Dundas and Waterior Turnpite do.
3 Agricultural Society Establishment de
36 Kingston and Napanes Turnpike do.
37 Waitby Harbor do.
38 Port Burwell Harbor Loan do.
39 Insains and Destitute Person's Relief of
Grantham Academy aid do.
41 Yonge Street and other Roads Macadi
do.

do.
42 Furt Erie Canal Co. incorporation do.
43 Fort Dever Harbor Co. Lom do.
44 Thomson's Remuneration do.
45 Erie and Ontario Railroad Co. Loan do.
46 Thames River Survey do.
47 Midland District School Society amens 

do,
do,
Jurisdiction Extension do,
Si Legal Remedy against Corpor
Sianding Forms do,
Home District New Gnot do,
Saltsleet and Binbrooks Did

ents Recovery do. BILLS PASSED THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY 1 Freeholders' Bank Bill. 2 North American do.

Justice Advancement do. Common School Grant do. Common School Grant do.
Windoor Harbour do.
School Lande Trustee Appointment do.
School Lande Trustee Appointment do.
Grantham Academy Grant do.
An act to compel Vessels to carry Lights do,
Pictou Pylice Bill.
London and Gore Railroad.
Charter Amendment Bill.
Chancery Court do.
Ottawa District Assize Court Bill.
Cambro and Simcoo Highway Bill.
Bank of Upper Canada Charter Amended do.
Grantham Navigation Compy Incorporated do.
Haldimind and Norfolk Wild Land Tax do.
Boundary Line Commissioner Appointments
do?

do.

12 Parliament Dissolution Prevention Bill.

12 Registry Law Amendment do.

13 Toronto Incorporation do.

14 Simcos New District Erection do.

15 Certain Persons Naturalization do.

16 Western Parliament State of Interest ond Payment of Inte

sion do. 27 Brock District Erection do. 28 Newcastle Inland Waters

It is rumoured in Toronto that the last despatches from Downing Street to Sir FRANCIS HEAD, contain orders to dismiss from their offices, the Hon. John Dunn, and the Hon. G. H. MARKLAND. Mr. ALLAN, it is said, will succeed Mr. Dunn as Receiver General, and Mr. SELLIVAN will be the new Inspector General.

The Bill allowing Foreigners to hold real estate, under certain conditions, in Upper Canada, has been thrown out by the Legislative Council. This is to be regretted.

A new bubble scheme, about the disposal "It as a portrait into ty the Jennite of the affairs, where it is a commodute, which it is executed to commodute, which it is first the most of of the commodute, which is affaired count relief or the commodute, which is first to commodute, which it is stated that week for feel was this year, life, pathing and first year. It is stated that week for feel was this year, life, pathing and first year from Angust to November."

The rise is a some monthly paper published at DoWel, New Hampshire, contined the law, life, pathing and first year, life, pathing and first year from Angust to November."

There is a some monthly paper published at DoWel, New Hampshire, contined the life, pathing and first year, life, pathing and life, and li WEDNESDAY, Petrusry 29, 1837. of the Clergy Reserves, is, it is stated, about

The proceedings of the New Brunswick States. Under these circu Legislature are of a very discordant charac-ter: the Lieutenant Governor has deferred ter: the Lieutenant Governor has deferred and elsewhere—which assertions are made on the giving his assent to the Civil List Bill, in the thority of a certain nest of individuals herehope of receiving answers to his Despatches the respectable inhabitants of Montreal, are firm lieves in the fabrications of this motorway gri

The House of Assembly passed a resolu- owe it to our own character, to meet, and on sion to the effect that the country had no repel the calumny. confidence in the Governor or his Executive The imposter must be put down Among the super of doing the super Council. His Excellency, determined to be be even with them, replied, among other things, that the "Address of the Assembly Priests, in the consciousness of their own means of soing this, will be another examination." things, that the "Address of the Assembly to refuse a second, or third investigation of was to him a matter of perfect indifference."

A great deal of excitement prevailed in New York, and from Montreal in whom all persy A great deal of excitement prevailed in New Brunswick, in consequence of these brunswick, in consequence of these the silly calumnies which, through the sid of the the Legislature. The office holders, it was and Protestant, will be exploded said, were about to dispatch an agent to England to defend their claims, which they do not think are sufficiently provided for it the Civil List Bill; and on the other hand, the House intend sending home their former delegates to thwart the machinations of their

Mr. J. A. Pierce, proprietor of the Miramichi Gledner, has been arrested on the substantial of the substanti erickton, for some free remarks on the conduct of Mr. William, one of the members of the Assembly. This is gaphrally considered, where all the circumstances of the case are best known, to be a harsh and tyrannical proredure on the part of the House.

Two members of the Assembly had been amusing themselves with a duel.

It will be seen by a communication, in another column, on the subject of Maria who may be naturally indeed, to ap Mone, that public opinion, at New York, minds to learn first, what may be agreed. Mong, that public opinion, at New York, requires from the Protestant ishabitants of Montreal some decisive movements with regard to the fabrications of that impostor, exactly the same course of lesson learns and we are happy to learn that a requisition for a public meeting had been previously prepared, and will be immediately presented to our citizens, which we hope will produce a large attendance. The subject is really growing more important than we had conjecured it could ever have become.

The captain of a vessel, arrived at Boston, which sailed from Santa Martha on the 21st Jan. states, that the affairs relative to the imprisonment of Mr. Russer, the Consul at Panama, had not been settled, and that the satisfaction demanded by the British Governpent, viz : the immediate liberation of Mr. Russie, and indemnity to that gentleman of £1000, and the removal from office of the judges who had acted on his tria!, had been udges who had acted on his tria!, had been become the correct control of the soil we have to enter the correct control of the soil that is injurious, and in consequently the latter lovernment were making great preparations. New Grenada, and consequently the latter Government were making great preparations of defence on the sea-board. Owing to this state of things, business was at a stand. "It was the general opinion among the natives, that the views of the British Government in urging peremptorily such terms of satisfac-Bogota, was directed to go into no discussion on the subject,) were marely to create a pretext to conquer and keep Panama, which they are supposed to covet."

A novel and interesting ceremony took place on the 16th ult., in the Parish Church of St. Raphael, in the County of Glengarry, which was witnessed by upwards of two thousand persons. .In conformity with an antient practice of the Roman Catholic Church, Bishop Macronett, of Kingston, who completed the fiftieth year of his priesthood on the above day, celebrated a jubilee, and re-Asuse .- Holders continue firm, but there is to be brought upon the carpet. Nothing but newed his vows in the Church of St. Raphael.

cious villainy, are now doing such mury to Cable

To the Farmers of Canada,

The successful progress of a general

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT, by the EDUCATOR of those that are engaged in it as a profession

mode of imparting it to the young teachers, of either sex, who have a poof their moral duties, will conscens from them, and will adopt and folious ensure the improvement of their pupil make themselves acquainted was and talents of their scholars, and the seach of them to cultivate the particular instruction for which they will ins interesting, and this will attract their attent gradually to instruction that would be more as fall. While every child is compelled to go through the commencement to the ending, however a ferent their talents and disposition may be cannot see how we can reasonably especial the young will be usefully instructed. In must all of course be taught to read and vin but when they have attained this knowled their inclination and talents for the other top which they are to learn may differ widely. if we force these inclinations into a course the are not disposed to, or fitted for, we must appeared to only disappointment. I am aware that meet may be effected by judicious management a conveying instruction to persons who would upper to be very deficient in natural talents be the mode of instruction must certainly distributed from that which would be required for pessents.

auperior natural faculties.

As it is to Agriculturists I am writing Is mot see why I may not point out the cultrains of a farm as an example that would not be also gether an improper one to follow, or think of a least, in the cultivation of the mind. The so-one of agriculture teaches us that we are find to know the qualities of the soil we have to calwe have done thus, there will still be a great. I were food, and some will remain that came he adapted to certain purposes, unless its nature is changed altogether. What are we to do the with this soil that is of various qualities! he is to be cultivated and managed alike? Certally not. Each kind requires a different syntax of the contraction of the contraction. One nat will be considered and companies. One nat will of management and cropping. One part will be to produce wheat, another barley, and as

of management and cropping. One parwins fit to produce wheat, another borley, and as ther cats, and though the wheat soil may a duce good cats, the cat soil may not produce good wheat. A soil to produce wheat must a some cortain qualities; and though without the qualities, it may, by good cultivation, produce wheat, yet it never will in equal perfection to a soil that meas maturally adapted for it. A joil cloud distribution of crops is actually necessify to good farming. The soils must be suitable in the crops that are to grow upon them, or they cannot be profitable. A farm that has a great variety of soil, should a proper distribution of crops to observed, may be as profitable as if it was all fit to produce wheat; but if the same farm were forced to grow wheat, and no other grain, a would cartainly be unprofitable. I cannot so why us, simple farmers, should not take a merital leasen from these facts, which nature and depractice of our profession constantly exhibits us, and endeavor to cultivate, instruct and improve the mind, on moch the same principal his we do the soil of mother earth. We say in

Weartman, Petrany 20, 1857.

Annum—Holes continue from, but there, it is a deposited and publics, and it is a desposited and publics, and it is a desposited and public, and a public and and a desposited and a public and a publi

remark I make should apply to any school, or yetem of education in Canada, that belongs to the class not agricultural. It will not be possible to find immediately the attended for the general seachers that would be required for the general for instruction, it youth shall be we due to precure the most competent that are to be bound for the present, and to provide for the search of the voice. is to precure the most computent that are to be found for the present, and to provide for the instruction of the teachers at the Normal chools, and at the Colleges, that may supply distribute as soon as possible. And we may of sure ourselves that it is not to be expected at every popil which may as sent to those society for the object, can as so competent teachers.

on of them may never bachers will require an bents, which education, it be able to impart to the at duty. All these diffi-cent of the friends of ex-disposed to forward it mans. They will soon dis-

cans. They will soon dis-ous methods of doing so. In the conduct of female

be necessary they should whole course I have sub-

whole course I have substituted by a great inclient an amount of the matter of the entire course, then perhaps it should be industed in.)—
the perhaps it should be industed in.

the perhaps it should be industed in. notatively suitable for femilies. After they could be age of thirteen or fourteen, it is affected by the sum of the suifficiently early for them to become achieve with their household duties, the theory practice of the sairy, and all other matters at armore daughter should understand, to spare them for the important duties of their uncertainty with all other matters at all. The Spanish author pare them for the important duties of their uncertainty with also require and the sairy of the statement of the sair of the sa

properly educated, women will also require than education as will make them suitable. The The Aurora Borealis

than education as will make them suitable pashi no for men, or there cannot be any served at Bermuda, and be reved at Bermuda, and be reach ofher. An educated man or woman if find an unedecated with suitable companion for its very can regard each other of affection, and the chill probably despise the males, of the agricultura remember that it is not the admention that will fit. These who would be dish the course of instruction ould recollect that the farmers of Canada with require to be better instructed than a raing class, whose labour was under the sunintendence of others who were capable to the them.

What was the extent of instruction that has in imported generally at country schools here? I believe it consisted of reading, titing, and some of the rules of arithmetic, and some of the rules of arithmetic, and some of the rules of arithmetic, and come of the scale youth to withermalves that they were, what they had the scale youth to do, an over to do it? Did it give meny information of the works of Provise? How much of Natural History, of rai and Natural Philosophy did it teach? In ord, how much of instruction did they rehat was the extent of instruction that has

ord, how much of instruct that was calculated to operable, and happy in the form of the produce these results as a second proper for a skind properly instructed sure to follow generally, ducation come short of trust mankind in their a perfect; and the time on erfect; and the time an ded in acquiring such an ter then wasted. would hope that it would

re then wasted.

Thould repeat again, the general and respectable education. I will not that heretefore the country schools did not o more instruction than this, but I believe in at of them it did not proceed further; and in all of them there was a want of proper as of instruction for the scholars. In Lower and the Legislature did not make any province, where the Legislature did not make any province, where the Legislature did make a proper since, which consisted of New Testaments.

The Chief Justice and their scate on the Bench at Henry Harmson was prided to impart, it, we cannot which is given he schools, by the description of books (with exception of the New Testaments) that are rided to impart, it, we cannot will be supported of infants, while under the search of infants, while under the search of the sear opposite to the Isle of Wig

seary to impart this instr d, and I need not, therefore. I will, before I come good works I am sequent from a part of a colle of libraries, which I wanted

The Chief Justice and heir seats on the Bench a Henry Harrison was pu with grand larceny, in has tober, the evening of the fi

good works I am acquisht form a part of a colis oil libraries, which I antially secosary for prome a mong the agricultural rare at school, and after they have them, not be possible to previde more effectually heaply for instruction than by establishing sice in every parish, or at every school. By this plate, one hundred persons may the use of, and be instructed, with the same at that would be necessary only for one per It would not be expensive to make a begin, and there might be constant additions made a number of hooks, and by excluding every but those that are useful, respectable libraring the soon stateched to every school in da. If the neighbouring families would be seed its join their constrainties to form a ry, they might have the complete command very considerable number of hooks, at a small cost to each. Suppose that twenty of these families will have far income a many books, and it would be a seed at a sun of books. The seed of a longer seried. By means, the body of research and the town of a courty schools have each a small, librarition, and that an arrange extification of schools is not of mach use, it is seed as a sun of second to another, every three. They would also be a tasking previted to establish a good to another, every three, at the cost of one. This is certainly a plan would be required for him which at selection of schools in and of mach use, it is also to the second of the schools, and the cost of one that is a several conditional to the schools of the schoo