



THE STANDARD.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1862.

COMPIMENTARY DINNER

Geo. Jackson, Esq., M. P. P.

Last evening the inhabitants of Durham and vicinity entertained their worthy representative (Mr Jackson) in the Legislative Assembly by a complimentary dinner, at the "Durham Hotel" in this village. The "spread" prepared by mine host of the "Durham" was ample and luxurious, comprising many delicacies of the season procured at great cost.

The chair was occupied by W. H. G. Coles, Esq., ably assisted by John Millar, Esq., vice-chairman. On the right of the chair sat the guest of the evening, and on the left the Rev Mr Hay, Mount Forest. There were upwards of 100 persons present, many being from a distance. Owing to the short time at our disposal we cannot particularize. Among those present we recognized T. Scott and S. Lane, Esqs. Owen Sound; Mr Byant, Reeve Sullivan; F. Garney, Esq., Reeve Osprey; H. Wakefield, Esq., Reeve Egremont; J. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Reeve Normanby; T. Smith, Esq., Egremont; T. Graft, Esq., of the Mount Forest Examiner; S. Smith, Esq., Arthur, and others whose names we have neither time nor space to record.

Letters of apology for unavoidable absence were received from A. Walsh, Esq., M. P. P. for Norfolk; A. Morrison, Esq., M. P. P. for North Simcoe; W. K. Fletcher, Esq., Warden of this County; T. Ryan, Esq., Normanby, and G. J. Gale, Esq., Owen Sound.

The cloth being removed, the chairman proposed the following toasts:— The Queen, which was enthusiastically responded to.

The memory of the late Prince Consort in solemn silence.

Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Family, was also duly honored.

The Governor General.

Song—Mariners of England, by White.

The Army and Navy—Responded by Lieut. Col. D. C. McDonnell, and Col. V. Song by J. Watson, Esq., a gentlemanly arrival in Durham, from Scotland.

Teast—Our guest, George Jackson, M. P. P. for Grey.—Drank amid vociferous cheering.

Mr Jackson made the following reply.

My political predilections have always been in favor of the Reform. A few days after my arrival in this country I met Mr. Hincks, and spent some time in conversation with him on the subject of the assessment law which the Government were preparing. I regarded him as a very able man, and such is my sentiment of respect for him and of reverence for the memory of the late Hon. Robert Baldwin, that I regard it as approaching to blasphemy on the part of the political opponents of the present day who speak reproachfully of them. At a recent meeting of the Electors of the Home District, held at Cooksville Mr. Aikins, a candidate for that constituency, is reported to have boasted that his first vote in the House of Assembly was to put Mr. Hincks out of office. Now I will take upon myself to say that Mr. Aikins did not do this, and that he never did, nor subsequently, has Mr. Aikins been able to render an intelligible reason for any vote which he ever recorded. Mr. Aikins is reported to have condemned the little boroughs of Niagara, Brockville, and Cornwall. Now I object to this flippant condemnation of these venerable corporations.

I venture to say that neither of these conclusions would select Mr. Aikins to represent them. (Hear.) Judging of the persons who do represent them, respectively, and that of the Electors of the Home District—if Mr. Aikins be selected to represent the latter in the Legislative Council—the question should be, whether the larger or the smaller constituencies should be disfranchised? (Hear, hear.)

The disfranchisement of these small constituencies—according to the Postmaster General—is determined upon. By the way, if the Globe is an authority, the statements of the Postmaster General are not reliable. He had promised—that journal says—to subsidize a boat to carry the mails to Fort William on Lake Superior, but that his Lower Canada masters were opposed to the development of Upper Canadian interests. Returning to the small constituencies. Let us not be deceived by meaningless generalities. If you examine the scheme you will find that it is a clumsy excuse for the adoption of that contemptible subterfuge, the Double Majority scheme, which the present Government had the remarkable assurance to present to the country as embodying a principle in harmony with the working of the British Constitution in a British Colony. But practically, the small constituencies are anything but grievances. Take for instance, Niagara. That Borough supplies its own members, and Mr. Simpson is an intelligent and efficient member of the Legislature. The largest constituencies do not invariably send the most intelligent men to parliament. On a comparison of the representatives of the doomed Boroughs with such, I contend that they are fairly entitled to demand that they be protected from the sacrilegious hands of the Goliath and Vandals who are rebuked by their superior intelligence. (Hear.) Again, how does the matter stand as between these Boroughs and the larger constituencies of North Waterloo, the two Oxfords, North York and several other electoral counties which might be named. These latter surely are not in a position to be saved. I will not say myself to describe our own constituencies which does not pass within its own limits a person capable of discharging in a creditable manner the duties of a member of Parliament, and which is so far from being able to express its approval of a course of political economy. The Conservative Government—the Government which sits in power when I was elected—was defeated on the motion for the second reading of the Militia Bill. Some of you would regard the circumstances of that defeat as being somewhat singular, and others again have said that the late Premier had his Upper Canadian friends more such expert tricksters as to be able to contrive for themselves, a very skillful fall. There was no trick or mystery about that affair, at all events on the part of the Government; the tricksters this time were on the other side of the House. It was known for several previous days that the Govern-

ment would be defeated. Upwards of twenty of the Lower Canada supporters were known to be reticent. On the day of the defeat the disaffected met and decided to move an amendment to the amendment to be proposed by Mr. Drummond on the part of the regular opposition, of such a character as would secure the vote of Mr. Drummond and his friends. This course, to use a court parliamentary phrase, was intended to take the wind out of the opposition sails. The decision of the conspirators became known. When the House assembled the leader of the Opposition and the leader of the conspirators appeared to stand in awe of each other, and before either of them could recover from that state of indecision which is begotten of deceit, the members were called in and a vote was taken. A respectable Upper Canadian majority sustained the second reading of the Bill, but it was defeated by a larger Lower Canadian majority. In voting for the second reading of a Bill you are understood to affirm its principle but you are by no means committed to the details; these are usually adjusted in Committee and at the third reading. I voted with the Upper Canadian majority; and though no military man myself, yet I have sufficient British blood coursing through my veins to preserve me from the accusation of treason to my Queen and country.

Of the late government it is not necessary that I should speak at length. Its history is written. During its existence, the Opposition—the gentlemen now in office—disputed the right of all persons, outside of their circle, to give an opinion either in reference to their personal or their policy. They affected to monopolize public opinion.—These censurers will now be required to pass through the critical ordeal, but in a way, as I hope and believe, much more in accordance with the character and usages of gentlemen than they could be expected to adopt. If anything I might say could be uttered in the hearing of ministers, I should be prompted to suggest that they are woefully deceiving themselves, by supposing that the real or fancied misdeeds of their predecessors will perpetuate their official reign. The Minister of Finance has received from Mr. Galt a little wholesome chastisement already. The press has very generally condemned the interference of the Postmaster General in the Perth election; and on the whole, a cheerer of the signs of the times may very safely aver that the delinquencies of others will not relieve those who profess to know better from the performance of duty. The Cartier-Macdonald government, as such, is dead. I will do an act of justice to the dead. I will use language now which under any other circumstances would be regarded as flattery. Of Messrs. Cartier and Macdonald I am bound to say in all sincerity that I am not acquainted with two public men who are superior to them in point of personal honesty, official ability, and of disinterested love of their country. They are men whose services the country cannot well dispense with. It is true that their Government did of a sort of inanity. Its term of usefulness was at an end. It outlived its vigor. There were in some of its departments gross mismanagement. As a mem-

ber of the Government for not having advised His Excellency to promise increased representation to Upper Canada in the speech from the Throne. In advocating the motion Mr. Macdougall promised his opposition to any Government that would not grapple with the question. Mr. Foley, Mr. Howland and Mr. Wilson were all equally implicated in the purpose. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, the present first minister of the Crown, consistently opposed any concessions to the Upper Canadian majority. It is claimed by the Lower Canadians, He and Mr. Sicotte agreed in forming the theoretical basis of a government; a principle ingredient of which is the recognition that a given number of Lower Canadians, are equal, in all respects, to the same number of Upper Canadians with 300,000 added. To the surprise of a great number of people Messrs. Macdougall, Foley, Wilson and Howland subscribed this creed. The former has attempted an elaborate justification of his act; putting forth the very convenient doctrine that a man in opposition is relieved from responsibility. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald entered the field by the door; his Upper Canada colleagues climbed over the wall. (Hear, hear.) Notwithstanding, Mr. John A. Macdonald, both personally and by the exercise of his influence, secured to them a support which may be termed magnificent. Much to his credit he recommended, that no opposition should be offered to the new ministers at the hustings; and very singular was the sequel no opposition was offered. Everything considered, they have an opportunity for the practical development of their principles which is of very rare occurrence. The prospects, I must confess, is not of a very hopeful character. It is the feeling of the minds of the electors of this country, to be taken as an index—are not by any means sanguine. There are persons who were much opposed to the late Government, some such as in this assembly who speak of the present Government in language which would qualify in reference to the past one. (Hear, hear.) The feeling in reference to Mr. Macdougall especially falls to an expression in decorous language. They remember that in his virtuous indignation towards the late Solicitor General Morrison, aroused partly by the audacity of the latter gentleman, for while avowing himself in favor of an increase in the representation of Upper Canada, he had voted to maintain the equality in the Upper House. By the way Mr. Macdougall and all the present-making parliamentary fiction, voters, voted similarly on the motion introduced by Mr. Cameron and myself. (Hear, hear.) I think that Mr. Macdougall should, if possible, visit some of the chief points in this county before the meeting of Parliament. He came here of his own motion to tell you that representation by population was to save the country; he should now give his reasons for adopting the new remedy. He is no doubt a man of ability—the most able man in the Upper Canadian section of the Government—and probably the most unscrupulous. (Laughter.) In his recency he can find precedents. In 1835 Fox pronounced the Government of Pitt for not having promised Catholic Emancipation in the Royal Speech. By the end of the year he unexpectedly found himself minister. Instead of being embarrased by his previous professions he concluded to announce the policy of Mr. Macdougall.

In alluding to Lower Canadian dominancy, I beg to enter one respectful protest against that indiscriminate vituperation which has met the approval of many professional politicians. I blame them not on account of the peculiarities and conditions of race. Though I am not insensible of the difficulties interposed by race in the working out of British Constitutional principles. The fact of its existence calls for an amount of forbearance and of official tact which does not fall to the lot of many. The provisions of the Union Act are taken to justify a resort to a system of extravagance which is incompatible with a sound economical government. The double majority scheme practically

leads to a double-expenditure. It calls for duplicate departments, and requires an equality of expenditure. If we afford encouragement to a national railroad we must make a corresponding number of miles in Lower Canada without regard to its actual requirements. Ruinous as such a course must necessarily be, Lower Canada engrosses the lion's share. In the matter of colonization roads, for instance we not only expend there, for that purpose, an equal share of the annual grant, but during the last two or three years we have paid out of Provincial Funds \$123,000 in addition for opening up the Temiscouata and Metapedia roads, and the present Government asked and obtained \$63,424 to finish them. In a British Colony the parliamentary and official language should be English. The laws should be uniform. The members of the Executive should be selected for their fitness, and not because of the accidents of race or of a blind preference of the aristocracy arising from sectional bigotry. It is undoubtedly true that a very large proportion of the revenue accrues from Upper Canada. The proceeds of the Crown Lands in 1861 were from Upper Canada \$276,000, and from Lower Canada \$73,585. The Customs Revenue, to the extent probably of two-thirds, is the production of Upper Canada. Under the circumstances I claim for the Upper Canadian the possession of a degree of liberality without a parallel. Mr. Sicotte is not a censored of Provincial interests. From some utterances that escaped his lips in debate during the last session, the inference that is more of a Frenchman than a Canadian does him no injustice. He is, however, a very respectable gentleman. He is externally an example of neatness. Every hair of his head is in its proper place. When he bids you "good morning" the grace and the manner of it convinces you that you are honored by the attentions of a Minister of State. He is, as doubtless you are aware, a lawyer by profession, as are each of his Lower Canadian colleagues. The only representative of the commercial interests, in the Cabinet, is Mr. Howland. The principal debating talent in the Legislature is of the legal kind, and even that is of the special pleading order, and is generally of very little value or interest. A large proportion of the Bills presented have reference to law and courts; the great object of which is to concentrate revenue derived from each section respectively, for it has stereotyped the federative character of the Union. It has made a bargain in terms the most unsatisfactory to Mr. Sicotte. His policy is unmistakably protective. The late Finance Minister proposed to reduce the duties. The proposal met the most determined hostility from Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. My case is made out.—There can be no change in the mode of raising the revenue nor any change in the mode of its expenditure. I claim not to possess the gift of prophecy but I do claim to be able to trace some connection between cause and effect. So long as the present system of raising and expending the revenue is continued just so long will the country be at the mercy of the most adroit political thimble-riggers. I do not mean to be understood as asserting that the advocates of indirect taxation, and protective duties are necessarily dishonest, but I can scarcely conceive the possibility of devising a revenue scheme of greater practical injustice to Upper Canada, or more fatal to the development of the national interest of the Province, than the one in force amongst us. We complain of the dearth and scarcity of labour while the tax to the extent of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. is levied on the importation of goods and manufactures. This is a grievance and corruption which indirect taxation affords is incident to the system. (Hear.) For the privilege of hiding from themselves the amount they authorize the expenditure of, they, the people, pay fully 40s in the pound. The people of Canada would be none the worse of being educated in the science of enlightened political economy. The teachers would be very usefully employed in seeking to familiarize themselves with the subjects. In preaching from the text, "In the sweat of thy brow shall thou eat bread," they could demonstrate that capital is the result of labor. The advantages of co-operation is shadowed in the dictum, "It is not good for man to be alone," and were well expressed by Solomon when he said, "That two are better than one because they have a good reward for their labor." (Applause.) And then what an admirable fit is a free-trade discourse are the following words of the Hebrew Preacher, "When goods increase they increase that eat them." I recommend this subject to my reverend hearers, and beg them to consider whether they cannot advance the better welfare of their hearers by making them better acquainted with the duties and privileges of the present. I have no misgivings in my own mind as to the advantages and correctness of a free-trade policy. Oustons duties operate unequally; they are collected at a large cost; they lead to immorality, and retard immigration. In adding largely to the cost of living, the price of labor is enhanced, and the cost of production so largely increased as to render comparatively unremunerative the products of our fields, our mines, and our domestic manufactures. The Ontario returns present some facts of interest; for instance, there were expended over, and above the amounts collected, in 1861, at the port of Dundee, a place about 70 miles from Montreal—\$2,037, at Cape Breton \$1,459, and at Collingwood \$1,858, all these sums really come out of the pockets of the tillers of the soil. In the first instance they may be paid by the Government, and the sum, such as lawyers, doctors, shopkeepers, blacksmiths, joiners, &c., but it all comes out of the soil. Indirect taxation, gentlemen, is a nicely

contrived device. The system will disappear in proportion to the increase of intelligence. I trust we will strive for its removal. The ignorant and the wicked would rather that you should pay without being aware of it. They will try to impose upon you their protection theories, and in order to soften the thing down and to obtain your acquiescence they will call it incidental protection. Well, call it by what name they like, it is a fallacy. The most direct way in which a revenue can be raised is obviously the cheapest.—The legitimate sources of revenue in this country are, the timber on public lands, bank-stocks, an excise duty on distilled liquors, and petroleum, and a direct tax on real estate. Our ordinary expenditure, leaving out the interest of the public debt, might be decreased probably to the extent of one-half. All our annual grants to educational, religious and benevolent institutions, should be discontinued. The interference by the state in matters of this kind is simply to outrage the rights of men. The legislature should provide, in one general law, for the incorporation of societies, whether they be skating-rinks, Dioceses or Sisters of Charity. The expenses of the legislature can be reduced by more than one-half, and Lower Canada might be permitted to enjoy the luxury of contributing its fair share towards the current expenditure of the Province. To this general scheme, the details of which I do not pretend to give, there will be opposition. Collectors of Customs, Tide-Waiters, Preventive Officers, Smugglers, and some few who may be in the enjoyment of monopolies, will probably murmur. The more intelligent of them will see that in the promotion of the general good they cannot suffer. I am not very sanguine in the expectation that these views will be generally entertained, for a very small proportion of the people are addicted to thinking. The outside opinion of the general intelligence of this country is by no means flattering. True, when the candidate was a Purdy or a McMurich it might be necessary to engage the services of men of genius and provincial reputation in order to set forth their surpassing fitness as legislators. These wandering stars become, occasionally, fixed. Mr. John McNab, an old friend of mine, who has been for several years a candidate for public favor, has recently received a solution. He is the fortunate successor of the late Mr. Dempsey. He will be more reliable as an instructor of the Magistery in the counties of York and Peel than as a delineator of character and motives of public men. In due time others of these zealous laborers in the political vineyard, those trowers out of the corn, will be unweeded. (Laughter.) You will watch with interest a course of some of these old familiar friends, and you will observe how they vote on Mr. Macdougall's re-proposed motion on representation by population. If we are alive and well we shall meet, after the next session of parliament, to compare notes. A vigilant oversight cannot do any harm. De Tocqueville has said, that all governments would be just as rapidly as the people would let them be. The application on the part of the Roman Catholics for an amended Separate School Bill has been quite a God send to some noisy politicians. The matter has not been discussed either in parliament or by

tion of the people. If these views recommend themselves to your approval, will then follow up your convictions by using the British privilege of petition to the legislature on an extensive scale.—Demand respectfully, but firmly, that the 300,000 unrepresented subjects of Her Majesty in Upper Canada be entitled to enjoy the privileges, and to share in the responsibilities of freemen; that trade shall be free and unrestricted; and that the revenue—which you have ultimately to pay—be raised without resort to that despicable and round-about way which, while it adds largely to the expense of collecting generates the most reckless extravagance in its expenditure. (Applause.) There are other topics to which I might have properly referred, but it becomes me to apologize for having trespasses so long on your patience.—I had thought of referring to the American War; to our relationship with Britain, and to the peculiarities of our geographical position. But this digression would probably tempt me to review the utilitarian policy advocated by the Daily News and other papers of that class, who are giving particular, and as I think very timely prominence to the peculiar doctrines of the Manchester school of politicians. I am anxious that our connection with Britain should be perpetuated. The competing cords should be drawn still closer.—That it should be one of mutual interest as well as of preference. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

There were a great number of local and Complimentary tastes given and responded to. The proceedings continued until a late hour with the greatest good humor. The entertainment was eminently successful as a social reunion of the most prominent persons in the County who came to do honor to their representative in the Legislature.

THE HOGAN MURDER.—Ellen McGlock, the woman who testified that Brown was the principal in the murder of Mr. Hogan—was recently arrested for robbery in Montreal, and confessed that Brown was innocent of the murder. Whether she now tells the truth is a question.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice was married to Prince Louis of Hesse on the 1st inst. The marriage was performed privately in consequence of the bereavement of our Royal Family by the death of the Prince Consort, the bride's father.

KILLING CANADA THISTLES.—The York Herald learns that the 26th and 28th of July is the proper time to cut Canada Thistles in order to effect their destruction; the time when the zodiacal sign is in the heart.

Diocese of Huron.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION BY THE BISHOP OF HURON, 1862.

- July 20, Godsch.
July 22, Bayfield.
July 23 and 24, Clinton, &c.
July 25, Blythe.
July 26, Aynsleyville.
July 27, 28 and 29, Howich and Wallace.
July 31 and August 1, Dunganton, &c.
August 2, 3, 4 and 5, Southampton, &c.
August 6, 7, and 8, Meaford, &c.
August 10, Owen Sound.
August 11, 12 and 13, Derby, Holland and Sullivan.
August 14 and 15, Artemesia and Protton.
August 16, Durham.
August 17, Hanover and Walkerton.
August 18, 19, 20 and 21, Kincardine, &c. Echo, Montreal.

The Chinese Government has hired a fleet of gunboats from England. They are to be officered and manned by Englishmen, whose pay will be provided for by the Chinese.—Each gunboat is to be under the command of a lieutenant of the royal navy, the pay of whom is to be seven hundred pounds per annum. There will be six of these commandants, the whole under the orders of a captain, superintendent or commodore, with a salary of three thousand pounds a year.

A REAL AMERICAN GREIVANCE.—There is one subject on which the Yankees are especially sore, and we admit that it is a grievance. Do what they will, declare themselves, ever so loudly, the fastest nation in all creation, they still lag five hours behind slow old England. When we have got to five o'clock in the afternoon, New York is only at noon. This justly enrages them, and we hear that when the North is subjugated, and the English and French are driven from America, and the Comte de Paris reigns at the Tuilleries, and Cuba is a territory, some action is to be taken in the matter, and the sun is to be turned the other way, or something is to be done to maintain the honor of the old flag—yes, sir, for we ain't behind you nowadays, mister.—Punch.

Prince Alfred is to stand godfather to Captain Tarleton's little boy. It was under Captain Tarleton's command that His Royal Highness made his first voyage.

A waterspot appeared lately near Liverpool. It was seen from the North Landing Stage, over Bidstone Hall, and must have been seen over the principality of Wales for some time. Its extent upwards was of great length, in a serpentine form. It was discharged a dense cloud, and was seen by many from the stage until a dark cloud obscured it.

Woolen rags have at last been reduced to the service of the paper maker. In England old coats, trousers, blankets, &c., hitherto fit for little else than manure, are, by some secret process, bleached and transmitted into white fibrous pulp, which is freely bought up by paper makers at \$25 per ton, and recycled in paper, suitable for newspapers, made out of it.

amount of \$28,081 out of a total estimated cost of \$56,063. To improve the central portion the sum of \$8,400, is required, making the whole sum required to complete it \$19,100. The old road from the Restigouche to Metis, known as the Kempt road, ran over the tops of all the mountains after the old fashion and consequently was almost useless. The new road is by the valley of the Matapedia, along the route surveyed for a railway by Major Robinson and Captain Henderson in 1847.

The Mormons of Utah have organized that portion of the territory which they occupy into the State of Deseret, and have appointed Brigham Young their Governor.

ART OF PRINTING.—A jubilee will soon be held in Vienna in honor of the four hundred years' existence of the art of printing in that city. The first Vienna printer, Ulrich Hanon, opened his printing office in 1462, but did not succeed, and emigrated to Rome. He was the cause of the Emperor Frederick the Fourth bestowing a privilege on the printers in the year 1458, which placed them in equal rank with the noblemen and scholars, and permitted them to wear a sword.

Report has it that General Bragg has 40,000 to 50,000 rebels at Tupello, Miss.; that they were short of provisions, &c. It is about time the "short of provision" story had a funeral. We have had the whole rebel army in a state of starvation ever since Bull Run, but they seem to stand it wonderfully well.

A laboring man in Rochester, N. Y. has become heir to an Irish fortune of \$260,000. He stopped making a callus wall to go over to the old country and search for it.

Whiskers now-a-days for 25 cents.

An eloquent speaker is too frequently like a river—greatest at the mouth.

GENERAL McCLELLAN, the American Napoleon, resembles the gentleman who whenever he opened his mouth, put his foot in it. His mouthing addresses to his army, trawling of those which the real Napoleon issued to his soldiers, have made him the laughing-stock of the world; a result not likely to be forgotten by the small proportion which his deeds have borne to his words. During his command of the forces of the Republic they did not achieve a single victory; the army under his immediate leadership has not with nothing but disaster. He has lost more men, more cannon, and sacrificed more material than all the other Union commanders put together. Bragg and Lyon are poor comparative to routine defeats which he has won. In his last address we believe he has gone too far, and the outraged sense of the people will call for the dismissal of the useless braggart.—Montreal Advertiser.

Federal prisoners released on parole from Selma, Alabama, report the South as one vast field of corn and potatoes, with just enough cotton growing to seed.

Try the fruit gum FARMER HILLER, BEGGON HILLER, & Co. and if you are not satisfied of its superiority, after using the medicine, the price will be refunded by the Agent, in all cases. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all Dealers in medicines.

PAGES MISSING

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our correspondents, and only give them publicity for the information they contain.

Our Local Superintendents Report.

EDITOR No. 2.

SCENE—Council Room: Reeve and Councilmen in council. Enter Local Superintendant, moustache and whiskers à la Napoleon. Reeve.—Enter most worthy friend, what now is thy bestest. Needst thou our Counsel or advice, if so, we wait. To hear thy tale, and hope not one of woe. Local's SCR. LOQUITE.—Most worthy Reeve and councilmen, if not intruding On your precious time, permit me to recount The various scenes I witnessed, in district No. two.

"During my Visitation." Your worthy By-law I've complied with, and every school I scrutinized: all are "progressing fair," Trustees of late. Evince a fervor interest in the schools, and say they must have Teachers of a different mould. Graduates from Oxfo'd would be preferred to youths. From Normal School—They want as many maps As pupils, and other requisites, including carpets, chairs, And lounges for sprigs of the elite. (Family counsellor, hear, hear.) But still my heart is grieved to tell there is a con-trast strange. In some academies, to find Trustees and Parents Agreed on auction schools, and take the Lucral bid. For schoolmasters, no matter what he be. School No. 6, class B, is excellent, gives number seventy two.

Teacher A, at moral training, and in the school, The mental culture seems developed well. School No. 4, were planning taters, attendance to reform small. School Teacher No. 5, too antiquated for the present age. In his ideas of teaching, class B, must be his lot. School clo ed at No 7 when I was there. But opened since. (Cries of hear, hear.) An earnest Pedagogue there is in No. ten, while No twelve.

Is meanly; and No. 2 requires a broom—of that important fact I pray you make a note. School No. 1 improved, in order, discipline, and march of intellect. Teacher away at Conference. Some schools are small. Owing to sickness, apathy, bad roads and lack Of population. (Hear, Hear.) Gentlemen no longer I'll detain you, than to express

The overwhelming courtesy to me displayed, by you people and trustees. Whin my charge during my visitation: And readiness of Pedagogues, to adopt the advice By me considered necessary for schools within my charge. Classes in English Grammar I regret are small. Aye! small in population to the amount of Pupils, eager to learn. I trust the teachers one and all Will follow and adopt the advice and remedy By me propounded for their good. And then all shall be well. Such, Gentlemen, is my report, & the half year, Which I'm required to make by By-law ninety-three. Think of it favorably, and don't forget the Broom. Allow me then, most worthy Gentlemen, To have the honor to remain, As ever most obedient, BOULE.

Our Local Superintendents Report. EDITOR No. 2. SCENE—Council Room: Reeve and Councilmen in council. Enter Local Superintendant, moustache and whiskers à la Napoleon. Reeve.—Enter most worthy friend, what now is thy bestest. Needst thou our Counsel or advice, if so, we wait. To hear thy tale, and hope not one of woe. Local's SCR. LOQUITE.—Most worthy Reeve and councilmen, if not intruding On your precious time, permit me to recount The various scenes I witnessed, in district No. two.

"During my Visitation." Your worthy By-law I've complied with, and every school I scrutinized: all are "progressing fair," Trustees of late. Evince a fervor interest in the schools, and say they must have Teachers of a different mould. Graduates from Oxfo'd would be preferred to youths. From Normal School—They want as many maps As pupils, and other requisites, including carpets, chairs, And lounges for sprigs of the elite. (Family counsellor, hear, hear.) But still my heart is grieved to tell there is a con-trast strange. In some academies, to find Trustees and Parents Agreed on auction schools, and take the Lucral bid. For schoolmasters, no matter what he be. School No. 6, class B, is excellent, gives number seventy two.

Teacher A, at moral training, and in the school, The mental culture seems developed well. School No. 4, were planning taters, attendance to reform small. School Teacher No. 5, too antiquated for the present age. In his ideas of teaching, class B, must be his lot. School clo ed at No 7 when I was there. But opened since. (Cries of hear, hear.) An earnest Pedagogue there is in No. ten, while No twelve.

Is meanly; and No. 2 requires a broom—of that important fact I pray you make a note. School No. 1 improved, in order, discipline, and march of intellect. Teacher away at Conference. Some schools are small. Owing to sickness, apathy, bad roads and lack Of population. (Hear, Hear.) Gentlemen no longer I'll detain you, than to express

The overwhelming courtesy to me displayed, by you people and trustees. Whin my charge during my visitation: And readiness of Pedagogues, to adopt the advice By me considered necessary for schools within my charge. Classes in English Grammar I regret are small. Aye! small in population to the amount of Pupils, eager to learn. I trust the teachers one and all Will follow and adopt the advice and remedy By me propounded for their good. And then all shall be well. Such, Gentlemen, is my report, & the half year, Which I'm required to make by By-law ninety-three. Think of it favorably, and don't forget the Broom. Allow me then, most worthy Gentlemen, To have the honor to remain, As ever most obedient, BOULE.

Our Local Superintendents Report. EDITOR No. 2. SCENE—Council Room: Reeve and Councilmen in council. Enter Local Superintendant, moustache and whiskers à la Napoleon. Reeve.—Enter most worthy friend, what now is thy bestest. Needst thou our Counsel or advice, if so, we wait. To hear thy tale, and hope not one of woe. Local's SCR. LOQUITE.—Most worthy Reeve and councilmen, if not intruding On your precious time, permit me to recount The various scenes I witnessed, in district No. two.

"During my Visitation." Your worthy By-law I've complied with, and every school I scrutinized: all are "progressing fair," Trustees of late. Evince a fervor interest in the schools, and say they must have Teachers of a different mould. Graduates from Oxfo'd would be preferred to youths. From Normal School—They want as many maps As pupils, and other requisites, including carpets, chairs, And lounges for sprigs of the elite. (Family counsellor, hear, hear.) But still my heart is grieved to tell there is a con-trast strange. In some academies, to find Trustees and Parents Agreed on auction schools, and take the Lucral bid. For schoolmasters, no matter what he be. School No. 6, class B, is excellent, gives number seventy two.