

to recommend or condemn any work that we know will be submitted for the approval of the Council of Public Instruction.

FRANCE.—*Abrégé de Grammaire Française.* Par C. J. G. Lafrance, Directeur de l'Académie Saint Jean-Baptiste.—12mo, 1 1/2 pp. Darveau, Quebec.

SCHMOUTH.—*Direction pour la Culture du Tabac.* Par J. E. Schmoult, Professeur de l'Ecole d'Agriculture de Ste. Anne.—32mo, 24 pp. Côte, Quebec.

The cultivation of tobacco has assumed considerable development of late years in this country and in several of the adjoining States of the American Union. The soil and climate of Lower Canada are very favorable to the growth of this weed; the area of country available invites attention to its cultivation, and there are unfortunately too many eager consumers on the spot. The author, Mr. Schmoult, is a pupil of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, and it gives us much pleasure to notice his little work, which will be very useful in its way.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY.

### EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—It is understood (says the Dublin correspondent of the "Times") that under the modified scheme of constitution and management for the Irish Queen's Colleges, the Catholic University will become a fourth Queen's College, retaining, however, its exclusive character, and changing its name to the University College, Dublin. A representation in the reconstructed senate of the Queen's University, in the proportion which the number of its students shall bear to those of the other colleges, is also sought by its conductors and by the Roman Catholic bishops; and there is a further rumour of an intention to alter the present name of Queen's University to that of National University, to describe its altered character under these arrangements. The sum per annum which the University College, Dublin, as it is to be called, will obtain, as its share of the Irish educational endowment, is believed to be 12,000l.—*Educational Times.*

—Mr. James Beattie, Auchterless, who has daily taught, without fee or reward, a school at Gordonston for sixty years, completed his 82nd year on Friday last, and on that evening he invited his pupils, boys and girls, to the schoolroom, where, after being first examined in the presence of a number of spectators, the whole were treated to tea, and afterwards to fruit and a little wine, given by the hand of their aged instructor. The meeting was a very pleasant and interesting one; and we venture to think that nowhere in the kingdom will there be found a school the teacher of which has, for sixty years, taught without fees. Mr. Beattie's work is a labour of love, and his pupils make great progress.—*Banffshire Journal.*

—At the opening of the session, the Rector of the Laval University, in presence of a large assembly, conferred the following honors and degrees, viz: B.A., and Prince of Wales' Medal, Mr. Louis Langis (*Arts*); B.A., Messrs. Théodore Jobin (*Littérature*); Pierre Boily, Paul Laroque, Antoine Ouellet (*Sciences*); Joseph E. Cauchon, J. Geo. Colston, U. Lecourt and Léon Vidal (*Arts*). M.D., Messrs. Napoléon Lavoie, Romuald Gariépy, Alfred Lachaine, Laurent Catellier, C. Antoine Delage, Napoléon Dion.

To render the degree of B.A. more easily obtainable, the Faculty has been divided into three sections, i. e., Arts, Literature, and Science, any of which may confer a degree. This change will be very favorable to students possessing an aptitude for any particular branch included in any one of these three divisions. The section in Arts will preserve its original character, and its degree (*Bachelier-ès-arts*) will be the highest prize to which the classical scholar at this University can aspire. The degree of *Bachelier-ès-Lettres* will be accorded for literary merit, while that of *Bachelier-ès-Sciences* will reward the successful scientific student.

Some alterations have also been made in the rules by which the Faculties of Law and Medicine are guided in granting diplomas. Thus, with the present arrangements, the students will, in the Faculty of Law, receive, after three years' attendance, a degree securing to them valuable advantages under the law; and in the Faculty of Medicine, the degree of Licentiate in Medicine will be attainable after four years' attendance.

### NECROLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—William Edmonstone Aytoun, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, and a very eminent Scottish author, died on the 4th of August. He was born at Edinburgh in 1813, was educated at the University of which he afterwards became Professor, and in 1831 gained a prize for the first poem, "Judith." He was called to the Scottish bar in 1840, and in 1845 was appointed by the Crown to the chair of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in Edinburgh University. In 1852 he was appointed Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland by the Derby Government, as a mark of their consideration for his zealous support to the Con-

servative cause. It was his literary career which gave him celebrity. He was a contributor for thirty years to *Blackwood* and other magazines, under the nom de plume, partly, of Augustus Dunshunner. His ballads, published in connection with Theodore Martin's as the "Bon Gaultier" ballads, gave him a wide fame, aside from his magazine reputation. He published "The Lays of Scottish Cavaliers," first printed in a collected form in 1858, and now in their 17th edition; "Firmilian: A Spasmodic Tragedy," 1854, an amusing and effective burlesque of the sensational drama; "Bothwell: A Poem," giving an episode in the history of Mary Queen of Scots, published in 1856; an edition of "The Ballads of Scotland," 1857; lectures on "Poetry and Dramatic Literature," delivered in London in 1853; translations of "Poems and Ballads of Goethe," a joint production with Mr. Theodore Martin; "Norman Sinclair," a novel, first published from *Blackwood's* pages in 1861. He was also the author of some amusing papers, of which the dry and sly humour, perhaps, was best appreciated by his own countrymen, entitled "The Glenmutchkin Railway," a burlesque of the railway mania; "How I stood for the Dree-pound Burghs," a farcical sketch of electioneering, &c. Professor Aytoun was a D.C.L. of Oxford, and held other academical honours.—*U. C. Journal of Education.*

—The death of General Lamoricière, whose devotion to the Holy See has been attested by the willing sacrifice of all that a soldier holds most dear—his military reputation—must have been very sensibly felt by the Holy Father.

Born at Nantes on the 5th February 1806, Christophe-Louis-Léon-Juchault de Lamoricière entered the well-known *Ecole Polytechnique* at an early age, and having completed his military studies in 1826, was appointed to the Engineers. He accompanied the expedition to Algiers in 1830, and upon the formation of the zouaves, was included in that organization. Here his genius and daring attracted attention, and a series of successes awaited him. The name of Lamoricière, and that of general Bugenod, soon became the terror of the Arabs. In not less than eighteen consecutive campaigns did he distinguish himself, ending his triumphs with the total discomfiture of the enemy and the capture of their celebrated leader, Abd-el-Kader.

The revolution of 1848 found him engaged in parliamentary duties; he had formed part of the Opposition and had also been made Minister of War during the last political combinations attempted by the falling monarchy. On the 24th February 1848, he appeared in the uniform of the National Guard, proclaiming the abdication of the King and the regency of the Duchess of Orleans, but he was attacked and wounded, his horse was killed under him, and he would in all probability have lost his life had not some workmen rescued him from the hands of their infuriated comrades. Under the Provisional Government he declined the portfolio of Minister of War, nor would he accept of any military office. Elected a representative of the people he acted with the moderate section of the democratic party. During the insurrection of June he placed his services at the disposal of General Cavaignac, fought against the insurgents, and accepted the office of Minister of War, which he held from the 28th June until the 20th December. In July 1849, he was charged with an extraordinary mission to Russia, but arriving after the fall of the Hungarian nationality he asked to be recalled. On his return to Paris he ranged himself against Louis Napoleon's party in the Assembly, was arrested on the 2nd December, and, after a short imprisonment in the fortress of Ham, conducted to the frontier by the police, where he was set at liberty. He resided for some time in Germany and in England, and in 1857, was accorded permission to reënter France on the occasion of the sudden death of one of his children. In April 1860, he, with the permission of the French Government, accepted the command of the Pontifical army, and, with a handful of men, attacked Victor Emmanuel's invading columns under generals Fanti and Cialdini; but being greatly outnumbered, he was defeated at Castelfidardo, and locking himself up in Ancona, was soon obliged to surrender.

General Lamoricière was interred at Nantes, his native town. A very touching oration was pronounced over his remains by general Trochu, who feelingly alluded to the noble qualities which had rendered the career of the departed warrior illustrious.

—M. Théodore Barreau, the author of many valuable works on education, died recently in Paris, at the age of 71. At the time of his death he was still engaged in literary labors. He was born at Toucuse, France, on the 18th October 1794, and filled the Chair of Rhetoric in the college of Niort during a space of ten years. The following are among his most popular works: *De l'Éducation morale pour la Jeunesse*; *Direction morale pour les Instituteurs*; *Conseils aux Ouvriers*; *Du Rôle de la Famille dans l'Éducation*; *Libre de Morale pratique*; *Histoire de la Révolution française*; and *Lecture pour les Elèves des Ecoles normales*. This able writer took a lively interest in the progress of education in this country, and the Department is indebted to him for several volumes, presented to its library.

—The death of Lord Palmerston, though an event not altogether unlooked for, created a profound sensation on this continent wherever the news was received.

For more than half a century this great leader had so completely identified himself with the controlling power in England that, as a contemporary has well observed, to write his life would be to write the history of his country since his long and glorious career began.