

passes into primitive limestone, colour white and very crystalline. This formation extends nearly to the north end of Grand Calumet Island; at Portage du Fort it is mixed with limestone, of the same colour, but of a finer texture; this sort is known in the arts as statuary marble; at New Edinboro', a short distance below Bytown, and on the south bank of the Ottawa, limestone of a deep blue colour prevails; this is a handsome stone, and might be very extensively used in works of art.

In the Roche Fender channel, west of Grand Calumet Island, primary limestone prevails, and is curiously indented with rock basins, formed probably by the abrasion of water; these basins are generally about six inches in diameter, or perfectly concave; towards the

northerly extremity of the Grand Calumet the primary limestone conglomerates with granitic rock; a secondary limestone, of a whitish colour, forms the bed of a great part of Allumette Lake. At Talon Portage, on the Little River, a bed of primary limestone, such as that seen on the Ottawa, commences, and extends about a quarter of a mile further up the river; on each side it is lined by granite rock.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HAWKINS,

Deputy Surveyor.

EDUCATION.

Among the various subjects that require public attention in this Province, there is none of greater importance to the well-being of society than the education of its youth. The maxim—

“Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined,”

is generally admitted; and therefore, the future character of society depends on the character which we impress on those who are hereafter to form its constituent parts. If we allow our youth to grow up ignorant and corrupt, the society which they will soon exclusively form will also be ignorant and corrupt. It is true, there are agencies employed to enlighten and reclaim society, as the ministrations of the clergy, and the administration of the laws, but these agencies are only partially successful; and even if they were entirely so, still “prevention is better than cure,” and to instruct and form the youthful mind is a thousand fold easier than to enlighten and reform the adult. In the first case, we operate on a virgin soil, in which we may sow the seeds of knowledge and virtue with a moral certainty of being rewarded for our pains; but in the other case, our efforts are generally expended on a soil overgrown with brambles, thistles, and all noxious weeds, which have struck their roots so deep, and interlaced them so compactly to-

gether, that the greatest part of our labour is required to eradicate the bad principles embodied there, before we can plant the principles of truth, good, and duty in the mind. In the one case we have to attack an ancient enemy, entrenched in a rocky fortress, on which our light artillery often makes no impression, and we must proceed by sap and mine to effect an entrance and dislodge the foe: but in the other case we have to hold converse with youthful friends, and may with them traverse the groves of Academus, frequented by the lovers of wisdom, and may calmly shed the light of instruction on the opening mind, and watch its faculties unfolding to the living light, as flowers unfold their leaves to the sun, and gladly drink in the solar fire. If the adult could be in every instance reclaimed, still wisdom and justice proclaim that our first efforts should be expended on the young, in order to lead them aright from the beginning, and employ our energies where they will be most successful.

It is universally admitted that education is in a very defective condition throughout the Province, in the Common Schools especially.—The little that they profess to teach is but the first step towards education, and that little is generally taught in a very imperfect manner. We could fill page upon page with evidence