

literature, chiefly in Arabic, and attracting few readers. They were supposed to be rich in Greek and Oriental manuscripts, and hidden treasures would, it was expected, some day be disinterred. The compilation of a catalogue by direction of the Government, under the direction of Moonif Effendi and Kadri Bey, has disenchanted the believers in ancient legends. The Government has now in hand the printing of the catalogues and measures for concentrating the libraries, public and ecclesiastical, so as to constitute one great library. When this is done, Constantinople will become possessed of a noble and remarkable institution, but we must be content to wait for its realization.

In the meanwhile, the Library question has made progress, and so has that of the Museum. The Ottoman Exhibition materially contributed to this latter. The Exhibition was a result of that in London, where H. E. Nazim Bey, son of the Grand Vizier, was inspired with the idea. It was well taken up at Constantinople, and carried out zealously, but as our friends the Turks and Armenians thought they knew all about it, and eschewed European aid, in the end they failed in their main object, and after achieving considerable success, did not get beyond a pretty show. The building they managed well. It was characteristic and picturesque, and the whole effect was unique, making it well worthy to take rank among the series of minor exhibitions with Dublin, Manchester, and New York. It was a very good beginning.

Their difficulties began in getting the objects. The local governors had not, in most cases, any just idea of the purposes of an exhibition. One provincial Governor-General sent up five hundred weight of a common sweetmeat, and the Governor-General of the flourishing province of Smyrna announced that Smyrna produced nothing remarkable. Nevertheless, a great mass of objects were brought together illustrative of the varied products and manufactures of the empire. The classification and labelling proved an utter mess, and the names of the exhibitors were omitted. The cataloguing broke down, and a most meagre Turkish index was the product of long labour. The exhibition of English and other agricultural and general machinery in the Annex was subjected to considerable difficulties. The juries were named late, and were ill selected. Only one jury met, and that has made no report; the consequence is, no exhibitor has received a decoration, a medal, or an honorary mention. Whether the medal is in progress or not, no one knows.

Nevertheless, the Government did something to redeem the shortcomings. The Sultan paid an indemnity to the shareholders, decorated the *employés* who had worked gratuitously, held a separate exhibition of the English agricultural implements, and bought a considerable number of these implements and of cotton-gins.

The crowd of sight-seers was considerable, and the women attended well on the separate days; but it may be questioned whether, as yet, the educational influence desired has been obtained.

The education of the Christian and Jewish population is a matter apart from Turkish education. It is much to be regretted that the *rayahs* receive very imperfect and inferior education in Turkish, which is their chief language, and that their schools are devoted to the inculcation of languages which are neither the vernacular of the populations nor vehicles of useful knowledge. The consequence is, the *rayahs* are inferior in Turkish education to the Osmanlees, and wanting in qualifications for political and public offices. The Greeks of the Fanar, since the great decline in Greek power and influence in the Turkish empire, which has been the consequence of the movement for independence, are now few in number; and the whole body of students in Turkish—and good Turkish writers they made—is now so restricted that the whole could be easily registered. As so large a proportion of the Greeks speak Turkish as their national and household language, the want of school and literary instruction in that language tends still further to diminish their political influence in the empire.—*English Educational Times*.

## II. Papers on Canadian Subjects.

### 1. CANADIAN ARCHOLOGY.

The early history of Canada is a proper study for every true Canadian Patriot. It is a replete with interest, not wanting in material, and embraces a field of research far more extensive than is generally supposed. In preparing this article the writer has quoted from various authors, and has also contributed several facts which have not before appeared in print. It is now admitted by geologists that America is the oldest world physically; the first land that emerged from the waters, being probably that range of the highlands which constitutes the boundary between Canada and the United States, on that portion of the line so seriously contested a few years ago. This primeval region stands partly in Canada and partly in the United States. Diodorus Siculus has written that the Phœnicians had navi-

gated the Atlantic very far, and upon the authority of Josephus the transmigration of Phœnicians to what is now called America on a Syrian Fleet in the employ of Solomon is spoken of. That Canada was discovered by them seems probable from the fact of glass beads of accepted Phœnician manufacture having been found in an ancient estuary of the Copper age at Beverly in Canada. Some stone hammers were found in the vicinity of Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, similar in make to those represented on Egyptian Monuments, and the curious may still see, in actual use, in the Parish of St. Laurent, on the Island of Montreal, a *fac simile* of the Chinese Shadoof, which is very similar to the Shadoof of Ancient Egypt.

When discovered by modern Europeans Canada was occupied by the following Indian nations: The Killistinous, Tetes de Baule, Assenibuals, Sioux, Hurons, Iroquois, Outaouas, and Algonquins. The Hurons and Iroquois are in possession of Scythian and other ancient customs; scalping, torturing and eating their prisoners, the construction of their canoes, their implements of warfare, marching in Indian file, and their treatment of the infirm, are all Scythian customs. The low ground in Montreal, in the vicinity of the intersection of Ontario and St. Urbain streets, was formerly called La Cavée de Casse-Tete, because it was there that the Indians despatched the infirm.

The Hurons and Iroquois were also in possession of the Mosaic law of intermarriage, and of a custom sanctioned by the law of the Hebrews, and which no other code contains, which is, that if a man die without leaving any children, his brother is obliged to take the widow, so that the name and house of his brother should not be extinguished. Some characteristic customs of the Lycians, compared with those of the Hurons and Iroquois, have led to a conjecture the latter sprung from the former.

The Government of the Iroquois and Hurons is the same as that of the Lycians.—The part of the power possessed by the men is by special authority delegated to them by the women. As soon as a Chief dies, the matron who possesses the most authority after a conference with those of her own tribe, announces to the village his successor. The Chief elect is presented, at once, proclaimed and acknowledged, and afterwards presented to the other villages. No satisfactory information can be obtained from the Indians in general, touching their origin, unless it is faintly traced to the origin of mankind. The tradition of the Great Hare is referred to by Charlevoix in his journal. He also refers to another tradition in which there is mention made of another deity who opposes the designs of the Great Hare; this he thinks of foreign extraction, and so does Jones, the author of Indian Traditions, from the circumstance that the opposing god is called the great Tyger, which animal is not found in Canada.

Vestiges of all the ancient religions were found in America, and the words Alleluia, the Allelujah of the Hebrews, and Ye-ho-wah, Ye-ho-vah, which last word, says Clarke, is probably the true pronunciation of the ancient Hebrew word, Jehovah.

The Iroquois had sacred fire and vestals, Virgins consecrated to their gods. The people treated them with great respect.—Cartier saw at Ochelaga, Ledges full of them. The Iroquois also, as well as the Hurons, had Hermits. Lefian saw one of them at Sault St. Louis, near Montreal. He was a Huron; he had been made a slave by the Iroquois, who spared his life; he afterwards committed a crime, and then took refuge at the village of La Prairie de la Magdelaine, above Montreal, on the other side of the River St. Lawrence.

Authors of respectability bear testimony that signs of Christianity did exist in America when discovered by modern Europeans. A small Indian nation has been found towards Gaspé in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on a river named Sainte Croix, which is called Cru-cientaux or Cross-bearers.

The date assigned for the discovery of Canada by Cabot is April the 5th, 1499. Cartier was the next distinguished individual who visited Canada. He was well received by "The Lord of Canada," who resided at Stadacona, which occupied a portion of the space on which Quebec stands, probably near the Old Ash Tree, still living in the grounds at present belonging to the Ursuline Convent. This tree was growing long before the time of Cartier or Cabot, and must be at least five hundred years old. Cartier moored his vessels in the River St. Charles. He was the first who explored the shores of Canada to any considerable extent, and was the very first modern European who became acquainted with the existence of and entered Ochelaga, the germ of the noble City of Montreal. He landed below the current St. Mary, and passed through large fields of Indian Corn on his way to the village—it was near the mountain, which was even then tilled all around, and remarkable for its fertility. He was particularly enchanted with the magnificent view presented to him from the summit of the mountain, and in honor of the King, his master, he gave it the name of Mont Royal, which, with a change in its termination, has been extended to the City, the Island, and the District in which it is situated. It retained the original