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Sed titulum libertatis post victoriam in servitutem verterat.
JUSTIN.

If a victory is allowed to be gained over our right, another succeeds, and nominal liberty, is changed into slavery.

EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON COURIER, *Continued.*

Voting the money for defraying the charges of the civil list, is annually a bone of contention. Last year, it was proposed by the governor to vote it during the king's life. This the assembly refused. The altercation was attended with considerable irritation, however, the assembly were resolved, and the consequence was that no money was voted at all. Then every thing was paralyzed, even the public schools were suspended.* It is evident matters can not go on long in this way—some alteration must take place—But how? is of more importance than some of the English senators imagine. The Canadians have always behaved loyally and well, but there is no knowing, if irritated, how soon they might court the alliance of our enter-

* The public schools in Lower Canada were established in 1801, and, however beneficial they might be to that trifling part of the population that speak the English language, they are worse than useless to the bulk of the inhabitants; principally from the appointment of the schoolmasters being exclusively vested in government. The Canadian part of the house of assembly have been willing to let this act, impolitic and injudicious as it is, as a general measure, remain on the statute-book, for the benefit of those for whose education it is solely intended and adopted; but have been invariably foiled in the several attempts they have made to introduce parochial school-bills, under which the choice of additional schoolmasters would be vested in the landholders of most consequence and influence in the respective parishes; this rational plan of education was successively adopted by the house of assembly, and rejected, or defeated, by the other branches of the legislature in 1818, 1819, 1821, 1822 and in the least session; so that it is wholly upon the zeal, public spirit, and liberality of individuals (which indeed are most extensive and exemplary,) that the education of the mass of the people depends, as the laws now stand.