

In the prologue to "The Princess," Lilia answers to the pictured nobleness of woman in the Olden Time, when asked : "Lives there such a woman now?"—

"There are thousands now,
Such women, but convention beats them down :
It is but bringing up, no more than that ;
You men have done it * * *

I would shame you all,
That love to keep us children.

But Lilia is unjust. It is yourselves, not us, who do so : enlisting your own prejudices on the side of inferior education. There is in the very nobleness of true womanhood so strong a sense of duty, that she learns to look with jealousy on any movement that seems to tempt her away from those ministering services, which will continue as her most honourable vocation while the world endures.

Yet I feel assured that, in spite of every impediment, such a scheme lies among the inevitable purposes of the future. It may be rejected now ; it may be delayed and frowned on still by the prejudices inherited from a dead past ; but it cannot be prevented. It is one of the grand promises which make thoughtful men almost envious of those who are now entering on the life, for some of us so nearly an accomplished thing,—

"Its triumphs will be sung
By some yet un moulded tongue
Far on, in summers that we shall not see."

The thoughts of men are widening ; and we stand in special need of this as an element which will accelerate the world's progress onward and upward to noblest ends.

II. Papers on Canadian Subjects.

1. CANADIAN STATISTICS.

Some miscellaneous statistics have lately been issued from the Audit Office. The statistics refer to the financial year 1867-8, and, of course, include the maritime Provinces. There are thirteen different tables ; and they give a view of such things as the area, population, debt, revenue, expenditure, imports and exports, the capital of the various banks, the savings banks, building societies, fire insurance companies, railways—cost, length, rolling stock, traffic, and so forth—telegraphs, and hospitals. The area of our Dominion, apart from North-West, is highly respectable, even on this continent of great States. Ontario has 121,260 square miles ; Quebec, 210,020 ; Nova Scotia, 18,660 ; and New Brunswick, 27,105. Altogether there are 377,045 square miles. The estimated population in 1868, allowing that the increase has been in the same ratio since 1861, as it was in the nine previous years, is as follows :—

		Ratio of yearly increase.
Ontario.....	1,880,245.....	4.24 per cent.
Quebec.....	1,321,106.....	2.50 "
Nova Scotia.....	375,511.....	1.81 "
New Brunswick.....	302,960.....	2.66 "
	3,879,822	
Population in January, 1861.....	3,090,561	
Increase.....	789,251	

The average population to the square mile is 10.29 ; revenue per head, \$3.53 ; debt per head, \$21.80 ; imports per head, \$18.55 ; exports, \$14.84 ; duty per head, \$2.27. The net debt of the Dominion is put down at \$84,576,038 85.—*Globe*.

2. CANADIAN LITERARY NOTES.

We have had on our table, for some months, a large 8vo. volume by Dr. Canniff, of Toronto, entitled : "A History of the Settlement of Upper Canada, with special reference to the Bay of Quinté." The student of Canadian history will find this work very interesting and valuable ; as it contains much new information respecting the present Province of Ontario and its early settlers. It must have cost its author immense labour and research.

A work which throws considerable light on the early history of another Province of the Dominion is, "Selections from the Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia," lately published by the Government at Halifax, under the editorship of a gentleman well and favorably known in our literary annals, Mr. F. B. Akins, D.C.L., Commissioner of Public Records. The volume comprises :

"Papers relating to the Acadian French, 1714-1755 ;" "Papers

relating to the forcible removal of the Acadian French from Nova Scotia, 1755-1768 ;" "Papers relating to the French Encroachments in Nova Scotia, 1749-1754. and the War in North America, 1754-1781 ;" "Papers relating to the first settlement of Halifax, 1749-1756 ;" and "Papers relating to the first establishment of a Representative Assembly in Nova Scotia, 1755-1761." The documents are judiciously arranged, and a full index has been made by the Editor, which is of great assistance to the reader.

The first volume of Mr. G. E. Fenety's "Political Notes and Observations" in New Brunswick has been out for some months, but has not attracted as much public notice as its merits deserve.

Mr. Fenety is an old member of the press of the sister Province, and chronicles in his work the transactions of the New Brunswick Parliament during the administrations of Sir William Colebrooke, Sir Edmond Head, Mr. Manners-Sutton, and Mr. Gordon, with a great deal of which he, as a public writer, no doubt had much to say and do. The work is of especial interest to public men, and ought to be liberally supported. We are glad to learn that the second volume will shortly appear.

Mr. T. P. Bedard's "Historie de Cinquante Ans" (1791-1841), which has just appeared from the office of Mr. Brousseau, Quebec, is an 8 vo. volume of over four hundred pages. It is a narrative of a very important era in the political history of Lower Canada, written from a French Canadian point of view, and no doubt, honestly. We have been able to give the book but a very imperfect examination.

A brochure, with the title of "Two Chapters in the life of F. M., H. R. H. Edward Duke of Kent," has lately been brought out from the pen of Dr. Anderson, of Quebec, who is engaged, we understand, on a full life of the Duke. As the whole of the correspondence between His Royal Highness and the De-Salberry family has been placed in the hands of Dr. Anderson for the purpose of his forthcoming work, our readers may anticipate a very interesting volume.

We hear of several new books being on the "stocks," among them, Dr. Miles' "History of Canada." The "Year Book" is nearly ready, and Mr. Morgan's volume of the "Canadian Annual Register," for 1867-'8, will be out ere the New Year.

3. CANADIAN PROVINCES CONFEDERATION MEDAL.

The size of the Confederation Medal, engraved for the Canadian Government by Wyon, of London, is three inches in diameter. The obverse bears a beautiful portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, who honoured Mr. I. S. Wyon with sittings for the purpose. The likeness of the Queen is excellent, and the style of the composition and treatment is much better than that of the heads of Her Majesty in our present coinage. She wears a crown or coronet, which is both simple and rich in effect, from which, in accordance with her custom of late years on State occasions, falls a veil, which covers the back of the head. The portion of dress which is visible is ornamented with a rich border of rose, thistle and shamrock, and from a necklace is suspended a locket, frequently worn by Her Majesty, containing a portrait of the late Prince Consort, and specially selected by Her Majesty for representation upon this medal. The reverse side exhibits an allegorical group of figures, representing Britannia presenting the Charter of Confederation to the four Provinces. Each of these figures is distinguished by appropriate emblems. Ontario (formerly Upper Canada) carries a sheaf of corn and a sickle ; Quebec (formerly Lower Canada) holds a paddle, and bears a fleur-de-lis (indicating her French origin) on the shoulder ; Nova Scotia holds a mining spade, and New Brunswick a timber-axe. The medal, struck in gold, has been presented by the Canadian Government to Her Majesty, and a large number have been struck for distribution by that Government.

4 THE GREAT SEAL OF CANADA.

The Great Seal, which has been adopted for the Dominion of Canada, is five inches in diameter, and represents Her Majesty the Queen, seated under a rich Gothic canopy, crowned, wearing the robe and collar of the Garter, and holding a sceptre in the right hand and the orb in the left. Underneath is a shield bearing the arms of the United Kingdom, and in minor compartments on each side are suspended on oak trees four shields, bearing the coats of arms recently granted to the four Provinces respectively by Her Majesty. The shield of Ontario bears a sprig of maple, and, on a chief, the Cross of St. George. That of Quebec bears two fleurs-de-lis (indicative of French origin) and a sprig of maple, and on a fess, a lion of England. The shield of Nova Scotia bears three thistles (indicative of Scotland) and, on a wavy fess, a salmon, symbolical of the salmon rivers which abound in that Province. The shield of New Brunswick bears an antique ship, and on a chief, a lion of