

in 1859, and a second edition appeared in 1863. It is from the last German edition that Mr. Böcher adopted the present American work, which has already passed through four editions and risen to a high position in the estimation of professors of the French language in the colleges and schools of the United States.

**HANSON.**—Preparatory Latin Prose Book, containing all the Latin Prose necessary for entering College, with References and Notes; By J. H. Hanson, A. M. Fourteenth edition. Crosby & Ainsworth, Boston; 1866.—12mo, 900 pp. With a Map. \$3.

**HANSON and ROLFE.**—A Handbook of Latin Poetry, containing Selections from Ovid, Virgil, and Horace, with Notes and Grammatical References; By J. H. Hanson and W. J. Rolfe. Crosby & Ainsworth, Boston; 1865.—12mo, 776 pp. \$2.50.

These two handsome volumes form a complete course of Latin reading, comprising selections from the most approved writers of antiquity. Each selection being complete in itself, the student may obtain from one book as varied an acquaintance with the classics as he could otherwise secure by consulting a dozen volumes. The fact that the first published of these convenient and economical works has already reached its fourteenth edition, will show to what popularity it has attained.

**BONCAEUR.**—*L'Instructeur de l'Enfance*, (a First Book for Children); By L. Boncaeur. Second Edition, Revised. Urbino, Boston; 1866.—12mo, 141 pp. Price, 80 cents.

A neat elementary text-book for the use of schools and private pupils, intended to facilitate the study of the French language. It is very well arranged and will no doubt prove a valuable auxiliary to the teacher.

**FOA.**—*Le Petit Robinson de Paris*. Par Madame Eugénie Foa. Second edition. Urbino, Boston; 1864.—12mo, 152 pp. Price, 75 cents.

Madame Foa has wrought into a pretty tale the adventures of a boy abandoned in the vast city. The book is also intended as a reader for French students.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY.

### EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The new building erected on St. Denis street by the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and destined for the St. Denis Academy, was inaugurated on the 27th December last. The exercises, presided over by his Lordship the R. C. Bishop of Montreal, were very creditably gone through. Addresses were pronounced by the Misses Giroux, Honorine Chauveau and Marie Louise Globensky. Among the numerous auditory assembled to witness the ceremony were the Hon. L. J. Papineau, the Superintendent of Education, Mr. Cherrier, President of the Council of Public Instruction, the Rev. Principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, and many of the clergy.

—The inauguration of the new High School erected at Quebec by public subscription took place last Wednesday. This new edifice has been justly admired by all who have seen it. Its interior accommodation is all that can be desired, the utmost care having been taken to provide for the comfort of the pupils. At two o'clock P. M., the Trustees, subscribers, and invited guests assembled in the old building, and proceeded to the Chapel, accompanied by the pupils, who, on leaving the old school, gave three hearty cheers. Many citizens and members of the Protestant clergy were present. Among the latter were the Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Rector of Bishop's College, Lennoxville; the Rev. Messrs. Mountain, Clarke, Fothergill, Sewell, Rose, Hamilton; and Messrs. J. Thomson, R. Hamilton, H. S. Scott, &c. Rev. Dr. Cook, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, presided on the occasion. He gave an account of the High School from its origin, and spoke of the difficulties encountered by those who had inaugurated this work, and of the success obtained. His remarks were listened to with marked attention throughout, and the words of encouragement which fell from his lips awakened the sympathy of his auditory. After an address from Rev. Mr. Hatch, Rector of the High School, the prizes were distributed among the most deserving pupils. This building was erected by Mr. Archer, from a plan by Mr. Stavelly, architect.

### NECROLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Among the deaths of notable persons recently announced from Paris, that of a distinguished advocate and politician, M. André Marie Jean Jacques Dupin.

M. Dupin has been reproached with serving every government in turn. His reply to this accusation was characteristic: "I have always belonged to France," said he, "never to factions."

Prior to the revolution of July, he practised at the Bar and was known as the zealous defender of every political prisoner of note. He refused every office tendered him by the government of Charles X. It was said that he discreetly kept out of the way during the insurrection; still he seems to have shown that he took a part sufficiently active in the matter, especially as he was known to have favored constitutional measures rather than violence. The insurrection over, he rendered important services to Louis-Philippe, insisting on the title of *King of the French* and drawing up the new constitution with his own hand and almost unaided. During the greatest part of this reign he filled the office of Attorney General (*procureur-général*) and, after the deposition of the king, used his best endeavors to cause the regency of the Comte de Paris to be accepted. Elected to the Constituent and to the Legislative Assemblies, the *Coup d'Etat* found him in the president's chair. In 1857, he accepted from Napoleon a seat in the Senate, and was appointed *procureur-général* in the *Cour de Cassation*, a post he still held at his death.

*Death of the King of Belgium.*—This event has not happened unexpectedly, for His Majesty has long been ailing, and his death has been already several times anticipated. Full of years—for he had passed the allotted period of three score years and ten—and full of honors, he has gone to his rest. He was looked upon as a father by our good Queen, and she trusted in him like a child. He was one of the foremost of European Sovereigns for sagacity and comprehensive statesmanship. George Chretien Frederick Leopold was uncle to our gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria—her mother, the Duchess of Kent, being his sister. He was born in Cobourg, on the 16th Dec. 1790, and was consequently about 75 years of age at the time of his death. In early life he was in the military service of Russia. Compelled by the influence of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1810, to relinquish his position of General of the army of the Czar, he, three years later, rejoined the Emperor Alexander, and took an active part in the battles of Lutzen, Leipsic and Culm. In 1814, he accompanied the allied Sovereigns to England, where he made the acquaintance of the Princess Charlotte, whom he married a couple of years later. On the occasion of this marriage, Leopold was raised to the British Field Marshal, became a member of the Privy Council, was created Duke of Kendal, and a pension of £50,000 was conferred upon him. In 1830, he refused the offer of the Crown of Greece, and the following year he was elected King of the Belgians. His first wife died the year after marriage, and he, in 1832, married the Princess Louise, daughter of Louis-Philippe, by whom he had three children. King Leopold has displayed much ability as a constitutional sovereign, and his keen sagacity was often called into requisition outside of his own kingdom. On the outbreak of the revolution of 1848, he offered to retire, if such was the wish of his people—a declaration which greatly enhanced his popularity. He has shown much tact in his relations with the French Emperor, while his conciliatory dispositions and his comprehensive statesmanship, as well as his family connections with most of the European dynasties have enabled him, on several occasions, to act as mediator in times of political complication. His death, under all the circumstances, is a real European event.—*Montreal Transcript*.

### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—The removal of the Government to Ottawa having caused a reduction in the ranks of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, one of its most active members, Mr. Lemoine, appealed to the citizens to fill up the vacancies thus occasioned. In a lecture, Mr. Lemoine proposed a stanza from Catullus, and invited the disciples of the Muse to compete in translating it into French. We subjoin two very happy attempts, which have appeared in the Quebec papers together with the English rendering by Lord Byron.

Animula! vagula, blandula  
Hospes comesque corporis,  
Quæ nunc abibis in loca,  
Pallidula, rigida, nudula,  
Nec, ut soles, dabis jocos?

Toi, de mon pauvre corps hôte vagabonde,  
Toi, sa douce compagne, aux bons, aux mauvais jours,  
Mon âme, tu l'envoies vers un autre monde!  
Que vas-tu devenir en ces lointains séjours?  
Seras-tu, —pâle, délaissée,  
Sans espoir et sans avenir,—  
Captive, pour toujours, d'une sombre pensée?  
Ou de notre bon temps auras-tu souvenir?