Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "KANGAROO." THE BALLOT REJECTED IN BOTH sion, although wishing to protect the interests . HOUSES OF THE ENGLISH

PARLIAMENT!

The Cession of Savoy Definitely treaties. Settled by France and Sardinia! VISIT OF THE PRINCE

THE KING OF SARDINIA EX COMMUNICATED BY THE POPE.

OF WALES.

NEW YORK, April 6th.

The Kangaroo arrived this morning. The annexation of Savoy to France has been definitely settled by France and Sardin-

ia, and the treaty signed. The proposition in favor of the ballot was rejected by large majorities in both Houses

of the English Parliament. The Reform Bill being debated, but at

tracted little interest.

of Wales to Canada.

will be appreciated. Mrs. Jameson, the authoress. is dead.

Florence Nightingale is seriously ill .-Prayers were offered up in the garrison

chapels for her. The Municipal Council of Nice voted putation to Turin on the subject.

The commercial treaty between France and a National celebration to the event. England is in full operation.

course with Sardinia, owing to a flagrant vio- Pope excommunicated Victor Emanuel. alation to the treaty of Zurich.

Lord Teynham moved a resolution declaring of the Romanga. that it is expedient in the election of members of Parliament that the votes of the electors be taken by secret ballot.

and argued that publicity is an essential ele- | iards lost 250 killed and wounded. ment of freedom, and that the ballot adopted in America is not secret voting.

The motion was lost by a vote of 4 yeas to . 39 nays.

On the 20th in the House of Commons, Mr. H. Barkley made his annual motion for leave to bring in a bill providing for taking votes rejected by a vote of 147 to 254.

It is announced that the squadron to convey by way of Susa; one company per day. The the Prince of Wales to Canada on his forth- 2nd Regiment of the Line by way of Nice, the coming visit will consist of the screw steamer | battalions departing daily. Hero, 91 guns; the Ariadne, screw, 26 guns; the Flying Fish, screw, 6 guns; and the roy- Shah of Persia. al paddle vacht Osborne. The Prince will take his passage out and home in the Hero, one of the finest vessels of her class in the navy. The yacht Osborne will be retained for services on the coasts and rivers of Cana-

At a meeting of the Red Sea Telegraph Co., the completion of the line to India was for mally announced. It was likewise stated that in the course of a couple of months the Mediterranean line is expected to be finished when London will be in direct communication with Calcutta.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ADVISED TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

The London Times of the 20th ult., after discussing the comtemplated visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, says:

It would be a matter of regret if the Prince lie which now plays so great part in the mation conveyed. We do not, of course, anticipate in There are some persons opposed to any States territory; but there are differeent suppose that whatever is, is right; but who, ill understood by a mere flying tourist. Apeople, in the phases of civilization through sideration to minor affairs. which they are passing, in the political and We desire the comment commercial activity which they they display, in their energy and restlessness, their greatness and their weakness.

Although we cannot expect that a youth in his ninetenth year should be able to apprecia'e the American Commonwealth, yet we may be very sure. The interest of Americans in the descendants of the former ruler of their country is second only to that of Englishmen themselves, and, whatever may have been formerly the case, the feeling is now one of good will and sympathy. The and recreation in a visit to the Atlantic cities, whether it be New York in all its ambitious and spannew splendor or its more quiet rival.

There is much to be learnt from a few weeks of such travel-more than a Royal personage may ever afterwards have an opportunity of learning. One who is called to such high destinies, and who have such opportunities of directing the tastes of his countrymen, may advantageously study the progress in the arte of life by a people thrown, as it were but yesterday, on the shores of a new continent, a progress not less wonderful Prince of Wales should further visit the Presdent of the United States at Washington, the courtesy will, we feel sure, be appreciated, and tend to draw closer the bonds which unite the two countries,

THE SAVOY QUESTION.

received by the Emperor. Emperor expressed his pleasure in receiving the deputation, and the following is said to be the sense of His Majesty's speech :- hung in Guelph, on the 16th June next. "The reunion of Savoy and Nice has been resolved on principle. The assent of Pied- A lecture will be delivered in

part of them. Friendship for Switzerland TO had almost a cession of territoryto be promised which he believed would not be contrary to the wishes of Savoy, but as it was known that the population refused that Savoy should be dismembered, France renounced this cesof Switzerland." On Saturday the deputation will dine at the Tuilleries.

A despatch from Vienna announces that

is said to have been signed by France and

The Tuscan Assembly had dissolved.

tract for 150,000,000 francs.

upon the person of the King.

is fulminated the cities of Milan, Genoa, Legagainst annexation of France, and sent a de- horn, Turin, Bologna and Florence have agreed to illuminate and give the character of

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

culars of the opening of the second compaign

Tangier was expected to be attacked in

The whole of the Spanish fleet had left Gibraltar for Tetuan. DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH ARMY FROM

MILAN, March 21.—The French army has



BURHAM, APRIL 13, 1860.

We bespeak for the Petition to the Legislature, which will be found in our colums of to-day, a careful and patient perusal, which

ways of visiting a country, and, as none re- after an explanation of the system, its work- County of Kent School Report for '57, page 198. pays attentive observation more than the A- ing, &c., become extremely indignant at what merican Republic, so none is likely to be so they usually term "the atrocious injustice Murry's Handbook. Its interest consist in its business, they never gave a moment's con-

THE LITTLE PILGRIM.—The current No. of this little serial is at hand. It is vastly supfeel sure that a journey through the United erior to any other 'child's paper' we know of. States and some association with the people TERMs :- Single copies, per annum, 50 cents ; would not be lost laber. Of a kind and cour- 5 do. \$2; 14 do. \$5; 24 do. \$8. Address, teous reception the son of Queen Victoria LEANDER K. LIPPINCOTT, 132 south third street, Philadelphia.

Prince of Wales might find both instruction necessary for farming operations during this month. Being practical and truthful in its notice of our farmers.

> progress. The work is as yet confined to the Garafraxa Road south of the Saugeen river.

Continental beggers, having a printed by which he lost, several relatives, and many

by giving them a sound horse-whipping. of a village having been inundated by flood, The Savoy deputation, consisting of forty or sank by earthquake. The villages repre-

Edward Wicklow has been sentenced to be

THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE procure for them from the public; while at the same time they enable inferior persons, by favor of ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF CA- restrained control over their own property which they of right should have: That the money grant-NADA, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED HUMBLY SHEWETH,-

That your Petitioners are inhabitants of Upper Canada, and are faithful and true, loyal and dutiful subjects of our most gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria; That your Petitioners will by private voluntary subscriptions: That your Petitioners do believe that not only all the educatiyield to none in ardent and respectful loyalty to Her Majesty, and firm attachment to the British onal good which is said by some to be derived from the system, but also much more, might have Commercial Treaty. Austria will pronounce againt any violation Constitution: That the present Common and Grammar Schools and Public Library Laws of Upper and doubtles would have been far more readily and easily obtained by the people in general if a of the rights of Swiss neurality guaranteed by Canada, as they now exist, and which are usually called the Common School System of Upper Canada, taken as a whole, are not promotive of the interest and welfare of your Petitioners; but are, pects both property and educational liberty: That the expenses to the public of working the machi-The treaty relative to the cession of Savoy on the contrary, a real grievance, and an intolerable burden to them; and that your Petitioners do nery of the present System is most enormous, and your petitioners believe altogether unnecessary; verily believe they are so regarded by the generality of their fellow-subjects of said part of the said that your petitioners do believe that the people of Upper Canada generally were not aware of the Sardinia before issue of Thouvenal's despatch, ed by the Provincial Parliament to make provision for the necessary assistance for the diffusion such laws were uncalled for by the people; that since the time of their being passed; and therefore such laws were uncalled for by the people; that since the time they have been in force, the people of useful knowledge amongst the inhabitants of the Province generally; but they feel bound to de- generally, as they became more acquainted with them, have became more and more dis-The Prussian Cabinet has forwarded a clare that the evils arising from some of the details and provisions of the said laws do, in the opinion satisfied with them;—that the people of this Province generally have very many difficulties to connote to Paris on the Savoy question. It of your Petitioners, far more than counter-balance any good which may be derived therefrom, and tend with in making for themselves a home in the wilderness; and that therefore they have not much dwells strongly on the danger of applying the entirely prevent the intention of the Legislature—or at least what your Petitioners take to be such time to spend in looking over Acts of Parliament; and that it is chiefly by the painful experience of theory of national frontiers, and insist that intention-from being carried into effect in Upper Canada: That the said laws during some years past that your petitioners became acquainted with the the cession of the slopes of the Alps serious- many of your Petitioners, and as your Petitioners believe, many other inhabitants of the Province, nature and principles of them; that the said laws have no hold upon the will and affections of your ly weakens the frontier of Switzerland and especially the poorer portion of the people, by obliging them to pay rates for Schools from which, if they were ever so desirous, they cannot, from the peculiarity of their circumstances, derive any benefit whatever as Parents or Guardians; while other richer persons who are honorable minded, and and wish to support them, but from conscience sake, and a sense if duty, as becomes good subjects; are able and willing to pay their debts-whether for educational assistance or other things-are, if but that, yet, during such time your petitioners have been watching with the most intense anxiety to Nothing decisive has taken place relative they send their children to the Common School, in a great measure obliged, greatly to their disgust, to the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont.— to bear the character of paupers, to say nothing worse, inasmuch as they are obliged to participate, for the payment of their school expenses, not only in the fund provided directly by the Legislature for your petitioners readily suppose is probably occasioned by the pressure of much other public business, It was asserted that Piedment would con- the assistance of the poorer portion of the inhabitants; but also in that which is obtained by action of and also that the same circumstance was perhaps the cause that the said laws were allowed to pass the said laws by unjustly depriving other individuals of their own property: That the said laws do in their present shape by the then existing Parliament.) your petitioners have resolved to depend upalso greatly oppress your petitioners en masse, inasmuch as they have virtually confiscated all the on themselves to do their own work in the matter, and most respectfully to present to the Provincial The Paris Constitutionel states that the property of each individual-liable to pay school rates-in the Province, by taking the control there-Pope had addressed a monitory to King Vic- of out of his hands and placing it in the hands of certain persons called School Trustees, and secur- and that if the present said laws shall be continued in force as they are at present, many of your petor Emanuel, intimating that henceforth all ing it to them for a certain purpose, thus creating a state tax upon the whole of the property to the titioners have before them only the horrid and gloomy prospect of being driven from the land, through A squadron of four vessels, headed by the relations between his Holiness and the Roy- full amount of the property, and only leaving to the people for the subsistance of themselves and the despotism and tyranny of the System, involuntary exiles, despoiled of their property, and of their screw steamer Hero, is to convey the Prince al family must be considered as broken off. | families that which the said trustees may think proper from time to time to leave them: That the so power and liberty to educate their children in the way and manner they feel it their duty to do; to That his Majesty will understand that he has called liberty of the people to elect such trustees, amounts to but little account, inasmuch as the peo-The London Times strongly recommends openly violated the laws of the Church, and ple have no control over such trustees with respect to the amount or portion of the property which to private property which to private property which to private property and individual liberty to perform their duties which are now, through the that he make a tour through the United is formally excommunicated. The Holy Fa- they (the trustees) shall take, or in the management of the school; that the chief, if not the only, in-States, and feels sure a visit to the President ther reserves to himself the duty of taking is a chance to get such persons elected as may be by some reasonable means most easily persuaded into consideration the interest of the Univerinto consideration the interest of the Universial Church and the good Catholics of Piedsal Church and the good Catholic mont before proceeding to severer measures, amount of property taken by the trustees by the authority and in submission to the said laws, canwhich in any event, weigh from henceforth not possibly be said to be a tax upon the people of the Province by their own voluntary act of selfassessment otherwise than the same may be said of any other tax imposed by the Legislature, inas-Le Norde says, the moment the Pope's bull much as it is the Legislature which has invested the trustees with the power to levy and corresponding duties, and of the responsibility resting upon you, both to the Empire at large, of tax; and which tax your Petitioners do believe is generally more unwillingly paid by the people from the sense of injustice and arbitrary power connected with it, than any other tax which is imposed by the Legislature of the Province: That the said laws are otherwise beginning to appear what they really are, a clog upon industry, by reason of the uncertainty attending possession, and, consequently the use and benefit which may be derived from property when obtained, as persons naturally feel in-It was said at Vienna that the French troops different about obtaining that for their own use which they know they cannot hold, but must part Austria declines to renew diplomatic inter- at Rome would retire to Civita Veechia if the with as soon as demanded of them, and this too especially when they expect that such demand will must be just, ruling in the Fear of God; and also because your petitioners do fully believe that your not be long delayed; that even a Patent from the Crown for a parcel of land does not secure such Another report from Vienna is, that the parcel of land to the holder of the Patent from the rapacious demands of the trustees, and that the Neapolitan troops will at orce enter the Pa- holding of property by the sort of tenure imposed upon your Petitioners by the system, though it may In the House of Lords on the 19th March, pal States if the Sardinians take possession be compatible to a state of serfdom, is odious to your Petitioners as British subjects: That your Petitioners as British subjects as British subjects: That your Petitioners as British subjects as tioners do believe that the system is advocated but by a comparatively small portion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, and by those chiefly whose moral preceptions are generally of a law order, some of whom it is admitted will not send their children to school if they have to pay even but a By way of Gibraltar, we have some parti- small sum therefor, but who can be sometimes induced thereto by the privilege offered them by the system, acting as a bribe, of getting their school bill paid at their neighbor's expense. Others are The Duke of Newcastle opposed the motion, in Africa. In the last campaign the Span- the paid officials of the system, who derive immediate pecuniary advantage, and who seem quite competent and ready to apply scurilous epithets to any who may oppose the system; but in whose official services your Petitioners are utterly unable to discover any public benefit or advantage whatever; yet, among the paid officials, some few are to be found who have given utterance to senti-

ments so just and noble that your Petitioners feel bound in duty to request the notice of them .-"I cannot look upon the old world unimpressed with the conviction that even France, which is in possession of all kinds of wisdom except the wisdom which Christ came down on earth to teach deified sensual reason, may clearly trace the cause of all her sorrow-the fierceness of her contending factions-the atheistic tyranny under which she writhes, speechless and bleeding-to the want of a standard of moral truth which she can respect for its purity, and of men of pure minds and honest by ballot. After some debate the motion was to-day commenced its returning movement aims to teach it-to the fact that the instruction of her masses has devolved on men who, whether to France, and the 80th Regiment of the Line priests or professors, have been agreed in rejecting the council of God .- John Kirkland, Esq., County of Wellington School Report for '52, page 112.

> "I am c nvinced that any scheme of education that is not based on the oracles of eternal truth will eventually prove itself to be false, vain, and in no ordinary measure, mischievous, not only as News has been received of the death of the respects the momentous concerns of eternity, but merely as regards the comparatively minor interests

of time."-Rev. Alex. Mann, A.M., County of Lanark School Report '55, page 226. "I must confess considerable astonishment on reading the opinion of many Local Superintendents, expressed in your last Annual Report, that education ought to be compulsory. While I despise most heartily the prevalent and modern idea of 'liberality,' I do not look with more favor on ancient or existing despotism, under whatever form it may present itself, or whatever pretence it may put forth. There is no reason why, if an individual be forced to receive secular, he should not also be forced to receive spiritual knowledge, the argument founded on the general good, is as cogent in the latter, as in the former case. The public idea of social freedom is, I believe, too strong and enlightened to toerate for an instant, the insidious scheme of taking a shoot of seeming fairness, from the poisonous weed of continental tyranny, and engrafting it upon the noble and majestic tree of English liberty. The interests of education, I admit, are most materially affected by the narrow-minded penariousness of parents who if charged 6d or 1s per month for a child, prefer hoarding the miserable sum, to sending their offspring to school. . . . He who receives a direct and present advantage from education should certainly pay more for it than he who only receives an indirect and prospective benefit. The purely free school system, is socialistic in its tendencies, and subversive of that spirit of independence which is the characteristic and most enobling feature of him who has been formed and moulded by the genius of universal liberty .- Rev. John A. Morris, County of Carleton School Report, '56,

"It is by the public libraries, accessible to all, that progress and mental development, started in the school rooms, can be continued in after life, and which will qualify all to discharge better their duties which humanity requires they should perform for individuals, their country, and their race. They seem to raise the general standard of intelligence, the certain percursor to moral improvement, to correct popular errors, to purify the moral atmosphere, and expel the prevailing vices, by awakening new wants, and affording the means for their gratification; to protect the country from the Canadians, should neglect to visit the Repub- we are sure will be well repaid by the infor- danger of having free institutions controlled by ignorance, which may end in anarchy, or in that immobile conservatism which pertinaciously resists all change, defends whatever is, however inglorious in itself, and however incompatible with real progress. The experience of the civilized portion of mankind bears testimony to the fact that people are rarely improved permanently by negations, and if an any case that the Prince would return to Eng- change in our present School Laws, and who evil is ultimately overcome by these means it is superseded by another, and it is only when we supply them with something really useful, to occupy that time which would otherwise be badly employed such Municipalities respectively; and those in rural school Sections shall be sold peremptorily, and that any great and lasting improvement is effected, and any real progress made-David Mills,

"Yet. after all, what is learnt in school is but the alphabet of thought for the man, and we who speak the glerious English language have the privilege above all other people-we learn to think, and live to act Mere school learning is a poor thing without freedom of thought. The too much lauded practised upon them," and that without Prussian system learns the boy to read and so forth, but it leaves him a boy in thought for ever; and aces, to be "done" in so many days with a knowing it; for being deeply engrossed in as for mere instruction, taking number as a data for that, the Chinese are the most universally educated people the sun shines on, and what, as a people, are they worth? abominable in private life, and vile in public life. Give me the man as ignorant of book learning as he is of mental slavery-he who thinks for himself and of himself-who knows his privileges as a man, and dares to stand up We desire the comment of our exchanges, for them-that man, I contend, is worth a centenary of Prussians, who, though taught to read by as by discussion the truth is most tikely to be statecraft, are never allowed to think. Well it behoves then our free Government to aid by every judicious means, libraries for the young and Mechanics' Institutes for the old."-Alex. Winram County of Haldimand School Report for '57 page 181.

"I consider it extremely unjust and oppressive, that all the freedom that is granted to any people is to compel them to tax their property to an amount equal to the Legislative grant, whether they have children or not; but to put on the second property-tax to make up the deficiencies of educating the children of parents who are able to do it themselves, I consider it oppressive and extremely un-

just."-Elisha Landon, County of Leeds School Report for '58, page 13-4. That your Petitioners do not believe that the said laws are agreeable to and approved of by a majority of the inhabitants of Upper Canada; but, even if that were the case, it would still be wrong in the Legislature to continue them in force as they at present exist, because by the said laws many persons are unjustly and contrary to their wills deprived of their educational liberty, and of that portion of property which it has pleased Divine Providence to grant them, and that without receiving THE GENESEE FARMER. - The April number any proportionate benefit in return therefor, which is most manifestily unjust and repugnant to the Divine Laws which are binding upon nations and peoples as well as individuals, and which are by of this periodical is at hand. It contains a the British nation, as well as many others, acknowledged to be the supreme rule of right: That your complete compendium of all that is useful and Petitioners do believe that any change in the said laws by which the people will be deprived of the small degree of liberty they now possess will only serve to make the system more odious and intolerable than it now is : That your Petitioners dare not invoke the Divine Blessing upon the system, except as an affliction, which they humbly pray that it may please the Almighty to give the Provinremarks, we heartily recommend it to the | cial Parliament grace speedily to remove: That your Petitioners believe that the secular as well as the religious education of the young, and providing them with necessary food and raiment, &c., &c., is a duty which the Almighty Creator has imposed upon the respective individual parents, or other Our Gravel Roads are in active guardians of children; and that the right of individual choice and liberty of action in the providing, oversight, and control of such education belongs to such parents, or guardians, individually; and that such parents, or guardians, should (and in all free countries do) of right have the individual liberty to exercise such right in order to the proper discharge of such duty: That the said school laws-although they do not openly profess to ignore such educational right, and to prevent such liberty of individual choice and action-yet do in effect deprive the mass of the inhabitants of Upper petition, which sets forth that the holder has Canada of such right and liberty, inasmuch as when the people are deprived of their property for been overtaken by some dreadful calamity, the benefit of the Common School or section, they have no other means or power left to supply their children with the desired education, therefore, they are not only deprived of their property and educational liberty, but also to that extent of their parental authority : That your Petitioners do bethan their commercial prosperity. If the more thousand dollars. Those to whom they lieve that many persons who send their children to the Common Schools, regard such sending make application will perform an act of charity as their only choice between two evils,-thus if we do not send them, we have no other means left to educate them : if we do send them, we surrender our own and our childrens' liberty to the demands of an unjust and odious system, but they may perhaps some day recover their liberty: That We have seen hundreds of those petitions, your Petitioners cannot regard such sending as a proof of approbation of the system on the part of vital importance, as parents and British Free- ble wrongs. or begging cards, all simular in purport—that such persons, but only of submission to it : That your petitioners do claim for themselves to be possessed, by the mercy of God, of natural affection, ordinary sagacity, and common sense, and consider themselves competent to manage their own ordinary affairs; and also able, except for the the present system-and do desire to perform their duties to such children as it may please Divine Promembers, had arrived in Paris and had been sented have never been in existance, much vidence to place in their charge: That your Petitioners do not see any just cause why they should less the flood or earthquake .- Put the dogs be deprived of their property, and of the educational care of their children, as if they were so many lunaties: That some of your Petitioners have migrated from different parts of Great Britain and adequacy to the intellectual wants of the peo-The deputation presented the address. The on the impostors if they present themselves. Ireland, and others are the immediate descendents of such; and that your Petitioners do regard the ple of Canada; and notwithstanding the enormalist and others are the immediate descendents of such; and that your Petitioners do regard the ple of Canada; and notwithstanding the enormalist and others are the immediate descendents of such; and that your Petitioners do regard the ple of Canada; and notwithstanding the enormalist and others are the immediate descendents of such; and that your Petitioners do regard the ple of Canada; and notwithstanding the enormalist and the ple of Canada; proscription from the schools of the text books which have been in popular use in the Old Country, mous local taxation, the sum of \$441,616 50. as a wanton and heartless outrage upon their sentiments and feelings : That the said laws agree not, has been taken from the Public Treasury fo in the opinion of your Petitioners, with the genius and principles of British Institutions : That your Pe- that purpose, during the past year; and yet a titioners cannot desire any greater degree of liberty than that which belongs to them as British sub- great proportion of the children of our country resolved on principle. The assent of Piedmont and the population has been obtained to
Durham School House on Tuesday evening they cannot be satisfied with less: That your Petitioners do believe that while some persons submit they cannot be satisfied with less: That your Petitioners do believe that while some persons submit they cannot be satisfied with less: That your Petitioners do believe that while some persons submit they cannot be satisfied with less: That your Petitioners do believe that while some persons submit they cannot be satisfied with less: That your Petitioners do believe that while some persons submit they cannot be satisfied with less: That your Petitioners do believe that while some persons submit they cannot be satisfied with less: That your Petitioners do believe that while some persons submit they cannot be satisfied with less: That your Petitioners do believe that while some persons submit they cannot be satisfied with less: That your Petitioners do believe that while some persons submit they cannot be satisfied with less: That your Petitioners do believe that while some persons submit they cannot be satisfied with less: They cannot be satisfied with less: That your Petitioners do believe that while some persons submit they cannot be satisfied with less: They cannot be satisfied with less: They cannot be satisfied with less they cannot the reconciliation of the frontiers, and the negociations with the Powers who signed the
treaty of 1815 permit the hope of a tavorable
pramination of the question by the greater

The reconciliation of the frontiers, and the negociations with the Powers who signed the
treaty of 1815 permit the hope of a tavorable
pramination of the question by the greater

The reconciliation of the frontiers, and the negociations with the Powers who signed the
to send their children to the schools, there are others who keep them away from motives which well
to send their children to the schools, there are others who keep them away from motives which well
to send their children to the schools, there are others who keep them away from motives which well
to send their children to the schools, there are others who keep them away from motives which well
to send their children to the schools, there are others who keep them away from motives which well
to send their children to the schools, there are others who keep them away from motives which well
to send their children to the schools, there are others who keep them away from motives which well
to send their children to the schools, there are others who keep them away from motives which well
ing establishment. They intend to print seventhe to send their children to the schools, there are others who keep them away from motives which well
to send their children to the schools, there are others who keep them away from motives which well
to send their children to the schools, there are others who keep them away from motives which well
ing establishment. They intend to print seventhe to send their children to the schools, there are others who keep them away from motives which well
to send their children to the schools, there are others who also send their children to the schools are others.

They cannot be satisfied with less : That your Pettioners to send their children to the schools are others.

They cannot be satisfied with less : That your Pettioners to send their children to t

trustees and others, to hold situations which they could not if the people had, individually, that uned by the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of creating Public Libraries, is subjected to unjust, arbitrary, and vexatious conditions, that it gives undue power to comparatively rich municipalities, while it leaves the poorer ones proportionately destitute : That your l'etitioners do believe that the said conditions are not approved of by the inhabitants of Upper Canada generally, from the fact that so very many of the Municipalities have not complied with them, but on the contrary, have refused to have the books on the terms offered, while at the same time Libraries are established in many places to be unjustly deprived of either; that your petitioners do confidently and cheerfully present their petition to your Honorable House from a full conviction that you are fully aware of your exalted stration which this Province now so happily forms a part, and whose most Gracious and Beloved Sovereign has expressed the desire that the Laws of the Province shall be framed and administered in accordance with the well understood wants and wishes of the inhabitants; and also to the Almighty Being whose Kingdom ruleth over all, and who has demounced a Woe against them that decree unrighteous decrees, and write grievances which they have prescribed; to turn aside the needy from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor, and who hath also declared that. He that ruleth over men Honorable House is anxiously desirous to deal justly with all men, and therefore you will not be in fluenced by the suggestions of any irresponsible person, whose only object, it may be, is simply personal notoriety and self-aggrandizement, without any regard to the welfare of others; that therefore, ence to give to your petitioners that relief, by delivering them fully from the thraldom and tyranny of the said System, which your petitioners do so earnestly and justly implore; and that for such purpose a Law may be passed during the present Session of Parliament which shall restore to your petitioners, each one individually, the right to the full possession and unincumbered disposal and use of his own property, and the full liberty to educate his children according to christian principles and the dictates of his own conscience, and in unison with his own pecuniary circumstances; and that the said Law may contain the following or similar provisions, viz :--

That the money which shall be granted from year to year by the Provincial Parliament to Upper Canada, for the encouragement and assistance of Secular Education, be divided as follows amongst the Township, Town and City Municipalities therein; that is, one half of said money to be divided by the Hon. the Receiver General of the Province, according to the respective School populations, and the other half thereof in accordance with the respective amounts of the assessed actual -the country which has laid her slaughtered millions of human victims on the altar of liberty, and value of the property of such Municipalities, said amounts to be determined by the then last equalized assessment Rolls of such places; and that said moneys be paid direct by the Receiver General to the respective Treasurers of such Municipalities; and that such money shall, together with other money as hereinafter mentioned, form a Fund for the assistance of Secular Education in each such Municipality respectively .- That it shall be the duty of each Municipal Council of each Municipality to levy and collect a tax to form part of such Fund; which tax, in townships, shall not exceed cents in the dollar upon the actual assessed value; and in Towns and Cities shall not exceed

> cents in the dollar upon the yearly assessed value of the property therein, to be determined by the Rolls as aforesaid. That any parent or guardian in any such Municipality who shall require assistance to educate his or her child or children, the same being between the ages of S and 16 years, shall apply to the Head of such Municipality before the day of in each year; and the Council of such Municipal Council shall, on or before the day of in each year determine and apportion what sum shall be paid on account of such applicant, provided that no such money shall be paid direct to any such applicant, nor on his or her account unless such Council shall be satisfied that the child or children of such applicant has attended some school for at least months in and during the then current year; the Teacher whereof is approved of by the Council of such Municipality, and then the said money shall be paid to such Teacher, or his or her Order: provided always that a teacher who is engaged in teaching in any Municipality, and who has been approved of by the Council of such Municipality, shall be taken to be a teacher approved of by the Council of any other Municipality in which any such parent or guardian applying for assistance may reside, and who shall choose to send his or her child or children to the school of such teacher. That the Assessor or Assessors of each such Municipality shall make due inquiry and shall set down in his or their Roll or Rolls, the total number of children, both male and female-but distinguishing the sexes-residing in such Municipality, and being between the ages of 9 and 16 years; and that said children shall be taken to be the School population of such Municipality; and that the Clerk of such Municipality shall, before the day of in each year, make a return of the number of said children to the Receiver General. And that the money granted for Public Libraries shall also be divided and paid in like manner to that granted for Educational assistance to the said Municipality, but without requiring any such Municipality to grant or appropriate any money in addition thereto-otherwise than for the necessary care of the books forming the library-and that it shall be the duty of the Council of such Municipalities respectively, to make such provisions for the care and use of the Library as may be from time to time required and directed by the Council of Public Instruction of Upper Canada .-And that the said Municipalities respectively shall be at liberty to purchase the Books for their respective Libraries where the Municipal Councils thereof shall deem proper. That when required by the Provincial Government, each such Municipality shall make return of the expenditure of the said Grants. That of the Common and Grammar School properties at present existing ;-those in Towns, Cities, and Counties, which have been obtained or created by the general funds of such places, or Municipalities, shall be the property thereof respectively, and may be sold or leased as the respective Municipal Councils shall deem best, and the proceeds thereof shall form part of the general funds of the proceeds of such sale distributed as equitably as may be amongst those persons, or their assigns, in the said sections respectively, who were taxed for such school property .- And that the Act 9th Victoria, chap. 18, may apply, if desired, to the purchasers of any such Common or Grammar School real property.-That the present Normal School at Toronto be continued under reasonable regulations, for the purpose of affording assistance to persons desirous thereof to become better qualified for the office or employment of school teacher; but that any person, being a British Subject, who may choose so to do, may engage in such employment for and with any person or persons who may choose to employ him or her for that purpose, and upon such terms as they, -- the employer and employed, -may agree; and that if any such teacher be refused, or cannot obtain his or her pay or remuneration for his or her services, he or she may and shall, if he or she please, be entitled to and receive the advantages and benefits of the provisions of the Act 10 & 11 Vic., c. 23; or he or she may sue for such pay or remuneration in any competent court. That the choice of text books to be used in any school, be, as of right it should, a matter to be determined on by the teacher and his employers, pro vided that no such books be used therein as are really objectionable, on account of their being detrimental to Public Morals. That all the Institutions, or Corporations, at present existing, and commonly known as Common School Sections, and all the offices or Corporations of Common School Trustees, and the office of Local Superintendent of Common Schools, and of Grammar Schools, and the office of County Board of Public Instruction, and the office of Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, be forthwith and totally abolished, as the same are altogether useless and uncalled for, and of no Public advantage whatever, but being rather a great humbug, and an imposition upon the people of Upper Canada in general, and your petitioners especially .- And the said School laws of 1850, 1853, and 1855, be amended by the repeal of all those parts of the said laws which are contrary to and inconsistent with the prayer of your petitioners, and your petitioners, as in Duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

ADDRESS

Of the Common and Grammar School and the townships of Egremont and Norman-

To the Ratepayers of Upper Canada.

GENTLEMEN

exactions of, the Common School and Library | versal dissatisfaction. Law of Upper Canada, we are constrained to solicit your cooperation in petitioning the Lemany respects, we are deprived, in maters of strain our feelings, surcharged with intollers-

We are convinced that much of the strife and dissention existing throughout the country at large may be justly attributed to this Law, which is one of many proofs, of its in-

without proportionate redeeming qualities, calls for immediate abolition; and the introduction of a System more equitable to all, in Public Library Law Reform Association of the erection of which we may be materially assisted by our maturer judgment and experi-

Each individual is earnestly solicited to compare the present School Laws with what their judgment and conscience considers RIGHT; also a careful perusal of the Reports In consequence of the ty- of the various Local Superintendents, and rannical authority vested in, and arbitrary they will there see that the Law gives uni-

We hope it will not be considered presumptuous in the few, persons who compose this gislature to amend or remodel that System, Association, to address the public on a quesin consonance with the laws of Individual tion of so great magnitude; but the severity Liberty, which we as British Subjects, expect, of the yoke laid upon us renders our condition and have a right to enjoy; but of which, in so unendurable, that we cannot longer re-

> We are, Gentlemen. Respectfully yours. S. L. M. LUKE, President B. ROGERS, Secretary.

APRIL 4, 1860. [The Petition will appear in our next.-Ep.

The monks of the rich monastery of Mount

The f the Con likely to I. H and inc the qua ted in a Reeve Counci the Rec Munici but the tions in shall b IV. of a tov wards,

shall be five as lage in en plac expirat divide prescri that the therein 72nc, contra repeal es of t An A