

The following pupil teachers of the McGill normal school, have received diplomas authorising them to teach in elementary schools.

Messrs. James White, George Webb, Lonsdale Green, John McRillop and James Everett, and Misses Mary A. Hutchinson, Christiana McFee, Prudence Bell, Janet Middlemiss, Annie Montgomerie, Mary A. Walling, Harriet A. Moore, Isabella W. Carson, Maria McIntosh Machin, Mary S. Reynolds and Eliza H. Elder.

#### SCHOOL APPARATUS FREE OF DUTY.

The attention of the directors of Colleges, academies and literary institutes is called to the fact that His Excellency the Governor General, has been pleased to declare that the exemption from duty of "Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus," was intended to be and is confined to such Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus only as are imported for the special use of Philosophical Societies, Universities, Colleges and Public schools and Institutes.

#### SITUATION WANTED.

Miss Mary Ann Walling, who has received a diploma as an elementary school teacher from the McGill Normal School, will accept of a situation in the country. Address No. 9, Craig street, Montreal.

#### DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent of Education acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations:—

From Mr. Walshe, principal of Lower Canada College, Montreal: "Lessons in General Knowledge," by Robert James Mann, M. D., 1 vol. in-18.

From P. B. Casgrain, Esq., advocate, Quebec: "Questions et réponses sur le droit criminel du Bas-Canada," by J. F. Perrault, 1 vol. in-12, Quebec, 1814.

From J. B. Meilleur, Esq. M. D. and L. L. D.: "Cours abrégé de Leçons de chimie, by himself, 1 vol. in-12; "Nouvelle Grammaire Anglaise," by himself, 1 vol. in-18; "A Treatise on the pronunciation of the French language," by himself. "Court traité sur l'art épistolaire," by a Canadian, 1 vol. 32o; "Guide de l'Instituteur," by F. X. Valade, 1 vol 18o; "Catéchisme, recueil de prières et de cantiques, à l'usage des Sauvages d'Albany," 1 vol. in-12.

From Messrs. Childs and Paterson, Philadelphia: "Arctic Explorations," by Dr. E. K. Kane, 3 vols. 8o; "Familiar Astronomy," by H. M. Bouvier, 1 vol. 8o. "Familiar science," by David A. Wells, 1 vol. in-8o: "The Constitutional text book," by Farman Sheppard, 1 vol. in-12; "Familiar science," by R. E. Peterson, 1 vol. in-12; "The Practical elocutionist," by J. W. S. Hows, 1 vol. in-12.

From Mr. Charles L. Flint, secretary of the Board of Agriculture for the State of Massachusetts, by the hand of L. A. H. Latour, Esquire: "Abstract of the returns of the agricultural returns of Massachusetts 1856," 1 vol. 8o: "Fourth annual report of the secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture 1856," 1 vol. 8o and 7 pamphlets.

From Mr. Joseph Lovering, Cambridge: "Proceedings of the American Association for the advancement of science," 1 vol. 8o.

From J. W. Dawson, Esq., M. A. L. D. and Principal of McGill Normal School: "Agriculture, in Nova Scotia," 1 vol. and 1 pamphlet.

From Henry Barnard, Esq., L. L. D., Superintendent of schools for the State of Connecticut: "The Connecticut Common School Journal," from 1838 to 1842, 1 vol. 4o: "Journal of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction," for the years 1846, 1847 and 1848, 3 vols. 8o; "Barnard on Normal School," 1 vol. 8o, "School Architecture," by H. Barnard, 1 vol. 8o; "Natural Education in Europe," by H. Barnard, 1 vol. 8o and 10 pamphlets.

From P. E. Leclerc, Esquire, St. Hyacinthe: "A History of the late province of Lower Canada," by Robert Christie, 6 vols. in-12.

From J. Emery Coderre, Esquire, M. D., 2 copies of a pamphlet entitled: "Jurisprudence Medicale."

## JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

MONTREAL, (LOWER CANADA) MAY 1857.

#### Our Journal.

We publish this day 24 pages, and date this number "June and July." Our object is to bring the paper to date, while we may assure our subscribers and readers that its being behind date is altogether due to circumstances beyond the control of the education office and which will be remedied promptly.

We beg leave also to observe that although, we are behind date, we have yet published a larger number of pages than are due according to our conditions. It is not for us to judge of the value of our articles and of our selections, which latter are however all indicated as made from the leading educational and scientific periodicals; but we are happy to find that not only does our paper meet with the approbation of some of the best authorities in England and in the United States; but that it has also obtained a very favorable notice from the "Canadian Journal of science and industry of Toronto," a review which has already conquered for itself an enviable position on this continent.

We have also to state that in consequence of the great number of demands made by the new subscribers for the first issue, we shall have to reprint it; which we hope to see completed in a few weeks.

Our best thanks are due to the author of the following article from the "Canadian Journal."

*Journal de l'Instruction Publique*: Montreal, (Bas-Canada,) 1857. —Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

*Journal of Education*: Montreal, (Lower Canada,) 1857.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

We notice with great satisfaction the nearly simultaneous appearance of the two educational journals of Lower Canada: each, as we trust, and fully believe, the *avant courier* of a new era for educational progress in that part of the Province. They appear as the organs of the improved Common School system of Lower Canada, now established with its twin Normal Schools at Montreal, the McGill and the Jacques Cartier Schools; and at Quebec the Laval Normal School; all under the efficient control of the Hon. Pierre J. O. Chauveau, Chief Superintendent of Education for that part of the United Province.

It argues well for the success of the newly inaugurated system that an honest attempt is thus being made to adapt the educational system, not only to the wants, but also to the opinions and prejudices of the two very diverse elements which constitute the combined population of that portion of British North America, instead of attempting any forced and unattainable theoretic uniformity. The two journals thus addressed to different sections of the population, who are being trained under systems diverse in some important respects, and with different languages, historical associations, and aims: are designed each with a view to their own special readers; while, nevertheless, they have much ground in common, and cannot fail to exercise a beneficial and stimulating influence on each other. That they are to move in harmonious combination is the present purpose of their editors, and in this worthy aim we wish them all success.

Education universally diffused among the people of Canada is an indispensable element to its true progress; and the rapid advances we are now making in agricultural and commercial prosperity, render such not less, but more indispensable, if we would not sink into mere trading and labouring drudges with no higher ambition or nobler aim in life than that of Bunyan's "Man of this World," shown to Christiana and the boys in the "Significant Rooms" of the Interpreter's House. The quaint fancy of the glorious old Dreamer's parable is replete with lessons for all of us in these days and this land, where the one object of life so often seems the mere haste to get riches. "The Interpreter takes them apart, and leads them into a room where was a man that could look no way but downwards, with a muck-rake in his hand; there stood one also over his head with a celestial crown in his hand, and proffered him that crown for his muck-rake: but the man did neither look up nor regard, but rake to himself the straws, the small sticks, and dust of the floor."

Some such significance both the Educational Journals of Lower Canada seek to set forth in the teaching they inaugurate. The "Celestial Crown" which he who is engrossed by the raking together of the world's dust and straws cannot discern, is not indeed mere intellectual culture, though that unquestionably has an elevating tendency. It raises men's thoughts, uplifts their aspirations, and precludes in some degree the all absorbing sovereignty of mammon's worship.